


# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2000/2280(INI)</a>	Procedure rejected
Spring 2001 European Council: the Lisbon process and the path to be followed		
Subject 8.40.14 European Council		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>ECON</b> Economic and Monetary Affairs		06/11/2000
		PSE <a href="#">BULLMANN Udo</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>ITRE</b> Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	<b>EMPL</b> Employment and Social Affairs (Associated committee)		16/11/2000
	PPE-DE <a href="#">COCILOVO Luigi</a>		
<b>RETT</b> Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism			
<b>CULT</b> Culture, Youth, Education, Media and Sport		09/01/2001	
	PSE <a href="#">ZORBA Myrsini</a>		

Key events			
18/01/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
24/01/2001	Vote in committee		Summary
14/02/2001	Debate in Parliament		Summary
15/02/2001	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">A5-0034/2001</a>	

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2000/2280(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 57; Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure rejected

## Documentation gateway

Document attached to the procedure		COM(2000)0594	27/09/2000	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A5-0034/2001</a>	24/01/2001	EP	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		<a href="#">CES0241/2001</a> <a href="#">OJ C 139 11.05.2001, p. 0079</a>	01/03/2001	ESC	

## Spring 2001 European Council: the Lisbon process and the path to be followed

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**PURPOSE :** to present a communication from the Commission on structural indicators. **CONTENT :** this communication proposes a set of indicators to be used in the synthesis report for the Spring 2001 European Council. It meets the request of the Feira European Council that the Commission should present a report by the end of September "on the proposed approach for the indicators and benchmarks, both in specific policies and to be used in the synthesis report to the Spring European Council, to ensure the necessary coherence and standard presentation". The choice of indicators depends on the purpose of the synthesis report, which is to assess progress towards the implementation of the Lisbon strategy aimed at transforming the European Union into the "most competitive and dynamic knowledge based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. The Lisbon conclusions call for a report and indicators on the four main policy domains: employment, innovation, economic reform and social cohesion, and they also underline the importance of an appropriate policy-mix in achieving this strategic aim. Furthermore, the Commission puts forward 27 key indicators which is a small enough number to focus the policy debate and to be manageable but, at the same time, sufficiently large to offer a balanced picture of how the economy is performing across the four policy domains. This is the first year in which a set of indicators is to be agreed and in which a synthesis report will be written. The synthesis report, by measuring Member States' progress in meeting key economic and social policy objectives, will help us to identify their strong and weak points in terms of performance, thus paving the way for policy action. However, structural indicators are no substitute for in-depth qualitative assessments. Finally, because of data limitations and differences in institutional and structural features, it is often difficult to achieve full comparability across countries.?

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The committee adopted the own-initiative report by Hans Udo BULLMANN (PES, D) expressing support for measures to be put in place to transform the EU into "the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world" over the next decade, as agreed at last year's Lisbon Summit. In view of the Union's commitment to look at the environmental aspects of policy making, the committee would like to add environmental indicators for measuring the environmental aspects of economic policy making in addition to the figures covering employment, innovation, economic reform and social cohesion. The report supported the goal of full employment, but wanted this to be achieved according to the different circumstances in the Member States. The committee also wanted to see evidence of progress made following the coordination of policy making and wanted the large Member States to follow successful economic reforms already introduced by smaller countries. It felt there was also a need to consider the role of public spending in investment and that stepping up research was another useful way to improve business competitiveness. The committee believed that more attention should be paid to developing the service sector and reducing taxes on labour, as well as creating employment for special categories such as women and young people. It also supported measures to ensure equal opportunities and to create a favourable environment for SMEs. Finally, it called for an inter-institutional agreement to enable Parliament to participate in the decision-making process. ?

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The European Parliament rejected (219 votes against, 199 for and 31 abstentions) the report by Mr Hans Udo BULLMAN (PES, D) after Mr Ingo FRIEDRICH (EPP/ED, D) declared that the EPP/ED could not accept the final proposed text.