

## **AGENDA EU 2024+**

for a resilient EU in a changing world

# INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS BY DEEPENING THE SINGLE MARKET AND AN ACTIVE TRADE POLICY

### Strengthening the internal market, increasing its resilience and enlargement

- Ensure free circulation of goods, workers and services even in periods of crisis
- Improve enforcement of existing internal market rules and establish ex-ante review procedures for new national regulations on services
- Ensure technology and product neutrality in the EU internal market
- Strengthen the rule of law including the economic dimension
- » Create a legally binding and easily accessible system of protection for investors within the EU
- Further develop the Schengen area next to the internal market, eliminate existing restrictions
- Advocate for a credible enlargement strategy and communicate the EU's role in the Western Balkans region more strongly

### Cutting red tape for business

- Reduce reporting requirements and administrative burden by consequently implementing the Think Small First and the Once-only principles
- » Implement the One in One out principle effectively through:
  - comprehensible calculation basis
  - avoidance of new burdens
  - clear allocation of new burdens and relieving measures
- Comprehensible "impact assessments" based on data and facts with a "competitiveness check"
- » Check coherence of EU legislation for duplications
- » Check new legislation for trade policy requirements such as conformity with WTO law and obligations under trade agreements
- Make more efficient use of EU funds, reduce funding bureaucracy
- » New measures must comply with the established principle of proportionality and accuracy - relevant stakeholders must be consulted in this regard

#### Actively shaping trade policy

- No isolation: EU trade policy must continue to stand for openness and international trade and not for isolationism and protectionism
- » EU-USA/EU-China is not a question of "either/or but of both/and: EU trade policy must maintain good trade relations with both partners and actively work against the formation of two blocs (USA+ or China+)
- Strengthen WTO: agree and implement modern trade rules; agree trade facilitation for new technologies, environmental goods and services; restore efficient dispute settlement system; strengthen micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) agenda
- Agree and implement new trade and investment (protection) agreements, accelerate ratification
- » Promote information on the importance of international trade for prosperity, jobs and resilience
- » Simplify rules of origin
- » Support SMEs:
  - Provide SME-tailored explanations on international agreements
  - Simplify access to investment dispute settlement
  - Make trade measures/trade agreements more SME-friendly
- » Strengthen cooperation with third countries:
  - Promote digital partnerships
  - Set up dialogue on raw materials
  - Establish a Trade and Technology Council (TTC), especially with countries without trade agreements

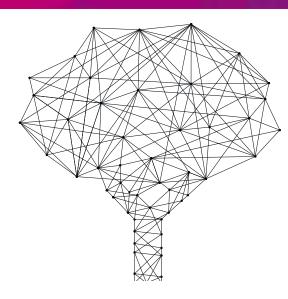
### Guarantee open strategic autonomy and security of supply

- Improve resilience, security and diversification of international supply and value chains through partnerships with third countries or investments in strategic sectors
- Diversify and secure sources of important raw materials and intermediate products via trade agreements
- Promote climate-friendly production by initiating and developing markets for sustainable products and set up framework conditions at EU level
- Reporting and auditing obligations as well as liabilities along the value chain must be implemented with a sense of proportion and primarily on a voluntary basis in particular for SMEs
- » Create a level playing field:
  - Find a European response to economic stimulus programmes in other economic areas
  - Ensure reciprocal access to third markets
  - Combat third-country protectionist measures (e.g. local content regulations)

## SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY WITH AFFORDABLE AND SECURE ENERGY SUPPLY

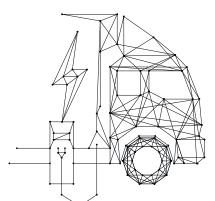
- » Secure business location for European (energyintensive) industry and extraction of raw material
- » Provide strong incentives for energy efficiency
- Ensure necessary infrastructure to avoid blackouts and guarantee affordable energy for Europe
- » Expand CO, and hydrogen transport infrastructure
- » Decouple electricity and gas prices without jeopardising security of supply
- Promote energy partnerships in the field of renewable energy and hydrogen with other economic areas in order to reduce dependencies (oil, gas), expand (renewable) production capacities and ensure massive expansion of electricity grids
- Further diversify natural gas supply countries, develop necessary infrastructure to enable connection to LNG terminals (DE, IT, HR)
- » Simplify and accelerate licensing procedures
- Consistently advocate climate neutrality at global level and define measures in a business-friendly way, e.g. by introducing a global CO<sub>2</sub> price
- » Support companies in their transformation towards a low-carbon economy
- Promote decarbonisation of transport through a technology-open approach to achieving climate targets (e.g. alternative drive systems and transition technologies, charging and refuelling infrastructure)
- Shift transport from third countries at the EU's external borders to low-CO<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral modes of transport, reduce bureaucracy in rail transport
- Expand infrastructure in the areas of data, energy and transport
- » Implement a technology-neutral founding and subsidy policy in conformity with the WTO





## RESEARCH AND INNOVATION AS DRIVERS OF SME AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY

- » Promote international and interdisciplinary RTIcooperation between business and research and develop it further through an even more ambitious and unbureaucratic EU Framework Programme
- » Ensure Europe's technological sovereignty: Expand analytical capacities through strategic intelligence and provide targeted support for the development of strategically important technologies
- » Expand agreements for global RTI-cooperation
- Continue to pursue digital and green transformation of the economy as a strategic guideline for European RTI-policy
- Further develop and connect research, technology as well as digital infrastructures (e.g. HPC, 6G, GAIA-X as a data ecosystem) in Europe
- Advance Open Science (access to knowledge and data for innovation in companies)
- Promote digitalisation of companies (especially SMEs): e.g. through formats to support access to and use of data and the use of AI solutions
- Further develop an innovation-friendly environment and attractive research systems & promote talents: create appropriate regulations, use regulatory sandboxes, build a high level of trust in science and skills - especially digital skills
- Strengthen cyber and data security: create a European know-how base and promote international knowledge exchange
- Support the transition between research results and innovation (especially for clean tech and deep tech innovation)



# DEVELOP A STRATEGY TO SECURE SKILLED LABOUR

- Introduce a strategy to secure skilled workers by promoting intra-European mobility and focusing on vocational education and training (VET)
- Expand the EURES platform intensify recruitment activities for job and apprenticeship searches in the EU, launch an information campaign for companies
- » Strengthen vocational education and training
- Finance vocational education and training in close cooperation with the business sector and with practical training components directly in companies to ensure the green transition of entrepreneurs and workers
- Skilled labour offensive in third countries: establish skilled labour partnerships with countries where there is potential due to the labour and education market
- Positioning the EU as a destination for international talent (promote the EU as a place to work)
- Swiftly introduce the talent pool planned by the EU as a one-stop shop between employers, job-seekers and public actors
- Improve immigration conditions for skilled workers from third countries: simplify, digitalise and speed up procedures
- Continue and expand the European University Programme for university cooperation (incl. division of labour and increased profiling of universities)

# ENSURE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC FINANCES & FURTHER DEVELOP THE CAPITAL MARKETS UNION



- Reduce fiscal rules with a governmentdebt ratio target as a long-term anchor - but do not weaken them; no further steps should be taken by the euro area towards a debt union
- Use fiscal policy in a growth-friendly way and do not introduce any new taxes
- Introduce only own resources based on member states' economic performance
- » Regulate Capital Markets Union in a practical, principles-based and technology-neutral way
- Ensure equality in data access and data use in the "open banking" concept
- Strengthen the risk capital market as an important factor for innovation and securing competitiveness
- Promote investment for retirement provisions via capital markets
- Secure credit financing as the main external form of financing for SMEs and preserve the diverse banking structure in Europe
- Promote PPP, encourage equity capital formation by putting debt and equity on an equal footing and increasing venture capital financing
- » Taxonomy with a sense of proportion

#### **INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS**

- **Maintain the principle of unanimity in sensitive areas,** e.g. taxation including energy taxes, social security and social protection, management of water resources, choice of energy mix and sanctions
- » Pay greater attention to the principles of subsidiarity, proportionality and the rule of law
- » Use delegated acts and implementing acts more restrictively
- Strategy-coordinated foreign policy including trade policy, foreign development policy, asylum and migration policy to protect Europe