Enterprise and Industry Directorate General

Screening of Chapter 20

Enterprise and Industry policy principles

Competitiveness

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INTRODUCTION - A competitiveness policy?

- Competitiveness/Industrial policy
- Policy papers and accompanying reports, based on economic analysis
- To feed the Council and public debate on competitiveness & influence other policies
- Create a common language, a common understanding of the issues, a <u>common policy approach</u>.

INTRODUCTION - A competitiveness policy? - 2

- The main problem: delivery and how to make sure it happens
- Communications/resolutions/other policies
- Benchmarking, best practice, monitoring and reporting, QTs, peer reviews
- Lisbon strategy: the same debate at a higher and more general level
- Even there, delivery the main problem

At the beginning: the 1990 Communication

- The 1990 Communication achieved consensus on a new <u>approach</u> to IP:
- Clear division of roles between businesses and public authorities
- Abandonment of protective and defensive sectoral approaches
- Complementarity of other policies
- And made possible the inclusion of industrial policy in the Treaty of the EU.

The Treaty: TITLE XVI – INDUSTRY (Article 157)

- The Community and the Member States shall ensure that the conditions necessary for the competitiveness of the **Community's industry** exist. For that purpose ... their action shall be aimed at:
- speeding up the adjustment of industry to structural changes,
- encouraging an environment favourable to initiative and to the development of undertakings ..., particularly SMEs,
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- fostering better exploitation of the industrial potential of policies of innovation, research and technological development.

The Treaty: TITLE XVI – INDUSTRY

(Article 157) continued

- 2. The Member States shall **consult** each other in liaison with the Commission and, where necessary, shall **coordinate** their action. The Commission may take any useful initiative to promote such coordination.
- 3. The Community shall contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out in paragraph 1 through the policies and activities it pursues under **other** provisions of this Treaty. The Council, <u>acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251...</u>, may decide on specific measures **in support** of action taken in the Member States to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

1. 1994 Commission Communication: An industrial competitiveness policy for the

EU (COM(1994)319 final, 14.09.1994)

- New challenges:
 - Persistent unemployment
 - Emergence of new technologies
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Stepped-up competition, exchange rate fluctuations
 - Deregulation and privatisation
- New lines of action:
 - Promote intangible investment (vocational training, FPs, IPR)
 - Develop industrial cooperation (RTs, networks, facilitate FDI, international cooperation schemes)
 - Ensure fair competition (state aid, network industries, commercial policy instruments...)
 - Role of public authorities (simplification, deregulation, networks)

The policy papers: a dedicated instrument

- 2. Council Decision 96/413/EC of 25.06.1996 on the implementation of a Community action programme to strengthen the competitiveness of European industry:
- Implementing the 1994 Communication
- Legal basis for financing a number of actions and activities, incl. Competitiveness Report
- To be replaced by CIP.

- 3. Commission Communication on Benchmarking the Competitiveness of European Industry (COM(1996)463 final, 19.10.1996):
- EU/US/Japan comparison based on performance indicators
- Discussion of main determinants of performance
- Presentation of benchmarking as a tool for enterprises and industries
- Conclusion on need to benchmark framework conditions (and thus policies)

- 4. Commission Communication on: Benchmarking Implementation of an instrument available to economic actors and public authorities (COM(1997)153 final, 16.04.1997
- Setting up the principles and launching of a number of pilot projects
- Generalisation of the approach under MAP
- Scoreboards
- Lisbon Strategy: OMCs and structural indicators
- Research, eEurope, social policy, education...

- 5. The European Competitiveness reports
- Approach to competitiveness: the capacity of an economy to sustain a high and rising standard of living for the population as a whole, associated with high levels of productivity and rates of employment, as well as environmental sustainability.
- 6. The Enterprise policy Scoreboards

- 7. Commission Communication on the competitiveness of European enterprises in the face of globalisation: how it can be encouraged (COM(1998) 718 final, 20.01.1999)
- A discussion paper on new forms of competition, where the EU stands and how to address the challenges
- Diagnosis:
 - Competitiveness of businesses: absence from high growth segments, not enough business services, outsourcing, M&A, investment
 - Lack of entrepreneurial dynamism: risk aversion, financing
 - Wrong specialisation, not enough ICT use
 - Lack of R&D
- Start a debate for a new industrial policy, review existing instruments in the new context

- 8. Commission Communication:

 Productivity: The Key to Competitiveness of

 European Economies and Enterprises
 (COM(2002) 262 final, 21.05.2002)
- A wake-up call to refocus the Lisbon agenda
- Based on analytical evidence on rising gap
- Main message: productivity is the principal source of growth over the long term; of rising wages and living standards and pays for the spending policies

- Commission Communication: Some key issues in Europe's competitiveness Towards an integrated approach COM(2003)704 final, 21.11.2003
- Creation of a Competitiveness Council
- Alert the Council on important issues in its agenda
- Rebalance the approach to sustainable development
- Respond to concerns about de-industrialisation and delocalisation

In conclusion: where do we stand now

- Since 1990:
- two enlargements
- Competitiveness gap still growing
- ICT, biotechnology
- Stepped up global competition, new competitors (South-East Asia, China and India, Brazil)
- The demographic challenge
- The renewed Lisbon strategy: the microeconomic pillar and Guideline N°10