

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2004



2009

Session document

FINAL
A6-0206/2006

2.6.2006

REPORT

on a policy framework to strengthen EU manufacturing - towards a more integrated approach for industrial policy
(2006/2003(INI))

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Rapporteur: Joan Calabuig Rull

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

on a policy framework to strengthen EU manufacturing - towards a more integrated approach for industrial policy (2006/2003(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the communication from the Commission entitled 'Implementing the Community Lisbon Programme: A policy framework to strengthen EU manufacturing - towards a more integrated approach for industrial policy' (COM(2005)0474),
 - having regard to the accompanying Commission Staff Working Documents (SEC(2005)1215, SEC(2005)1216 and SEC(2005)1217),
 - having regard to the conclusions of the Competitiveness Council of 28 November 2005,
 - having regard to the Presidency conclusions of the Brussels European Council of 23 and 24 March 2006,
 - having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,
 - having regard to Rule 45 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy and the opinion of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (A6-0206/2006),
- A. whereas the above mentioned Commission communication outlines, on the basis of a detailed screening of the competitiveness of 27 individual sectors, a work programme for industrial policy in manufacturing industries for the coming years,
- B. whereas a dynamic and highly competitive industry is a prerequisite for better social and environmental standards,
- C. whereas the EU manufacturing industry provides around 20% of EU output and employs some 34 million people,
- D. whereas the Council recognises the importance of the manufacturing industry as a generator of new and innovative products,
1. Welcomes the Commission communication, which sets out a policy framework and an enhanced work programme for the manufacturing industries for the coming years; considers this communication a major building-block for shaping a sound and balanced industrial policy by combining concrete sectoral actions with cross-sectoral policy initiatives;
 2. Recognises the important role of the manufacturing industries in the EU; points out that manufacturing, services and trade are strongly and increasingly interlinked in the modern

¹ INT/288 - CESE 1435/2005.

business environment; strongly supports, therefore, the development of a coherent industrial policy at European level to tackle the challenges of globalisation;

3. Recalls that the EU must aspire to remain a major industrial power, and not merely confine itself to developing the services sector;
4. Considers that the Community should take care to ensure the joint development of competitiveness strategies in the industrial and service sectors and promote good practice as regards the entrepreneurial environment and entrepreneurship, including corporate social responsibility and equal opportunities for men and women;
5. Recalls that the objectives of the Lisbon strategy are minimum objectives which the Member States should commit themselves to upholding; notes that recently several Member States adopted national policies to strengthen manufacturing industries; believes that isolated national policies could hamper the development of a European industrial policy and that better coordination between actions taken by the Member States and Community actions could strengthen both; therefore urges the Commission and Member States to devise mechanisms to effectively coordinate actions in this field, involving governments, industry and stakeholders at European, national and regional level;
6. Notes that, without government action, it will be impossible to establish a framework for industry which is stable and attractive and affords legal certainty; points out that the work of a modern public sector is vital for dealing with infrastructure and fostering both education and innovation;
7. Considers that the Community policy of aid and support for national industrial policies must aim to develop European Flagships for Excellence, creating synergies between the skills of local labour markets and research centres, without neglecting a political and macroeconomic environment which is geared to development, and as a means of promoting greater investment and creating wealth and high-quality jobs with rights; welcomes the fact that the Commission's communication gives a definition of a European industrial policy; stresses, however, that this approach must not be purely horizontal but that there is also a need to think in sector-specific terms;
8. Supports the initiatives set out in the communication; welcomes the detailed analysis of the 27 sectors and the clear focus in the recommendations; sees, however, the concrete implementation of the initiatives as the current challenge; believes that, to guarantee coherent implementation in the long term, the initiatives proposed will need to be coordinated within one directorate-general, the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry, and one Council configuration, the 'Competitiveness' configuration; in this respect, calls on the Commission to inform Parliament of the progress achieved in relation to the initiatives before the end of this year; calls on the Commission also to consider the possibility of a systematic evaluation and regular assessment of the benefits and added value of initiatives such as high level groups, innovation panels and working parties in any given sector;
9. Encourages the Commission to pay adequate attention to all sectors of the manufacturing industries and, where necessary, to fill in the gaps, both with regard to the analysis of certain sectors and to the actions to be taken, bearing in mind the high degree of regional concentration existing in some industries;

10. Recognises the need for increased competitiveness in manufacturing industries; welcomes the fact that the Commission stresses the social responsibility of business and the need for sustainable development; calls on the Commission to accord the same weight to the working environment and to the health and safety of workers as to ensuring the creation of more and better jobs;
11. Recognises that, to pursue a European industrial policy in sectors of strategic interest to Member States' economies, it is essential to strengthen existing industries, to keep the internal market open, applying regulation as and where necessary, and to allow for factors related to competitiveness which could affect employment levels in many Member States, as well as supporting the modernisation of all European industry that is already competitive or could be enabled to compete;
12. Is convinced that the future of Europe's manufacturing industries lies in increased added value and better quality; is therefore concerned that overall EU trade is still concentrated in sectors with medium-high technologies and low to intermediate labour skills; believes that education and training at all levels are key issues, both to improve labour force qualifications and to facilitate structural change; regrets the fact that the Communication does not pay enough attention to education, lifelong learning and training; urges the Member States to increase their efforts to attract more young students into technical and scientific studies;
13. Welcomes the Commission's recognition of the fact that a well-trained and flexible labour force is the EU's most important resource and competitiveness factor; calls on the EU to concentrate on enhancing skills development for workers at all levels, particularly unskilled workers;
14. Takes a positive view, furthermore, of the Commission's proposals to address the shortage of special skills facing industry through policies to promote transparency and the transfer and recognition of qualifications and identify current needs for skills per sector and where skills shortages lie;
15. Points out that more clear-cut investment is needed to improve the skill levels of human resources, for instance under training-related operational programmes for science and technology aimed at guaranteeing the quality of, and diversifying, training opportunities in the various Member States;
16. Calls on undertakings to ensure the best possible training conditions for workers by providing ongoing training for their employees, with undertakings drawing up skills plans and taking responsibility in a general way for lifelong learning and the continuing training of their worker;
17. Considers that the transfer of knowledge and the application of research results in new products and processes is still too weak in the manufacturing industries, and especially in the case of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); in this respect, sees a clear need to bridge the current gap between the research community and the market sector; is convinced that special attention must be given to jointly tackling this problem and urges the Commission and the Member States to swiftly come forward with concrete measures to solve it; to this end stresses that the possibilities offered by the framework programme for competitiveness and innovation should be utilised rationally and as effectively as

possible;

18. Considers that consideration should be given to the specific needs of micro and small businesses, since the problems they face cannot be compared with those facing large enterprises;
19. Recognises that schemes need to be devised to provide direct support for research activities carried out in consortia, involving companies and research units or university teams, thus enabling skills and technologies to be transferred more rapidly;
20. Emphasises, in line with the report of the Independent Expert Group on R&D and Innovation, that State aid to companies other than SMEs is appropriate when it is granted for the purpose of encouraging cooperation with other companies, SMEs, academic institutions in 'open innovation clusters', poles of excellence, and collaborative R&D programmes;
21. Points out that the EU's prosperity depends on developing world-class innovative European industries;
22. Welcomes the concept of Technology Platforms which will provide a boost to developing lines of research which will meet the requirements of the market; believes, however, that more funding is needed for applied research leading to innovative products; in this respect, welcomes the European Investment Bank's (EIB) intention to increase substantially the financing available for growth-enhancing investments in R&D and SMEs; recalls the conclusions of the above-mentioned Brussels' European Council, expecting up to EUR 30 billion in venture capital and guaranteed bank loans to support innovation and to reinforce action in R&D; encourages the Commission and the EIB, together with the private sector, to give follow-up to these conclusions in practical terms;
23. Stresses the major potential of nano sciences and nano technologies and urges the manufacturing sector to keep up to date with technological progress and the provisions of the 2005-2009 European programme of action in this field so as to be in a position to take advantages of the opportunities and new perspectives opening up to each of its sectors;
24. Stresses the problem of access to finance and venture capital, especially for innovative start-ups and SMEs; therefore, asks the Commission to closely involve the EIB and the European Investment Fund in the work of the sectoral initiatives;
25. Considers that it might be very useful to set up a high-level group to ensure that legislation concerning industry, energy, and the environment is consistent with the aim of improving sustainability and competitiveness; points out that, as well as the electricity market, the market in natural gas likewise needs to be analysed, bearing in mind that both entail far-reaching implications for some manufacturing industries;
26. Points out that the manufacturing industries are often marked by regional concentration; therefore urges regional and national authorities, working in close collaboration with economic and social players, to draw up local strategy plans for areas which are, or have the potential to become, centres of innovative manufacturing clusters; to this end calls for local strategy plans to be targeted at making the best possible use of the primary wealth producing sector, research potential and any comparative benefits offered by each region;

calls on Member States to make full use of the possibilities in the Structural Funds in this respect;

27. Points out that future European industrial policy measures must allow not just for the sectoral dimension, but also for the territorial dimension; notes that areas with a high concentration of manufacturing industry have to have industrial and economic policies geared to their specific needs; calls on the Commission, therefore, to follow up the proposals announced in the Communication by bringing further consideration to bear on the questions whether cooperation should be intensified among regions facing similar problems and challenges and how manufacturing companies in those regions might be encouraged to set up networks within which to pursue and coordinate the necessary industrial and economic policies;
28. Believes that the Structural Funds could do a great deal to strengthen industry; criticises, therefore, the cut in the amount to be allocated to them under the financial perspective, which will impact firstly on the EU's capacity to promote innovation and improve workers' training levels, and secondly on working conditions; hopes that the Council will agree to a substantial increase in the Structural Funds;
29. Welcomes the Commission proposal to integrate and coordinate industrial policy with other policies, including cohesion, environmental, R & D, and energy policies; notes that cohesion policy and industrial policy are interrelated, given that infrastructure and human resources are needed to enable industrial policy to succeed and to enhance the significant role of the European Works Councils, and hence that it is essential to bring policies into a coherent relationship and secure a high degree of involvement within society;
30. Believes that sectors facing fierce international competition should jointly adopt measures to facilitate their restructuring and modernization; in this respect, cites a number of initiatives, such as LeaderSHIP 2015, CARS21 and the High-Level Group on textiles and clothing, as good examples; in view of the urgent need for action in the last two sectors, calls on the Commission to submit concrete proposals by Autumn 2006 with a view to their adoption by the Council and Parliament giving its opinion before the end of 2006; welcomes the intention of the Commission to set up such sector-specific initiatives for the pharmaceutical, chemical, defence, space and mechanical engineering industries;
31. Is of the opinion that, as far as individual sectors are concerned, workers' trade unions, consumer associations, and employers' organisations must be involved in the debate so as to help ensure that industrial policy solutions will be better suited to their purpose and more comprehensive;
32. Stresses the importance of establishing a dialogue with all the parties concerned, and welcomes the creation of the High Level Group on Competitiveness, Energy and the Environment;
33. Is of the opinion that the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund should not only focus on helping workers made redundant due to globalisation to find new jobs, but also encourage structural change and sector restructuring that will create new jobs and enhance the sectors' competitiveness in a globalised world;
34. Maintains that no Community aid should be granted to companies which, after receiving

such support in a Member State, transfer their manufacturing operations to another country without completely fulfilling the agreements entered into with the Member State concerned;

35. Points out that dialogue between management and workers has a key role to play in matters related to modernisation and in coming up with ways to anticipate and to implement the changes needed for sectors to remain or become competitive;
36. Calls on the Commission to make an in-depth analysis of the current situation of the manufacturing industries in the new Member States and the challenges ahead and to ensure that Community legislation is properly enforced; this will make it possible to obtain aggregated data for the 25 Member States and, on the basis of those data, to analyse the various sectors and draw up recommendations to guide industrial policy;
37. Calls on the Commission to take further measures in support of exporting companies and those which invest on the largest scale in research and innovation projects;
38. Urges the Commission to focus on the area of market surveillance and the fight against unfair competition and counterfeiting; invites the Commission to come forward before the end of this year with concrete proposals in the area of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights; accordingly considers that efforts need to be intensified with a view to hunting out imported counterfeit products from non-member countries and that, to unearth practices of this kind, Member States should therefore exchange information and employ more advanced technology applications at the points where goods enter the EU;
39. Calls on the Commission to monitor and record the extent to which imported products comply with European environmental and consumer health protection legislation and affect the competitiveness of European products;
40. Stresses the importance of market access for the manufacturing industries; urges the Commission to continue its efforts, working in tandem with the sectors affected, to identify international practices which can adversely affect the competitiveness of European undertakings, particularly regulations and subsidies, and tackle barriers to trade and investment that are in breach of international rules; sees in bilateral agreements a good opportunity to overcome these challenges in a fair, transparent and forward-thinking manner and hence to make the principle of reciprocity the general rule in the Union's trading relations;
41. Stresses that legislation seeking to include environmental matters in economic policies and strategies should allow the Member States scope for flexibility in the choice of economic and financial instruments;
42. Believes that, as regards the measures to be taken, especially in the WTO, it is necessary to allow for the context obtaining in, and the specific characteristics of, each sector, the opportunities and challenges that may arise, and the difficulties posed for individual Member States;
43. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to pursue sustainable development objectives by bringing economic, social, and environmental aspects into an even balance;

44. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission, and to the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

A strong and healthy manufacturing sector is essential to fully exploit EU's potential. EU manufacturing industry provides around 20% of EU output and employs some 34 million people. Over 80% of EU private sector R&D expenditures are spent in manufacturing. Manufacturing generates new and innovative products that provide some 75% of EU exports. Manufacturing consists of many SMEs: over 99% of companies and 58% of manufacturing employment are SMEs.

Although European manufacturing has a huge potential for generating wealth and jobs, it faces rapid technological change and intense and growing competitive pressure, both in the high-tech, and in the more mature sectors. Though a majority of individual manufacturing sectors perform well, the general make-up of EU manufacturing industry leaves it less than ideally positioned in the global context. Even if relocations of jobs to low-cost countries have been limited in most manufacturing sectors, the mounting international competition for R&D spending and foreign direct investment is a matter of considerable concern. Creating the right conditions in which the manufacturing industry can flourish in Europe is therefore an essential, but also a complex challenge.

What has been missing in the palette of new programmes in the framework of the Lissabon-programme is an effort to target sectoral industry issues, particularly in manufacturing industry, and provide a basis for sectoral or vertical support measures. With this communication the Commission sets out to meet this need.

This Communication sets out an outline of work for industrial policy in manufacturing industries for the coming years. The analysed manufacturing sectors are grouped into four broad industry areas: Food and life science industries, Machine and system industries, Fashion and design industries, and Basic and intermediate goods industries. Within those areas, 27 individual sectors of manufacturing and the construction industry are screened in detail, using key factors for furthering competitiveness and development, such as: knowledge, better regulation, environment and energy, trade and structural change.

On the basis of this screening, concrete recommendations for sectoral actions are made to promote growth, productivity and competitiveness in each of the sectors analysed. In addition, 7 major cross-sectoral policy initiatives are proposed, in order to meet the common challenges and reinforce the synergies:

- Intellectual Property Rights and Counterfeiting Initiative
- High-Level Group on Competitiveness, Energy and the Environment
- External Aspects of Competitiveness and Market Access
- New Legislative Simplification Programme
- Improving Sectoral Skills
- Managing Structural Change in Manufacturing
- Integrated European approach to Industrial Research and Innovation.

Furthermore, the Commission proposes to set up a number of new sector-specific initiatives:

- Pharmaceuticals Forum
- Mid-Term Review of Life Sciences and Biotechnology Strategy
- High-Level Group on the Chemicals Industry
- High-Level Group on the Defence Industry
- European Space Programme
- Taskforce on ICT Competitiveness
- Mechanical Engineering Policy Dialogue.

Your Rapporteur welcomes the Communication. While rejecting a return to a selective interventionist approach, the Communication takes account of the specific context of individual sectors and proposes a tailor-made combination of policies to suit the particular opportunities and challenges they face. Through linking together under a single initiative a number of different policy dimensions of key relevance to industry, the horizontal initiatives could provide increased coherence and integration between policies, thereby enhancing competitiveness.

Your Rapporteur wishes to stress the importance of the following and would welcome additional actions in that direction:

- an in-depth analysis of the situation and the prospects of manufacturing in the new Member States;
- the role of education, training and knowledge transfer in shaping the current industry structure more towards a knowledge based, innovative society;
- the coordination between national (and local) industrial policy and Community actions;
- the necessary involvement of all stakeholders, and in particular social partners, in shaping the future of sectors;
- the concrete implementation of the cross-sectoral initiatives, resulting in better framework conditions for the manufacturing industries;
- the significant rise of unfair competition the manufacturing industry is facing from non-compliant or counterfeit products on the EU market;
- the role of the EIB and EIF in the sectoral initiatives, where lack of financing was identified as a bottleneck;

Your Rapporteur strongly believes that the future of EU manufacturing industry lies in a continuous focus towards higher-value and higher quality products. This requires adaptability on company level, structural adjustment of the value chain and a shift towards a more knowledge-based, innovative production. This process should be done in close cooperation with the social partners and, where possible, financial contribution from the Globalisation Adjustment Fund should be aimed towards this kind of restructuring and modernization of European manufacturing sectors.

15.5.2006

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on a policy framework to strengthen EU manufacturing – towards a more integrated approach for industrial policy
(2006/2003(INI))

Draftswoman: Ilda Figueiredo

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Employment and Social Affairs calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

1. Recalls that manufacturing industry in Europe represents 20% of production and 34 million jobs, and that the European Union must aspire to remain a major industrial power, and not merely confine itself to developing the services sector;
2. Considers that the Community policy of aid and support for national industrial policies must aim to develop European Flagships for Excellence, creating synergies between the skills of local labour markets and research centres, without neglecting a political and macroeconomic environment geared to development, and as a means of promoting greater investment, create wealth and high-quality jobs with rights; welcomes the fact that the Commission's political strategy paper gives a definition of a European industrial policy; stresses, however, that this approach must not be purely horizontal but that there is also a need to think in sector-specific terms;
3. Is of the opinion that, as far as individual sectors are concerned, workers' trade unions, consumer associations, and employers' organisations must be involved in the debate so as to help ensure that industrial policy solutions will be better suited to their purpose and more comprehensive;
4. Stresses the importance of establishing a dialogue with all the parties concerned, and welcomes the creation of the High Level Group on Competitiveness, Energy and the

Environment;

5. Calls on the Commission to act more determinedly towards creating a strong and effective social dialogue and firm partnerships between employers, trade unions and public authorities; stresses that this social dialogue is a useful tool for improving cooperation at the level of individual undertakings, and within the manufacturing industry in general, because it can contribute to creating a better balance between the various interests by involving all actors in the decision-making and implementation processes; recognises the importance of works councils;
6. Recognises that, to pursue a European industrial policy in sectors of strategic interest to the Member States' economies, it is essential to strengthen existing industries, keep the internal market open, applying regulation as and where necessary, and allow for factors related to competitiveness which could affect employment levels in many Member States, as well as supporting the modernisation of all European industry that is already competitive or could be enabled to compete;
7. Believes that, as regards the measures to be taken, especially in the WTO, it is necessary to allow for the context obtaining in, and the specific characteristics of, each sector, the opportunities and challenges that may arise, and the difficulties posed for individual Member States;
8. Welcomes the Commission proposal to integrate and coordinate industrial policy with other policies, including cohesion, environmental, R & D, and energy policies; notes that cohesion policy and industrial policy are interrelated, given that infrastructure and human resources are needed to enable industrial policy to succeed and to enhance the significant role of the European Works Councils, and hence that it is essential to bring policies into a coherent relationship and secure a high degree of involvement within society;
9. Welcomes the Commission's recognition of the fact that a well-trained and flexible labour force is the EU's most important resource and competitiveness factor; calls on the EU to concentrate on enhancing skills development for workers at all levels, particularly unskilled workers; considers that investment in increased training and skills development for all employees is necessary to ensure that manufacturing industry in the EU remains competitive in future;
10. Takes a positive view, furthermore, of the Commission's proposals to address the shortage of special skills facing industry through policies to promote transparency and the transfer and recognition of qualifications and identify current needs for skills per sector and where skills shortages lie;
11. Points out that more clear-cut investment is needed to improve the skill levels of human resources, for instance under training-related operational programmes for science and technology aimed at guaranteeing the quality of, and diversifying, training opportunities in the various Member States;
12. Calls on undertakings to ensure the best possible training conditions for workers by providing ongoing training for their employees, with undertakings drawing up skills plans and taking responsibility in a general way for lifelong learning and the continuing training of their worker;

13. Believes that the Structural Funds could do a great deal to strengthen industry; criticises, therefore, the cut in the amount to be allocated to them under the financial perspective, which will impact firstly on the EU's capacity to promote innovation and improve workers' training levels, and secondly on working conditions; hopes that the Council will agree to a substantial increase in the Structural Funds and the Member States will adopt effective programmes to boost innovation, R & D, and worker and entrepreneur training, as well as to make for easier access to financing for manufacturing companies, first and foremost micro-enterprises and SMEs; reiterates the need to improve energy efficiency and energy management;
14. Recognises the need for increased competitiveness in manufacturing industry; welcomes the fact that the Commission stresses the social responsibility of business and the need for sustainable development; calls on the Commission to accord the same weight to the working environment and the health and safety of workers as to ensuring the creation of more and better jobs;
15. Considers that the Community should take care to ensure the joint development of competitiveness strategies in the industrial and service sectors and promote good practice as regards the entrepreneurial environment and entrepreneurship, including corporate social responsibility and equal opportunities for men and women;
16. Recognises that technological capacity and business innovation need to be boosted as a matter of urgency and, to that end, schemes devised to provide direct support for research activities carried out in consortia, involving companies and research units or university teams, thus enabling skills and technologies to be transferred more rapidly;
17. Stresses the importance of cooperation between the Member States with a view to increasing investment in R&D; recalls that the objectives of the Lisbon strategy are minimum objectives which the Member States should commit themselves to upholding;
18. Calls for greater attention to focus on industrial change and restructuring, and notes with satisfaction the creation of a fund intended to form part of a global policy of assistance with managing such change;
19. Points to the need to monitor company relocations in the EU Member States and maintains that policy as regards granting Community funds needs to be changed with a view to safeguarding employment and regional development, but recognises that undertakings and workers will have to constantly adapt in order to create growth and employment; refers to the "flexicurity" model, with a high level of flexibility among workers and a high level of social security, supported by an active labour market policy. Calls for better checks and better traceability of the utilisation of European funds so as to ensure they are used for their proper purpose and not to finance relocation either within or outside the European Union;
20. Calls for the rights of workers to be protected when manufacturing companies are restructured and hence for the availability of information to be fully guaranteed, for workers' representative bodies, especially European Works Councils, to wield decisive influence throughout the process, including the right of veto, and for criteria to be laid down to determine what compensation should be paid to workers if a company fails to honour its commitments;

21. Maintains that no Community aid should be granted to companies which, after receiving such support in a Member State, transfer their manufacturing operations to another country without completely fulfilling the agreements entered into with the Member State concerned.

PROCEDURE

Title	A policy framework to strengthen EU manufacturing – towards a more integrated approach for industrial policy	
Procedure number	2006/2003(INI)	
Committee responsible	ITRE	
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	EMPL 19.1.2006	
Enhanced cooperation – date announced in plenary	no	
Drafts(wo)man Date appointed	Ilda Figueiredo 27.10.2005	
Previous drafts(wo)man	---	
Discussed in committee	21.2.2006	3.5.2006
Date adopted	4.5.2006	
Result of final vote	+: 25 -: 15 0: 0	
Members present for the final vote	Jan Andersson, Roselyne Bachelot-Narquin, Jean-Luc Bennahmias, Philip Bushill-Matthews, Milan Cabrnach, Alejandro Cercas, Ole Christensen, Derek Roland Clark, Luigi Cocilovo, Jean Louis Cottigny, Proinsias De Rossa, Harald Ettl, Richard Falbr, Carlo Fatuzzo, Ilda Figueiredo, Stephen Hughes, Jan Jerzy Kułakowski, Sepp Kusstatscher, Raymond Langendries, Bernard Lehideux, Thomas Mann, Mario Mantovani, Jan Tadeusz Masiel, Ana Mato Adrover, Maria Matsouka, Csaba Óry, Marie Panayotopoulos-Cassiotou, José Albino Silva Peneda, Kathy Sinnott, Jean Spautz, Anne Van Lancker, Gabriele Zimmer	
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Mihael Brejc, Udo Bullmann, Iratxe García Pérez, Pedro Guerreiro, Richard Howitt, Astrid Lulling, Jamila Madeira, Elisabeth Schroedter, Patrizia Toia, Yannick Vaugrenard	
Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote	---	
Comments (available in one language only)	...	

PROCEDURE

Title	A policy framework to strengthen EU manufacturing - towards a more integrated approach for industrial policy				
Procedure number	2006/2003(INI)				
Committee responsible Date authorisation announced in plenary	ITRE 19.1.2006				
Committee(s) asked for opinion(s) Date announced in plenary	JURI 19.1.2006	IMCO 19.1.2006	ENVI 19.1.2006	EMPL 19.1.2006	ECON 19.1.2006
Not delivering opinion(s) Date of decision	JURI 30.1.2006	IMCO 21.2.2006	ENVI 30.1.2006	ECON 8.2.2006	
Enhanced cooperation Date announced in plenary	NO				
Rapporteur(s) Date appointed	Joan Calabuig Rull 23.11.2005				
Previous rapporteur(s)					
Discussed in committee	20.3.2006	18.4.2006	29.5.2006	30.5.2006	
Date adopted	30.5.2006				
Result of final vote	+ 44 - 2 0 0				
Members present for the final vote	John Attard-Montalto, Jan Březina, Philippe Busquin, Jerzy Buzek, Joan Calabuig Rull, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Jorgo Chatzimarkakis, Giles Chichester, Den Dover, Adam Gierek, Umberto Guidoni, András Gyürk, Fiona Hall, David Hammerstein Mintz, Rebecca Harms, Erna Hennicot-Schoepges, Ján Hudacký, Romana Jordan Cizelj, Werner Langen, Vincenzo Lavarra, Angelika Niebler, Reino Paasilinna, Umberto Pirilli, Miloslav Ransdorf, Vladimír Remek, Herbert Reul, Teresa Riera Madurell, Mechtild Rothe, Paul Rübig, Andres Tarand, Britta Thomsen, Patrizia Toia, Catherine Trautmann, Claude Turmes, Nikolaos Vakalis, Alejo Vidal-Quadras Roca				
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Zdzisław Kazimierz Chmielewski, Edit Herczog, Toine Manders, Lambert van Nistelrooij, Francisca Pleguezuelos Aguilar, Vittorio Prodi, John Purvis				
Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote	Maria Badia I Cutchet, Giovanni Berlinguer, Marco Cappato				
Date tabled	2.6.2006				
Comments (available in one language only)					