

## **Annex III**

### **List of Resolutions and reports adopted by the European Parliament on enlargement topics in 2002 (Part II)**

#### **1. Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy**

[European Parliament resolution on the communication from the Commission to the Council on the European Union and Kaliningrad - adopted in plenary on 15 May 2002](#)  
[Rapporteur - Magdalene HOFF \(A5-0156/2002\)](#)

In the light of the enlargement of the European Union to include Poland and Lithuania, Parliament adopted a resolution examining the situation in which Kaliningrad will be surrounded by the EU's external borders. This will reinforce the need to find a solution to the problem of allowing movement of people and goods between Kaliningrad and the Russian mainland. Moscow has used this territory primarily for military purposes. However, the new partnership agreement between Russia and the EU would serve as a platform for co-operation in the North West of Russia in which Kaliningrad could become a major player in developing stability in the region, as well as opening up trade to the Baltic region and the rest of Europe.

The Commission is encouraged to start dialogue with the Kaliningrad authorities, in particular to ensure smooth customs controls in the border areas. This could lead to an opening of an EU consulate in Kaliningrad. Furthermore, the possibility of creating multilateral border patrol guards along the Kaliningrad borders is not ruled out.

[European Parliament resolution on enlargement: progress report - adopted in plenary on 20 November 2002:](#)  
[Rapporteur - Elmar BROK \(A5-0371/2002\)](#)

Following the extraordinary session on enlargement open to 200 Members of Parliament from the candidate countries, Parliament adopted by a large majority a resolution on progress towards enlargement. In the light of the agreement by the Council of Ministers on 18 November on the date for accession, Parliament agreed that the Commission should conclude its negotiations with the candidate countries by December 2002 with actual accession taking place on 1st May 2004. However, MEPs were critical of efforts made by the candidate countries in updating their legislation on the judiciary and administrative capacity. Parliament believes this is the most important challenge facing the candidate countries. The House also called for the Member States to be flexible and to show solidarity in the final negotiations, in particular in the area of agriculture.

Concerning individual countries, Parliament welcomed the recent proposals by the Secretary General of the United Nations for a political solution in Cyprus. Parliament called on both sides to accept this as a basis for negotiations and to "agree a framework agreement before the European Council in Copenhagen". Concerning the Czech Republic and the question of Presidential Decrees, (Benes decrees), Parliament considered that these do not constitute an insurmountable obstacle to accession but Members held that the "law No. 115 of 8 May 1946, seen in the light of a modern state based on the rule of law, has no place". The House took note of the agreement between the EU and Russia on the question of Kaliningrad but considered that several points still had to be resolved and that the implementation of this agreement would pose serious problems. Parliament supported the criticisms of the Foreign Affairs Committee regarding the insufficient efforts taken to fight against corruption in Slovakia and Slovenia. Parliament also approved 1 January 2007 as the target date for accession for Romania and Bulgaria.

## **7. Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy**

[European Parliament resolution on research in the candidate countries and measures to ensure their full involvement in the framework programme - adopted in plenary on 20 November 2002](#)

[Rapporteur: Jürgen ZIMMERLING \(A5-0349/2002\)](#)

The House adopted the resolution on the state of research in applicant countries and measures needed to ensure their full participation in the framework programme by a large majority. Parliament welcomes the association of 13 candidate countries with the 6th Framework Programme and, in particular, the provisions made in the programme, upon its insistence, to ensure that specific targeted projects and coordination actions may also be used as a 'stairway of excellence' to facilitate the access of research actors from associated candidate countries, to the activities of the Programme. Parliament calls upon the Commission, when drafting the work programmes for the implementation of the Programme, to take into account as far as possible the specific needs of candidate countries. The House also urges the Commission and Member States to encourage the development of mechanisms for linking research with industry in candidate countries.

## **12. Committee on Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism**

[European Parliament resolution on economic and social cohesion: consequences of enlargement, future policy after 2006 - adopted in plenary on 7 November 2002](#)

[Rapporteur - Elizabeth SCHROEDTER \(A5-0354/2002\)](#)

In adopting this resolution, Parliament took the view that cohesion is still a core policy of the EU, but that this policy needs to be revamped, in particular in the light of the EU enlargement. Given that ten of the candidate countries are Central and Eastern European countries undergoing transformation, it is obvious that the EU will be confronted with an unprecedented internal disparity of income. The House also underlined that cohesion policy is a European policy for regions and not for states.