



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

PV(2010)1928 final

Brussels, 29 September 2010

MINUTES
of the 1928th meeting of the Commission
held in Strasbourg
(Winston Churchill building)
on Tuesday 7 September 2010
(afternoon)

PV(2010)1928 final

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Single sitting: Tuesday 7 September 2010 (afternoon)

The sitting opened at 13.14 with Mr BARROSO, President, in the chair.

Present:

Mr BARROSO	President	
Ms REDING	Vice-President	Items 1 to 6
Mr ALMUNIA	Vice-President	
Mr KALLAS	Vice-President	
Ms KROES	Vice-President	
Mr TAJANI	Vice-President	
Mr ŠEFČOVIČ	Vice-President	
Mr POTOČNIK		
Ms VASSILIOU		
Mr DE GUCHT		
Mr DALLI		
Ms GEOGHEGAN-QUINN		
Mr LEWANDOWSKI		
Ms DAMANAKI		
Ms GEORGIEVA		
Mr HAHN		
Ms HEDEGAARD		
Mr FÜLE		
Mr ANDOR		Items 1 to 6
Ms MALMSTRÖM		
Mr CIOLOŞ		

Absent:

Baroness ASHTON

High Representative/
Vice-President

Mr REHN

Mr PIEBALGS

Mr BARNIER

Mr ŠEMETA

Mr OETTINGER

The following sat in to represent absent Members of the Commission:

Ms NIKOLAY	Adviser in Baroness ASHTON's office	Items 1 to 6
Ms SOEWARTA	A member of Mr PIEBALGS's staff	
Mr RIEKELES	A member of Mr BARNIER's staff	
Mr SADAUSKAS	Chef de cabinet to Mr ŠEMETA	

The following also sat in:

Mr LAITENBERGER	Chef de cabinet to the PRESIDENT
Mr ROMERO REQUENA	Director-General, Legal Service
Mr SØRENSEN	Director-General, DG Communication
Mr DOENS	Head of the European Commission Spokesperson Service
Ms AHRENKILDE HANSEN	Commission Spokeswoman
Mr SCHINAS	Bureau of European Policy Advisers
Ms DE RICHEMONT	Adviser in the PRESIDENT's Office
Ms PERESSO	A member of Mr DE GUCHT's staff

Secretary: Ms DAY, Secretary-General, assisted by Mr AYET PUIGARNAU, Director in the Secretariat-General.

1. AGENDAS

(OJ(2010)1928/3; SEC(2010)952/2)

The Commission took note of that day's agenda and of the tentative agendas for forthcoming meetings.

2. WEEKLY MEETING OF CHEFS DE CABINET

(SEC(2010)1928)

The Commission considered the Secretary-General's report on the weekly meeting of Chefs de cabinet held on Monday 7 September.

3. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES AND SPECIAL MINUTES OF THE 1926TH AND 1927TH MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION (13 AND 20 JULY)

PV(2010)1926; PV(2010)1926, PART II; PV(2010)1927; PV(2010)1927, PART II)

The Commission approved the minutes of its 1926th meeting, and decided to hold over for one week approval of the minutes of its 1927th meeting.

4. WRITTEN PROCEDURES, EMPOWERMENT AND DELEGATION OF POWERS

4.1. WRITTEN PROCEDURES APPROVED

(SEC(2010)954 ET SEQ.)

The Commission took note of the Secretariat-General's memoranda recording decisions adopted between 19 July and 3 September.

4.2. EMPOWERMENT
(SEC(2010)955 ET SEQ.)

The Commission took note of the Secretariat-General's memoranda recording decisions adopted between 19 July and 3 September.

4.3. DELEGATION AND SUBDELEGATION OF POWERS
(SEC(2010)956 ET SEQ.)

The Commission took note of the Secretariat-General's memoranda recording decisions adopted under the delegation and subdelegation procedure between 19 July and 3 September, as archived in e-Greffe.

4.4. SENSITIVE WRITTEN PROCEDURES
(SEC(2010)957)

The Commission took note of the sensitive written procedures for which the time limit expired between 6 and 10 September.

**4.5. AD HOC EMPOWERMENT – THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE
COMMISSION IN THE MONITORING OF CONDITIONALITY
ASSOCIATED WITH THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO GREECE
PROVIDED BY THE EURO AREA MEMBER STATES**
(SEC(2010)1019)

The Commission decided to empower Mr REHN, Member of the Commission responsible for economic and monetary affairs, in agreement with the PRESIDENT, to prepare, negotiate with the Greek authorities and sign, after approval by the lending Member States, the revisions to the memorandum of understanding setting the detailed policy conditions attached to the loan, which are necessary as a result of the adoption of the Council decision of 7 September 2010, under the terms set out in SEC(2010)1019.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

(SEC(2010)953/2)

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

(PERS(2010)104/2)

**5.1. DG ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY – INTERNAL PUBLICATION OF A
VACANCY NOTICE FOR AN AD15/16 DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

(PERS(2010)105)

On a proposal from Mr ŠEFČOVIČ, in agreement with the PRESIDENT and Mr TAJANI, the Commission decided to authorise the publication, under Article 29(1)(a)(i) and (iii) of the Staff Regulations, of the vacancy notice in PERS(2010) 105 for the post of Deputy Director-General I in the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry, with particular responsibility for the internal market in consumer goods, innovation, SMEs and entrepreneurship, international negotiations and tourism, and special envoy for SMEs.

This decision would take effect immediately.

**5.2. DG ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY – INTERNAL PUBLICATION OF A
VACANCY NOTICE FOR AN AD15/16 DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

(PERS(2010)106)

On a proposal from Mr ŠEFČOVIČ, in agreement with the PRESIDENT and Mr TAJANI, the Commission decided to authorise the publication, under Article 29(1)(a)(i) and (iii) of the Staff Regulations, of the vacancy notice in PERS(2010) 106 for the post of Deputy Director-General II in the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry, with special responsibility for space and security, Galileo, chemicals and raw materials.

This decision would take effect immediately.

5.3. *LEGAL SERVICE – TEMPORARY POSTING AS PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISER*

On a proposal from Mr ŠEFČOVIČ, in agreement with the PRESIDENT, the Commission decided, in accordance with Article 7(2) of the Staff Regulations, to grant a temporary posting as Principal Legal Adviser in charge of the Business Law team of the Legal Service to Mr Enrico TRAVERSA, an AD14 official and legal adviser in the Legal Service's Business Law team, from 1 January to 30 November 2009 and from 1 March to 15 July 2010, in order to take into account the interest of the service and to ensure fair treatment of the official concerned.

This decision would take effect immediately.

6. INTERINSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS (SEC(2010)1020)

The Commission took note of the record of the meeting of the Interinstitutional Relations Group held on Friday 3 September (SEC(2010)1020).

It paid particular attention to the following points.

6.1. *LEGISLATIVE MATTERS*

i) Ordinary legislative procedure (point 1.2 of the IRG record)

Preparation of agreement at first reading

- Signature and implementation of the EU-Korea Free Trade Agreement.
- Implementation of the bilateral safeguard clause of the EU-Korea Free Trade Agreement (Regulation) – ZALBA BIDEAIN report – 2010/0032 (COD)

The Commission approved the line set out in SI(2010)227.

ii) Withdrawal of pending proposals - 2009-2010 exercise - Publication of the list of withdrawals in the *Official Journal of the European Union*

(point 1.3 of the IRG record)

The Commission decided to conclude the 2009-2010 exercise for the withdrawal of pending proposals by confirming its decision to withdraw the 59 proposals mentioned in the Annex to its legislative and work programme for 2010 and to publish this list in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, following the line set out in SPI(2010) 50 and /2.

iii) Preparation for the September I 2010 part-session of Parliament

(point 1.4 of the IRG record)

Non-legislative procedure

- Guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States - Part II of the Europe 2020 Integrated Guidelines (Council Decision) – ÖRY report – 2010/0115 (NLE)

The Commission approved the line set out in SP(2010)6233.

iv) Preparations for the September II 2010 part-session of Parliament

(point 1.5 of the IRG record)

Ordinary legislative procedure – Codecision – 1st reading

- Placing on the market and use of biocidal products (Regulation) – KLASS report – 2009/0076 (COD)

The Commission approved the line set out in SP(2010)6211/2.

6.2. RELATIONS WITH THE COUNCIL

v) Programming of Council business

(SI(2010)220)

The Commission took note of the information in SI(2010)220 on the Council meetings between 2 and 17 September.

vi) Preparation of the COREPER meeting of 8 September

(point 2.2.1 of the IRG record)

- Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya, 18-29 October 2010) – Negotiating directives on the 'Access and benefit-sharing' agreement – Extension of the authorisation to participate in the negotiations granted to the Commission by a Council decision.

The Commission approved the line set out in SI(2010)223.

6.3. RELATIONS WITH PARLIAMENT

vii) Preparations for the September I part-session – non-legislative matter

(point 3.1 of the IRG record)

- Situation of the Roma in Europe

The PRESIDENT introduced this matter, on which the Commission had made a statement, and which had been debated in Parliament during the current session. He stressed that it was important for the European Union and the Member States alike to adopt a reasoned and responsible approach to this difficult and sensitive matter. In particular, the measures adopted by the French authorities in relation to the Roma in recent weeks had not only attracted considerable media attention and highlighted the existence of serious public concern, but had also demonstrated the need to continue the efforts to

integrate a group of European citizens who made up the largest ethnic minority in the Union.

Coming back to the outcome of the discussions held at the Commission seminar on 1 and 2 September, he confirmed the priority given by the Commission to the following principles: (1) the emphasis on freedom but also security; respect for the free movement of citizens but equally for public order; (2) compliance by the Member States with EU legislation and their duty to ensure that public order was maintained, but also respect for fundamental rights and the principle of non-discrimination; (3) the obligation on the Commission, as guardian of the Treaties, to monitor and ensure the conformity of measures adopted by the Member States with European legislation in a proper and proportionate way, while at the same time pointing out the limits on its responsibilities and its actions; and lastly (4) the priority the Commission had given, and continued to give, to the integration and social inclusion of the Roma.

The President had stressed these principles in his contacts with representatives from France and other Member States. The aim of the measures proposed by the Commission was to continue to examine the conformity of Member States' actions towards the Roma people with European legislation, and at the same time to support the measures taken by the Member States to promote the integration of the Roma. Finally, he spoke of the need for a communication strategy that would highlight the responsibilities of the Member States with regard to the integration of ethnic minorities but also the importance of a balanced integration strategy and the added value of coordinated and support measures at European level.

Ms REDING then thanked the PRESIDENT, Ms VASSILIOU, Mr HAHN, Mr FÜLE, Mr ANDOR and Ms MALMSTRÖM, as well as the departments concerned and especially the Legal Service, for their excellent cooperation on this sensitive matter over recent days and months.

Her statement of 25 August, made in agreement with the PRESIDENT, emphasised the Commission's clear and consistent approach. She explained that, although public order and the safety of citizens were a matter for the Member States, and the Member States were entitled to take appropriate steps to ensure that their laws were not broken, they must also respect the right of Union citizens and their families to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States. She also pointed out that discrimination against a citizen on grounds of nationality or membership of an ethnic minority was never acceptable.

Ms REDING stressed that the challenge of the economic and social integration of the Roma, and especially providing them with access to housing, education, health care and employment, was the responsibility of all the Member States, and that the strategies developed at European level over more than a decade were intended to provide financial support for national measures via the European Social Fund, the pre-accession instruments and the European Regional Development Fund in particular.

She reminded the meeting of the main elements of the Communication on the social and economic integration of the Roma in Europe, adopted by the Commission on 7 April. She lamented the fact that the European legislation in force, and in particular certain provisions of Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, had still not been transposed in full into the national law of France and other Member States, and said that she had insisted, in her contacts with the French authorities, that the necessary steps be taken to implement the procedural measures and safeguards and hence to guarantee legal certainty.

Finally, she referred to the main measures proposed in the memo presented jointly with Mr ANDOR and Ms MALMSTRÖM; the Commission had endorsed the general approach of this memo at its seminar on 1 and 2 September.

That approach consisted of the following five actions: (1) analysis by the Commission to determine whether measures taken by the Member States with regard to the Roma were consistent with Union legislation on freedom of movement, non-discrimination and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, but also what support it could give in order to follow up the progress made in these areas and to improve cooperation between Member States; (2) creation within the Commission of a task force to examine the action taken by the Member States on the Communication on the social and economic integration of the Roma in Europe, evaluate the use made by the Member States of the European Fund for the integration of the Roma, and identify ways of improving the effectiveness of the fund; its findings were to be presented to the Commission before the end of 2010; (3) a request to the Council Presidency to organise a joint meeting of the Home Affairs Council and the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council in order to examine ways in which national and European funds to improve the economic and social integration of the Roma could be better targeted; (4) a request to future Council Presidencies to return to the priorities set out in the road map agreed on 17 June 2010 by the European Platform for Roma inclusion; and finally (5) a request to the Member States to examine, if necessary with the assistance of the Commission, Europol or Eurojust, measures to combat human trafficking, a problem to which the Roma are particularly vulnerable.

Mr ANDOR brought the presentation to an end by referring to the scale of the challenge facing the Member States and the European Union in integrating a minority of between ten and twelve million people. He stressed that this required a common and solid commitment from the European Union and its Member States in the medium and long term, and the coordination of efforts by all stakeholders, including the countries of origin and the host countries.

He felt a re-examination was required of the use made by the Member States of all the funds for assisting the integration of the Roma, the effectiveness of the funds available and reasons for their possible under-utilisation. He also

drew the meeting's attention to the importance of taking account of the measures on the social and economic inclusion of the Roma in connection with the "Europe 2020" strategy and its flagship initiatives.

Ms MALMSTRÖM also stressed the importance of a balanced and differentiated approach. She highlighted specific problems relating to certain Roma communities in particular, such as human trafficking, especially of children, but also the positive examples of successful integration of Roma in some Member States, such as Spain.

She stressed the responsibility of the Member States and pointed out that the Commission insisted that they shoulder their responsibilities on integration, including in the field of education of children and young people.

The Commission then held a brief discussion during which the following aspects were examined:

- the sensitive nature of the issue, the complexity of the challenges involved, and the usefulness of making a distinction according to the Roma communities' degree of integration in the Member States; the usefulness of highlighting the positive experiences of certain Member States and the cases of successful integration of Roma as examples for integration in other Member States;
- the importance for the Member States and the European Union to meet citizens' concerns, including with regard to public order and the fight against crime, having regard, in particular, to high crime rates among certain groups;
- the need for the public authorities to respect the fundamental rights of every European citizen, regardless of their nationality and ethnic origin, but also the duty for every citizen, regardless of their origin or ethnic group, to comply with the legal system and laws in their host country;
- the recognition of the fact that the integration of Roma is a common

challenge for the Union and its Member States, and of the added value of coordination measures at European level, including exchange of good practices between the Member States;

- the benefits of greater cooperation between Member States, in particular between the countries of origin of certain groups of Roma and their host country, and the invitation to all stakeholders, in particular minority representatives, to contribute to this cooperation;
- the urgent need for practical measures on the ground, in particular on schooling and housing, to improve the situation of Roma in a number of Member States and regions;
- the advisability of reviewing the effectiveness of all existing European funds and instruments intended to help the Roma integrate;
- the challenges posed everywhere in Europe by the integration not only of Roma, but also of other ethnic or religious minorities, and the importance of not leaving these questions solely to populist debate, and the interest in examining these questions in more detail during a future policy debate in the Commission.

The PRESIDENT concluded the discussion by noting the very broad support in the Commission for the measures proposed in the note presented by Ms REDING, Mr ANDOR and Ms MALMSTRÖM, whom he thanked for their contributions.

There was unanimous agreement in the Commission on setting up the Roma task force, comprising representatives of the departments under the authority of Ms REDING, Mr ANDOR, Mr FÜLE, Mr HAHN, Mr CIOLOŞ, Ms MALMSTRÖM, Mr DALLI and Ms VASSILIOU, whose task would be to review the action taken by the Member States following the Communication on the social and economic integration of Roma in Europe, evaluate the use by the Member States of EU funds for the integration of Roma, and identify ways of improving the funds' effectiveness.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Commission continued to carry out its duties in relation to the compliance of national measures with EU legislation, the transposition of European legislation into national law, and support for Member States in relation to measures for integrating Roma.

At this stage the Commission did not yet have enough information to reach a view on whether the measures taken by the French authorities complied with EU legislation, in particular Directive 2004/38/EC. He called on the relevant Commission departments to continue their analysis and pursue their contacts with the French authorities.

The Commission was also continuing discussions with all the Member States concerned in order to ensure that Directive 2004/38/EC was fully and correctly transposed, which did not exclude the possibility that the Commission might open infringement proceedings if and when necessary.

He thanked all Members for their contributions and informed that the Commission would return in due course to the different points raised during the discussion.

Having taken note of these points and the PRESIDENT'S conclusions, the Commission approved the line set out in SP(2010)6256/2.

viii) Preparation for the September I part-session – Oral questions

(point 3.4 of the IRG record)

- H-0354/10, H-0356/10, H-0357/10, H-0359/10, H-0360/10, H-0363/10, H-0364/10 (jointly with H-0371/10), H-0365/10, H-0367/10, H-0369/10, H-0370/10, H-0372/10, H-0374/10, H-0376/10, H-0377/10, H-0378/10, H-0380/10, H-0384/10, H-0385/10, H-0387/10, H-0388/10, H-0389/10, H-0391/10, H-0393/10, H-0395/10, H-0396/10, H-0397/10, H-0398/10

The Commission approved the draft answers set out in SP(2010)6029 and /2, following the agreement reached between the Chefs de cabinet on revisions to

some of these drafts, and certain draft supplementary answers, revisions to answers and draft answers as set out in SP(2010)6029/3 *et seq.*

ix) Action taken on legislative opinions and non-legislative resolutions adopted by Parliament at its June part-session

(point 3.5.1 of the IRG record)

The Commission approved document SP(2010)6136 on the action taken on the legislative opinions and non-legislative resolutions adopted by Parliament at its June part-session, for transmission to Parliament.

x) Participation by Members of the European Parliament in international conferences

(point 3.8 of the IRG record)

– United Nations High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (New York, 20-22 September 2010)

The Commission decided to agree to the request to the PRESIDENT from Mr Jerzy Buzek, President of Parliament, concerning the attendance of seven Members of the European Parliament at the above conference, with a reminder about the procedure to be followed.

7. RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

POSSIBILITIES OF AID TO PAKISTAN IN THE FIELD OF TRADE (SEC(2010)1046)

Mr DE GUCHT pointed out that the situation in Pakistan was on the agenda of the upcoming informal meeting of foreign ministers (Gymnich) this Friday, and would probably also be discussed at the European Council on 16 September. He stressed the important role played by the European Union in contributing humanitarian aid to Pakistan in the immediate aftermath of the widespread flooding that had devastated the country.

He felt that trade should be one of the tools used to help Pakistan overcome the effects of the floods, and to this end was proposing three main options aimed at facilitating access to Pakistani products on the European market:

- (1) to re-examine the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) to enable Pakistan to benefit from certain preferences offered under the GSP+ scheme. Mr DE GUCHT did not support this option, given that the European Parliament and the Council had still to express an opinion on the proposal made in May to extend the current GSP, and because of the more general debate on the revision of the GSP to be held in 2011;
- (2) to offer specific trade concessions to the goods produced by Pakistan. However, this would run counter to the principle of most favoured nation and would therefore require the unanimous agreement of the World Trade Organisation member states. Mr DE GUCHT suggested examining this option at a later date, while stressing that it had little chance of success and that the decision-making process would probably be a lengthy one;
- (3) to identify selectively certain tariff lines corresponding to products for which, with the exception of bed linen, household linen and ethanol, Pakistan was one of the main exporters to the European Union, and to suspend application of customs duties for a number of years. This would increase the annual value of the goods exported by Pakistan to the EU by around €50-60 million.

Mr DE GUCHT explained that the third option related to 13 lines corresponding to products for which Pakistan was the first, second or third largest supplier to the European Union. Ethanol, bed linen and household linen and plastic products made of polyethylene terephthalate had been excluded. He reckoned that in the event of temporary tariff suspensions for these 13 lines, the EU's annual imports could increase by around €110 million, of which Pakistan would benefit from €54 million, China from €25 million and India from €15. He considered that although this option also benefited other countries as well as Pakistan, it had the major advantage that its impact on European industry was relatively slight and it did not need to be approved by the World Trade Organisation.

He wound up his presentation by reminding the meeting of certain important procedural matters, particularly as regards the choice of legal basis for the decision taken.

Taking the floor, the PRESIDENT emphasised the seriousness of the situation in Pakistan, which was facing the worst floods in its history. He pointed out that despite the generous humanitarian aid given by the European Union, the reconstruction work would be long and costly. In the circumstances he felt that any aid that could be contributed through trade policy had an important role to play, and the European Union should take the initiative in this matter. The situation in Pakistan was also on the agenda of several upcoming high-level meetings.

He thanked Mr DE GUCHT for his presentation and the work done by him on the possible options. He agreed that the first option would be difficult to implement because of the re-examination of the GSP planned for 2011 and the length of the decision-making process involved. With regard to the other possibilities of providing aid to Pakistan swiftly, the second option might also take a long time to implement, owing to the rules of the World Trade Organisation, and it would be difficult to secure the necessary unanimous approval of the Member States.

He felt that the third option (temporary autonomous suspension by the European Union of import duties on certain products that were of priority interest for Pakistan) appeared to be the best, despite the difficulties there might be in adopting it owing to the effects of such a measure on industry in certain Member States. The Commission must act with realism and choose the tariff lines in question with care so as to assist Pakistan as much as possible without giving collateral benefits to other trade partners.

He was convinced by Mr DE GUCHT's analysis and by the possibilities proposed for helping Pakistan effectively without disproportionately favouring any other countries. He stressed that from a strategic standpoint it was important for the European Union to respond generously to Pakistan's appeals, and that these limited trade concessions would be a swift and concrete means of contributing to the country's recovery.

Winding up, the PRESIDENT proposed discussing these considerations with the Member States and sounding them out about the possible options at the upcoming Gymnich and in the Council (Foreign Affairs). He added that a more complete set of aid and reconstruction measures for Pakistan would have to be presented in the coming weeks and months.

The Commission then held a discussion during which the following points were raised:

- the need to provide short- and medium-term aid to Pakistan for humanitarian, political and strategic reasons;
- the importance of taking a bold approach and considering all the possibilities, without precluding any specific option at this juncture, including for instance debt relief for Pakistan, transferring knowledge through assistance by European universities to set up universities in Pakistan, or technical assistance to reduce flood-related risks;
- the case for not completely discarding the second option, which would make it possible in particular to target trade concessions more closely to exports from Pakistan;
- a reminder of the potential impact which the planned trade measures could have on the European textile industry, which was already seriously affected by the economic recession;
- a reminder of the need to take account of the collateral effects of the planned measures in some non-member countries, in particular the European Union's Mediterranean neighbours;
- the case for properly assessing all the implications of the planned measures, both for European industry and for the Pakistan economy;
- the fact that the European Union must not undermine the negotiations and agreements reached during the Doha round;

- the importance for the EU of ensuring proper communication of its work and of being proactive in this respect.

Following the discussion, the PRESIDENT concluded by asking Mr DE GUCHT to present the various options to the Member States, sound them out about the feasibility and acceptability of these options and take account of some of the issues raised during the meeting, particularly as regards the impact which the different solutions could have on Member States and non-member countries. Although several matters were still pending at this stage, he took note of the fact that all the Commission Members gave Mr DE GUCHT the go-ahead to look into possible measures to provide effective aid to Pakistan.

The PRESIDENT went on to remind the Commission that, in order to prepare its positions better, it must in future improve internal coordination upstream of any formal and informal Council meetings. This matter would be discussed at a forthcoming Commission meeting.

The Commission took note of this information, the conclusions of the PRESIDENT and the note from Mr DE GUCHT set out in SEC(2010)1046.

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The meeting closed at 15.23.