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REPORT

on the proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2011/020 ES/Comunidad Valenciana footwear from Spain) (COM(2012)0204 – C7-0112/2012 – 2012/2089(BUD))

Committee on Budgets

Rapporteur: Salvador Garriga Polledo

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

**on the proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2011/020/Comunidad Valenciana footwear from Spain)
(COM(2012)0204 – C7-0112/2012 – 2012/2089(BUD))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2012)0204 – C7-0112/2012),
 - having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management¹ (IIA of 17 May 2006), and in particular point 28 thereof,
 - having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on establishing the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund² (EGF Regulation),
 - having regard to the trilogue procedure provided for in point 28 of the IIA of 17 May 2006,
having regard to the letter of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (A7-0189/2012),
- A. whereas the European Union has set up the appropriate legislative and budgetary instruments to provide additional support to workers who are suffering from the consequences of major structural changes in world trade and to assist their reintegration into the labour market,
- B. whereas the scope of the EGF was broadened for applications submitted from 1 May 2009 to include support for workers made redundant as a direct result of the global financial and economic crisis,
- C. whereas the Union's financial assistance to workers made redundant should be dynamic and made available as quickly and efficiently as possible, in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission adopted during the conciliation meeting on 17 July 2008, and having due regard for the IIA of 17 May 2006 in respect of the adoption of decisions to mobilise the EGF,

¹ OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

² OJ L 406, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

- D. whereas Spain has requested assistance for 876 redundancies, all targeted for assistance, in 146 enterprises operating in the NACE Revision 2 Division 15 ('Manufacture of leather and related products')¹ in the NUTS II region of Comunidad Valenciana (ES52) in Spain,
- E. whereas the application fulfils the eligibility criteria laid down by the EGF Regulation,
1. Agrees with the Commission that the conditions set out in Article 2(b) of the EGF Regulation are met and that, therefore, Spain is entitled to a financial contribution under that Regulation;
 2. Notes that the Spanish authorities submitted the application for EGF financial contribution on 28 December 2011 and that its assessment was made available by the Commission on 4 May 2012; welcomes the fact that the evaluation process and submission of additional information by the Member State were speedy and accurate;
 3. Notes that the footwear sector represented 26 % of the total employment in the region of Comunidad Valenciana and therefore was an important contributor to local economy, which is dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises in traditional sectors like textile, shoes and ceramics;
 4. Notes that the region of Comunidad Valenciana has been hit in the past by four mass dismissals and welcomes the fact that the region decided to use the EGF support to address those redundancies: EGF/2009/014 ES/Valencia - Ceramic industry, EGF/2010/005 ES/Valencia - Stone marble, EGF/2010/009 ES/Valencia - Textile sector, EGF/2011/006 ES/Comunidad Valenciana - Construction sector; welcomes the fact that the region builds on the experience with the EGF and quickly assists workers in several sectors;
 5. Welcomes the fact that, in order to provide workers with speedy assistance, the Spanish authorities decided to start the implementation of the measures ahead of the final decision on granting the EGF support for the proposed coordinated package;
 6. recalls the importance of improving the employability of such workers by means of adapted training and recognition of skills and competences gained throughout the professional career; expects the training on offer in the coordinated package to be adapted to the level and needs of the dismissed workers;
 7. Notes that the training measures target high-added value jobs in the footwear sector, which according to the Spanish authorities are unlikely to relocate, as well as jobs in sectors, which offer prospects for growth in the short or medium-term;
 8. Welcomes the fact that the social partners were consulted on the contents of the coordinated package, allocation of roles and distribution and scheduling of tasks;
 9. Highlights the fact that lessons should be learned from the preparation and

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

implementation of this and other applications addressing mass dismissals in a high number of SMEs in one sector, in particular in terms of the eligibility of self-employed and owners of the SMEs for EGF support in the future regulation and the arrangements used by the regions and the Member States to come up quickly with sectoral applications covering a large number of enterprises;

10. Requests the institutions involved to make the necessary efforts to improve procedural and budgetary arrangements in order to accelerate the mobilisation of the EGF; appreciates the improved procedure put in place by the Commission, following Parliament's request for accelerating the release of grants, aimed at presenting to the budgetary authority the Commission's assessment on the eligibility of an EGF application together with the proposal to mobilise the EGF; hopes that further improvements in the procedure will be integrated in the new Regulation on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (2014–2020) and that greater efficiency, transparency and visibility of the EGF will be achieved;
11. Recalls the institutions' commitment to ensuring a smooth and rapid procedure for the adoption of the decisions on the mobilisation of the EGF, providing one-off, time-limited individual support geared to helping workers who have been made redundant as a result of globalisation and the financial and economic crisis; emphasises the role that the EGF can play in the reintegration of workers made redundant into the labour market;
12. Stresses that, in accordance with Article 6 of the EGF Regulation, it should be ensured that the EGF supports the reintegration of individual redundant workers into employment; further stresses that the EGF assistance can co-finance only active labour market measures which lead to long-term employment; reiterates that assistance from the EGF must not replace actions which are the responsibility of companies by virtue of national law or collective agreements, nor measures restructuring companies or sectors; deplores the fact that the EGF might provide an incentive for companies to replace their contractual workforce with a more flexible and short-term one;
13. Notes that the information provided on the coordinated package of personalised services to be funded from the EGF includes information on the complementarity with actions funded by the Structural Funds; reiterates its call to the Commission to present a comparative evaluation of those data in its annual reports in order to ensure full respect of the existing regulations and that no duplication of Union-funded services can occur;
14. Welcomes the fact that following repeated requests from Parliament, the 2012 budget shows payment appropriations of EUR 50 000 000 on the EGF budget line 04 05 01; recalls that the EGF was created as a separate specific instrument with its own objectives and deadlines and that it therefore deserves a dedicated allocation, which will avoid there being transfers from other budget lines, as happened in the past, which could be detrimental to the achievement of the policy objectives of the EGF;
15. Regrets the decision of the Council to block the extension of the "crisis derogation", allowing to provide financial assistance to workers made redundant as a result of the current financial and economic crisis in addition to those losing their job because of

changes in global trade patterns, and allowing the increase in the rate of Union co-financing to 65 % of the programme costs, for applications submitted after the 31 December 2011 deadline, and calls on the Council to reintroduce this measure without delay;

16. Approves the decision annexed to this resolution;
17. Instructs its President to sign the decision with the President of the Council and to arrange for its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*;
18. Instructs its President to forward this resolution, including its annex, to the Council and the Commission.

ANNEX: DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

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on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2011/020 ES/Comunidad Valenciana footwear from Spain)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management¹, and in particular point 28 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund², and in particular Article 12(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) was established to provide additional support for workers made redundant as a result of major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation and to assist them with their reintegration into the labour market.
- (2) The scope of the EGF was broadened for applications submitted from 1 May 2009 to include support for workers made redundant as a direct result of the global financial and economic crisis.
- (3) The Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 allows the mobilisation of the EGF within the annual ceiling of EUR 500 million.
- (4) Spain submitted an application on 28 December 2011 to mobilise the EGF in respect of redundancies in 146 enterprises operating in the NACE Revision 2 Division 15 ('Manufacture of leather and related products') in the NUTS II region of Comunidad Valenciana (ES52), and supplemented it by additional information up to 23 February 2012. This application complies with the requirements for determining the financial

¹ OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

² OJ L 406, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

contributions as laid down in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006. The Commission, therefore, proposes to mobilise an amount of EUR 1 631 565.

- (5) The EGF should, therefore, be mobilised in order to provide a financial contribution for the application submitted by Spain,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

For the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2012, the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund shall be mobilised to provide the sum of EUR 1 631 565 in commitment and payment appropriations.

Article 2

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at ,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

I. Background

The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund has been created in order to provide additional assistance to workers suffering from the consequences of major structural changes in world trade patterns.

According to the provisions of point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 on budgetary discipline and sound financial management¹ and of the Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006², the Fund may not exceed a maximum amount of EUR 500 million, drawn from any the margin under the global expenditure ceiling from the previous year, and / or from the cancelled commitment appropriations from the previous two years, excluding those related to Heading 1b. The appropriate amounts are entered into the budget as a provision as soon as the sufficient margins and/or cancelled commitments have been identified.

As concerns the procedure, in order to activate the Fund the Commission, in case of a positive assessment of an application, presents to the budgetary authority a proposal for mobilisation of the Fund and, at the same time, a corresponding request for transfer. In parallel, a triologue could be organised in order to find an agreement on the use of the Fund and the amounts required. The triologue can take a simplified form.

II. State of play: Commission's proposal

On 4 May 2012 the Commission adopted a new proposal for a decision on the mobilisation of the EGF in favour of Spain in order to support the reintegration in the labour market of workers made redundant due to the global financial and economic crisis.

This is the second application to be examined under the 2012 budget and refers to the mobilisation of a total amount of EUR 1 631 565 from the EGF for Spain. It concerns 876 redundancies, all targeted for assistance, in 146 enterprises operating in the NACE Revision 2 Division 15 ('Manufacture of leather and related products') in the NUTS II region of Comunidad Valenciana (ES52) during the nine-month reference period from 25 January 2011 to 25 October 2011.

Of these redundancies 862 were calculated in accordance with the second indent of the second paragraph of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006. A further 14 redundancies were calculated in accordance with the third indent of the same paragraph. The Commission has received the confirmation required under the third indent of the second paragraph of Article 2(2) that this is the actual number of redundancies affected.

The application was presented to the Commission on 28 December 2011 and supplemented by additional information up to 23 February 2012.

¹ OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

² OJ L 406, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Commission concluded that the application meets the conditions for deploying the EGF as set out in Article 2(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006, and was submitted within the deadline of 10 weeks referred to in Article 5 of that Regulation.

One of the criteria for Commission's assessment was the evaluation of the link between the redundancies and major structural changes in world trade patterns or the financial crisis. The Spanish authorities describe the redundancies in the Comunidad Valenciana region against a background of radical change in the distribution of footwear production. Third countries, specifically China and India, increasingly dominate the world trade in footwear, and countries such as Vietnam and Indonesia continue to increase their share of world production. Spanish authorities argue that, according to available data imports of footwear from non-EU countries into the EU increased almost 6 % during the period 2006-2009 while EU exports declined by 16.4 % during the same period. As a direct consequence of the fall in exports the number of footwear producers in EU-27 decreased: in 2008 there were only 24 000 producers in the EU while in 2005 there were still 27 125. This reduction (11.58 %) in the number of firms had a direct impact on employment: 78 800 direct jobs - representing almost 20 % of the total - were lost in the sector during the period 2005-2008.

The imports of footwear in Spain also followed an upward trend, growing by almost 20% during the period 2006-2010. However, the impact of the imbalance between imports and exports in the Spanish footwear industry was bigger than in the EU as a whole: the number of manufacturers decreased by 35.96 % during 2006-2010 (or 24.27 % if we consider only the period 2006-2009), as the number of firms fell from 2 283 to 1 462. Employment, therefore, contracted by 31.80 % and 10 663 direct jobs were lost during the same period.

The Spanish redundancies also follow the general trend in the footwear industry in the EU towards delocalisation to lower-cost non-EU countries of most of manufacturing sub-processes, keeping within the EU only the higher-value tasks such as product design and product marketing.

The Spanish authorities argue that the footwear sector had already restructured to cope with market liberalization, opting to produce high value added items and focusing on exports. During the years prior to the economic and financial crisis this approach provided them with sustainable turnover. However the crisis and the tightening of credit that followed put many small and medium-sized enterprises into serious difficulties, as they did not have sufficient financial flexibility to cope with the new situation of falling exports and contraction of the domestic market. This resulted in enterprise closures: 188 enterprises representing 16.64 % of the total number of footwear manufacturers in Comunidad Valenciana stopped their activity and closed in 2010 with the consequent job losses.

Of all Spanish enterprises 11.5 % are based in the Comunidad Valenciana. The manufacturing sector represents 26 % of total employment in this region; while the service sector represents 60 %, construction 10 % and the primary sector 4 %. The business model in Comunidad Valenciana is characterised by a high presence of small and medium-sized enterprises specialized mainly in the manufacture of furniture, shoes, textiles, ceramics and toys. These industries are concentrated in districts around a limited number of municipalities.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/footwear/files/statistics/footwear_en.pdf

The co-ordinated package of personalised services to be funded, including its compatibility with actions funded by the Structural Funds, includes measures for the reintegration of the 876 targeted workers into employment, such as welcome and information sessions and guidance, intensive job search assistance, training in vocational skills related to footwear sector, training for specific vocational qualifications, promotion of entrepreneurship, training in horizontal skills, training for recruitment, job-search allowance, support for setting up a business, contribution to commuting expenses and outplacement incentives. According to Spanish authorities, all the aforementioned measures combine to form a co-ordinated package of personalised services aimed at re-integrating the workers into the labour market. These personalised services started on 26 March 2012.

As regards the criteria contained in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006, the Spanish authorities in their application:

- confirmed that the financial contribution from the EGF does not replace measures which are the responsibility of companies by virtue of national law or collective agreements;
- demonstrated that the actions provide support for individual workers and are not to be used for restructuring companies or sectors;
- confirmed that the eligible actions referred to above do not receive assistance from other EU financial instruments.

Concerning management and control systems, Spain has notified the Commission that the financial contribution will be managed and controlled by the same bodies that manage and control the ESF. The General Directorate European Projects and Funds of the Regional Ministry of Finance and Government of the Comunidad Valenciana¹ will be the intermediate body for the managing authority.

In accordance with Commission's assessment, the application fulfils the eligibility criteria set up by the EGF Regulation and recommends to the Budget Authority to approve the applications.

In order to mobilise the Fund, the Commission has submitted to the Budget Authority a transfer request for a global amount of EUR 1 631 565 from the EGF reserve (40 02 43) in commitments to the EGF budget line (04 05 01).

The Rapporteur welcomes the fact that, following repeated requests from the Parliament, 2012 budget shows payment appropriations (EUR 50.000.000) on the EGF budget line 04 05 01.

He reminds, in fact, that the EGF was created as a separate specific instrument with its own objectives and deadlines and that as such deserves a dedicated allocation, which will avoid transfers from other budget lines - as happened in the past - which could be detrimental to the achievement of the various policy objectives.

¹ Direcció General de Projectos y Fondos Europeos de la Consellería de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas de la Generalitat Valenciana.

The IIA allows the mobilisation of the Fund within the annual ceiling of EUR 500 million.

This is second proposal for the mobilisation of the Fund submitted to the Budget Authority in 2012. Therefore, deducing from the appropriations available the current amount requested (EUR 1 631 565) an amount of EUR 496 726 405 remains available until the end of 2012. This will leave more than 25% of the maximum annual amount earmarked for the EGF available for allocations during the last four months of 2012, as required by Article 12(6) of the EGF Regulation.

III. Procedure

The Commission has presented a transfer request in order to enter specific commitment appropriations in the 2011 budget, as required in Point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006.

The trilogue on the Commission's proposal for a Decision on the mobilisation of the EGF could take a simplified form, as provided for in Article 12(5) of the legal base, unless there is no agreement between the Parliament and the Council.

According to an internal agreement, the Employment and Social Affairs Committee (EMPL) should be associated to the process, in order to provide constructive support and contribution to the assessment of the applications from the Fund. EMPL has decided to table amendments, instead of drafting the traditional letter of opinion, to the report reflecting their position and constructive input.

The Joint Declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, adopted during the conciliation meeting on 17 July 2008, has confirmed the importance of ensuring a rapid procedure with due respect of the Interinstitutional Agreement for the adoption of decisions on the mobilisation of the Fund.

ANNEX: LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

EK/jm
D(2012)26642

M. Alain Lamassoure
President of the Committee on budgets
ASP 13E158

Subject: Opinion on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) for the case EGF/2011/020 ES/Comunidad Valenciana Footwear from Spain (COM(2012)204 final)

Dear Chair,

The Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) as well as its Working Group on the EGF examined the mobilisation of the EGF for the case **EGF/2011/020 ES/Comunidad Valenciana Footwear from Spain** and adopted the following opinion.

The EMPL committee and the Working Group on the EGF are in favour of the mobilisation of the Fund concerning this request. In this respect, the EMPL committee presents some remarks without, however, putting into question the transfer of the payments.

The deliberations of the EMPL committee are based on the following considerations:

- A) Whereas this application is based on Article 2b) of the EGF regulation and targets for support 350 workers of the total of 876 workers dismissed in 146 enterprises operating in the NACE Revision 2 Division 15 ("Manufacture of leather and related products") within the reference period between 25 January 2011 and 25 October 2011 in the NUTS II region of Comunidad Valenciana (ES52).
- B) Whereas the Spanish authorities argue that the redundancies were caused by the radical change in the distribution of footwear production and relocation of manufacturing to third countries, in particular China, India, Vietnam and Indonesia;
- C) Whereas the increases in imports and decreases in exports of the footwear from the EU caused bankruptcies in the sector across the EU and resulted in 78,800 jobs lost in the period 2005-2008;
- D) Whereas the Spanish authorities argue that this trend aggravated in Spain and between 2006-2010 the number of footwear producers decreased by almost 36% resulting in almost 32% drop in footwear-related employment (10 663 jobs were lost);

- E) Whereas the Spanish authorities argue that the financial and economic crisis further weakened the condition of the sector in Spain and in particular in Comunidad Valenciana, where 188 footwear manufacturers closed down (the sector contracted by 16.6%) in 2010;
- F) Whereas 53 % of the workers targeted by the measures are men and 47 % are women; whereas 87 % of the workers are between 25 and 54 years old and 7.5% of workers are older than 54 years;
- G) Whereas 52% of the dismissed workers were craft and related trade workers and further 42 % carried out elementary occupations;
- H) Whereas 41% of the dismissed workers has only basic education and 48% of the workers is defined as uneducated or early school leavers;

Therefore, the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs calls on the Committee on Budgets, as the committee responsible, to integrate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution concerning the Spanish application:

1. Agrees with the Commission that the conditions set out in Article 2 b) of the EGF regulation (1927/2006) are met and that, therefore, Spain is entitled to a financial contribution under this regulation;
2. Notes that the Spanish authorities submitted the application for EGF financial contribution on 28 December 2011 and that its assessment was made available by the European Commission on 4 May 2012; welcomes the fact that the evaluation process and submission of additional information by the Member State were speedy and accurate;
3. Notes that the footwear sector represented 26% of the total employment in the region of Valenciana and therefore was an important contributor to local economy, which is dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises in traditional sectors like textile, shoes and ceramics;
4. Notes that the region of Valenciana has been hit in the past by four mass dismissals and welcomes the fact that the region decided to use the EGF support to address those redundancies: EGF/2009/014 ES/Valencia - Ceramic industry, EGF/2010/005 ES/Valencia - Stone marble, EGF/2010/009 ES/Valencia - Textile sector, EGF/2011/006 ES/Valenciana - Construction sector; welcomes the fact that the region builds on the experience with the EGF and quickly assists workers in several sectors;
5. Notes that the Spanish authorities inform that in their assessment based on the experience with previous applications, only 350 of the workers targeted for the EGF support will choose to participate in the measures; calls on the Spanish authorities to use the EGF support to its full potential;
6. Welcomes the fact that in order to provide workers with speedy assistance, the Spanish authorities decided to start the implementation of the measures ahead of the final decision on granting the EGF support for the proposed coordinated package;
7. Notes that the educational background of the dismissed workers is rather poor and recalls the importance of improving the employability of such workers by means of adapted training and recognition of skills and competences gained through out the professional

career; expects that the training on offer in the coordinated package is adapted to the level and needs of the dismissed workers;

8. Notes that the training measures target high-added value jobs in the footwear sector, which according to the Spanish authorities are unlikely to relocate, as well as jobs in sectors, which offer prospects for growth in short or medium-term;
9. Welcomes the fact that the social partners were consulted on the contents of the coordinated package, allocation of roles and distribution and scheduling of tasks;
10. Highlights that lessons should be learnt from the preparation and implementation of this and other applications addressing mass dismissals in a high number of SMEs in one sector, in particular, in terms of the eligibility of self-employed and owners of the SMEs for EGF support in the future regulation and the arrangements used by the regions and the Member States to come up quickly with sectoral applications covering a large number of enterprises.

Yours sincerely,

Pervenche Berès

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	31.5.2012
Result of final vote	+: 31 -: 4 0: 0
Members present for the final vote	Marta Andreasen, Richard Ashworth, Francesca Balzani, Zuzana Brzobohatá, Jean-Luc Dehaene, James Elles, Göran Färm, José Manuel Fernandes, Eider Gardiazábal Rubial, Salvador Garriga Polledo, Jens Geier, Ivars Godmanis, Lucas Hartong, Sidonia Elżbieta Jędrzejewska, Anne E. Jensen, Ivailo Kalfin, Sergej Kozlík, Jan Kozłowski, Alain Lamassoure, Giovanni La Via, Claudio Morganti, Juan Andrés Naranjo Escobar, Nadezhda Neynsky, Dominique Riquet, Alda Sousa, László Surján, Jacek Włosowicz
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	François Alfonsi, Alexander Alvaro, Charles Goerens, Edit Herczog, Jürgen Klute, Jan Olbrycht, Paul Rübig, Peter Šťastný, Gianluca Susta