

Industry

What do I need to know before I start?

The Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951 marked the first step towards a common industrial policy on a European level as it was established to support industrial and economic growth through the regulation of the coal and steel industries of the six founding countries of the EU. The treaty setting up EURATOM, the European Atomic Energy Community, provided the basis for the development of a common industrial policy for civil nuclear energy while the treaty establishing the European Economic Community covered only very few elements of industrial policy. In 1965, the European Commission set up a special committee known as PREST (*Politique de Recherche Scientifique et Technologique*) aimed at the elaboration of a common research policy among member states. Initiatives by the new Commissioner responsible for industry and for research and technology, Ralf Dahrendorf, led, in the early 1970s, to the creation of yet another framework programme, European Cooperation in Science and Technology, known as COST. The European Single Market Programme launched by the European Commission largely included industrial policy objectives, the latter being for the first time incorporated in European treaties with the Single European Act (SEA) of 1986. The Maastricht Treaty of 1992 provided the legal basis for the Commission to take initiatives in coordinating national activities as well as in proposing and implementing measures aimed at improving European industrial competitiveness and development.

Languages: Please be aware that although most documents available in our Archives are in French, English or German, some may be in other EU languages. In order to check the languages used in a fonds, please refer to our holdings page. Additionally, some fonds may contain a few files in a language other than those listed in the description.

What can I find at the HAEU?

Related specifically to European industrial policy-building and policy-making, the fonds available at the HAEU are:

1) *EU institutions*

[ECSC High Authority](#), the [Special Council of Ministers of the ECSC](#)

For early industrial policy in Europe, you may look into the fonds of the ECSC High Authority in the sections '[Marché et problèmes industriels: charbon](#)' and '[Marché et problèmes industriels: acier](#)', as well as in the fonds of the ECSC Special Council of Ministers. The fonds of the Council of Ministers of the EEC and EURATOM are also relevant, particularly in relation to nuclear industry.

[Council of Ministers](#)

In the HAEU inventory, the fonds of the Council of Ministers are organized by years, however there is not systematically a specific section on industry for each year. For some years however, there is a specific section '*Marché intérieur et politique industrielle*' ([example](#) for the year 1969).

[Commission](#)

In the Commission's fonds, you will not find a specific section for industry matters, but industrial affairs are closely related to the work of the [DG III Internal Market](#) and [DG IV Competition](#). You might also want to look into the sections concerned with the [Secretariat-General](#) and the [Cabinets](#).

[European Parliament](#)

The fonds of the Parliament ([second](#) and [third](#) legislature) include a section on the parliamentary commission for industrial policy, '*Commission économique, monétaire et de la politique industrielle*' where issues linked to the development of a common industrial policy on a European level are discussed and reviewed by parliamentarians.

[European Court of Auditors](#)

You might find it interesting to consult the ECA's annual reports (1977-1997), special reports (1978-1991) and opinions (1977-1997) as well as internal documents, including information documents (1977-1994) and working documents (1977-1994), where you will find material dealing with industrial matters.

[European Investment Bank](#)

It could be worthwhile to consult the sub-fonds that includes the EIB [annual reports](#), as well as the sub-fonds '[Publications](#)', where you can find documents dealing with [industry and enterprise](#). In addition, you might want to look into the section devoted to [EIB projects signed between 1959 and 1971](#) regarding EU member states and associated countries.

[Economic and Social Committee](#)

As with the fonds of the Council of Ministers, the inventory is organized by year, with each including a special section on industrial matters from the year 1973 onwards ([example](#) for 1973). For earlier years, you might refer to the section on economic issues, closely linked to industrial policy ([example](#) for the year 1966).

2) *Corporate bodies*

[Organisation for European Economic Cooperation \(OEEC\)](#)

Consulting the fonds of the OEEC is relevant to understand the early development of industrial policy at the European level after the Second World War, as it was established to implement the European Recovery Programme and to promote amongst other things, the European countries' growth and development in the area of industry.

[European Space Agency \(ESA\)](#)

In relation to the aerospace industry in particular, it is a good idea to consult the fonds of the ESA as well as the fonds related to ESA including the [European Conference on Satellite Telecommunications](#), the [European Preparatory Commission on Space Research](#), the [European Launchers and Development Organisation](#), the [European Space Conference](#) and the [European Space Research Organisation](#). This is important to understand the development of a common industrial policy in the field of space and the different actors involved and interests represented in this process.

[EPP Group \(PPE\)](#)

The fonds of the EPP Group includes a section for the Standing Working Group on "Industry, Research and Energy". You will find minutes of the committee's meetings and plenary notes from 1999 to 2004.

3) *Individuals*

[Altiero Spinelli](#)

You should consult Spinelli's private fonds for early developments in industrial policy, as it includes a specific [section](#) on his position as Commissioner for industrial and research policy in the years 1970-1976.

[Georg Pröpstl](#)

Pröpstl's fonds includes several dossiers relevant to understand the development of a common industrial policy. It includes several [dossiers](#) related to the work of the bureau Eurisotop of EURATOM and to its link to the other European institutions. It also includes [files](#) from his time as advisor in the DG III and his role in the different working groups and committees of the Commission, including the CREST mentioned above.

[Jules Guéron](#)

Several dossiers from his fonds are of interest for the development of a European industrial policy, particularly concerning the [nuclear and energy industry](#) and Guéron's role in [EURATOM](#).

[Enrico Gibellieri](#)

His fonds comprises numerous files concerned with industrial policies and to the role of industry in polity-building and policy-making at the European level as Gibellieri held numerous correlative positions in the [Consultative Committee of the ECSC](#), in the [Commission](#) as well as in the [Economic and Social Committee](#).

[Romano Prodi](#)

Prodi's fonds also include various files relevant to the study of industrial policies on a European level and a substantial amount concerns his role as president of the Italian [Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale \(IRI\)](#) in the 1980s and [president of the European Commission](#) in the 1990s.

4) *Oral History*

In addition, take a look at the [oral history holdings](#), which comprise numerous interviews with European politicians and officials, including important figures active in the development of a common industrial policy at a European level. Below, you can find a (non-exhaustive) list of individuals active in the field both at the national and European level.

[Daniele Verdiani](#)

[Fernand Braun](#)

[Gianfranco Rocca](#)

[Robert Toulemon](#)

[Michel Carpentier](#)

[Karl-Heinz Narjes](#)

[Serge Orłowski](#)

[Jean Durieux](#)

[Etienne Davignon](#)

[Jean Flory](#)

The interviews of the individuals mentioned above might provide additional insights on the Commission's efforts in developing a common industrial policy as they all held several positions in the DG III where they were in charge of industrial affairs at different levels and for different time periods.

[Jean-Pierre Bolland](#)

[John Steele](#)

[Manfred Fuchs](#)

[David Ashford](#)
[Helmut Ulke](#)
[Horst Rauck](#)
[Max Kowatsch](#)
[Hans Balsiger](#)
[Hans E. W. Hoffmann](#)
[Jörg Feustel-Büechl](#)
[Klaus Iserland](#)
[Fredrik Engström](#)
[Bernard Deloffre](#)
[Hermann Strub](#)
[George Van Reeth](#)
[Peter Creola](#)
[Wolfgang Finke](#)

The above-mentioned individuals have all worked in the aerospace industry, at a European and/or national level, and their field experiences shared in interviews can provide additional information on national industrial policies and on the development of a common industrial policy at the European level (in the field of aerospace specifically).