



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 17 January 2012

**10595/08
EXT 1**

**USA 29
PESC 774
ECOFIN 230
ENER 189
JAI 322
ENV 366
POLGEN 63**

PARTIAL DECLASSIFICATION

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Delegations will find attached the partially declassified version of the above-mentioned document.



ANNEX

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NOTE

From : Secretariat
To : Permanent Representatives Committee
Subject : Report on the EU-US Summit, Brdo, 10 June 2008

Following the EU-US Summit in Brdo, Slovenia, on 10 June 2008, delegations will find in annex the Council Secretariat's report on the Summit.

The documents issued at the Summit are set out in document 10440/08.

EU-US Summit, Brdo, Slovenia, 10 June 2008

SUMMARY

Last EU-US Summit with President Bush in a friendly atmosphere. **NOT DECLASSIFIED** Both sides highlight importance of TEC, **NOT DECLASSIFIED** US convinced that its strategy for climate change, namely set goals at the MEM and the G8 and invest on technology, will be successful; the EU underlines the need for a global agreement with US lead. Agreement to make a push to close Doha negotiations before the autumn. On Western Balkans, EU passes message of progress. On Afghanistan, shared assessment of future need to stay engaged, US appreciates EU engagement. Review of situation in the Middle East, **NOT DECLASSIFIED** Substantial exchange on Latin America on opportunities offered by new political developments. On Africa, overview of the main hotspots requiring engagement and further action. Short mention of Burma. **NOT DECLASSIFIED** Due to lack of time the remaining agenda items (Global Challenges: Development and global health and Combating terrorism and non-proliferation) were not discussed.

US represented by President Bush, Trade Representative Schwab, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Hadley, Counsellor to the President Gillespie and Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economic Affairs Price; Presidency represented by Prime Minister Jansa, Minister for Foreign Affairs Rupel; Commission represented by President Barroso, Vice-President Verheugen, Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy Ferrero-Waldner, Commissioner for Trade Mandelson; Council Secretariat represented by Secretary General/High Representative Solana.

DETAIL

PLENARY SESSION

In his introductory remarks, Jansa thanked Bush for his leadership during eight years, highlighted the importance of the transatlantic relations, and recalled the anniversary of the 60 years since the Marshall Plan which helped rebuild Europe, as well as the process of European unification. The Slovenian Presidency was the first among the new Member States. The transatlantic partnership had been a success in the past and we should send a strong message about its importance also in the future. Many challenges remained. The Slovenian presidency had been focussed on the implementation of the agreements reached during the 2007 Summit.

Bush thanked the Presidency for its hospitality. He agreed that transatlantic relations were and should remain strong and valuable for the future.

Advancing Transatlantic Economic Partnership (TEC)

Barroso referred with pride to the creation of the TEC which would continue to help us increase our cooperation. New working methods were now in place, there were already tangible results such as the investment dialogue, accounting standards, alternative testing in cosmetics and certification of electronic equipment. **NOT DECLASSIFIED** Stakeholders were calling to the TEC to grab the agenda and continue work. **NOT DECLASSIFIED** Our relations existed beyond poultry issue.

Verheugen made an assessment of the first year of the TEC which had achieved economic integration much further and faster than ever before. We should deepen our dialogue on economic issues of strategic importance. The details were in the progress report. The business community had great expectations and we should not frustrate them. Our clear message from this Summit should be that the TEC would survive both administrations. We should have an agenda for the short, medium and long term, with a view to completing the market place by 2015. The TEC was the forum to discuss contentious issues which needed political guidance. Whenever we had different regulatory philosophies leading to different solutions on either side, we should strive for mutual recognition. We should agree on common standards rather than compete on standards, giving other countries a chance to align themselves. Only a strong political leadership could win over bureaucratic hurdles. The success of the TEC was based on its willingness to deliver on commitments, including on the issue of poultry.

Price also appreciated the creation of the TEC, it was the way to get out of the agency-to-agency routine and it enabled us to look at issues horizontally to fulfil the transatlantic integration. Concrete achievements included accounting standards and investment policy, cost-benefits and import safety.

NOT DECLASSIFIED We had addressed the increase in protectionism in our investment statement. The transatlantic market was the greatest in volume so our message calling for open markets was a powerful one. **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Climate Change, Energy/Energy Security

NOT DECLASSIFIED One of the questions was how to price energy in a reasonable way. **NOT DECLASSIFIED** The best way forward was the Major Economies Meetings where all major economies would be committing to long term binding goals. **NOT DECLASSIFIED** First we had to agree on the goal and then on strategies to achieve this goal. He referred to the meeting in South Korea end of June followed by the G8 meeting where the goal would be announced. This would not undermine the Bali process. **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

Jansa agreed that the challenge could only be tackled at global level. The key question was how to get all players at the table and persuade them to set binding targets. **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

Barroso said that high oil prices made it even more urgent to achieve a global agreement. To have safe energy and diversified sources we should look at renewables, biofuels and nuclear power for those who wanted it. The Commission had established a nuclear forum to support the latter. **NOT DECLASSIFIED** He concurred that technology was a big part of the answer. In order to give a boost to the private sector, we needed to provide them with legal certainty by setting binding targets and emission-trading schemes with a cap. **NOT DECLASSIFIED** The US should be in the lead in order to convince others. The Commission package of 20-20 by 2020 had been accepted by Member States even if other countries did not join in, so we were following different strategies. **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

Jansa recalled the upcoming Poznan and Copenhagen conferences. We should set targets and ways to achieve them. Climate change was recognised by a large majority of countries as a key challenge of this century.

Doha/Free Trade

Barroso highlighted the need to finish the current round under the Bush administration. **NOT DECLASSIFIED** We should have progress on NAMA, services and geographic indications. Success was possible but it would take a lot of political energy on both sides.

Mandelson recalled progress in agriculture as compared to last year: we had come from 175 open issues down to 30. There was a genuine new market opening as well as a systemic justification to close negotiations. We should use the deal to anchor the world to economic openness and strengthen our rules-based trade system so that rising powers were held accountable to one set of rules. This would leave a serious long term legacy to the world economy. There was economic value for the EU and the US on what was on the table in terms of market access, **NOT**

DECLASSIFIED

Bilaterally, cooperation was very good, we had the same priorities, we had some difficulties on anti-dumping. As for geographical indications, we should help each other on our "must-haves". Regarding timing, there would be little possibility if we pushed to autumn, as we would lose oxygen and political will. **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

NOT DECLASSIFIED To help people out of poverty we must have an open global trade system. We had to show courage on agriculture. **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

Schwab said countries should make contributions commensurate with their level of economic development and growth. The purpose was not more market access for EU or US exports but to alleviate poverty. By 2015 half of the global growth would come from Brazil and other emerging economies. The real economic growth would come from enhancing trade among developing countries. Those negotiations would set the terms of trade until 2025. **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

LUNCH

Western Balkans **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

Afghanistan-Pakistan

NOT DECLASSIFIED

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Middle East

NOT DECLASSIFIED

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Latin America

NOT DECLASSIFIED

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Africa

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Burma/Myanmar

Ferrero-Waldner stressed that the EU had tried to be as helpful as possible after the cyclone. **NOT**

DECLASSIFIED

Free and secure travel

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Barroso said he appreciated the personal commitment of Bush. The EU had adopted a twin-track approach where individual countries would negotiate on issues which fell under national competence and the Commission would negotiate on those issues which concerned EC competence.

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