This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Folder Title:
Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Intervention 7/9/97

Staff Office-Individual:
Speechwriting-Blinken

Original OA/ID Number:
3389

Row: 48  Section: 6  Shelf: 2  Position: 1  Stack: V
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE</th>
<th>SUBJECT/TITLE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>RESTRICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001. briefing paper</td>
<td>Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Meeting and Luncheon (2 pages)</td>
<td>06/30/1997</td>
<td>P1/b(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- Anthony Blinken (Speechwriting)

**OA/Box Number:** 3389

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Intervention, 7/9/97

**RESTRICTION CODES**

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**
- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

**C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.**

**PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).**

**RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.**

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**
- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(5) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(5) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
Mr. Secretary General, fellow leaders:

As I look around this room, it strikes me that what I am seeing is the face of a new transatlantic community. A community of democracies. A community that admits to no divisions. A community of free states, at peace with each other, cooperating to build a future in which this peace endures in a democratic, undivided Europe.

This meeting is an important milestone on the road to that future. It is the first summit-level meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, after its inauguration in Sintra. And it is the first time that heads of state from NATO, Central Europe, and the Newly Independent States are meeting together under the aegis of the new NATO.

Since the end of the Cold War, NATO has been working to foster this new transatlantic community. We launched the North Atlantic Cooperation Council in 1991 and the Partnership for Peace in 1994, so that we could improve cooperation with all the rest of Europe and the states of the former Soviet Union. We vowed that we would adapt the Alliance to a changed security environment so that it could meet new challenges, missions, and opportunities. We moved to strengthen the European role in the Alliance by building a European Security and Defense Identity within NATO. And we declared that we would open the Alliance to new members.
The past forty-three days have been a remarkable journey toward those goals. In Paris, we signed the NATO-Russia Founding Act. Here in Madrid, NATO invited Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to join the Alliance -- and vowed that the process of bringing Europe's new democracies into NATO will continue into the future. We have put in place structures to allow the European members of the Alliance to take greater responsibility and, when appropriate, to take the lead in security missions. We signed the NATO-Ukraine Charter to strengthen our ties with that pivotal state.

And now here, we give life to a permanent forum for all of NATO's partners, so that every voice is heard and every view is known as we build a stable, secure Europe for a new century. Through the EAPC, we will conduct joint force planning, so we are more capable of acting together. We will coordinate future peacekeeping missions, like the one in Bosnia. And we will develop common approaches to arms control and to new threats like terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

As we approach our future together, I would to make a few, basic point. First, to those of you who are about to join the Alliance: we applaud what you have accomplished, and we welcome what you will contribute to the defense of Europe's freedom and stability. You are the pathfinders in a broader process of the Alliance's enlargement. The best way to ensure that process continues is for your accession to be smooth and for your integration into the Alliance to be successful. That integration will require effort and resources. I know that you are ready to assume those responsibilities.
To those of you who aspire to NATO membership, our message is this: enlargement has begun but it has not ended. NATO’s door is open and with the communiqué we adopted yesterday, that is now NATO policy. It is also a personal commitment that I make to you as President of the United States. Three years ago, when NATO created the Partnership for Peace and pledged that enlargement would take place, some doubted our commitment. They were wrong. So let me say now about the next round of enlargement what I said then about the first: It is not a question of whether, but of when and how. NATO’s door will remain open to every democracy in Europe ready to meet the responsibilities of membership. Let us make this first step successful to pave the way for the next.

Finally, to those of our Partners who prefer to remain outside NATO, I want to stress that the goal of this Alliance is to strengthen the security of the entire Euro-Atlantic area— not just the security of those of us who sit in the North Atlantic Council. The era of blocs is over. When it comes to this EAPC and its shared goals, all of us -- the United States, Russia, Ukraine, western Europeans, central Europeans -- we all are on the same side of the table. Now we must give this Council meaning through practical cooperation and help forge a future of freedom, security and peace for all of Europe.

That is the future our predecessors dreamed about for decades. That is the future our citizens have sent us here to build. That is the future we must give to our children.
Today marks a new chapter in transatlantic security. For the first time, heads of state and government from Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States are meeting with their NATO counterparts to help celebrate the forging of an undivided, secure and stable transatlantic community.

In Brussels, in 1994, NATO heads of state and government met and agreed to create a "new NATO" -- one that could adapt to the changed transatlantic security environment and meet the opportunities and challenges of a new century.

In 1994, NATO pledged that this "new NATO" would begin opening itself up to new members, adapt the Alliance to new roles and missions, give European allies greater responsibility by building a new European Security and Defense Identity, and create a strong, cooperative relationship with its neighbors to the east through establishment of a Partnership for Peace.

Yesterday, NATO welcomed the fulfillment of all these promises.
The actions taken yesterday, together with the NATO-Russia Founding Act, the creation of the EAPC and enhanced PfP at Sintra, and the NATO-Ukraine Charter, have moved Europe much closer to the goal of a peaceful, democratic continent without dividing lines.

Now, we have made new promises. We have promised that the first to be admitted will not be the last. NATO will remain open to the European democracies who can shoulder the responsibilities of membership. And, I promise that the United States will continue to work with those countries who aspire to membership to help them reach their goal.

And we have promised that NATO's relationship with its Partners is permanent. At our Summit in 1994, I proposed the birth of the Partnership for Peace. Little did I know how big and strong that baby would grow.

In 1997 alone, there will be over 600 PfP activities, ranging from seminars and workshops, training and visits, to the most complex and sophisticated exercises involving thousands of Allied and Partner forces working together to promote peace.
Through the new Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and enhanced PfP, we will work together to help deter crises, but if crises do arise, we will address them together.

At the same time, the EAPC and enhanced PfP will incorporate Partners more directly into NATO's political and military processes.

The EAPC will give partners a forum for deeper consultations with NATO and for greater participation in decision-making in Alliance operations in which they are contributing members. Partner participation in future NATO-led coalitions like SFOR - a key priority in the Alliance's future - will be developed through the EAPC.

The EAPC will also be the political framework for the enhanced PfP program, giving Partners for the first time significantly improved opportunities for participation in designing and directing the PfP program.

And, for the first time, Partners will be represented on the permanent staffs in an international capacity, not just as national representatives.
We have said that the EAPC and enhanced PfP will help us deter crises. Now we have the opportunity to put that into practice.

Some of the most immediate problems confront us in southeastern Europe. I have proposed that interested Allies and Partners, working together through the EAPC, develop a strategy for addressing these problems and potential flashpoints, so that we can stop them from erupting into crises.

I hope those of you most concerned with this region will join me in this effort.

In 1994, I called on NATO to say to the people in Europe's east: "We share with you a common destiny and we are committed to your success. The democratic community has grown, and now it is time to begin welcoming these newcomers to our neighborhood."

Today, we are all neighbors in one neighborhood; sharing our values, our beliefs, and our hopes for the future. Let us agree to work together to keep our neighborhood free and safe and prosperous for our children and many generations to come.
Thank you.
001. briefing paper Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Meeting and Luncheon (2 pages) 06/30/1997 P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Anthony Blinken (Speechwriting)
OA/Box Number: 3389

FOLDER TITLE:
Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Intervention, 7/9/97

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]
P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor’s deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]
b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
Mr. Secretary General, fellow leaders:

As I look around this room, it strikes me that what I am seeing is the face of a new transatlantic community. A community of democracies. A community that admits to no divisions. A community of free states, at peace with each other, cooperating to build a future in which this peace endures in a democratic, undivided Europe.

This meeting is an important milestone on the road to that future. It is the second meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, after its inauguration in Sintra. And it is the first time that heads of state from NATO, Central Europe, and the Newly Independent States are meeting together under the aegis of the new NATO.

Since the end of the Cold War, NATO has been working to foster this new transatlantic community. We launched the North Atlantic Cooperation Council in 1991 and the Partnership for Peace in 1994, so that we could improve cooperation with all the rest of Europe and the states of the former Soviet Union. We vowed that we would adapt the Alliance to a changed security environment so that it could meet new challenges, missions, and opportunities. We moved to strengthen the European role in the Alliance by building a European Security and
The past forty-three days have been a remarkable journey toward those goals. In Paris, we signed the NATO-Russia Founding Act. Here in Madrid, NATO invited Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to join the Alliance, and vowed that the door would remain open to others. We have put in place structures to allow the European members of the Alliance to take greater responsibility and, when appropriate, to take the lead in security missions. We signed the NATO-Ukraine Charter to strengthen our ties with that pivotal state.

And now here, we give life to a permanent forum for all of NATO's partners, so that every voice is heard and every view is known as we build a stable, secure Europe for a new century.

Through the EAPC, we will conduct joint force planning, so we are more capable of acting together. We will coordinate future peacekeeping missions, like the one in Bosnia. And we will develop common approaches to arms control and collective responses to new threats like terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

As we approach our future together, I would like to stress several ideas. First, to those of you who are about to join the Alliance: we applaud what you have accomplished, and we welcome what you will contribute to the defense of Europe's freedom and stability. You are the pathfinders in a broader process of the Alliance's enlargement. The best way to ensure that process continues is for your accession to be smooth and for your integration into the Alliance to be successful. That integration will require effort and resources. I know from what you have
already done in Bosnia, in the Gulf War and throughout your history that you are ready to assume those responsibilities.

To those of you who aspire to NATO membership, our message is this: enlargement is not an end, but it has not ended. NATO's door is open and with the communique we adopted yesterday, that is now NATO policy. It is also a personal commitment that I make to you as President of the United States.

Three years ago, when NATO created the Partnership for Peace and pledged that enlargement would take place, some doubted our commitment. They were wrong. So let me say now about the next round of enlargement what I said then about the first: It is not a question of whether, but of when and how. NATO's door will remain open to every democracy in Europe ready to meet the responsibilities of membership. Let us make this first step successful so that it paves the way for the next.

Finally, to those of our Partners who prefer to remain outside NATO, I want to stress that the goal of this Alliance is to strengthen the security of the entire Euro-Atlantic area— not just the security of those of us who sit in the North Atlantic Council. The era of blocs is over. The long-awaited future of cooperation has arrived. When it comes to this Council and its shared goals, all of us -- the United States, Russia, Ukraine, western Europeans, central Europeans -- we are all on the same side of the table. The NATO-Russia Founding Act and the NATO-Ukraine Charter are a start. Now we must give them meaning through practical cooperation.

That is the future our predecessors dreamed of for decades. That is the future our citizens have sent us here to build. That is the future we must give to our children.