

A PRO-INDUSTRIAL GROWTH FRAMEWORK

We need to create jobs by putting Europe back on to a path of growth! Industry has to be able to compete more effectively within the Single Market and global context to create jobs and generate sustainable growth over the short and long term. This requires a realignment of EU policies in support of industrial competitiveness.

BUSINESSEUROPE adopted an industrial policy strategy with concrete policy proposals where progress is needed for a pro-industrial growth environment.

BUSINESSEUROPE's 5 key recommendations to support industrial competitiveness:

- 1 NO MORE BUSINESS AS USUAL IN ENERGY POLICY**

The EU needs to reassess its approach to energy. We need to learn from the high cost lessons of the current EU policy while taking game changers as the shale gas revolution in the US and the very limited progress in global climate talks into account. Our energy policy needs to be cost-competitive or you can bet that Europe will not achieve its 20 industrial GDP target – on the contrary, industries will divest from Europe.
- 2 OPEN GLOBAL MARKETS**

An ambitious and competitiveness-driven internal and external trade policy agenda is a priority for growth and jobs. Opening foreign markets should be the leitmotiv of an ambitious EU free trade agenda targeting current and emerging trading partners.
- 3 FINANCE FUTURE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH**

Improving access to finance is vital for industrial companies and economic growth. European financial market reforms need to balance safeguarding financial stability and financing needs of companies without generating undue negative impacts on lending.
- 4 SECURE THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS AT COMPETITIVE PRICES**

Europe is import dependent on almost all industrial raw materials so we need to ensure free trade and open markets globally. It is essential to reduce export restrictions on raw materials applied by some resource holding countries and to ensure that EU environmental and other legislation does not inadvertently undermine or increase the cost of imports of primary or secondary raw materials into Europe.
- 5 TRANSLATE SKILLS INTO EMPLOYMENT**

Europe must invest in the education of its people to boost productivity. The availability of a skilled workforce, in particular people with Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) skills, is an essential to improve industrial competitiveness and innovation.

BUSINESSEUROPE



BUSINESSEUROPE's members are 41 central industrial and employer's federations from 35 countries, working together to achieve growth and competitiveness in Europe.

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