Basic information

2022/2008(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Implementation of the Updated New Industrial Strategy for Europe: aligning spending to policy **Subject** 3.40 Industrial policy	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	BERENDSEN Tom (EPP)	07/07/2021
	Shadow rapporteur PENKOVA Tsvetelina (S&D) GROŠELJ Klemen (Renew) HAHN Henrike (Greens/EFA) TOBISZOWSKI Grzegorz (ECR) MÉLIN Joëlle (ID) BOTENGA Marc (The Left)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
INTA International Trade	WINZIG Angelika (EPP)	26/01/2022
EMPL Employment and Social Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection	CARVALHO Maria da Graça (EPP)	14/02/2022
TRAN Transport and Tourism	FIDANZA Carlo (ECR)	03/02/2022
REGI Regional Development	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Commission DG	Commissioner

European Commission	Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs	BRETON Thierry

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
17/02/2022	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
13/07/2022	Vote in committee		
19/07/2022	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0214/2022	Summary
15/09/2022	Decision by Parliament	T9-0329/2022	Summary
15/09/2022	Results of vote in Parliament		
15/09/2022	Debate in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2022/2008(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Strategic 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/9/06384

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE719.639	28/02/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE731.574	25/04/2022	
Committee opinion	INTA	PE729.954	23/05/2022	
Committee opinion	IMCO	PE719.810	20/06/2022	
Committee opinion	TRAN	PE719.704	21/06/2022	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A9-0214/2022	19/07/2022	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0329/2022	15/09/2022	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary

Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2023)29	08/03/2023	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	**Role**	**Committee**	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	15/06/2022	VodafoneZiggo
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/05/2022	CEFIC
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	Cascade Dekker Groep
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	H.Essers
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	04/05/2022	DIGITALEUROPE
WINZIG Angelika	Rapporteur for opinion	INTA	07/04/2022	voestalpine AG
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	23/03/2022	Vereniging VNO-NCW
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	16/03/2022	Eastman Chemical Company
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/03/2022	European Round Table for Industry
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	21/02/2022	Unilever
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/02/2022	AIR LIQUIDE
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	17/02/2022	Airbus
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	16/02/2022	Novo Nordisk A/S
BERENDSEN Tom	Rapporteur	ITRE	16/02/2022	Merck EFPIA Novo Nordisk

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
DANTI Nicola	31/05/2022	Eli Lilly and Company
MITUȚA Alin	31/03/2022	Dentons Global Advisors Europe SA

Implementation of the Updated New Industrial Strategy for Europe: aligning spending to policy

2022/2008(INI) - 19/07/2022 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted an own-initiative report by Tom BERENDSEN (EPP, NL) on the implementation of the updated new industrial strategy for Europe: aligning spending to policy.

While welcoming the update of the industrial strategy, Members stressed that the Green Deal for Europe: (i) must be supported by an ambitious industrial policy, so that the Union is at the forefront of a sustainable and net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) economy in a competitive way, (ii) must create synergies between enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and start-ups and (iii) must be underpinned by an ambitious R&D policy and a favourable SME framework.

In the current industrial context of energy and climate crisis, the report stressed the need for targeted support measures for vulnerable customers, in particular vulnerable SMEs and micro-enterprises, which have also been heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Strengthening competitiveness and industrial resilience

Members consider that the EU cannot be dependent on non-EU countries for products, energy, manufacturing capacities and technologies needed for its future economy and society. They stressed that the **EU must regain a strong position in key global value chains** and secure its supply of critical raw materials in times of crisis, also through greater use of circular business models. They stressed the benefits of shorter supply chains for the resilience of the European economy and for achieving the EU's ambitious climate goals.

One of the most effective ways to strengthen Europe's industrial resilience and reduce its dependencies, the report says, is to diversify supply chains through ambitious trade policy measures, including strategic trade and investment agreements.

The Commission is invited to present a strategy **focused on the transition of the most energy-intensive industries** that would allow them to preserve their competitiveness and at the same time support greater EU strategic autonomy, as these industries are often of strategic importance.

Strengthening innovation

Recalling that Europe's industrial competitiveness depends heavily on its capacity to innovate, Members called for coordinated efforts by Member States to strengthen their commitment to increasing national R&D investment targets, in particular for national public and private funding of industrial innovation and research.

As regards **key enabling technologies**, the report called on the Commission to help close the investment gap with its global competitors. It called on the Commission to rapidly launch the delayed work of the **European Industrial Alliance for Processors and Semiconductor Technologies**. It called on the Commission to rapidly extend these initiatives to key enabling technologies such as batteries, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, automation and robotics, biotechnology, edge computing, photonics and quantum computing and technology.

Made in EU

The report stressed the need to develop the 'Made in EU' initiative and to accelerate the uptake of Industry 4.0 technologies, particularly SMEs. 'Made in Europe' should not only mean quality and innovation, but also industrial products, processes and services that are sustainable in the long term and socially fair.

The report stressed the importance of the EU's zero pollution ambition and a fully integrated circular economy to create an efficient and decarbonised industry. It asked the Commission to analyse how products can be recycled and reintroduced into the product cycle.

It also recalled the role of **sustainable public procurement practices** in preventing drug shortages, ensuring security of supply and securing investment in manufacturing. It called on the Commission to assist Member States by developing targeted EU rules on the procurement of medicines, within the framework of the existing public procurement directive.

Education and training

The report highlighted the importance of dynamic education and training policies that recruit and retain talent in the EU. It calls on the Commission and Member States to help **world-class researchers and professors in the EU** to lead the education, research, development and training agenda of the future workforce, and to improve collaboration between education and training, research and business. It stresses the need for Member States to implement the Skills Pact and other EU initiatives aimed at creating opportunities for the retraining and upgrading of the workforce.

SMEs and start-ups

SMEs and start-ups play a central role in the EU's industrial ecosystems, in particular for the digital transformation, and are a key source of sustainable and socially responsible business models and product innovation.

Members stressed the need to improve access to European and national funding for these companies and draw attention to the need to **remove existing barriers in the single market** that hamper the growth of SMEs and start-ups in Europe, as well as the need for an improved legal and regulatory framework. They stressed the need to reduce unnecessary administrative burdens on business while maintaining the highest standards of consumer, worker, health and environmental protection.

Energy policy

The report stressed the need for a fundamental reorientation of European energy policy in response to Russia's violent invasion of Ukraine. It called for a **significant reduction in the EU's energy dependence**, especially on Russian gas, oil, coal and nuclear power. It called on the Commission and Member States to: (i) increase renewable energy and low-carbon transitional energy production capacity that is sustainable, secure, affordable and available in large quantities; and (ii) increase energy saving and energy efficiency measures.

Facilitating the transition to a circular economy

The report called on the Commission and Member States to significantly reduce the time needed to issue permits and to introduce fast-track permitting procedures when it comes to infrastructure that contributes to industry's transition to a climate neutral circular economy. In this context, it stressed the need to create a **basic hydrogen infrastructure in Europe** and to increase interconnections across the continent, as well as to support the widespread deployment of energy-saving technologies.

Maintaining a level playing field

Members are concerned about unfair competition, investment and takeovers by non-EU state-owned companies in the single market, especially in strategic sectors such as energy supply. They called on the Commission to ensure a level playing field, especially for SMEs, and to put in place adequate and legally sound measures to prevent such interference.

The report called on the Commission, with a view to the next review, to broaden the scope and definitions of the framework for foreign direct investment to address the effect of foreign subsidies on economic security in the EU and of technology transfers by EU companies in non-EU countries in strategic sectors.

Implementation of the Updated New Industrial Strategy for Europe: aligning spending to policy

2022/2008(INI) - 15/09/2022 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 503 votes to 40, with 18 abstentions, a resolution on the implementation of the updated new industrial strategy for Europe: aligning spending to policy.

Parliament considered that the Green Deal for Europe must be accompanied by an **ambitious industrial policy** in order to become a competitive front runner in a net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and sustainable economy, and to create synergies between businesses, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and start-ups, and that it needs to be supported by an ambitious R&D policy and SME-friendly framework. The current energy and climate crisis and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine have considerably reinforced this need. A functioning European single market is also an important asset for strengthening industrial resilience, the attractiveness of Europe as an investment destination and the competitiveness of the Union, as well as for the development of the ecological and digital transitions.

Strengthening competitiveness and industrial resilience

The Russian aggression against Ukraine has shown that the **EU is heavily dependent on third countries** for its energy supply. Members underlined that the EU cannot be dependent on non-EU countries for products, energy, manufacturing capacities and technologies that are essential to its economy and for its society of the future. They stressed that the EU needs to **regain a strong position in crucial global value chains and secure the supply of critical raw materials** in times of crisis.

The EU should **refocus its industrial and energy policies** with the aim of diversifying its energy sources as quickly as possible, increasing energy savings and energy efficiency measures, as well as deploying massive volumes of renewables and adopting a much stronger circular economy approach across industries based on resilient and sustainable supply chains.

Strengthening innovation

Recalling that Europe's industrial competitiveness depends heavily on its capacity to innovate, Parliament reiterated the importance of an ambitious level of investment in R&D to improve the EU’s competitive position in the world.

As regards **key enabling technologies**, the resolution called on the Commission to: (i) help close the investment gap with its global competitors; (ii) rapidly launch the delayed work of the **European Industrial Alliance for Processors and Semiconductor Technologies**; (iii) rapidly extend these initiatives to key enabling technologies such as batteries, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, automation and robotics, biotechnology, edge computing, photonics and quantum computing and technology.

Made in EU

Parliament stressed the need to develop the ‘Made in EU’ initiative and to accelerate the uptake of Industry 4.0 technologies, particularly SMEs. ‘Made in Europe’ should not only mean quality and innovation, but also industrial products, processes and services that are sustainable in the long term and socially fair.

Facilitating the transition to a circular economy

Members stressed the importance of the EU's zero pollution ambition and a fully integrated circular economy to create an efficient and decarbonised industry. They asked the Commission to analyse how products can be recycled and reintroduced into the product cycle and to pay particular attention, in terms of funding and tender opportunities, to the projects of companies that are at the forefront of innovation in the circular economy.

Public procurement

Public procurement is a key instrument of national and economic security, industrial policy and ecological and social sustainability. Members stressed that procurement mechanisms should further support the transformation of European industry by encouraging the production of eco-innovative, cost-effective and sustainable goods and services.

Education and training

According to the resolution, transition pathways should not neglect education and reskilling. They called on the Commission and the Member States to develop a vocational training strategy and to establish partnerships between business and education, with the collaboration of the social partners.

Members called on the Commission and Member States to **help world-class researchers and professors in the EU** to lead the education, research, development and training agenda of the future workforce, and to improve collaboration between education and training, research and business. It stressed the need for Member States to implement the Pact for Skills and other EU initiatives aimed at creating reskilling and upskilling opportunities for the workforce.

SMEs and start-ups

Given the central role that SMEs and start-ups play in the EU's industrial ecosystems, in particular for the digital transformation, Members stressed the need to improve access to European and national funding for these companies and draw attention to the need to **remove existing barriers in the single market** that hamper the growth of SMEs and start-ups in Europe, as well as the need for an improved legal and regulatory framework.

Energy policy

The resolution stressed the need for a fundamental reorientation of European energy policy in response to Russia’s violent invasion of Ukraine. It called for a significant reduction in the EU's energy dependence, especially on Russian gas, oil, coal and nuclear power. It called on the Commission and Member States to: (i) increase renewable energy and low-carbon transitional energy production capacity that is sustainable, secure, affordable and available in large quantities; and (ii) increase energy saving and energy efficiency measures.

The resolution also stressed, *inter alia*, the need to:

- fully exploit the energy efficiency potential of industrial heating and cooling;

- step up efforts to unlock the potential of the circular bioeconomy;

- establish fast-track permitting procedures for infrastructure that contributes to industry's transition to a climate neutral circular economy;

- create a hydrogen backbone in Europe and increase interconnections across the continent.

Maintaining a level playing field

Members are concerned about unfair competition, investment and takeovers by non-EU state-owned companies in the single market, especially in strategic sectors such as energy supply. They called on the Commission to ensure a level playing field, especially for SMEs, and to put in place adequate and legally sound measures to prevent such interference.

Parliament called on the Commission, with a view to the next review, to broaden the scope and definitions of the framework for foreign direct investment to address the effect of foreign subsidies on economic security in the EU and of technology transfers by EU companies in non-EU countries in strategic sectors.