Basic information

2020/2076(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
A New Industrial Strategy for Europe **Subject** 3.40 Industrial policy	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	CALENDA Carlo (S&D)	19/11/2019
	Shadow rapporteur BERENDSEN Tom (EPP) GRUDLER Christophe (Renew) BLOSS Michael (Greens/EFA) TOBISZOWSKI Grzegorz (ECR) BORCHIA Paolo (ID) BOTENGA Marc (GUE/NGL)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
INTA International Trade	BUCHHEIT Markus (ID)	19/02/2020
EMPL Employment and Social Affairs	CAÑAS Jordi (Renew)	21/01/2020
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (Associated committee)	LANCINI Danilo Oscar (ID)	08/05/2020
IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection	BIELAN Adam (ECR)	13/05/2020
REGI Regional Development	PENKOVA Tsvetelina (S&D)	05/12/2019
PECH Fisheries	Chair on behalf of committee KARLESKIND Pierre (Renew)	12/06/2020

JURI Legal Affairs	LEBRETON Gilles (ID)	09/01/2020

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
27/05/2020	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
27/05/2020	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
16/10/2020	Vote in committee		
22/10/2020	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0197/2020	Summary
23/11/2020	Debate in Parliament		
25/11/2020	Decision by Parliament	T9-0321/2020	Summary
25/11/2020	Results of vote in Parliament		
26/11/2020	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2020/2076(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/9/02127

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE650.700	26/05/2020	
Committee opinion	INTA	PE650.380	26/06/2020	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE653.874	30/06/2020	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE653.877	30/06/2020	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE653.982	30/06/2020	
Committee opinion	EMPL	PE652.607	16/07/2020	
Committee opinion	IMCO	PE652.383	03/09/2020	
Committee opinion	REGI	PE652.349	09/09/2020	

Committee opinion	ENVI	PE652.353	17/09/2020	
Committee opinion	JURI	PE652.430	24/09/2020	
Specific opinion	PECH	PE658.847	07/10/2020	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A9-0197/2020	22/10/2020	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0321/2020	25/11/2020	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2021)129	02/06/2021	

A New Industrial Strategy for Europe

2020/2076(INI) - 22/10/2020 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted an own-initiative report by Carlo CALENDA (S&D, IT) on a new industrial strategy for Europe.

The report stresses that the European Union needs a new industrial strategy in line with the objective of climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest, with a view to supporting the dual ecological and digital transition while maintaining and creating quality jobs. The strategy should also strengthen Europe's global leadership and reduce the Union's dependence on other parts of the world in strategic value chains by avoiding the relocation of European industries while preserving an open market.

This updated strategy should take into account two main and interlinked phases: one aimed at consolidating jobs, reactivating production and adapting it to a post-COVID ‘new normal’, and a second phase aimed at reconstruction and transformation.

Recovery phase

Members consider the Next Generation EU initiative as the cornerstone of the first phase of the Union's industrial recovery from COVID-19. They called on the Commission to ensure the swift implementation of the fund and called for Parliament to be fully involved in the decision-making and implementation process.

For an efficient concentration of the EUR 750 billion at the beginning of the period, Next Generation EU should:

- include targets for social, sustainable and digital investments;

- particularly target SMEs, which have been hardest hit by the COVID-19 crisis, and support their access to finance;

- take into account the specificities of Member States, which have been affected by the crisis in different ways;

- distribute financial aid among the different industrial ecosystems, ensuring that it supports businesses that contribute to long-term growth and have a high potential for economic recovery;

- support national fiscal schemes that encourage private sector participation and allow companies to convert part of their loans into equity;

- give preference to companies that commit to transparency, ensure visibility of EU funding, and put in place systems that encourage worker participation in company matters.

The report welcomed the measures taken by the EU to help Member States finance short-time working arrangements and maintain employment during the COVID crisis. However, Members stressed that state aid should only be granted to companies facing the immediate effects of the pandemic and that the loosening of state aid rules should be time-limited.

The productive ecosystems dealt the harshest blows by the pandemic, such as the tourism and aviation industries, should be granted greater, non-repayable support and benefit longer from the special State aid scheme.

The commission is called upon to support European and national programmes encouraging the increase of equity capital in companies and to facilitate recovery.

Reconstruction and transformation phase

Members believe it is necessary to maintain the Recovery Fund as a Reconstruction and Transformation Fund to support the environmental and digital transition while strengthening the long-term competitiveness and resilience of society and the economy. The Just Transition Fund would be a major tool to facilitate this dual transition.

The Commission is invited to stimulate domestic demand and long-term growth in the Union by attracting more investment, both public and private, in research and innovation, in the development of new sustainable and digital technologies, including in labour-intensive industries, in new networks and infrastructure projects compatible with the objectives of the Green PURPOSE for Europe, in energy and resource efficiency and in the circular economy.

Stressing the key role of the digital sector in transforming industry, Members called on the Commission to establish a single European digital and data environment.

The Commission is also invited to: (i) adopt a clear approach to market definition in competition cases in different industrial sectors, (ii) review EU antitrust rules, (iii) regularly assess the competitiveness of different sectors of EU industry compared to its main global competitors, and (iv) act swiftly if adjustments to EU rules are needed.

International context

Members called for the recovery plan to include concrete measures to attract industries to Europe, to increase the relocation and diversification of European industries with regard to their strategic importance and, from a climate-neutral perspective, to shorten and diversify supply chains.

Recognising that the COVID-19 crisis risks leading to a rise in economic nationalism and protectionism, Members called on the Commission to:

- defend an open and rules-based multilateral trading system that: (i) is consistent with global efforts to curb climate change and biodiversity loss and with the EU's high environmental and social standards, (ii) improves the access of European businesses to international markets and (iii) prevents powerful international players from abusing their market power;

- immediately propose a temporary ban on foreign takeovers of European companies in strategic sectors by state-owned or companies linked to third-country governments;

- reflect on reciprocity in market access and strengthen the framework for the screening of EU foreign direct investment (FDI).

A New Industrial Strategy for Europe

2020/2076(INI) - 25/11/2020 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 486 votes to 109, with 102 abstentions, a resolution on a new industrial strategy for Europe.

Members stressed that the European Union needs a new industrial strategy in line with the objective of climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest, with a view to supporting the dual ecological and digital transition while maintaining and creating quality jobs.

The strategy should create the conditions for long-term growth, mobilise adequate financial resources, including stimulus measures, make the European Green Deal a reality, strengthen Europe's global leadership and reduce the EU's dependence on other parts of the world in strategic value chains by avoiding the relocation of European industries while preserving an open market.

This updated strategy should take into account two main and interlinked phases: one aimed at consolidating jobs, reactivating production and adapting it to a post-COVID ‘new normal’, and a second on rebuilding and transforming European industry, pursuing the objectives of the double transition and strengthening the EU's sovereignty and strategic autonomy.

Recovery phase

Members consider the Next Generation EU initiative as the cornerstone of the first phase of the Union's industrial recovery from COVID-19. They called on the Commission to ensure the swift implementation of the fund and called for Parliament to be fully involved in the decision-making and implementation process.

For an efficient concentration of the EUR 750 billion at the beginning of the period, Next Generation EU should:

- include targets for social, sustainable and digital investments;

- particularly target SMEs, which have been hardest hit by the COVID-19 crisis, and support their access to finance;

- take into account the specificities of Member States, which have been affected by the crisis in different ways;

- distribute financial aid among the different industrial ecosystems, ensuring that it supports businesses that contribute to long-term growth and have a high potential for economic recovery;

- support national fiscal schemes that encourage private sector participation and allow companies to convert part of their loans into equity;

- give preference to companies that commit to transparency, ensure visibility of EU funding, and put in place systems that encourage worker participation in company matters.

Parliament welcomed the measures taken by the EU to help Member States finance short-time working arrangements and maintain employment during the COVID crisis. However, Members stressed that state aid should only be granted to companies facing the immediate effects of the pandemic and that the loosening of state aid rules should be time-limited.

The productive ecosystems dealt the harshest blows by the pandemic, such as the tourism and aviation industries, should be granted greater, non-repayable support and benefit longer from the special State aid scheme.

The commission is called upon to support European and national programmes encouraging the increase of equity capital in companies and to facilitate recovery.

Reconstruction and transformation phase

Members believe it is necessary to maintain the Recovery Fund as a Reconstruction and Transformation Fund to support the environmental and digital transition while strengthening the long-term competitiveness and resilience of society and the economy. The new strategy must be able to rely on a strong social pillar and address the social consequences of structural change in a timely manner. The Just Transition Fund would be a major tool to facilitate this dual transition.

Members stressed the need to prioritise investment in industrial sectors that are vital to the EU's strategic autonomy, such as security, defence, climate-related technologies, food sovereignty and health. They reaffirmed in particular the importance of the pharmaceutical industry in supporting the responsiveness and preparedness of health systems to face future challenges, including pandemics.

The Commission is invited to stimulate domestic demand and long-term growth in the Union by attracting more investment, both public and private, in research and innovation, in the development of new sustainable and digital technologies, including in labour-intensive industries, in new networks and infrastructure projects compatible with the objectives of the European Green Deal, in energy and resource efficiency and in the circular economy.

Stressing the key role of the digital sector in transforming industry, Members called on the Commission to establish a single European digital and data environment.

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- immediately propose a temporary ban on foreign takeovers of European companies in strategic sectors by state-owned or companies linked to third-country governments;

- reflect on reciprocity in market access and strengthen the framework for the screening of EU foreign direct investment (FDI).

The Commission is called upon to maintain and develop a world-class European intellectual property system by promoting incentive and reward mechanisms in the research and development sector in order to attract investment for the development of future innovation for the benefit of society.