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## REPORT

on Time to move up a gear – Creating a Europe of entrepreneurship and growth  
(2006/2138(INI))

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Rapporteur: Pilar del Castillo Vera

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## MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

### **on Time to move up a gear – Creating a Europe of entrepreneurship and growth (2006/2138(INI))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the Commission communication entitled "Implementing the Community Lisbon Programme: modern SME policy for growth and employment" (COM(2005)0551),
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled "Time to move up a gear – The new partnership for growth and jobs" (COM(2006)0030),
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled "Implementing the Lisbon Community Programme for Growth and Jobs: Transfer of Businesses – Continuity through a new beginning" (COM(2006)0117),
- having regard to the Presidency conclusions of the Lisbon European Council of 23 and 24 March 2000, the Stockholm European Council of 23 and 24 March 2001, the Barcelona European Council of 15 and 16 March 2002, and the Brussels European Councils of 22 and 23 March 2005, 15 and 16 December 2005, and 23 and 24 March 2006,
- having regard to the Göteborg European Council of 15 and 16 June 2001 that decided to merge the Lisbon Strategy with a sustainable development strategy,
- having regard to conclusions of the Hampton Court informal Heads of State meeting of 27 October 2005,
- having regard to Council Recommendation 2005/601/EC of 12 July 2005 on the broad guidelines for the economic policies of the Member States and the Community (2005 to 2008)<sup>1</sup>,
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled "Working together for growth and jobs – A new start for the Lisbon Strategy" (COM(2005)0024),
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled "Integrated Guidelines for Growth and Jobs (2005-2008)" (COM(2005)0141),
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled "Common Actions for Growth and Employment: The Community Lisbon Programme" (COM(2005)0330),
- having regard to the 25 national reform programmes (NRPs) presented by the Member States, and to the assessment of these NRPs by the Commission in Part 2 of its above-mentioned communication entitled "Time to move up a gear – The new partnership for growth and jobs",
- having regard to the Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Funds, the European Social

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 205, 6.8.2005, p. 28.

Fund and the Cohesion Fund<sup>1</sup> and to the Commission communication entitled "Cohesion Policy in Support of Growth and Jobs: Community Strategic Guidelines, 2007-2013" (COM(2005)0299),

- having regard to the Commission proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the seventh framework programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007 to 2013) (COM(2005)0119) and the relevant Parliament's position of 15 June 2006<sup>2</sup>,
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled "Implementing the Community Lisbon Programme: More Research and Innovation - Investing for Growth and Employment: A Common Approach" (COM(2005)0488) and the accompanying Commission Staff Working Documents (SEC(2005)1253 and SEC(2005)1289),
- having regard to the European Innovation Scoreboard 2005 - Comparative Analysis of Innovation Performance,
- having regard to the report of the independent expert group on R&D and innovation appointed following the Hampton Court Summit, entitled "Creating an Innovative Europe", ("the Aho-report"), of January 2006,
- having regard to the Commission communication on "Putting knowledge into practice: A broad-based innovation strategy for the EU" (COM(2006)0502),
- having regard to Commission Recommendation 94/1069/EC of 7 December 1994 on the transfer of small and medium-sized enterprises<sup>3</sup> (SMEs),
- having regard to the final report of May 2002 of the expert group of the BEST procedure project on the transfer of small and medium-sized enterprises,
- having regard to the Flash Eurobarometer No 160: Entrepreneurship survey and analytical report of April and June 2004 respectively,
- having regard to the final report of the Working group on venture capital comprising the United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry, of October 2005,
- having regard to the Commission proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007-2013) (COM(2005)0121) and the relevant Parliament's position of 1 June 2006<sup>4</sup>,
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled "Implementing the Community Lisbon programme: A strategy for the simplification of the regulatory environment" (COM(2005)0535),
- having regard to the Commission Communication entitled "Implementing the Community Lisbon Programme: Fostering entrepreneurial mindsets through education and learning"

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 210, 31.7.2006, p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> *Texts Adopted*, 15.6.2006, P6\_TA(2006)0265.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 385, 31.12.1994, p.14.

<sup>4</sup> *Texts Adopted*, 1.6.2006, P6\_TA(2006)0230.

(COM(2006)0033),

- having regard to the Commission Green Paper on energy efficiency or doing more with less (COM(2005)0265),
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled “Biomass action plan” (COM(2005)0628)
- having regard to the i2010 initiative, in particular the i2010 eGovernment Action Plan: Accelerating eGovernment in Europe for the benefit of all (COM(2006)0173),
- having regard to the Commission Green Paper on a European strategy for sustainable, competitive and secure energy (COM(2006)0105),
- having regard to its resolution of 29 September 2005 on the share of renewable energy in the EU and proposals for concrete actions<sup>1</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution of 19 January 2006 on implementing the European Charter for Small Enterprises<sup>2</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution of 14 March 2006 on a European information society for growth and employment<sup>3</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution of 15 March 2006 on the input to the Spring 2006 European Council in relation to the Lisbon Strategy<sup>4</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution of 23 March 2006 on security of energy supply in the European Union<sup>5</sup>,
- having regard its resolution of 1 June 2006 on Energy efficiency or doing more with less - Green Paper<sup>6</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution of 5 July 2006 on implementing the Community Lisbon Programme: more research and innovation - investing for growth and employment: A common approach<sup>7</sup>,
- 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 opinions of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, the Committee on Culture and Education and the Committee on Legal Affairs (A6-0384/2006),

A. whereas the EU must strategically adjust its position in response to the changing rules of the new global economy and the increasing pace of global markets in order to avoid further stifling long-term economic growth,

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<sup>1</sup> *Texts Adopted*, 29.9.2005, P6\_TA(2005)0365.

<sup>2</sup> *Texts Adopted*, 19.1.2006, P6\_TA(2006)0022.

<sup>3</sup> *Texts Adopted*, 14.3.2006, P6\_TA(2006)0079.

<sup>4</sup> *Texts Adopted*, 15.3.2006, P6\_TA(2006)0092.

<sup>5</sup> *Texts Adopted*, 23.3.2006, P6\_TA(2006)0110.

<sup>6</sup> *Texts Adopted*, 1.6.2006, P6\_TA(2006)0243.

<sup>7</sup> *Texts Adopted*, 5.7.2006, P6\_TA(2006)0301.

- B. whereas, in order to ensure long-term economic growth, the EU and its Member States must close the gap that exists between research and the markets in the EU,
- C. whereas global market access offers SMEs new niche markets, lower R&D costs, improved access to financing, economies of scale and technological advantages, and risk-spreading opportunities,
- D. whereas progress towards meeting the Lisbon Strategy goals is not uniform across the EU and huge differences exist in the overall level of technological development and in Member States' performance levels,
- E. whereas the process of simplifying regulation poses major problems in terms of legal emendation, and mechanisms or procedures therefore need to be provided for the purpose of authenticating such emendation,
- F. whereas failure to implement important EC legislation and subsequent market fragmentation prevent economic growth and the creation of competition leading to the economy of scale needed for a highly competitive economy in the EU,
- G. whereas the EU must transform itself into an upgraded knowledge-based economy, as the creation, transfer and application of new knowledge is the major source of economic growth and sustainable competitive advantage,
- H. whereas Member States must continue to tackle challenges linked to social demographic change and sustainable social models, and use this opportunity to develop innovative processes, services and products,
- I. whereas well-funded R&D leads to innovation, economic growth, the creation of jobs and excellence-based research,
- J. whereas the EU must ensure a dynamic business culture by encouraging active policies such as lifelong learning, skills training, personal career coaching, youth placement and vocational training,
- K. whereas the European space for information and communication must more visibly and actively promote entrepreneurship and a culture of learning,
- L. whereas SMEs account for 70% of all employment and whereas only 44% of SMEs innovate in-house,
- M. whereas SMEs are the cornerstone of economic and social cohesion as they employ over 75 million people across the EU, contributing in some industry sectors to up to 80% of employment; whereas, in view of the role they play in terms of economic development and innovation, and the proportion of the market they represent, it is imperative that SMEs receive comprehensive support,
- N. whereas Member States must provide an enabling environment for private-sector development and address SMEs' specific needs, including a conducive business environment and regulations, adequate basic infrastructure services, access to short and long-term funding at reasonable rates, equity and venture capital, advisory assistance, and knowledge about market opportunities,

- O. whereas public-private partnerships (PPPs) are a valuable tool in achieving public-service quality and financial sustainability,
- P. whereas SMEs may suffer from weak entrepreneurial skills as well as deficiencies in the use of information and communications technologies and in accounting, and may have problems with linguistic barriers, production management, business planning, lack of resources and their ability to reach critical mass,
- Q. whereas support for intermediary organisations representing SMEs is indispensable, given the fundamental nature of their actions as regards information, back-up and follow-up for SMEs, in particular for the smallest among them,
- R. whereas SMEs are involved in cross-border and global markets and this has become strategic for their further development,
- S. whereas, one of the main barriers to successful entrepreneurship, innovation and product development stems from a lack of variety in the forms of finance available along the capital chain,
- T. whereas the EU should support the incubation and pre-incubation of start-up projects in a market-oriented academic environment to help them achieve more critical mass, higher valuations and higher initial investment by venture capital companies,
- U. whereas patenting is very expensive in the EU, at EUR 46 700, in comparison with the US (EUR 10 250) and Japan (EUR 5 460) and whereas there is an urgent need for a Community patent,
- V. whereas NRPs must address the needs of SMEs and large enterprises in a sustainable way,
- W. whereas the 23 million SMEs in Europe in fact reflect a very great diversity of entrepreneurial situations which must be taken into account in drawing up and implementing Community policies, in particular within the framework of NRPs and particularly as regards the specificities of micro-enterprises and cottage industries which account for over 95% of European SMEs,
- X. whereas clear State aid rules could help economic development and enterprise innovation in disadvantaged communities and regions,
- Y. whereas family firms account for, roughly, two-thirds of employment in the EU,
- Z. whereas the role and the development of existing EU programmes, such as Leonardo da Vinci, promoting mobility, innovation and quality of training through trans-national partnerships (enterprises, training establishments, liaison bodies ...) has to be stressed,

***The EU competing successfully in a global market***

- 1. Reminds Member States that the only way to compete successfully in a global market is to create a European knowledge-based society of excellence;
- 2. Recognises the importance of fostering a culture that celebrates innovation and the need for this to penetrate all areas of national competitiveness strategies;

3. Highlights the fact that, increasingly, organisational strength will be found not in core *competencies* but, rather, in core *competent individuals*;
4. Urges the Member States to encourage an entrepreneurial spirit from the earliest stages of education and to step up their support for lifelong learning;
5. Stresses the improvement of the quality and efficiency of education and training systems in mobilising the necessary resources effectively, notably by enhanced private investment in higher education and continuing training;
6. Urges the Commission to take action to remove legal disparities between countries' trade laws in order to ensure an open and competitive market;
7. Stresses the need to strengthen cooperation, on the one hand, between regions facing the same problems and challenges, by encouraging the setting up of networks among enterprises located in these regions, and, on the other, cross-border regions with the aim of encouraging the development and coordination of policies catering for their specific needs; stresses the importance of SME clusters around technology parks, public laboratories and universities that create dynamic environments in Europe, able to exploit scientific knowledge and to create knowledge-based jobs;
8. Stresses the need to recognise the particular situation and encourage the development of industrial clusters and zones, by means of European programmes, taking into account their specific characteristics and providing them with adequate support; calls on the Commission to encourage the exchange between Member States of good practice on the setting up of enterprise clusters and on how to improve the links between businesses and universities, both of which are considered valuable in encouraging innovation and enterprise creation;
9. Urges the advancement of transatlantic economic relations with a view to creating a larger free trade area than the European single market;
10. Urges Member States to market openness further and to implement outstanding legislation geared towards this purpose, improving coherence and European competitiveness globally;
11. Urges Member States to complete and integrate the services sector and thereby to boost their labour productivity growth rate;
12. Acknowledges that Europe needs a truly integrated energy policy which guarantees security of supply and minimal environmental damage;
13. Points out that simpler regulation is an essential objective, but a difficult one to bring about, and that it can in some respects and to some extent be likened to codification; urges the Commission to promote simplification by producing a proposal laying down a straightforward mechanism for authenticating the legal emendation of the changes made to European regulations with a view to simplification and to suggest that Member States individually establish similar mechanisms of their own, as each of them would then be encouraged to move into action;

***Let Europeans' creativity flow***



14. Emphasises the need for Member States to reinvigorate knowledge, research and innovation; considers that research is a vital prerequisite for successful innovation and economic growth; believes that it is important to create a European knowledge-based society, using lifelong learning, language training and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in order to reduce skills gaps and unemployment, thus improving workers' mobility within the EU;
15. Stresses that ICT, e-learning and e-business are crucial elements in improving SMEs' competitiveness; believes that further impetus should therefore be given to projects promoting such opportunities for SMEs;
16. Supports the widest use of the Key Competence for Life Long Learning to meet the needs of European learners by ensuring equity and access in particular for those groups who need support for their educational potential such as people with low basic skills, early school leavers, the long-terms unemployed, migrants and people with disabilities;
17. Emphasises the fact that the only way to have a market for the EU's SMEs and industry is to close the gap that exists in the EU between research and the marketing of innovative processes, services and products;
18. Highlights the need for open innovation models that are less linear and more dynamic and will bring added value to companies;
19. Urges Member States to further not only the use of PCs, but also of software packages, as these extensions of the mind can improve efficiency in various administrative tasks;
20. Stresses the need for a user-friendly Community patent and for improved reciprocity between the European, United States and Japanese patent systems in order to best protect European enterprise and ideas, and in particular to promote their use by SMEs;
21. Commends the aims of the EU Market Access Strategy and calls for the EU to do more to promote its database amongst the SME community and to keep it up-to-date; recommends that Member States and regional and local authorities create common one-stop information shops and encourages government departments to offer more of their services by Internet (e-government);
22. Urges the Commission, via its Euro Info Centre Network, to promote greater access to international markets;
23. Urges the Commission to reform and enlarge this network, incorporating various business support agencies that exist within national networks and are able to provide comprehensive and reliable services to SMEs;
24. Emphasises that it is therefore important that the EIC network be evaluated, improved and reorganised with regard to both its operational efficiency and the efficiency of its action, in order to enable it to function in a more targeted and rapid manner; believes that the EICs should be transformed into identifiable *one-stop trouble-shooting shops* for SMEs encountering obstacles in the internal market and should become genuine mediators between SMEs and the Member States, approaching each problem by applying Community law as practically and pragmatically as possible; recognises that to achieve these objectives, EICs will require greater funding;

25. Calls on the Commission actively to promote the better visibility of EICs and emphasises that all SMEs should have easy, free access to the information, services and advice offered by EICs, whether or not they are members of the organisations that carry out the EIC function; calls on the Commission to ensure that SME panels drawn up by the EICs include SMEs from outside the host organisation; considers that it vital that the Commission set ambitious targets to promote the use and visibility of EICs among all SMEs, not only the SMEs that are members of the host organisation;
26. Considers that efforts should be made to group together all networks that are operated by the Community and geared to the needs of SMEs (for example, Euro-Info and Innovation-Relay Centres); considers that these establishments could, for example, be incorporated into professional associations for SMEs;

***The motor of competition: The preconditions for successful competition and SMEs***

27. Urges the Commission and Member States wherever possible to apply the principle 'think of the small ones first' based on the European Charter for Small Enterprises so as to enable micro-enterprises and cottage industries in particular fully to realise their growth and development potential both at local level and in export markets;
28. Urges Member States to raise the profile of entrepreneurship and individual responsibility, rewarding effort and encouraging the social values of risk-taking and entrepreneurship;
29. Notes that technological advances and excellence are at the heart of competitive advantage in a knowledge-driven society;
30. Regards it as important to give a more prominent role not only to the provision of information, but also to the transfer of best practices, for SMEs and microenterprises; to that end, regards the teaching of business-related knowledge, including the knowledge needed for tendering procedures, as a priority area;
31. Urges Member States to promote successful e-business models to facilitate the uptake of ICT;
32. Urges Member States to establish common standards or voluntary agreements in areas where the lack of these is hindering SME growth;
33. Urges Member States to revitalise European businesses by cutting red tape, improving the quality of regulation, reducing administrative burdens, improving the participation of SMEs within the consultation process, simplifying tax compliance procedures in their favour and streamlining administrative processes and social security schemes for workers and employers; asks Member States to abolish administrative thresholds for cross-border cooperation between SMEs, industry, research institutes and universities;
34. Encourages Member States to offer more support to redress the insufficient number of start-ups and to consider and apply appropriate incentives and introduce special aid arrangements that will encourage growth in terms of size and employment; notes the importance of business transfers in maintaining jobs and capital; welcomes the new communication on the transfer of businesses: Implementing the Lisbon Community Programme for Growth and Jobs: Transfer of businesses – Continuity through a new beginning, which is linked to the aim of reducing the intrinsic risk associated with

entrepreneurship; notes that successful business transfers are increasingly important, given Europe's ageing population and the fact that over a third of European entrepreneurs will retire in the next ten years; therefore calls on Member States to give equal political attention to start-ups and business transfers and incorporate practical measures in national policies for the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy and adopt specific timetables;

35. Endorses the proposals to facilitate the launch of new businesses and reduce the time-frames and costs entailed in starting up, but notes that while tax incentives pose no problems, the concept of low-interest loans does not automatically accord with Community legislation, which, on the contrary, seeks to bring about a level playing field; proposes the promotion of relevant measures, such as tax incentives and flexible corporate law arrangements to facilitate the continuation of enterprises and in particular the transfer of family enterprises to third parties or employees;

#### ***A Modern social protection system and labour market***

36. Urges Member States to review inefficient social models in the light of their financial sustainability, changing global dynamics and demographic patterns so that these become more sustainable;
37. Urges Member States to take pragmatic policy decisions to compensate for both their ageing populations and a falling birth rate, such as increasing the retirement age in accordance with rising standards of healthcare and introducing more family-centred policies with incentives for childbirth and childcare;
38. Highlights the need to support women entrepreneurs notably in access to finance and entrepreneurial networks;
39. Stresses the need for Member States to work towards full e-inclusion across Europe;
40. Highlights the need for labour market flexibility to deal with changing social patterns and ageing society issues;
41. Reminds the Commission and Member States that non-wage costs are one of the major obstacles facing one-person enterprises and preventing them from employing additional workers; urges the Commission and Member States to respect the principle of proportionality and flexibility when considering EU employment legislation, given the high levels of unemployment experienced in Europe, particularly among young people;
42. Considers it essential to boost the investment of SMEs in human capital in order to increase the employability of workers and to enhance productivity; recognises the need for training programmes and activities that are specifically aimed at the entrepreneurial activities of SMEs, including on-the-spot training; emphasises the necessity of offering appropriate vocational training (training in new technologies) to older workers and disabled persons so that they can stay in employment or more easily find employment and in order to meet the needs of employers and disabled persons;
43. Proposes the teaching of essential business skills in curricula of secondary schools and encourages the involvement of SMEs in areas of education where they can provide complementary practical information and advice; supports the policy of universities of including in their teaching programmes content which meets the needs of the economy;

44. Stresses the need to encourage SMEs that use environmentally friendly practices within the framework of corporate social responsibility and the EU's strategy for sustainable development;
45. Appreciates the Commission's pursuit of dialogue and promotion of regular consultation with SMEs and their representative organisations, and calls for this method to be put into practice systematically by involving European enterprises, including through their trade associations, not only in the implementation of Community programmes but also in the development of those programmes; notes that the consultation process in its current form is problematic for SMEs, as the eight-week time limit does not allow organisations representing SMEs time to gather views and submit them; asks the Commission urgently to review this constraint;
46. Maintains that all the measures in support of SMEs should be applicable to the self-employed, especially those concerning the different forms of social security systems and the benefits provided under them and the prevention of occupational hazards;
47. Recommends that the Member States endeavour, as far as possible, to create a legislative environment which guarantees flexibility of employment for SMEs without prejudice to social security aspects;
48. Points to the need to complete the internal market and calls on the Member States to help achieve that shared aim by encouraging the free movement of workers;
49. Recalls that the drive to encourage entrepreneurship is vital, particularly in the face of demographic change whereby Europe will see a third of its entrepreneurs retire in the next ten years; calls on the Commission to facilitate the exchange of best practices among Member States in this area, considering for example 'Silver-entrepreneurship' schemes for older people, how better to encourage young people to set up businesses, and the promotion of female entrepreneurs in particular, which may include looking at measures to better reconcile work and family life;

### ***Financial sustainability***

50. Urges Member States to respect the principles of budgetary discipline so as to ensure healthy public finances;
51. Encourages a revision of public service models, their financing and management, including discussion of the roles and benefits of PPPs;
52. Encourages Member States to promote PPPs as the most appropriate model for providing business support services for SMEs, including the creation of venture capital funds and thus to create sufficient leverage effect for greater private sector involvement;
53. Urges Member States to improve SME access to public procurement procedures, which represents a significant barrier to growth; reminds the Commission and the Member States of the occasionally perverse effects of the public procurement directives which have for example led to some awarders of public contracts asking for fees from prospective suppliers for processing their tender applications; notes that such fees can be crippling for small businesses and therefore calls on the Commission to consider this point when producing its guidance document on implementation of the revised public procurement

directives later this year;

54. Considers that eco-innovation can also be stimulated by using the purchasing power of public budgets, as the greening of public procurement could help to create a critical mass so that environmentally friendly businesses can enter the market on a wider scale, something which will benefit European SMEs that are very active in this sector;
55. Urges the use of fiscal incentives that encourage investment in venture capital and use of resources available through the European Investment Fund and the structural funds which could contribute to building a domestic risk capital investor base;
56. Considers it imperative, in connection with financing and business-related risks, for SMEs to receive comprehensive and reliable information on the possible forms of risk-sharing;
57. Considers SMEs to be an essential part of the European economy and that in order to exploit their potential in the field of R&D, the 7th Framework Programme must be streamlined in order to facilitate the participation of smaller research bodies by earmarking funding of SMEs and of clusters of small firms and laboratories;
58. Commends the approach taken by the March 2006 Brussels European Council, to ease and widen business access to loans from the European Investment Bank, particularly for SMEs;

#### ***NRPs in Action***

59. Urges all Member States to pay particular attention to measures for SMEs in their NRPs on the view that success will depend on actively involving and consulting SME business organisations to verify their efficiency;
60. Regrets the loss of the concrete dimension that was present in the reporting on the European Charter for Small Businesses and urges the Commission to offer the possibility to Member States to hold bilateral meetings (including national stakeholders) on progress with concrete SME measures in preparation for the annual NRP reports;
61. Regrets the lack of a coordination among Member State NRPs;
62. Highlights the value of reporting and communicating the successes and failures of NRPs;
63. Urges the Member States to clarify how they intend to proceed in implementing the objectives they set themselves in NRPs;

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

## EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The recognition of Europe's declining position, behind the US in terms of GDP, labour productivity, performance in technology and total R&D investment, was a primary impetus for the Lisbon agenda and has required its relaunching last year. Europe can only take a driving position in the global economy if it can successfully guarantee its competitiveness, by adjusting to become a knowledge based society focused upon research and ICT, but how should Europe proceed to become a knowledge based economy?

Firstly the European Union must reduce regional disparities to create a greater European scientific and technological area. Member States must work to guarantee that public policy provides a supportive environment for fostering the competitiveness of the ICT sector and the uptake of ICT in Europe.

The energy supplies needed to run this knowledge economy must also be readily available and the European Union must do all it can to gain a secure energy supply. It is clear that our dependence on energy supplies could be somewhat lessened by practical energy efficiency measures, yet looking at the long-term, Europe needs investment in the creation of innovative technologies which offer cleaner, more secure energy supplies at a reasonable cost.

Secondly, as many studies have shown time and again, Member States must increase their commitment, backed with the necessary resources and political measures, to boost innovation, and competence building through lifelong learning and proper skills training in ICT. Such measures will create a highly competent and qualified labour force and enable the flow of European creativity, which is the river of ideas needed to penetrate stale practices, and create knowledge needed for businesses to be competitive.

Collaboration between the business sector, the government and academia should be strengthened to facilitate this flow and this in turn will lead Europe to be truly cutting edge, increasing its specialisation in high tech industries. It is to be noted that currently only 5% of European firms with innovation activity cite universities or governmental research institutes as highly important sources of innovation.

Thirdly, it is no accident that most Europeans would rather be employees than their own bosses; this has been both actively and passively encouraged by European Member States. However, time has come to turn the tide and to rekindle a spirit of entrepreneurship and risk taking, which will add to, not detract from the creation of a competitive knowledge society. Member States must work to destigmatise business failure, especially amongst youth who are the future of a successful European business culture. At the same time, Member States should do all they can to help the start.-up of businesses, reducing the time and cost needed to set up a business on their territory.

Promoting a culture of entrepreneurship amongst European youth, in particular, was a key element of the European Youth Pact adopted in the European Council in March 2005. Certain Member States education departments have acknowledged this need in recent years and have taken the lead by introducing compulsory elements of entrepreneurship training into school curricula, offering the support necessary to teachers to do this. These are to be commended and their neighbours are encouraged to follow suit.

Cooperation is crucial amongst European Member States and amongst people throughout the European Union in order that Europe can truly benefit from the advantages of a real European home-market. Nevertheless, many barriers stand in the way of Europeans working together and making the most of the advantages of scale. These include such factors as gaps in infrastructure and public services, flexibility of labour, capital and product markets, linguistic barriers, tax barriers and access to finance, all of which most seriously affect SMEs, the motor of our current economy.

It is imperative that an EU patent is established. Patents indicate inventive and innovative activities, developed primarily for commercial purposes and yet it is clear that many Europeans prefer to patent in the US and to take advantage of its market instead of patenting at home.

Fifthly, Europe is facing huge demographic challenges and social policies and models must adapt accordingly, become leaner and more flexible, or becoming ultimately unsustainable. People are living longer due to improvements in healthcare and birth rates are falling. Appropriate incentives must be introduced to deal with these changes in particular vis-à-vis the family to provide families with the support they need to be able to have more children, care for them, whilst not disadvantaging women who wish to combine a family and working life.

Lastly, in order for Member States to reach the Lisbon objectives, governments must increase their financial commitments. This should not only come from the public sector due to the Maastricht parameters on public expenditure, but Member States must do more to encourage this to come from the private sector as in the US and Japan. There are many potential private sources of funding.

Venture capital is one means of financing SMEs and contributing to a knowledge economy. In 2003, European venture capital firms made 377 seed investments averaging about €420.000, while US-based venture capital firms made only 181 seed investments averaging about €1.680.000. Venture capital vis-à-vis GNP varies across the European Member States at 0.79% in Sweden, 0.60% in the UK, 0.44% in France and 0.24% in Germany. Member States must continue to reduce the differences in legal requirements vis-à-vis risk capital markets to avoid the prevention of cross-boarder investments.

All of the above must be taken into account in order to reach the Lisbon objectives.

20.9.2006

## **OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on "Time to move up a gear - Creating a Europe of entrepreneurship and growth"  
(2006/2138(INI))

Draftswoman: Patrizia Toia

### **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. Reiterates that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a fundamental role in the European economy and promote social stability and that SMEs are crucial for the delivery of stronger, more lasting growth, greater flexibility and the creation of more and better jobs and more training places; recalls, furthermore, that SMEs also ensure a vital link between producers and their local dimension, with a view to governing the phenomenon of production relocation, which often causes unemployment problems;
2. Takes the view in this connection that relocations of enterprises, which lead to job losses, should not be promoted by using Community funds;
3. Points out that the new Partnership for Growth and Employment underlines in particular the need to improve the environment for businesses by recognising and promoting existing types of industrial zones and clusters, among other things, under European programmes, and seriously taking into consideration their specific features, problems and expectations, and to provide them with the appropriate support, albeit not so much in the form of subsidies but rather by helping them to help themselves;
4. Points out that SMEs are the cornerstone of economic and social cohesion as they employ over 75 million people across the EU, contributing in some industry sectors to up to 80% of employment; stresses that the access of SMEs to research and development (R&D) facilities should be improved in order to boost economic growth and innovation, to create more skilled jobs and to comb unemployment, especially among young people; calls on the Commission to encourage the exchange of good practice between Member States on the setting up of enterprise clusters; in this context also stresses the importance of



enhanced cooperation between SMEs and universities and (private) research institutes and of more and better investment in technological transfers as well as in training;

5. Considers it essential to boost the investment of SMEs in human capital in order to increase the employability of workers and to enhance productivity; recognises the need for training programmes and activities that are specifically aimed at the entrepreneurial activities of SMEs, including on-the-spot training;
6. Stresses the need to encourage SMEs that use environmentally friendly practices within the framework of corporate social responsibility and the European Strategy for Sustainable Development;
7. Stresses the importance of the decision taken to incorporate the principle of 'priority for small and medium-sized enterprises' (*think small first*) in all Community policies and calls for this criterion to be strictly and transparently observed, particularly given that 99% of undertakings in the European Union are SMEs; considers that, in view of the role they play in terms of economic development and innovation, and the proportion of the market they represent, it is imperative that SMEs receive comprehensive support;
8. Acknowledges the great importance of information; points out, in fact, that SMEs are little and badly informed (or are informed in too general a manner) of the EU and its activities. SMEs rightly complain about this 'disinformation' and about some of the effects of EU policies, about which they have not been informed in good time. In this regard, stresses that an important role should be played by the European Information Centres (EICs), which have so far not managed to provide a service that lives up to the expectations and needs of European businesses, particularly because the vast majority of SMEs are not even aware of their existence;
9. Underlines that it is therefore important that the EIC network should be evaluated, improved and reorganised, with regard to both its operational efficiency and the efficiency of its action, in order to enable it to function in a more targeted and rapid manner. The EICs should be transformed into identifiable *one-stop trouble-shooting shops* for SMEs encountering obstacles in the internal market; EICs should become genuine mediators between SMEs and the Member States, approaching each problem by applying Community law as practically and pragmatically as possible; recognises that to achieve these objectives, EICs will require greater funding;
10. Calls on the Commission actively to promote the better visibility of EICs and underlines that all SMEs should have easy and free-of-charge access to the information, services and advice offered by EICs, whether or not they hold a membership of the organisations that carry out the EIC function; calls on the Commission to ensure that SME panels drawn up by the EICs include SMEs from outside the host organisation; considers that it is vital that the Commission set ambitious targets to promote the use and visibility of EICs among all SMEs, not only the SMEs that are members of the host organisation;
11. Considers that efforts should be made to group together the networks that are operated by the European Union and geared to the needs of SMEs (for example, Euro-Info and Innovation-Relay Centres); considers that these establishments could, for example, be incorporated into the SME professional association;

12. Regards it as important to give a more prominent role not only to the provision of information, but also to the transfer of best practices, for SMEs and microenterprises; to that end, regards the teaching of business-related knowledge, including the knowledge needed for tendering procedures, as a priority area;
13. Considers it imperative, in connection with financing or business-related risks, for SMEs to receive comprehensive and reliable information on the possible forms of risk-sharing;
14. Takes the view that SMEs largely and disproportionately bear the weight of the obstacles, bureaucratic and otherwise, of the internal market; calls on the Commission further to dismantle these obstacles, considering it thus to be vital that the Commission, systematically and without delay, initiate infringement proceedings under Article 226 of the EC Treaty against any Member State that fails to fulfil one of its obligations under the EC Treaty, and in particular the provisions concerning the internal market, including those concerning the Common Customs Tariff, free movement of services and common taxation rules;
15. Realises the need to improve information about and access to infringement procedures for SMEs and asks the Commission to evaluate the way in which SMEs and large enterprises as well as their relevant stakeholders have access to and use infringement procedures; asks the Commission to report the outcome of this evaluation to the Parliament;
16. Calls on the Commission to improve the access of SMEs and micro-enterprises to Community framework programmes and the Structural Funds, given the important role that these instruments play in many regions in the promotion of entrepreneurship and skills; asks the Commission to monitor and report to Parliament about the access of SMEs to Community funding; notes that the targets for participation of SMEs in the framework research programme have not been attained; calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure a higher participation of SMEs in Community programmes, to simplify the application procedures, to reduce the application costs, and to shorten waiting times; considers that, among the specific objectives to be set by the Commission, special priority should be given, *inter alia*, to the employment of workers with special needs, women, and the long-term unemployed. To this end, proposes that the programmes provide for special funding for the training of the above-mentioned, less-privileged categories of workers;
17. Points to the need to improve financing for SMEs and their access to capital, both to the Structural Funds and to capital flows working for their benefit, especially those which provide flexible microfinancing for RTD activities as well as for start-ups, businesses set up by women, or for family firms; also considers it necessary to develop those forms of aid making for proper enforcement of the increasingly more stringent environmental and social legislation;
18. Takes the view that in pursuing a policy for SMEs, the new approach must provide for initiatives and actions particularly aimed at strengthening newly established, family and women's enterprises, particularly if they are located in disadvantaged, mountainous, island or thinly populated regions of the EU;
19. Recalls that small enterprises suffer greatly from cumbersome red tape; welcomes the Commission's target to cut red tape in Europe by 25%, but urges prompt implementation

and the swift design of a method to assess the cost and administrative consequences of EC legislation; stresses that the administrative burden placed on SMEs must be proportionate and necessary and that all EC legislation should be subject to an impact assessment, in line with the Interinstitutional Agreement on better lawmaking;

20. Points out that non-wage costs are one of the main obstacles facing one-man firms and that microenterprises, which often do not create any jobs because they are unable to meet the administrative requirements this would entail; recalls that Article 137(2)(b) of the EC Treaty provides that directives adopted in the area of social and worker protection “shall avoid imposing administrative, financial and legal constraints in a way which would hold back the creation and development of small and medium-sized undertakings”; calls on the Commission and the Council to exempt, when appropriate, such firms to a greater extent from certain requirements such as reporting and documentation obligations;
21. Is aware that cutting red tape is largely a matter for the Member States and encourages the Commission to do more to make Member States aware of the need for deregulation measures by pointing to examples of tried and tested procedures and comparison values;
22. Considers that the public-procurement market represents a unique opportunity for SMEs, and therefore calls on the Commission and the Member States to investigate the possibility, in the future, of allowing SMEs, in particular those active in the agricultural sector, to submit joint tenders;
23. Considers that a policy to support SMEs would encourage true cohesion and integration in the Union, also in view of the small size and the nature of European businesses, which are often family-run, as they help to create a favourable environment also for disadvantaged workers; therefore stresses that European legislation should pay due regard to SMEs' functions to guaranteeing livelihoods, preventing depopulation, strengthening the local community and relieving poverty; in future, therefore, in addition to economic legislation, common European guidelines need to be drawn up to help SMEs in their role of strengthening social cohesion; urges that, as part of these guidelines, particular support should be given to the creation and maintenance of microenterprises so as to promote the integration of groups suffering discrimination and disadvantage and of specific ethnic groups, and the re-integration of those who have been marginalised in society, in the interest of contributing towards the fight against poverty;
24. Appreciates the Commission's pursuit of dialogue and promotion of regular consultation with SMEs and their representative organisations, and calls for this method to be put into practice systematically by involving European enterprises, also through their trade associations, not only in the implementation of Community programmes but also in the development of those programmes; notes that the consultation process in its current form is problematic for SMEs as the eight-week time limit does not allow organisations representing SMEs time to gather views and submit them; asks the Commission urgently to review this constraint;

25. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure stronger participation by the organisations representing SMEs in the European social dialogue; stresses the importance of making greater allowance for the distinctive features of SMEs in both the European and national social dialogues, which are presently modelled on the image of large companies and their employees; recalls that it is also important that Member States encourage SMEs to set up independent representative bodies;
26. Stresses the need, in order to increase employment and training places, to establish a better network uniting businesses around platforms for process and product innovation: such a network should be created by using measures which take account of the difficulty SMEs have in gaining access to credit and promotion programmes;
27. Maintains that all the measures in support of SMEs should be applicable to the self-employed, especially as regards the different forms of social security systems, and the benefits provided under them and the prevention of occupational hazards;
28. Recommends that the Member States endeavour, as far as possible, to create a legislative environment which guarantees flexibility of employment for SMEs without prejudice to social security aspects;
29. Points to the need to complete the internal market and calls on the Member States to help achieve that shared aim by encouraging free movement of workers;
30. Draws attention to the need to intensify cooperation among regions which share the same problems and challenges and, to that end, to encourage businesses based in such regions to form networks with a view to pursuing and coordinating the policies needed to meet their specific requirements;
31. Recalls that the drive to encourage entrepreneurship is vital, particularly in the face of demographic change whereby Europe will see a third of its entrepreneurs retire in the next ten years; calls on the Commission to facilitate good practice exchange between Member States in this area considering for example 'Silver-entrepreneurship' schemes for older people, how to better encourage young people to set up businesses, and the promotion of female entrepreneurs in particular, which may include looking at measures better to reconcile work and family life.

## PROCEDURE

<b>Title</b>	"Time to move up a gear - Creating a Europe of entrepreneurship and growth"
<b>References</b>	2006/2138(INI)
<b>Committee responsible</b>	ITRE
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	EMPL 15.6.2006
<b>Enhanced cooperation – date announced in plenary</b>	
<b>Drafts(wo)man</b> Date appointed	Patrizia Toia 23.11.2005
<b>Previous drafts(wo)man</b>	
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	22.6.2006      10.7.2006      12.9.2006
<b>Date adopted</b>	13.9.2006
<b>Result of final vote</b>	:      40 –:      4 0:      0
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Jan Andersson, Roselyne Bachelot-Narquin, Jean-Luc Bennahmias, Emine Bozkurt, Iles Braghetto, Philip Bushill-Matthews, Milan Cabrnach, Alejandro Cercas, Ole Christensen, Derek Roland Clark, Luigi Cocilovo, Harald Ettl, Richard Falbr, Carlo Fatuzzo, Ilda Figueiredo, Joel Hasse Ferreira, Roger Helmer, Stephen Hughes, Karin Jöns, Jan Jerzy Kulakowski, Sepp Kusstatscher, Jean Lambert, Raymond Langendries, Bernard Lehideux, Elizabeth Lynne, Thomas Mann, Mario Mantovani, Jan Tadeusz Masiel, Maria Matsouka, Ria Oomen-Ruijten, Pier Antonio Panzeri, Jacek Protasiewicz, José Albino Silva Peneda, Jean Spautz, Anne Van Lancker, Gabriele Zimmer
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	Mihael Brejc, Udo Bullmann, Françoise Castex, Jamila Madeira, Dimitrios Papadimoulis, Leopold Józef Rutowicz, Gabriele Stauner, Patrizia Toia
<b>Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote</b>	Bairbre de Brún
<b>Other Members (Art. 183.3)</b>	
<b>Comments (available in one language only)</b>	

9.10.2006

## **OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION**

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on Time to move up a gear - Creating a Europe of entrepreneurship and growth  
(2006/2138(INI))

Draftsman: Gyula Hegyi

### **SUGGESTIONS**

The Committee on Culture and Education 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. Underlines the role and the development of existing EU programmes such as Leonardo da Vinci, which promotes mobility, innovation and quality of training through trans-national partnerships (enterprises, training establishments, liaison bodies ...);
2. Suggests that the EURES (European Employment Services) database also include updated information on traineeship opportunities to contribute to the aims set out in the Presidency Conclusions of the Spring European Council of 23 and 24 March 2006;
3. Underlines the need for a proper definition of entrepreneurship in order to prevent any future misinterpretation;
4. Urges the Member States to encourage an entrepreneurial spirit from the earliest stages of education and to step up their support for lifelong learning;
5. Underlines the necessity of offering appropriate vocational training (training in new technologies) to older workers and disabled persons so that they can stay in employment or more easily find employment and meet the needs of employers and disabled persons;
6. Points out the importance of encouraging a culture that positively welcomes innovation and research;
7. Calls for vocational training and higher education to include placements with SMEs, giving students the opportunity to gain practical experience and in-depth knowledge of their chosen profession;

8. Proposes the teaching of essential business skills within the curricula of secondary education and encourages the involvement of SMEs in areas of education where they can provide complementary practical information and advice;
9. Suggests language education in the context of compulsory and university education and in the context of vocational training should include business terminology in order to help SMEs, which are often hampered by a lack of knowledge of the language of customers in other Member States, to take full advantage of the internal market;
10. Stresses that Information and Communication Technologies, e-learning and e-business are crucial elements in improving SMEs' competitiveness; further impetus should therefore be given to projects promoting the application of such opportunities for SMEs;
11. Calls for an increase in the number of students involved in trans-national vocational training by further encouraging their participation in the Leonardo da Vinci programme, thus enabling them to study and gain experience from the most highly qualified people, regardless of nationality;
12. Stresses the improvement of the quality and efficiency of education and training systems in mobilising the necessary resources effectively, notably by an enhanced private investment in higher education and continuing training;
13. Supports the policy of universities including in their teaching programmes content which meets the needs of the economy;

## SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The Communication from the Commission covers many aspects of the implementation of the Lisbon Community Programme. Sadly, the majority of the data provided is from the 'old Member States'; only a few references are made to the new Member States, and there is no reference at all to the 'would-be member / candidate countries'.

Education and vocational training has a crucial role in this field. The Communication rightly speaks about the SMEs, but does not mention their role in vocational training. In olden times most people learnt their professions from the masters in small workshops. Today, the existence of state vocational training is vital but students also need practical experience. SMEs should be involved within the framework of the vocational training, offering part-time training and work experience for trainees.

SMEs should also be involved in the teaching of general business skills. Most students will become employees or entrepreneurs of SME's and thus whilst the teaching of a subject such as macro-economics may prove interesting, it may not prove to be the most relevant or useful to their future careers. Good theoretical teaching at school should be combined with practical experience of real enterprises.

In the business world today knowledge of foreign languages is vital. However, traditional foreign language teaching does not include the terminology used in business and in professions. Language courses must be adapted to provide students with knowledge of these practical expressions.

Millions of students study at foreign universities within the framework of EU projects, but very few trainees undertake vocational training with foreign enterprises. The industrial culture of Europe was based on the permanent migration of trainees from master to master. This tradition needs to be revitalized.



## PROCEDURE

<b>Title</b>	Time to move up a gear - Creating a Europe of entrepreneurship and growth
<b>Procedure number</b>	2006/2138(INI)
<b>Committee responsible</b>	ITRE
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	CULT 15.6.2006
<b>Enhanced cooperation – date announced in plenary</b>	
<b>Drafts(wo)man</b> Date appointed	Gyula Hegyi 8.6.2006
<b>Previous drafts(wo)man</b>	
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	28.8.2006      9.10.2006
<b>Date adopted</b>	9.10.2006
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+ :                29 - :                1 0 :                0
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Maria Badia I Cutchet, Christopher Beazley, Ivo Belet, Guy Bono, Marielle De Sarnez, Marie-Hélène Descamps, Jolanta Dičkutė, Hanna Foltyn-Kubicka, Milan Gaľa, Vasco Graça Moura, Lissy Gröner, Luis Herrero-Tejedor, Ruth Hieronymi, Bernat Joan i Marí, Manolis Mavrommatis, Ljudmila Novak, Doris Pack, Zdzisław Zbigniew Podkański, Pál Schmitt, Nikolaos Sifunakis, Hannu Takkula, Thomas Wise, Tomáš Zatloukal
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	Gyula Hegyi, Mary Honeyball, Reino Paasilinna, Sérgio Sousa Pinto, Grażyna Staniszevska
<b>Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote</b>	Harald Ettl, Gérard Onesta
<b>Comments (available in one language only)</b>	

4.10.2006

## **OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS**

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on Time to move up a gear – Creating a Europe of entrepreneurship and growth  
(2006/2138(INI))

Draftsman: Michel Rocard

### **SUGGESTIONS**

The Committee on Legal 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:

- A. whereas the process of simplifying regulation poses major problems in terms of legal emendation, and mechanisms or procedures therefore need to be provided for the purpose of authenticating that emendation,
  - 1. Applauds the Commission's attempt to bring Europe's 23 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and their 75 million employees more fully within the scope of the Lisbon strategy with the aim of stimulating growth and improving employment rates;
  - 2. Points out that simpler regulation is an essential objective, but difficult to bring about, and that it can in some respects and to some extent be likened to codification; urges the Commission to promote simplification by producing a proposal laying down a straightforward mechanism for authenticating the legal emendation of the changes made to European regulations with a view to simplification and to suggest that Member States individually establish similar mechanisms of their own, as each of them would then be encouraged to move into action;
  - 3. Endorses the proposals to facilitate the launch of new businesses and reduce the time-frames and costs entailed in starting up, but notes that while tax breaks pose no problems, the concept of low-interest loans does not automatically square with Community legislation, which, on the contrary, seeks to bring about a level playing field;
  - 4. Maintains that the interests of SME staff, and protection of those interests, are matters that need to be raised and suggests that the appointment of area trade union representatives might be one way to meet that need.

## PROCEDURE

<b>Title</b>	Time to move up a gear – Creating a Europe of entrepreneurship and growth
<b>Procedure number</b>	2006/2138(INI)
<b>Committee responsible</b>	ITRE
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	JURI 15.6.2006
<b>Enhanced cooperation – date announced in plenary</b>	
<b>Drafts(wo)man</b> Date appointed	Michel Rocard 11.9.2006
<b>Previous drafts(wo)man</b>	
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	3.10.2006
<b>Date adopted</b>	3.10.2006
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+: 13 –: 0 0: 0
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Maria Berger, Rosa Díez González, Bert Doorn, Giuseppe Gargani, Klaus-Heiner Lehne, Aloyzas Sakalas, Rainer Wieland, Jaroslav Zvěřina
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	Eva Lichtenberger, Manuel Medina Ortega, Alexander Radwan, Michel Rocard, József Szájer
<b>Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote</b>	
<b>Comments (available in one language only)</b>	...

## PROCEDURE

<b>Title</b>	Time to move up a gear - Creating a Europe of entrepreneurship and growth				
<b>Procedure number</b>	2006/2138(INI)				
<b>Committee responsible</b> Date authorisation announced in plenary	ITRE 15.6.2006				
<b>Committee(s) asked for opinion(s)</b> Date announced in plenary	FEMM 15.6.2006	JURI 15.6.2006	CULT 15.6.2006	IMCO 15.6.2006	ENVI 15.6.2006
	EMPL 15.6.2006	ECON 15.6.2006			
<b>Not delivering opinion(s)</b> Date of decision	FEMM 11.7.2006	IMCO 4.9.2006	ENVI 14.6.2006	ECON 5.7.2006	
<b>Enhanced cooperation</b> Date announced in plenary	No				
<b>Rapporteur(s)</b> Date appointed	Pilar del Castillo Vera 20.3.2006				
<b>Previous rapporteur(s)</b>					
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	12.9.2006 23.10.2006				
<b>Date adopted</b>	23.10.2006				
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+ 37 - 3 0 0				
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	John Attard-Montalto, Jan Březina, Jerzy Buzek, Joan Calabuig Rull, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Jorgo Chatzimarkakis, Giles Chichester, Den Dover, Lena Ek, Nicole Fontaine, Norbert Glante, Umberto Guidoni, András Gyürk, Fiona Hall, David Hammerstein Mintz, Rebecca Harms, Erna Hennicot-Schoepges, Ján Hudacký, Romana Jordan Cizelj, Pia Elda Locatelli, Eluned Morgan, Reino Paasilinna, Miloslav Ransdorf, Vladimír Remek, Herbert Reul, Teresa Riera Madurell, Paul Rübig, Andres Tarand, Britta Thomsen, Patrizia Toia, Catherine Trautmann, Claude Turmes, Nikolaos Vakalis, Alejo Vidal-Quadras, Dominique Vlasto				
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	Jan Christian Ehler, Lambert van Nistelrooij, Vittorio Prodi				
<b>Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote</b>	Iles Braghetto, Carlo Casini				
<b>Date tabled</b>	27.10.2006				
<b>Comments</b> (available in one language only)					