NOTE
from: the Presidency
to: Terrorism Working Party
Subject: US-EU Common Agenda for Counter-Terrorism Cooperation

1. **Air and Ground Security**

G-7/P-8 countries are discussing ways to improve the capability of governments to predict, investigate, and respond to terrorist attacks on public transportation. Talks have included topics such as standardizing passenger and cargo manifests and adopting a standard means of identifying vehicles to aid investigations of terrorist bombings.

The US and EU should develop an action plan in support of P-8 initiatives to improve transportation security.

2. **UN Terrorist Bombing Convention**

The US and EU should cooperate in establishing an ad hoc committee in New York to promote the development of the framework for a draft Convention on Terrorist Bombing to be negotiated in the UN.
3. **International Conventions and Treaties**

There are nine major multilateral conventions related to states' responsibilities for terrorism to which the United States and European countries are parties. The US is party to eight of these instruments, and will become a party to the ninth in early 1997. Not all 15 EU member states are parties to all nine conventions, but most are.

The US encourages EU states who are not signatories to all nine conventions to consider signing on. In the case of the four conventions where the US and all 15 EU members are parties, the US and EU should consider making joint demarches or parallel approaches to third countries to urge that they become signatories.

4. **Dissemination of Encryption Technology**

In coordination with the G-7/P-8, the US seeks international cooperation on a global cryptography policy that would allow, when necessary, lawful government access to the plaintext of encrypted data and communications in order, inter alia, to prevent or investigate drug trafficking, acts of terrorism, and other criminal activities, while protecting intellectual property, supporting the growth of electronic commerce, and increasing the security of the global information infrastructure.

The US government plans to invite representatives from industry, law enforcement, and other sectors to join in establishing a formal mechanism to explore a global data recovery architectures; advise on technical confidence issues vis-à-vis access to escrowed keys; address sinteroperability and standards issues; and identify technical, policy, and program issues for government action.

The US proposes a mutual sharing of US and EU member state policies governing domestic use and import/export of encryption products and systems as a prelude to future discussions on steps taken to promote multilateral cooperation in this area.
5. **Stricter Domestic Terrorism Legislation**

The US Congress recently enacted legislation to crack down on terrorism, including measures to inhibit fund-raising by terrorist groups.

The US proposes sharing its anti-terrorism legislation with the EU and suggests that the EU undertake a review of domestic terrorism legislation in the 15 member states as a prelude to exchanging ideas on how we can improve our respective legal frameworks in this area.