



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

2013/2006(INI)

18.6.2013

DRAFT REPORT

on reindustrialising Europe to promote competitiveness and sustainability
(2013/2006(INI))

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

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CONTENTS

	Page
MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION	3
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.....	12

MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

on reindustrialising Europe to promote competitiveness and sustainability

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The European Parliament,

- having regard to Article 173 of Title XVII of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (ex Article 157 of the Treaty establishing the European Community), covering EU industrial policy and referring to, among other things, the competitiveness of the Union's industry,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 10 October 2012 entitled 'A Stronger European Industry for Growth and Economic Recovery Industrial Policy Communication Update' (COM(2012)0582),
- having regard to Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency¹,
- having regard to the Commission's proposal for a regulation of 30 November 2011 establishing a Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (2014-2020) (COM(2011)0834),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 25 June 2008 entitled 'Think Small First. A Small Business Act for Europe' (COM(2008)0394),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 4 November 2008 entitled 'The raw materials initiative - meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe' (COM(2008)0699),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 3 March 2010 entitled 'Europe 2020. A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth' (COM(2010)2020),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 6 October 2010 entitled 'Europe 2020 Flagship Initiative Innovation Union 'Innovation Union' flagship' (COM(2010)0546),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 20 September 2011 entitled 'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe' (COM(2011)0571),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 14 October 2011 entitled 'Industrial Policy: Reinforcing competitiveness' (COM(2011)0642),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 15 December 2011 entitled 'Energy Roadmap 2050' (COM(2011)0885),

¹ OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1.

- having regard to the Commission communication of 13 February 2012 entitled ‘Innovating for Sustainable Growth: A Bioeconomy for Europe’ (COM(2012)0060),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 30 May 2012 entitled ‘Action for stability Growth and Jobs’ (COM(2012)0299),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 26 June 2012 entitled ‘A European strategy for Key Enabling Technologies - A bridge to growth and jobs’ (COM(2012)0341),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 20 March 2013 entitled ‘Green Paper - Long-term financing of the European economy’ (COM(2013)0150),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 27 March 2013 entitled ‘Green Paper - A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies’ (COM(2013)0169),
- having regard to the Staff Working Document accompanying the Commission Communication of 4 November 2008 entitled ‘The raw materials initiative - meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe’ (COM(2008)0699 - SEC(2008)2741),
- having regard to the Commission Working Document of 26 September 2011 entitled ‘Competitiveness of European high-end industries’ (SWD(2013)0286),
- having regard to the Commission Working Document of 10 October 2012 accompanying the Communication on ‘A Stronger European Industry for Growth and Economic Recovery Industrial Policy Communication Update’ (SWD(2012)0297),
- having regard to the Commission Working Document of 10 October 2012 entitled ‘European Competitiveness report 2012. Reaping the benefits of Globalisation’ (SWD(2012)0299),
- having regard to the Commission Working Document of 11 April 2013 entitled ‘Industrial relations in Europe 2012’ (SWD(2013)0126),
- having regard to its resolution of 11 March 2010 on investing in the development of low carbon technologies (SET-Plan)¹,
- having regard to its resolution of 20 July 2010 on developing the job potential of a new sustainable economy²,
- having regard to its resolution of 9 March 2011 on an Industrial Policy for the Globalised Era³,

¹ OJ C 349 E, 22.12.2010, p. 84.

² OJ C 308 E, 20.10.2011, p. 6.

³ OJ C 199 E, 7.7.2012, p. 131.

- having regard to its resolution of 13 September 2011 on an effective raw materials strategy for Europe¹,
- having regard to its resolution of 8 May 2012 on a resource-efficient Europe²,
- having regard to its resolution of 14 June 2012 entitled ‘Single Market Act: The Next Steps to Growth’³,
- having regard to its resolution of 23 October 2012 on ‘Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs): competitiveness and business opportunities’⁴,
- having regard to its resolution of 15 March 2013 on a roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050⁵,
- having regard to its resolution of 21 May 2013 on current challenges and opportunities for renewable energy in the European internal energy market⁶,
- having regard to its resolution of 21 May 2013 on regional strategies for industrial areas in the European Union⁷,
- having regard to its resolution of 11 June 2013 on social housing in the European Union⁸
- having regard to its debate of 4 February 2013, following on the Commission statement, on recovery of European industry in the light of current difficulties (2013/2538(RSP)),
- having regard to the conclusions of the 3208th meeting of the Competitiveness Council of 10 and 11 December 2012 entitled ‘A stronger European industry for growth and economic recovery’,
- having regard to the report entitled ‘EU industrial structure 2011 - Trends and Performance’ of 2011 conducted on behalf of the Commission,
- having regard to the report arising from a survey of the EU 2020 initiatives entitled ‘An Industrial Policy for the Globalisation Era’, conducted in April 2013 on behalf of the Committee of the Regions,
- having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of xx.xx.2013 entitled ‘A Stronger European Industry for Growth and Economic Recovery. Industrial Policy Communication Update’,
- having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions of 11 April 2013 entitled ‘A stronger European industry for growth and economic recovery’,

¹ OJ C 51 E, 22.2.2013, p. 21.

² Texts adopted, P7_TA(2012)0223.

³ Texts adopted, P7_TA(2012)0258.

⁴ Texts adopted, P7_TA(2012)0387.

⁵ Texts adopted, P7_TA(2012)0086.

⁶ Texts adopted, P7_TA(2013)0201.

⁷ Texts adopted, P7_TA(2013)0199.

⁸ Texts adopted, P7_TA(2013)0246.

- having regard to Rule 48 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy and the opinions of the Committee on International Trade, the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection, the Committee on Regional Development and the Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality (A7-0000/2013),

A ‘Renaissance of Industry for a Sustainable Europe’ (RISE) Strategy: Principles, Goals and Governance

1. Welcomes the Commission’s focus on industrial policy (IP);
2. Stresses that Europe’s future industrial strength lies in a Renaissance of Industry for a Sustainable Europe (RISE) strategy that pursues technological, business and social innovation towards a third industrial revolution including a low-carbon modernisation offensive; argues that RISE will create new markets, business models and creative entrepreneurs, new jobs and decent work, bringing an industrial renewal with economic dynamism, confidence and competitiveness; believes that energy and resource efficiency are key pillars of such a strategy;
3. Considers that RISE must be embedded in an ecological and social market economy in accordance with the principles of fair competition, the internalisation of externalities and environmentally conscious *Ordnungspolitik*; states that Europe’s future industrial competitiveness must be guided by the vision of sustainability;
4. Emphasises that RISE needs a long-term framework based on clear targets, indicators and a life-cycle and circular economy approach that steers investments into creativity, skills, innovation, sustainable technologies and promotes modernisation of Europe’s industrial base through a value chain-conscious policy that also includes the basic industries;
5. Recognises that IP must tackle the grand societal challenges set out in the Europe 2020 strategy and must be effectively integrated into the European Semester process;
6. Believes that RISE must follow ambitious and realistic industrial targets; notes that the headline 20 % target would necessitate creating 400 000 new industrial jobs per annum; proposes that the 20 % target should be seen as a directional goal aligned with the EU’s 20/20/20 goals;
7. Expects that RISE could repatriate manufacturing to the EU, paying attention to supply chain management and specific regional manufacturing cultures;
8. Emphasises that RISE will only succeed if underpinned by an adequate macroeconomic framework and the necessary budgetary resources in order to leverage private investment; demands, in this context, a European green growth strategy. and deplors the Council’s cuts to MFF heading 1A;

9. Applauds the Commission's transversal approach to IP; holds that RISE should follow a horizontal rather than vertical IP concept; believes that sector-specific measures must as a rule be connected to sectoral specialisation promoting high-tech and high-value added strategies;
10. Agrees with the Commission that IP must have an effective, integrated governance structure including monitoring; recalls the EP's recommendation in the Lange report on industry to establish a permanent Commission IP task force of relevant DGs; asks the Commission to report annually to EP on the progress of RISE; stresses that RISE needs an alliance of stakeholders from industry, trade unions, academia, and civil society; calls on the Commission to make full use of Article 173(2) of the Treaty to advance RISE;
11. Holds that RISE must be geared towards kickstarting investment flows in Europe's south to reinvigorate growth, particularly through smart specialisation and the formation of clusters, including transnational clusters;
12. Commends Vice-President Tajani's work in coordinating IP more closely with the Competitiveness Council; stresses that RISE has to be coordinated with the IP of the Member States;
13. Believes that regions should be fully involved in identifying priorities and potential for industry in their territories; welcomes the work undertaken by the Committee of the Regions as well as the Commission's work with regard to smart specialisation strategies for the streamlining of EU funding towards the Europe 2020 objectives;

An Innovation, Efficiency and Sustainable Technology Offensive

14. Emphasises that only with an innovation, efficiency and sustainable technology offensive can the EU's industrial base modernise and increase its core competitiveness;
15. Believes that EU research and innovation funds should act as a catalyst and be used in synergy with other national and regional funds; recalls the 3 % R&D target with two thirds coming from the private sector; supports the establishment of public-private partnerships (PPPs) under Horizon 2020 to leverage private sector investment;
16. Calls for a substantial share of the funds available for SMEs under the Horizon 2020 programme to be implemented through a dedicated SME instrument;
17. Welcomes the Commission's action lines as well as possible PPPs; is concerned, however, that big data and ICT developments are not adequately included; calls on the Commission to integrate them properly; asks the Commission to support cluster-formation across the action lines, promoting synergies and spillovers between them;
18. Calls on the Commission to propose a cluster policy in the form of cooperation between connected companies, suppliers, service providers and research centres; stresses the importance of establishing transnational clusters;
19. Welcomes the strategy for key enabling technologies where the EU holds strong competitive advantage; supports the proposed actions to improve coordination and

synergies between policies and instruments including the EU Structural Funds; welcomes initiatives enhancing KETs-related cluster-specific actions and increased transregional cooperation;

20. Welcomes the action line on advanced manufacturing; believes it would benefit from PPPs such as SPIRE; believes that launching a Knowledge and Innovation Community by 2014 in the field of added value manufacturing is a priority;
21. Welcomes the Commission's focus on ecodesign; calls on it to set ecodesign specifications for recyclability and resource efficiency; welcomes the proposal to develop and promote new sustainability criteria for construction products and processes;
22. Believes that the action line on smart grids is too narrow with too few proposals;
23. Stresses the importance of connecting with EU expatriate communities, encouraging them to use their knowledge for business opportunities in the EU;

Completing the internal market and opening external markets for RISE

24. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to urgently complete the single market for energy, telecoms, green products and venture capital;
25. Welcomes the Commission's intention to develop a horizontal action plan to boost demand for innovative goods and services; calls on the Commission to use the environmental footprint to set sustainability and efficiency benchmarks for products;
26. Stresses that public procurement should be an innovation driver; believes that state aid guidelines should be open for innovation-enhancing policy measures; believes that standardisation and ecolabelling have an important role to play in the uptake of new technologies;
27. Takes note of the Commission's investigation into the reform of the internal market for industrial products; calls on the Commission to ensure that this does not lead to lowering standards;
28. Acknowledges the Commission's smart regulation drive designed to reduce bureaucratic burdens without undermining the effectiveness of legislation; supports regulatory coherence and improved competitiveness proofing under the impact assessment guidelines;
29. Calls on the Commission to harness the power of the internet in its work on market surveillance, allowing people to participate by providing feedback on products;
30. Believes that the current IPR regime is not favouring innovation; believes that increased transparency, innovative management and licensing practices can bring faster market solutions;
31. Welcomes the recognition of the problem of patent thickets and patent ambushes; supports amending the regulatory system to foster pro-competitive cross-licensing and patent pools arrangements;

32. Notes the importance of an EU trade strategy; asks the Commission, together with the VP/HR, to develop a strategy of including SME desks at EU Missions;
33. Acknowledges the importance of the TTIP undertaking; advocates that it should endeavour to phase out fossil fuel subsidies; advocates newly defining the likeness of products by distinguishing them on the basis of their carbon footprint;
34. Calls on the Commission to allow trade unions to lodge trade complaints;
35. Calls on the Commission to develop a European export strategy for resource- and energy-efficient technologies;

Financing an Industrial Turnaround

36. Acknowledges the fact of bank lending constraints and their impact, particularly on SMEs; welcomes the Commission Green Paper on long-term financing; highlights the need to strengthen the robustness of the EU banking sector via Basel III, a banking union and the ESM;
37. Calls on the Commission to investigate how the asset-backed securities market could be leveraged to facilitate SME financing; notes the role that public banks can play in investing in bank-issued structured covered bonds, combining such investment with increased SME lending targets;
38. Calls on the Commission to launch a communication on crowd-funding; calls on the Commission to develop a robust regulatory framework for crowd-funding on a basis of up to EUR 1 million per project;
39. Calls on the Commission to support the creation of local bonds markets for SMEs;
40. Calls on the Commission to support the development of national investment banks for SMEs and to enable existing ones to expand their operations in other Member States;
41. Calls on the Member States to fully implement the late payment directive;
42. Welcomes the EIB's capital increase; believes that it should have a 60 % low-carbon investment target by 2020;
43. Stresses the importance of VC and business angel networks; believes that the European Investment Fund has a crucial role to play in the development of VC markets; believes that the distinction for tax purposes between equity and debt should be removed;

Winning the skills and labour force for RISE

44. Stresses that RISE is an opportunity for stable employment with good jobs and decent pay; emphasises the indispensable partnership with stakeholders, especially social partners and youth organisations, in the context of integrating the young into the workforce; calls on the Commission and the Member States to intensify social dialogue;

45. Notes that RISE will require more and better access to training, lifelong learning, fit-for-the-future vocational training and university education, a strong emphasis on the STEM fields, entrepreneurship support and an adequate social safety net together with a second-chance policy;
46. Emphasises that workplace democratisation needs to be expanded and that workers should have an individual right to training;
47. Calls on the Commission to work closely with the Member States in order to draw up medium- and long-term forecasts regarding the skills required by the employment market;
48. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to consider the US model of establishing College-to-Career (C2C) Funds to forge partnerships between industry and universities in order to train young people for jobs in rising industries; notes the plans for establishing ‘University Technical Colleges’ with industry partners, as discussed in the UK;
49. Believes that the creation of national STEM platforms to exchange best practice could be beneficial in setting STEM targets;
50. Stresses the importance of enhancing voluntary mobility among young people, by promoting Erasmus for All and removing existing barriers for crossborder apprenticeships, traineeships and internships, and by strengthening the portability of pensions and labour and social protection rights across the EU;
51. Stresses the need to reduce the school dropout rate, and emphasises that school leavers need opportunities for training placements, as is the case with the Austrian ‘Training Guarantee’;
52. Welcomes the decisions to implement the Youth Guarantee and promote an Alliance for Apprenticeships; calls on industry to offer quality employment or traineeships to young people where possible, and to create quality internships with decent pay;
53. Highlights that Member States with strong vocational training systems have had relatively robust employment markets during the crisis; invites all Member States to examine and introduce such systems together with the social partners; notes the challenge of harmonising the ECVET with the ECTS;
54. Believes that enhancing the image of vocational education and training could be done by linking it to a possible transition to university or other higher education;
55. Calls on the Member States to launch microcredit facilities for young people to promote entrepreneurship;
56. Calls on the Member States, in dialogue with the social partners, to consider policies to make working hours more flexible during economic downturns;

Resource and energy transition for an industrial turnaround

57. Highlights the fact that resources and energy are at the heart of RISE; advocates an affordability-sustainability-accessibility triangle approach for both;

58. Welcomes the Resource Efficiency Roadmap; calls on the Commission to include the waste policy goals in the European Semester and National Reform Programmes; calls on the Commission to further develop sectoral benchmarks for resource efficiency, particularly for public procurement purposes; calls on the Commission to promote a 3R strategy (reduce, re-use, recycle); stresses the importance of a global certification scheme for first-treatment recycling of hazardous waste and for WEEE materials; points out that relevant building collection and recycling schemes exist in some Member States;
59. Calls for the swift implementation of the energy efficiency directive and the national action plans; calls on the EU to follow-up on the Reul report on renewable energy, setting an ambitious renewable energy target for 2030;
60. Calls on the Commission to reconsider the conditions for long-term energy contracts;

A strategy for a Southern RISE

61. Advocates a multi-regional industrial policy approach that relaunches sustainable growth in contracting economies; supports a high value added strategy in the integration of southern economies into global value chains;
62. Notes that the EU's south is affected by peripheral location; calls on the Commission to promote a full infrastructure integration of southern economies, and stresses the need to gear the Connecting Europe facility to this effect;
63. Emphasises the importance of best-practice sharing and market replication mechanisms; welcomes proposals to increase cooperation, industrial symbiosis and develop networks of resource efficiency advisory services;
64. Underlines that the transformation of capital enterprises into cooperatives has been successful in some regions;
65. Believes that southern economies are strategically located to benefit from new export markets in the Maghreb; calls for tapping into the entrepreneurial spirit of migrants to create businesses that can access those markets; welcomes also Vice-President Tajani's Mission for Growth;
66. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The explanatory statement consists of the recitals, which due to space constraints will be submitted in the form of amendments to the report. Each recital, which provides a basis for the report, will be given a more detailed explanation in this section.

A. whereas the EU needs a strategy to tackle the economic and financial crisis and kick-start a new economic dynamic,

The crisis has hit European economies hard. It has affected the industrial sector, losing 3.8 million jobs. Unemployment rates are on the rise especially youth unemployment. The crisis and lack of perspectives is affecting social well-being and increasing poverty. The EU needs a comprehensive growth strategy to overcome these challenges.

B. whereas Europe's industry plays a key role and is an important part of the solution to this crisis,

European industry is imperative to solve the multitude of challenges that the EU is facing. It provides employment, goods and services as well as tax revenues and is the key player in a European transition to a low-carbon economy. Although there has been a relative decline in the role of industry in the EU economy over the last couple of decades, industry still accounts for 4/5 of Europe's exports and 80% of private sector R&D investments (DG ENTR). The EU requires a strategy that reinvigorates the economy and leads to a renaissance of industry for a sustainable Europe.

C. whereas Europe's industrial competitors have for years developed strong industrial strategies,

On the international level a whole range of countries have developed their own industrial strategies. Most recently, Japan has outlined a new industrial plan. With its Five-Year-Plans and its latest 2012 Plan for National Strategic Emerging Industries, China has also focused on industrial policy. Even the US pursues strong industrial policies - without using the term.

D. whereas the European Commission is commended for embarking on an industrial policy with its Communication aiming to organise an industrial turnaround,

For a long time industrial policy has been looked down upon in Europe. By publishing its Communication 'A Stronger European Industry for Growth and Economic Recovery', the European Commission has taken a leadership role in an industrial turnaround which is needed

E. whereas Europe's common future as an industrial location lies in a modernisation offensive that strengthens innovation centres and eliminates the development deficits of industrially and structurally weak regions,

Europe needs to make adequate use of public funds and leverage private sector funds towards research and innovation activities, and foster European trans-national and trans-regional collaboration through clusters of innovative business, academia and research organisations. This should be underpinned by smart specialisation strategies taking into account the potential

of each region and territory. For example the creation Districts (Italy) aim at connecting and sharing the resources of individuals and companies for the purpose of achieving new creative projects and spreading them across the region.

F. whereas an European industrial policy must find the right mix of policies to improve the framework environment taking into account the different national and regional (including cross-border) economic and social realities and circumstances; industrial policy must be embedded in a market where government sets the regulatory framework but does not directly intervene to pick winners,

The latest OECD report ‘Perspectives on Global Development 2013 Industrial Policies in a Changing World’ published 15 May this year discusses the three basic ingredients that are crucial for successful industrial policies today: investment in innovation and skills, access to financing and adequate infrastructure.¹ ‘Old-style’ industrial policies, based largely on subsidies to firms, state ownership and tariff protection bear the risk of government failure, rent-seeking behaviour, and the perpetuation of vested interests, with costs for producers, consumers and the wider economy.

G. whereas the reduced availability of credit limits investments, obstructing innovation as well as the adoption of new efficient technologies; an industrial policy in Europe therefore requires a robust financial architecture that promotes investments,

According to a policy paper prepared by the think-tank Bruegel for an informal meeting of the ECOFIN in 2013, one of the well-known structural weaknesses of the EU economy is its insufficient investments in research and human capital which obstruct a move to an innovation-based economy. Due to deleveraging in the banking and public sectors, less financial resources are available thereby further preventing a transition to an innovative and sustainable economy.² In this context, policy measures need to be put forth in order to ease access to finance and promote long-term investments in innovation and technologies.

H. whereas the financing conditions in southern Europe are more stringent requiring tailor-made financing solutions,

According to a presentation by Guntram Wolff (Bruegel) at the ITRE Hearing on 29 May 2013, the interest rate for loans to SMEs in Germany was close to 3% in March 2013, while it was 6% for SMEs from Italy, Portugal and Spain. The presentation also highlighted that German SMEs in the end of last year received almost 90% of the financing that they requested while Greek SMEs only received about 25%.

I. whereas the EU needs an industry policy approach that combines competitiveness, sustainability and decent work in order to tackle the grand societal challenges,

It is clear, that the European Union’s industrial policy must be geared towards tackling the grand societal challenges according to the EU2020 strategy and be in line with the strategic triangle of sustainability, competitiveness and decent work. The European Parliament has

¹ OECD Perspectives on Global Development 2013 Industrial Policies in a Changing World.

² Darvas, Zsolt; Pisani-Ferry, Jean; Wolff, Guntram. ‘Europe’s Growth Problem (and what to do about it)’, *Bruegel Policy Brief*, April 2013.

acknowledged this in its 2011 resolution on an industrial policy for the globalised era.¹

J. whereas labour productivity has developed much faster in recent decades than resource productivity, while estimates show that labour costs represent less than 20% of a product and resources costs represent 40%,

According to the Federal Statistical Office in Germany within the cost structure of the manufacturing sector material costs represent 43% and personnel costs only around 18% while energy costs are attributed to 2%.² The European Parliament acknowledged this in its 2011 resolution on an effective raw materials strategy for Europe.³

K. whereas in the face of the global challenges, it is essential that energy and resource efficiency are at the basis of the European industrial renewal if European industry intends to maintain its competitiveness in the future,

The European Commission has highlighted in its Resource Efficiency Roadmap that in Germany alone resource efficiency gains in manufacturing could generate cost savings between 20% and 30%. Another study in the UK has estimated at £23 billion the savings from low or no-cost resource efficiency measures.⁴ Since Europe cannot compete on wages with emerging economies, it needs to focus on reducing its energy and resource costs by tapping efficiencies. The European Commission 2012 Competitiveness report has highlighted the positive role that eco-innovation and resource and energy efficiency have on the EU's competitiveness. The EU also leads in the internationalisation and cross-border flows of eco-investment and eco-innovations. This is particularly relevant, given that eco-innovating firms are on the whole more successful than conventional innovators.

L. whereas the European Union needs an ambitious, eco-efficient and green industrial strategy in order to recreate manufacturing capacity and to generate highly qualified and well-paid jobs,

The above mentioned figures have already highlighted how a green EU industrial strategy based on energy and resource efficiency would increase competitiveness by significantly reducing costs. At the same time they would recreate manufacturing capacity and provide new jobs. In Germany alone resource efficiency gains could create up to 1 million jobs.⁵ A study by the consultancy Ecofys has also highlighted that a good implementation of the eco-design directive would create net savings of 90 billion EUR per year for European consumers and businesses, reducing the dependency on natural gas from Russia by more than 50%. If those savings were reinvested in the economy they could create a further 1 million jobs.⁶ The European Parliament has therefore called on the European Commission to develop an ambitious, eco-efficient and green EU industrial Strategy.⁷

¹ European Parliament resolution on an Industrial Policy for the Globalised Era, 3 February 2011.

² Presentation from Dr Christian Kühne at an Industrial Policy Roundtable on 24 April 2013 organised by MEP Reinhard Bütikofer. Powerpoint presentation available upon request.

³ European Parliament Resolution on an effective raw materials strategy for Europe, 25 July 2011.

⁴ European Commission Communication 'Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe', 20 September 2011.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Economic benefits of the EU Ecodesign Directive*, ECOFYS, April 2012.

⁷ European Parliament resolution on an Industrial Policy for the Globalised Era, 3 February 2011.

M. whereas only the energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors could create 5 million jobs by 2020,

The European Commission, in its communication on a job-rich recovery has clearly stated that only the renewables and energy efficiency sectors alone have the potential to create 5 million jobs by 2020.¹

N. whereas the European Union is also home to an immense innovation capacity with 6 EU Member States being in the top 10 of the 50 most innovative countries in the world,

The Bloomberg Innovation Index has revealed that in the top 10 most innovative countries in the world, 6 are EU Member States (Germany, Finland, Sweden, Austria, Denmark, France).² This highlights, that the EU already holds significant strengths when it comes to innovation and R&D but it also emphasises the gap between those Member States and others and therefore reiterates the need for an ambitious innovation strategy not only to keep existing strength but also increase the innovation capacities of all Member States.

O. whereas industrial policy is a transversal issue and the European Commission therefore needs to clearly integrate its industrial policy into the EU2020 strategy, the development of the Roadmap for a Low-Carbon Economy by 2050, the SET-Plan industrial initiatives and the 2050 vision in the Roadmap to a Resource-Efficient Europe,

It is clear that industrial policy needs a horizontal approach. The European Commission has acknowledged this in its recent Industrial Policy Update Communication, stating that ‘community policies must be properly coordinated and synchronised’ and that ‘the measure of our success will depend to a large extent on our capacity to deliver with maximum joint effectiveness in all of these areas’. The European Parliament resolution on an ‘Industrial Policy for the Globalised Era’ agreed by the EP on 3 February 2011 in this context also called on the European Commission to integrate its industrial policy into the Roadmap for a Low-Carbon Economy, the SET-plan and the Resource-Efficiency Roadmap.

P. whereas a European Industrial Policy requires a strong workforce while on average only 7% of the low-skilled workforce has had a training,

The European workforce needs to be ready for future employment opportunities and changing market dynamics. It is particularly imperative to address this issue for the low-skilled workforce which is lacking trainings. In this context, the right to training is essential.

¹ European Commission Communication ‘Towards a job-rich recovery’, 18 April 2012.

² Bloomberg Innovation Index, 2013.