



THE LISBON STRATEGY AS THE OVERARCHING FRAMEWORK FOR THE PERIOD 2007-2013

*Delivering sustainable growth and better jobs:
Relevance, funds and practices*

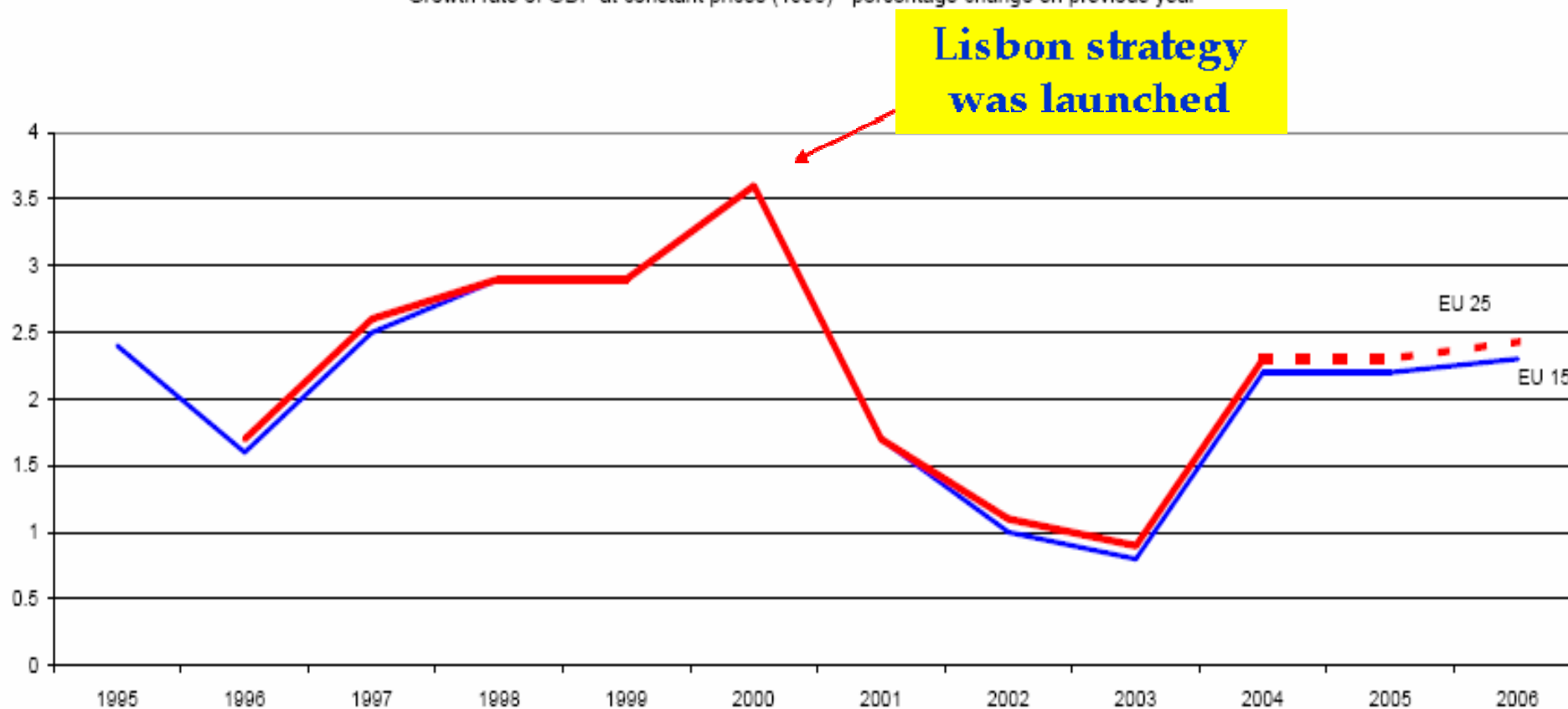


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“What Europeans want is work; to be able to set up a company, find the appropriate fundings, have access to open markets and to high-performance information and transport systems. They want to be able to reconcile their family and professional life and keep up with new technologies and the world of the Internet. They want their children to receive a good education and they want to have access to services of general interest and to efficient public services. They aspire to a decent pension and to a healthy environment. ... this is the aim of the Lisbon Strategy.” (Prime Minister Juncker)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Real GDP growth rate

Growth rate of GDP at constant prices (1995) - percentage change on previous year



Source
Note

Eurostat
Forecast for 2005, 2006

The Lisbon Strategy (2) for Growth & Jobs

The Lisbon Strategy *Sustainable Growth & Better and More Jobs*

**A more attractive
place to invest and
work**

**Knowledge and
innovation for
growth**

**Creating more
and better works**

Sound macroeconomic foundation & Good quality public finances

↑
⋮
*Matching
Strategy & Structure*
⋮
↓

Governance
European – National - Regional - Local

Roles and Challenges of the Public Sector in Delivering Growth & Jobs Strategy

• *Productivity challenge*

1. *Public sector as the biggest single "industry" (investor, purchaser, employer)*

• *Learning challenge*



**Sustainable
Economic Growth**

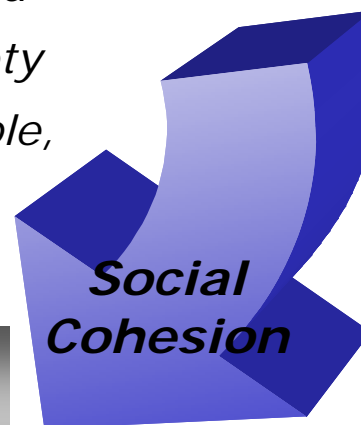
Public sector as a catalyst for well-being, competitiveness and success of the society and its actors - people, communities and companies

3. *Public sector as a key service provider*

• *Innovation challenge*

2. *Public sector as a policy-maker and regulator*

• *Sustainability challenge*



4 Renewed Lisbon Pillars...

- **A more attractive place to invest and work**
 - **Knowledge and innovation for growth**
 - **Creating more and better jobs**
-
- **Sustainable economic basis**

Micro-economics: Knowledge and Innovation

(7) To increase and improve investment in R&D

To develop a mix of measures to foster business R&D through:

- To improve framework conditions and ensure a sufficiently competitive environment
- To increase public expenditure on R&D to 3% of GDP
- To strength centres of excellence
- To make better use of support mechanisms (fiscal measures)
- To ensure a sufficient supply of qualified researchers (scientific, technical and engineering students, ...)
- To enhance the career development and the trans-national and inter-sectoral mobility of researchers



INTERREG IV C

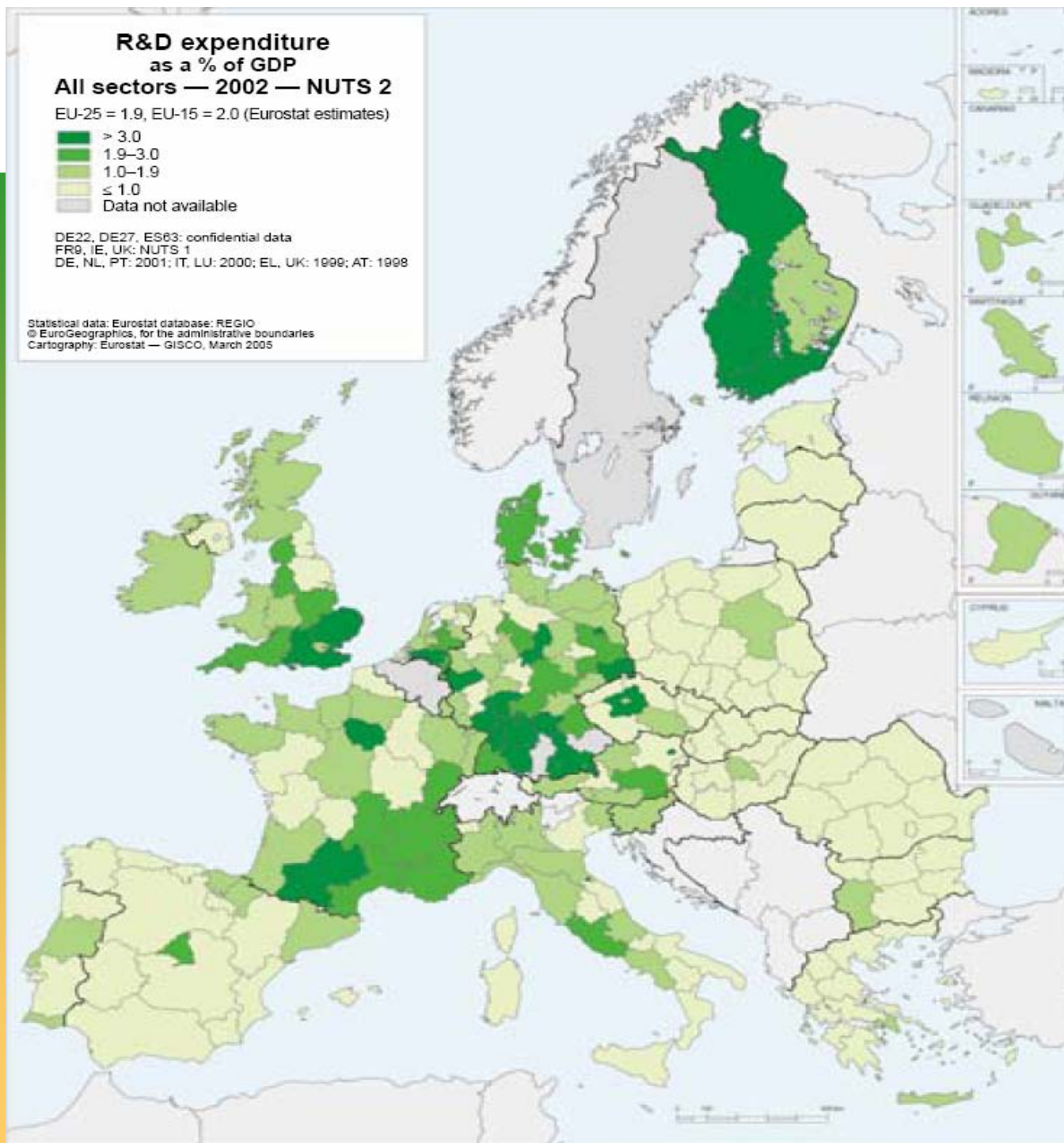


(8) To facilitate all forms of innovation

- To create well-functioning and product markets
- To establish a clearly defined and affordable intellectual property
- To encourage the creation and growth of innovative enterprises through new financing measures
- To foster technology diffusion by the development of information poles and networks
- To encourage FDI or imported technology

**Regions for
economic change**

*EU'S 2010
goal set up by
the Lisbon
Summit is to
achieve an
R&D intensity
of 3% of GDP*



Micro-economics: Micro-economics: Knowledge and Innovation

(9) To facilitate the spread and effective use of ICTs and build a fully inclusive Information Society

- To increase investment in ICT
- To eliminate institutional constraints
- To create an adaptable organisation of work and flexible markets



IST Programme

Modinis



*Micro-economics:
A more attractive place to
work and invest*

(10) To contribute to a strong European industrial base

- To focus on the development of new technologies and markets



(11) To encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergies between environmental protection and growth

- To give priority to the internalisation of external environmental costs, to increasing energy efficiency and to the development and application of environmental-friendly technologies.

INTERREG IV C



(12) To extend and deepen the internal market

- To speed up the transposition of Internal Market directives
- To give priority to stricter and better enforcement of Internal Market legislation
- To accelerate the process of financial market integration
- To eliminate tax obstacles too cross-border activities and apply EU procurement rules effectively

Employment Guidelines: Creating more and better work

(17) To implement employment policies aiming at achieving full employment, improving quality and productivity at work, and strengthening social and territorial cohesion

**EXPECTED
OUTCOMES**

- Employment rate (overall): 70% average for the whole EU
- Female employment rate: >60% average for the whole EU
- Older workers (55-64) employment rate: >50% for the whole EU
- National employment rates targets for 2008 and 2010

(18) To promote a lifecycle approach to work

- To build employment pathways for young people and reduce youth unemployment.
- To eliminate gender gaps.
- To reconcile work and private life (including childcare facilities).
- To render modern pension and healthcare systems (adequacy, financial sustainability and responsiveness to changing needs). Including appropriate incentives to work and discourage early retirement.



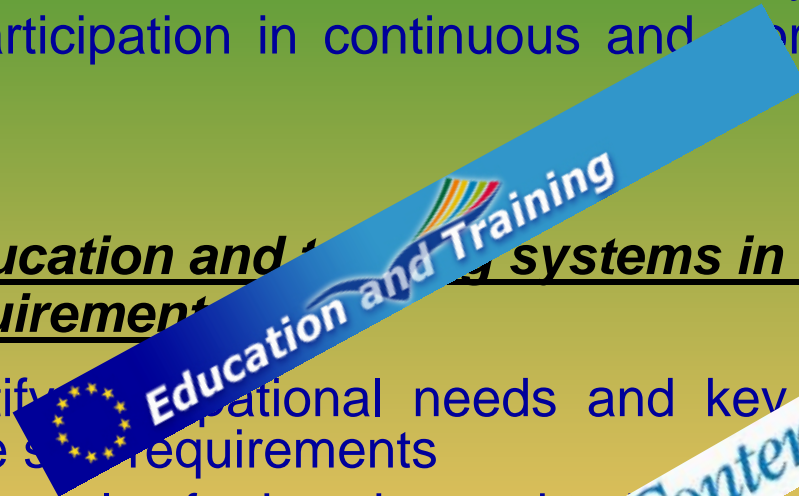
Employment Guidelines: Employment Guidelines: Creating more and better work

(23) To expand and improve investment in human capital

- To establish an efficient lifelong learning strategies
- To increase access to initial vocational, secondary and higher education
- To enhance participation in continuous and workplace training throughout the life-cycle

(24) To adapt education and training systems in response to new competence requirements

- To better identify occupational needs and key competences as well as anticipate future skills requirements
- To expand the supply of education and training tools
- To develop frameworks to support the transparency of qualifications
- To ensure the attractiveness, openness and high quality standards of education and training systems

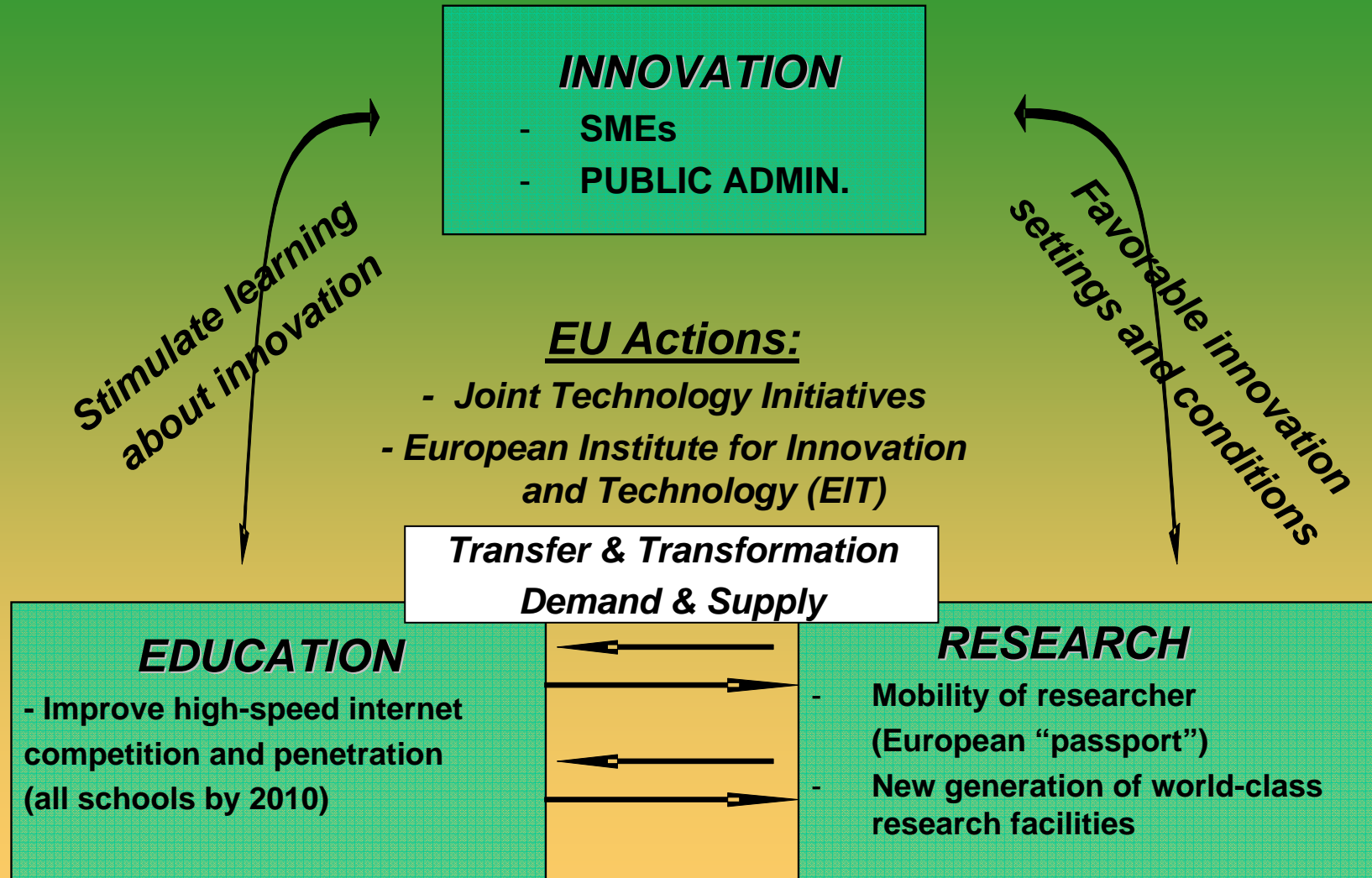


Launching the new Cycle (2008-2010): Keeping up the pace of change

Communication from the EC to the European Council (COM 2007 803 final-Part 1), December 2007

- Investing in people and modernising labour markets—
Flexicurity
- Unlocking the business potential, especially of SMEs—
*administrative burden reduction, simplification, **European Small Business Act***
- Investing in **knowledge and innovation** (see next slide)
- **Energy and climate change**— *efficiency, sustainable production and consumption*

The "Fifth Freedom" – Free Movement of Knowledge



Key Strategic Messages

- **Need of a partnership-based integrated approach and architecture combined with strong local leadership and personal level commitment.**
- **Need to refresh and open mindset on public-private partnerships and real and direct SMEs contribution to innovative policies and measures for growth and jobs.**
- **Need of continuous –qualitative and quantitative- benchmarking and measurement processes (“naming, shaming and faming” approach). You get what you measure – but do not measure everything you get!**

=>Of course, nothing comes as given! We must assume the strategy/project-maker instead of the strategy /project-taker role! The EU funding scheme may help you in this!

**Thank you for
your attention!**

Contact address

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