

# EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2004



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*Committee on Legal Affairs*

**2005/0043(COD)**

10.5.2006

## **OPINION**

of the Committee on Legal Affairs

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the 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 – C6-0099/2005 – 2005/0043(COD))

Draftsman: Aloyzas Sakalas

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## AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Legal Affairs calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following amendments in its report:

Text proposed by the Commission<sup>1</sup>

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Amendments by Parliament

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Amendment 1  
Recital 4 a (new)

***(4a) Community assistance should not be given to any research activity which gives incentives for the exploitation of women and the commercialisation of their bodies for the supply of egg cells as “raw material” for the production of embryos, embryonic stem cells and embryonic stem cell lines.***

Amendment 2  
Recital 4 b (new)

***(4b) Support and funding for human cloning should be excluded from any EU programme, in the light of the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 8 March 2005 (A/RES/59/280), which refers explicitly to the need to avert health risks and prevent the exploitation of women.***

Amendment 3  
Recital 14

(14) Under “People”, individuals should be stimulated to enter into the researcher’s profession, European researchers should be encouraged to stay in Europe, researchers from the entire world should be attracted to Europe and Europe should be made more attractive to the best researchers.

(14) Under “People”, individuals should be stimulated to enter into the researcher’s profession, European researchers should be encouraged to stay in Europe, researchers from the entire world should be attracted to Europe and Europe should be made more attractive to the best researchers. ***To that***

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C ... /Not yet published in OJ.

***end, efforts should be made to improve the mutual recognition of diplomas and professional qualifications acquired on the territory of the Community and in third countries.***

*Justification*

*In order to encourage European researchers to remain in Europe and to attract foreign researchers, it is essential to accelerate the mutual recognition of qualifications acquired in the Member States and abroad so as not to hinder the movement of researchers on Community territory.*

Amendment 4  
Recital 21

(21) Since the objective of the actions to be taken in accordance with Article 163 of the Treaty in contributing towards the creation of a knowledge-based society and economy in Europe cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this seventh Framework Programme does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

(21) Since the objective of the actions to be taken in accordance with Article 163 of the Treaty in contributing towards the creation of a knowledge-based society and economy in Europe cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. ***However, Member States should not be forced to co-finance indirectly, via their financial contributions to the EU budget, embryo research and embryonic stem cell research activities which are prohibited in their countries on account of basic and crucial ethical objections.*** In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this seventh Framework Programme does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Amendment 5  
Recital 25

(25) Research activities supported by this Framework Programme should respect fundamental ethical principles, including those reflected in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

(25) Research activities supported by this Framework Programme should respect fundamental ethical principles, including those reflected in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,

*The opinions of the European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies are and will be taken into account.*

*the protection of human dignity and human life, the protection of personal data and privacy and the protection of the environment in compliance with Community law, the relevant international treaties and the Helsinki Declaration in its most recent version, the Council of Europe's Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, signed in Oviedo on 4 April 1997, and the Additional Protocol thereto on the prohibition of cloning human beings, signed in Paris on 12 January 1998, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UNESCO Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 8 March 2005 (A/RES/59/280), the relevant resolutions of the World Health Organization (WHO), the European Parliament's resolutions of 10 March 2005 on the trade in human egg cells<sup>1</sup> and of 26 October 2005 on patents for biotechnological inventions<sup>2</sup> and the laws and regulations valid in the countries where the research projects in question are conducted.*

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 320 E, 15.12.2005, p. 251.

<sup>2</sup> Texts Adopted, P6\_TA(2005)0407.

Amendment 6  
Recital 25 a (new)

*(25a) Community competences with regard to research are laid down in Article 163 et seq. of the EC Treaty; those provisions state that the Community is to complement the activities carried out in the Member States with a view to achieving the objective of strengthening the scientific and technological bases of Community industry, encouraging its competitiveness at international level and promoting research activities.*

*Justification*

*Included in Legal affairs committee's opinion 2003.*

Amendment 7  
Recital 25 b (new)

***(25b) The Community's competences with regard to research complement those of the Member States and the Community should make use of those complementary competences essentially through initiatives to provide financial support and/or non-binding coordination or to support and complement national policies. This may never, even indirectly, equate to harmonisation of national provisions.***

*Justification*

*Included in Legal affairs committee's opinion 2003.*

Amendment 8  
Recital 25 c (new)

***(25c) Intervention by the Community on the basis of its complementary competencies should be limited to supplementing, supporting or coordinating the action of the Member States. In such areas negative delimitation of competence (e.g. the exclusion of harmonisation in certain areas) is common. The Community may only act to encourage cooperation between the Member States and, where necessary, to support and supplement their actions. The power to adopt legislative rules in these areas remains in the hands of the Member States, and intervention by the Community should not have the effect of excluding intervention by the Member States.***

*Justification*

*Included in Legal affairs committee's opinion 2003.*

Amendment 9  
Recital 29

(29) It is important to ensure sound financial management of the seventh framework programme and its implementation in the most effective and user-friendly manner possible, *as well as ease of access* for all participants. It is necessary to ensure compliance with Council Regulation (EC, EURATOM) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities; and with the requirements of simplification and better regulation.

(29) It is important to ensure sound financial management of the seventh framework programme and its implementation in the most effective and user-friendly manner possible, *while ensuring legal certainty and the accessibility of the programme* for all participants. It is necessary to ensure compliance with Council Regulation (EC, EURATOM) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities; and with the requirements of simplification and better regulation.

Amendment 10  
Article 2, point (5)

(5) Capacities: supporting key aspects of European research and innovation capacities such as research infrastructures; regional research driven clusters; the development of a full research potential in the Community's convergence and outermost regions; research for the benefit of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs); "Science in Society" issues; horizontal activities of international cooperation.

(5) Capacities: supporting key aspects of European research and innovation capacities such as research infrastructures; regional research driven clusters; the development of a full research potential in the Community's convergence and outermost regions; research for the benefit of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs); "Science in Society" issues *including ethical issues*; horizontal activities of international cooperation.

*Justification*

*Compared to the existing framework program and the former once, the Commission draft gives less priority to ethical aspects and critical reflection of research. This needs to be changed by Parliament.*

Amendment 11  
Article 6

All the research activities carried out under the seventh Framework Programme shall be carried out *in compliance* with fundamental ethical principles.

All the research activities carried out under the seventh Framework Programme shall be carried out with *respect for the integrity of the person, the principle of equality between men and women and* fundamental

ethical principles.

Amendment 12  
Article 6, paragraph 1 a (new)

***1a. The following shall not be financed under the seventh Framework Programme:***  
***- research projects which are prohibited in Member States for reasons based on primary human rights considerations and constitutional principles;***  
***- research projects which endanger primary values of human dignity;***  
***- research activities aimed at the cloning of human embryos;***  
***- research activities intended to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes hereditary;***  
***- interventions in the human germ line;***  
***- the use and the creation of embryos and embryonic stem cells for purposes of scientific research, since human beings are ends in themselves and the human body, in particular the female body, should not be commercialised.***

***No direct or indirect funding shall be provided for research on chimeras.***

*Justification*

*The Commission foresees to deal with the question of ethical limits only within the Specific programmes, where Parliament does not have co-decision rights. It is therefore important to deal with this issue in the framework programme. The amendment is based on the wording of the Commission for the specific programmes, but is modified with view on the decision of the EP from March 2005, as well as on an earlier opinion of the JURI committee. As a consequence of the Hwang affair in South Korea, it is even more important than ever to interpret the subsidiarity principle in a very strict manner.*

Amendment 13  
Article 6, paragraph 1 b (new)

***1b. In cases where a technology is controversial from an ethical point of view (e.g. research involving embryonic stem cells, supernumerary embryos from IVF, questions arising as to the use of genetic***



***data where no therapies exist), the Community shall give priority to research projects presenting an alternative to those ethically controversial technologies (e.g. research involving adult stem cells and stem cells from the umbilical cord, treatment of fertility disorders without the creation of supernumerary embryos, genetic testing in connection with therapy);***

*Justification*

*While there are maybe different opinions on the question, if controversial technologies should be supported by the EU, it should be consensus overcoming the ethical dilemma by supporting and prioritising the ethically not disputed technologies.*

Amendment 14  
Article 7, paragraph 1

1. Not later than 2010, the Commission shall carry out, ***with the assistance of*** external experts, an interim evaluation of this Framework Programme and its specific programmes on the quality of the research activities under way and progress towards the objectives set.

1. Not later than 2010, the Commission shall carry out, ***by means of a participatory process involving*** external experts ***and civil society***, an interim evaluation of this Framework Programme and its specific programmes on the quality of the research activities under way and progress towards the objectives set.

*Justification*

*Civil society should participate in the process of evaluation to ensure transparency and democracy in the decisions concerning the EU-research funds.*

Amendment 15  
Annex I, Part I “Cooperation”, paragraph 10

In order to strengthen the diffusion and use of the output of EU research, the dissemination of knowledge and transfer of results, including to policy makers, will be supported in all thematic areas, including through the funding of networking initiatives, seminars and events, assistance by external experts and information and electronic services in particular CORDIS. Actions to support innovation will be taken under the Competitiveness and Innovation

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Programme. Support will also be provided to initiatives aiming at engaging the dialogue on scientific issues and research results with a broad public beyond the research community, and in the field of scientific communication and education. Ethical principles and gender aspects will be taken into account.

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#### Amendment 16

Annex I, Part I “Cooperation”, heading 2 “Joint Technology Initiatives”, paragraph 2, indent 1 a (new)

***- Civil society relevance.***

#### Amendment 17

Annex I, Part I “Cooperation”, Section “Themes”, point 1 “Health”, subpoint 2 “Rationale”, paragraph 3

A strong EU-based biomedical research will help strengthen the competitiveness of the European healthcare biotechnology, medical technology and pharmaceutical industries. The EU also has to play an active role in creating an environment conducive to innovation in the pharmaceutical sector, in particular to maximise the success of clinical research. Research-based SMEs are the main economic drivers of the healthcare biotechnology and medical technology industries. Although Europe now has more Biotechnology companies than US, most of them are small and less mature than their competitors. Public-private research efforts at the EU level will facilitate their development. EU research will also contribute to the development of new norms and standards to set up an appropriate legislative framework for new medical technologies (e.g. regenerative medicine).

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***will not be used as a means. It is further stressed that EU research will follow the precautionary principle by continuously assessing possible risks attaching to the not fully foreseeable impact of new technologies.***

#### Amendment 18

Annex I, Part I “Cooperation”, Section “Themes”, point 1 “Health”, subpoint 3 “Activities”, subheading 1 “Biotechnology, generic tools and technologies for human health”, indent 2

– Detection, diagnosis and monitoring. With emphasis on non-invasive or minimally invasive approaches.

– Detection, diagnosis and monitoring. With emphasis on non-invasive or minimally invasive approaches. ***Priority should be given to diagnostic tools that are directly linked to therapy.***

#### *Justification*

*In genetic diseases in particular but also in other diseases, diagnostic has made tremendous progress during the last years, especially because of sequencing of DNA. There’s a big gap between diagnosis and therapy. For the patient, it is definitely important to have not only diagnosis but also therapy. That’s why research activities which address this problem should get a priority.*

#### Amendment 19

Annex I, Part I “Cooperation”, Section “Themes”, point 1 “Health”, subpoint 3 “Activities”, subheading 2 “Translating research for human health”, indent 4 a (new)

***- Palliative medicine: pain therapy and symptomatic therapy for diseases which are not yet curable, in order to combat the patient’s symptoms as effectively as possible.***

#### *Justification*

*Many diseases will not be curable in the next seven to eight years. Also after expiration of RFP7, humans will die of diseases. The aim of palliative medicine is to fight suffering, mainly pain but also other symptoms like thirst, itching and nausea when the disease itself cannot be fought causally anymore.*

#### Amendment 20

Annex I, Part I “Cooperation”, Section “Themes”, point 1 “Health”, subpoint 3 “Activities”, subheading 3 “Optimising the delivery of health care to European citizens”, indent 2

– Quality, efficiency and solidarity of health systems including transitional health systems. To translate effective interventions into management decisions, to ensure an adequate supply of human resources, to analyse factors influencing equity of access to high quality health care, including analyses of changes in population (e.g. ageing, mobility and migration, and the changing workplace).

– Quality, efficiency and solidarity of health systems including transitional health systems. To translate effective interventions into management decisions, to ensure an adequate supply of human resources, to analyse factors influencing equity of access to high quality health care, including analyses of changes in population (e.g. ageing, mobility and migration, and the changing workplace). ***Access to health care for disadvantaged groups including disabled persons.***

#### *Justification*

*Research in respect of how health care reaches disadvantaged groups needs to be investigated.*

#### Amendment 21

Annex I, Part I “Cooperation”, Section “Themes”, point 2 “Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology”, subpoint 3 “Activities”, paragraph 1

• Sustainable production and management of biological resources from land, forest, and aquatic environments: Enabling research, including ‘omics’ technologies, such as genomics, proteomics, metabolomics, systems biology and converging technologies for micro-organisms, plants and animals, including **exploitation** of their biodiversity; improved crops and production systems, including organic farming, quality production schemes and GMO impacts; sustainable, competitive and multifunctional agriculture, and forestry; rural development; animal welfare, breeding and production; plant health; sustainable and competitive fisheries and aquaculture; infectious diseases in animals, including zoonoses; safe disposal of animal waste; conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources, developing the tools needed by policy makers and other actors in agriculture and rural development (landscape, land management practices etc.).

• Sustainable production and management of biological resources from land, forest, and aquatic environments: Enabling research, including ‘omics’ technologies, such as genomics, proteomics, metabolomics, systems biology and converging technologies for micro-organisms, plants and animals, including **conservation and sustainable use** of their biodiversity **and genetic resources on farms and in situ**; improved crops and production systems, including organic **and other sustainable low energy input farming systems**, quality production schemes and GMO impacts; sustainable, competitive and multifunctional agriculture, and forestry; **integrated** rural development, **including the aspects of civil society participation in planning and decision-making**; animal welfare, breeding and production; plant health; sustainable and competitive fisheries and aquaculture; infectious diseases in animals, including zoonoses; **other threats to the sustainability and food supply security of food production (including climate change and oil depletion)**; safe disposal, **upgrading and utilisation** of animal waste; conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources, developing the tools needed by policy makers and other actors in agriculture and rural development (landscape, land management practices etc.).

#### *Justification*

*Sustainability of food production and resource management shall be the main focus of this activity.*

#### Amendment 22

Annex I, Part I “Cooperation”, Section “Themes”, point 2 “Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology”, subpoint 3 “Activities”, paragraph 2

• “Fork to farm”: Food, health and well

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being: Consumer, societal, industrial and health aspects of food and feed, including behavioural and cognitive sciences; nutrition, diet related diseases and disorders, including obesity; innovative food and feed processing technologies (including packaging); improved quality and safety, both chemical and **microbiological**, of food, beverage and feed; integrity (and control) of the food chain; environmental impacts on and of food/feed chains; total food chain concept (including seafood); traceability.

being: Consumer, societal, **cultural**, industrial and health aspects of food and feed, including behavioural and cognitive sciences; nutrition, diet related diseases and disorders, including obesity **and allergies; health benefits of certain foods and diets**; innovative food and feed processing, **transport and retailing** technologies (including **reduction of packaging and food miles**); improved quality and safety, both chemical and **biological**, of food, beverage and feed; integrity **and sustainability** (and control) of the food chain; environmental impacts on and of food/feed chains; total food chain concept (including seafood); traceability.

#### Amendment 23

Annex I, Part I “Cooperation”, Section “Themes”, point 8 “Socio-economic sciences and humanities”, title “Activities”, indent 4 “Europe in the world”

• Europe in the world: understanding changing interactions and interdependencies between world regions and their implications for the regions concerned, especially Europe; and addressing emerging threats and risks without undermining human rights, freedom and well-being.

• Europe in the world: understanding changing interactions and interdependencies between world regions and their implications for the regions concerned, especially Europe, **in particular through historical and linguistic research**; and addressing emerging threats and risks without undermining human rights, freedom and well-being.

#### *Justification*

*The study of cultural interactions through history and languages may contribute to improving synergies between Europe and the rest of the world.*

#### Amendment 24

Annex I, Part III “People”, title “Rationale”, paragraph 2

Mobility, both trans-national and intersectoral, including stimulating industrial participation and the opening of research careers and academic positions at European scale, is a key component of the European Research Area and indispensable to increase European capacities and performances in

Mobility, both trans-national and intersectoral, including **the mutual recognition of diplomas and professional qualifications acquired on Community territory and in third countries**, stimulating industrial participation and the opening of research careers and academic positions at

research.

European scale, is a key component of the European Research Area and indispensable to increase European capacities and performances in research.

#### *Justification*

*In order to encourage European researchers to remain in Europe and to attract foreign researchers, it is essential to accelerate the mutual recognition of qualifications acquired in the Member States and abroad so as not to hinder the movement of researchers on Community territory.*

#### Amendment 25

Annex I, Part IV “Capacities”, section 5 “Science in Society”, point 1 “Objective”

With a view to building an effective and democratic European Knowledge society, the aim is to stimulate the harmonious integration of scientific and technological endeavour, and associated research policies in the European social web, by encouraging at European scale reflection and debate on science and technology, and their relation with society and culture.

With a view to building an effective and democratic European Knowledge society, the aim is to stimulate the harmonious integration of scientific and technological endeavour, and associated research policies in the European social web, by encouraging at European scale reflection and debate on science and technology, and their relation with society and culture. ***European research policies will be successful only if society in Europe and the Member States is convinced that its concerns and legitimate ethical limits are being met.***

#### *Justification*

*Compared to the existing framework program and the former once, the Commission draft gives less priority to ethical aspects and critical reflection of research. This needs to be changed by Parliament.*

#### Amendment 26

Annex I, Part IV “Capacities”, section 5 “Science in Society”, point 2 “Rationale”

The influence of science and technology on our daily lives becomes increasingly profound. Products of the social activity and shaped by social and cultural factors, science and technology nevertheless remain a remote domain far from the daily concerns of a large part of the public and of policy decision makers, and continues to be the subject of misunderstandings and unfounded

The influence of science and technology on our daily lives becomes increasingly profound. Products of the social activity and shaped by social and cultural factors, science and technology nevertheless remain a remote domain far from the daily concerns of a large part of the public and of policy decision makers, and continues to be the subject of misunderstandings and unfounded

hopes and fears. Contentious issues relating to emerging technologies should be addressed by society on the basis of well informed debate leading to sound choices and decisions.

hopes and fears. ***Developments in new technologies, e.g. biotechnology, raise new fundamental questions. Only if these are appropriately regulated can infringements of fundamental ethical principles be avoided.*** Contentious issues relating to emerging technologies should be addressed by society on the basis of well informed debate leading to sound choices and decisions.

#### *Justification*

*Compared to the existing framework program and the former one, the Commission draft gives less priority to ethical aspects and critical reflection of research. This needs to be changed by Parliament.*

#### Amendment 27

Annex I, Part IV “Capacities”, section 5 “Science in Society”, point 3 “Activities”, paragraph 1, subpoint 2 a (new)

- ***Critical reflection about research activities, with the aim of setting benchmarks for ethically sound research, having due regard to fundamental rights.***

#### *Justification*

*Compared to the existing framework program and the former one, the Commission draft gives less priority to ethical aspects and critical reflection of research. This needs to be changed by Parliament.*

#### Amendment 28

Annex I, Part IV “Capacities”, heading 7 a (new)

#### ***ETHICAL ASPECTS***

***During the implementation of this Framework Programme and in the research activities arising from it, fundamental ethical principles are to be respected. These include, inter alia, the principles reflected in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, including the following: protection of human dignity and human life, protection of personal data and privacy and protection of animals and the environment, in accordance with***



*Community law and the latest versions of the relevant international conventions, guidelines and codes of conduct, e.g. the Helsinki Declaration, the Council of Europe's Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, signed in Oviedo on 4 April 1997, and the Additional Protocols thereto, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UNESCO Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, the UN Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the relevant World Health Organization (WHO) resolutions.*

*In compliance with the principle of subsidiarity and the diversity of approaches existing in Europe, participants in research projects must conform to current legislation, regulations and ethical rules in the countries where the research will be carried out. Those carrying out or participating in research projects concerning ethically sensitive issues, e.g. DNA analysis on humans, research on persons not able to give informed consent, research linked to the suffering of vertebrate animals etc., must seek the approval of the relevant national or local ethics committees prior to the start of the RTD activities. An ethical review will also be implemented systematically by the Commission for proposals dealing with ethically sensitive issues or where ethical aspects have not been adequately addressed. In specific cases an ethical review may take place during the implementation of a project. The Commission shall annually inform the European Parliament and the Council about its activities in this area, and provide information on request.*

*The Protocol on protection and welfare of animals annexed to the Treaty requires the Community, in formulating and implementing Community policies including research, to pay full regard to the*

**welfare requirements of animals. Council Directive 86/609/EEC of 24 November 1986 on the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes<sup>1</sup> requires that all experiments be designed to avoid distress and unnecessary pain and suffering to experimental animals; use the minimum number of animals; involve animals with the lowest degree of neurophysiological sensitivity; and cause the least pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm. Altering the genetic heritage of animals and cloning of animals may be considered only if the aims are ethically justified and the conditions are such that the animals' welfare is guaranteed and the principles of biodiversity are respected. During the implementation of this programme, scientific advances and national and international provisions will be regularly monitored by the Commission so as to take account of any developments. Research on ethics related to scientific and technological developments will be carried out within the "Science in Society" part of this programme.**

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 358, 18.12.1986, p. 1. Directive as amended by Directive 2003/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 230, 16.9.2003, p. 32).

### *Justification*

*The Commission proposes to introduce this wording in the Specific Programmes. The Council could change the wording in the specific programmes without co-decision of the European Parliament, thus it has to be introduced by the EP into the Framework programme in co-decision. The wording proposed by the Commission is too imprecise in one point, especially a reporting duty to the Parliament has to be included.*

### Amendment 29

#### Annex III, Section "Funding Schemes", point (a), subpoint 6

6. Research for the benefit of specific groups (in particular SMEs)

Support to research projects where the bulk of the research is carried out by universities, research centres or other legal entities, for

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Support to research projects where the bulk of the research is carried out by universities, research centres or other legal entities, for

the benefit of specific groups, in particular SMEs or associations of SMEs.

the benefit of specific groups, in particular SMEs or associations of SMEs, *or civil society organisations*.

*Justification*

*Providing Civil Society Organisations access to scientific expertise will contribute to facilitate acceptance and understanding of new technologies by the public.*

## PROCEDURE

<b>Title</b>	Proposal for a European Parliament and Council decision concerning the seventh framework programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007 to 2013)
<b>References</b>	COM(2005)0119 – C6 0099/2005 – 2005/0043(COD)
<b>Committee responsible</b>	ITRE
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	JURI 16.3.2006
<b>Enhanced cooperation – date announced in plenary</b>	
<b>Draftsman</b> Date appointed	Aloyzas Sakalas 12.12.2005
<b>Previous drafts(wo)man</b>	
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	21.3.2006
<b>Date adopted</b>	3.5.2006
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+: 15 -: 8 0: 1
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Maria Berger, Rosa Díez González, Bert Doorn, Monica Frassoni, Giuseppe Gargani, Pii-Noora Kauppi, Klaus-Heiner Lehne, Marcin Libicki, Hans-Peter Mayer, Aloyzas Sakalas, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Gabriele Stauner, Andrzej Jan Szejna, Rainer Wieland, Jaroslav Zvěřina, Tadeusz Zwiefka
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	Hiltrud Breyer, Toine Manders, Manuel Medina Ortega, Miroslav Mikolášik, Marie Panayotopoulos-Cassiotou, Michel Rocard, Kathy Sinnott, Andrzej Tomasz Zapałowski
<b>Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote</b>	Sylvia-Yvonne Kaufmann, Peter Liese, Patrizia Toia, Stefano Zappalà
<b>Comments (available in one language only)</b>	...