



THE LISBON AGENDA IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

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- **2000 – The Lisbon Strategy** – To turn Europe the most competitive economic area in the world, with more and better jobs and social cohesion
- **2005 – The Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs** – Changes in Governance – Focus on Growth and Jobs – Better coordination – National Reform Programmes; Lisbon Coordinators Network;

The renewed Lisbon Strategy:

Focus on a limited number of objectives, avoiding dispersion;

One single document - the Integrated Guidelines – joining the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines and the Employment Guidelines;

More responsibility of national authorities in the implementation process - **National Reform Programmes (Delivery Reports in each October and evaluation in each Spring European Council)**;

Involvement of stakeholders at the national level – enrichment of the consultation and communication process;

Commitments at a high political level – created the **Lisbon Coordinators network**;

The **Community Lisbon Programme**, presented by the Commission (new instruments).

Europe Faces New Challenges To Deal with Globalization

- 2000 – Growth – Focus on Knowledge
European Commitment
- 2005 – Stagnation – Focus on Growth and Jobs
European and National Commitment
- 2008 - Mid-term review - New Cycle (2008-2010) –
Focus on Innovation. External Dimension and Energy.
Global, European, National and Individual Commitment.

Lisbon Agenda + “Lisbon Treaty”+ Strategic Cooperation

The Portuguese National Reform Programme shares three fundamental principles:

More **Growth**,
through
knowledge and
innovation

Sustainable
Employment
with better
qualifications

Macroeconomic
Stability in a
open, better
regulated market



**PLANO
TECNOLOGICO**
PORTUGAL
A INOVAR...

Integrating its National Reform Programme, Portugal decided to develop the **Technological Plan** to articulate the comprehensive strategy to improve the overall competitiveness of the country.



Objectives and Goals Portuguese NRP 2005-2008

4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Reinforce credibility

Consolidating public accounts and have stronger public politics

Confidence in the markets

Instigating the economical growth and improving the context for economical and social activities.

To assume the challenges of competitiveness

Implement a Technological Plan, to increase the qualification level of the population and the capacity to generate more value to SME and have high-qualified R&D institutions.

Reinforce Social, Territorial and Environmental Cohesion

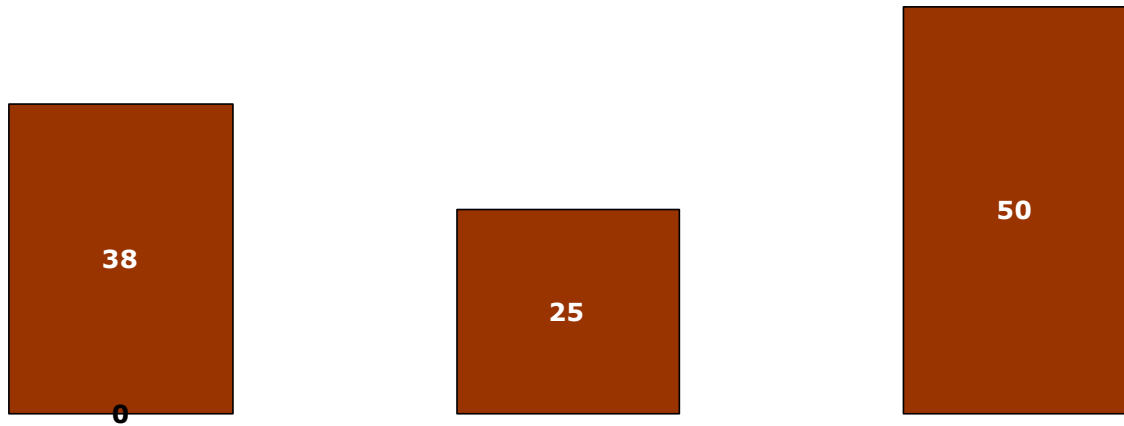
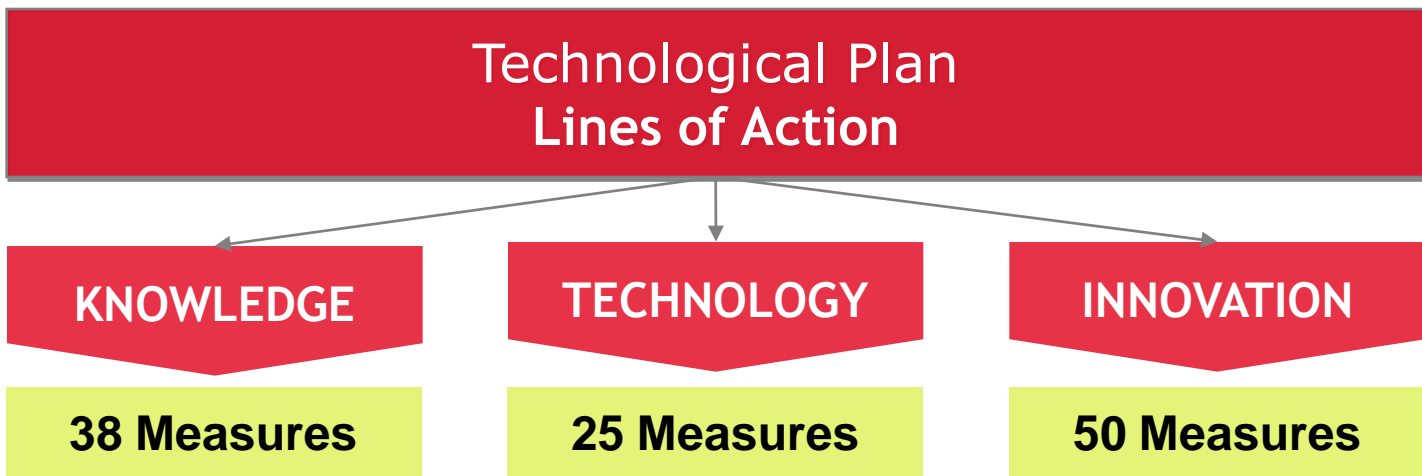
Jobs promotion and sustainable development as competitiveness factors.

4 GOALS

Pretends to, by 2008,

- ▶ Reduce the public accounts deficit to 2,8% of the GDP (6,1% in 2005; 2,6% in 2007)
- ▶ Duplicate the public investment and create conditions to triplicate the private investment in R&D (1% GDP in GERD in 2008)
- ▶ Reach a 2,6% rate of annual growth of the GDP (0,5% in 2005; 1,3% in 2006; 1,9% in 2007)
- ▶ Reach a 69% rate of Employment (68,7% in 2007)

Implementation of Technological Plan - measures by Line of Action



■ Colunas 1 ■ In progress or concluded



Entrepreneurship and good environment for business

One spot firm (Empresa na Hora) – created more than 60.000 companies

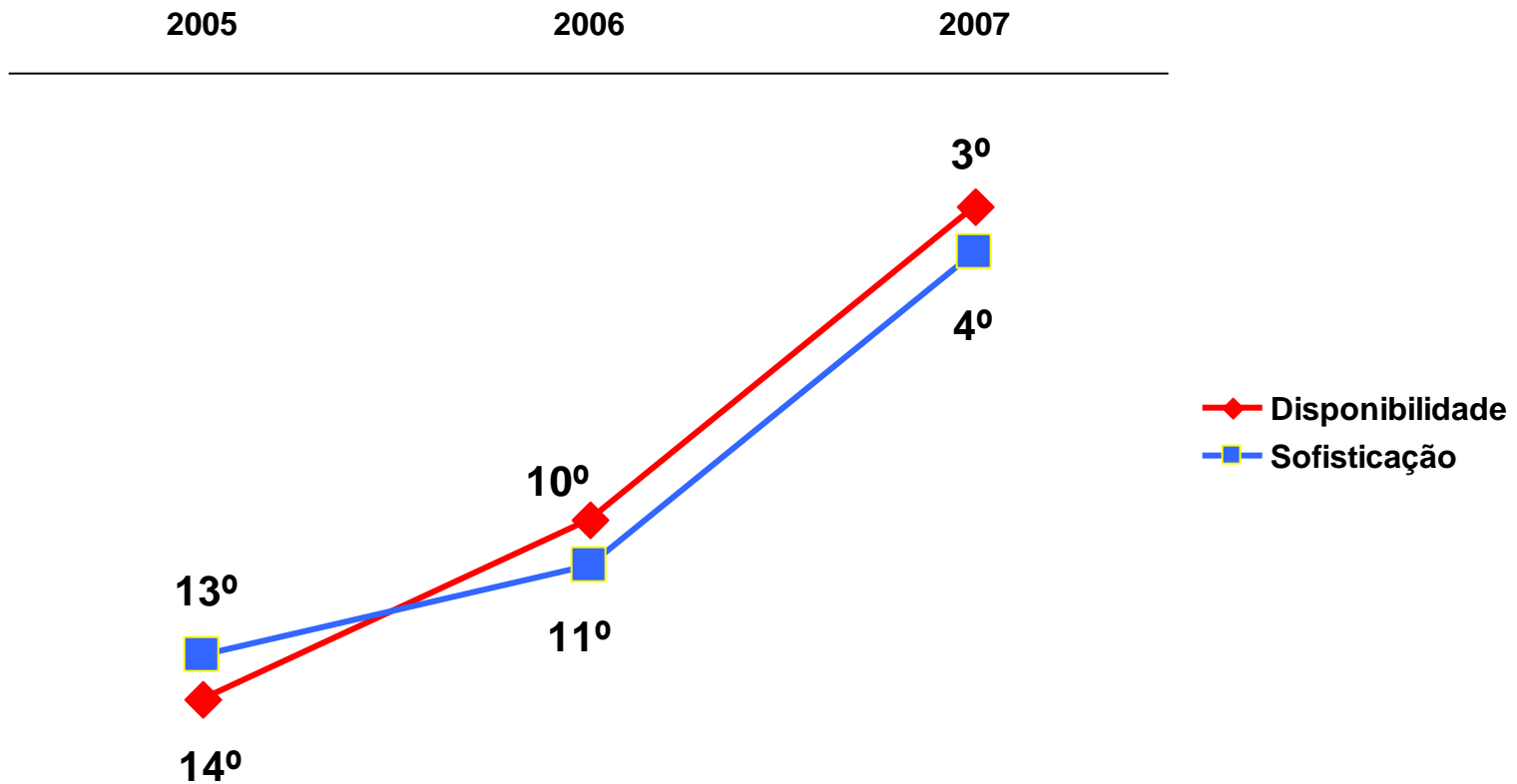
The 'Empresa na Hora' (On the Spot Firm) initiative will make it possible to create a company in just one office (one-stop office) in a single day (0h44m).

During the incorporation procedure, the definitive legal person identification card will be handed over, the Social Security number will be given, and the company will immediately receive its memorandum and articles of association and an extract of the entry in the Commercial Register.

This initiative to modernize administration - Empresa na Hora - is the first step on the way to simplifying the relationship between a firm and the Public Administration throughout its life-cycle. Portugal has thus become one country in Europe where setting up a company is now:

- * fast, taking an average of 0h 44m
- * less bureaucratic, requiring the completion of a single form
- * one of the cheapest (costing about 360 euros)

Portugal and the EU *Online Public Services Ranking*



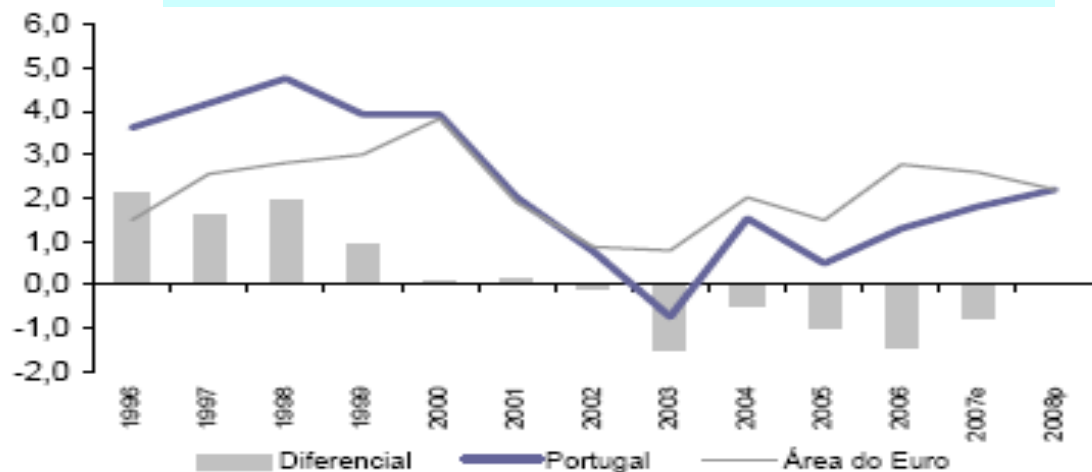


Some achievements under the Lisbon Strategy in Portugal...

- For the first time, Portugal has a surplus in the technological balance of payments*
- Investments in high-tech sectors and high value-added services (Vodafone, Nokia-Siemens, Quimonda, Cisco, Xerox, Microsoft, Fujitsu, etc.)*
- Development of emerging areas: Nanotechnology (International Laboratory on Nanotechnology, in Braga, Portugal) – with about 200 international scientists; Biotech; wind energy cluster*
- Entrepreneurship rates have double between 2004-2008 (GEM Report)*
- Created more than 130.000 new jobs in 3 years (in net terms), although the reforms programmes and the consolidation of public accounts*
- For the first time in many years, there is no budget rectification since 2004 – economic and political stability*
- Poverty rates decreases 2pp in between 2004-2006 as well as inequality rates (Gini index)*

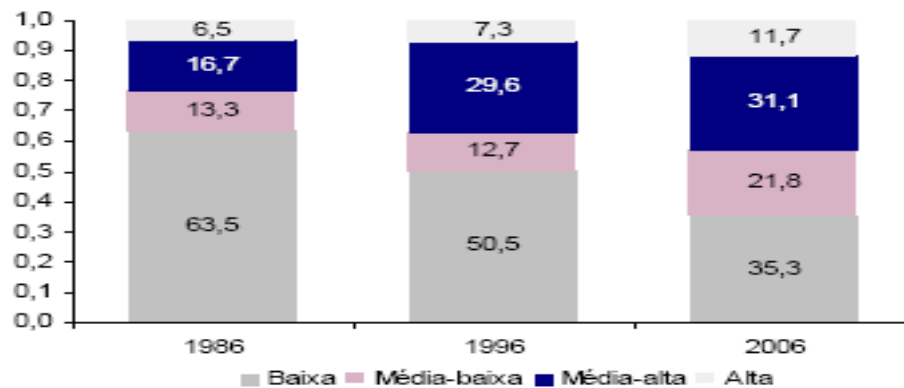
Macroeconomic evolution...

GDP growth



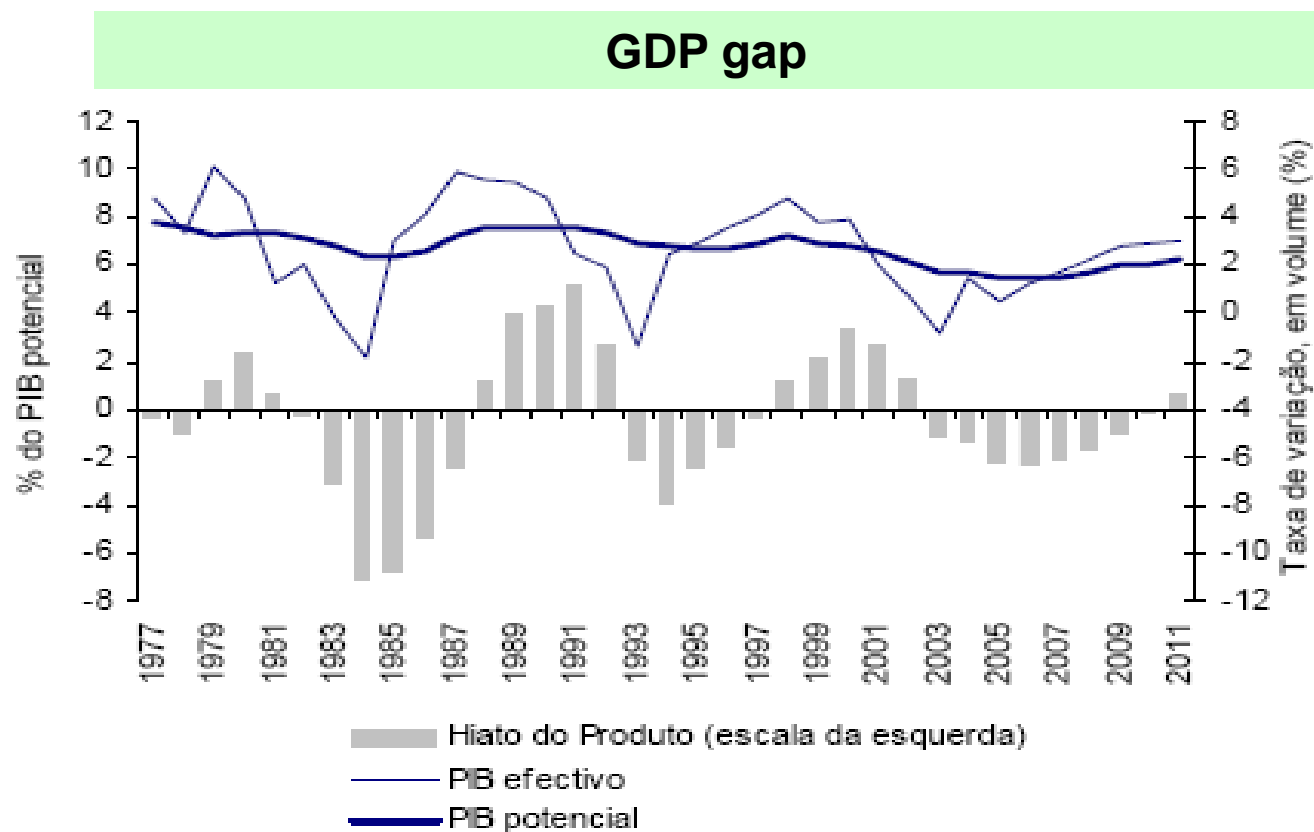
(e) estimativa; (p) previsão.
Fontes: INE e Eurostat.

High-tech exportations



Fontes: Banco de Portugal e Ministério da Economia e da Inovação.

GDP forecast...



Fontes: INE e Ministério das Finanças e da Administração Pública. PIB potencial estimado com base na metodologia da Comissão Europeia.

LISBON STRATEGY FOR GROWTH AND JOBS

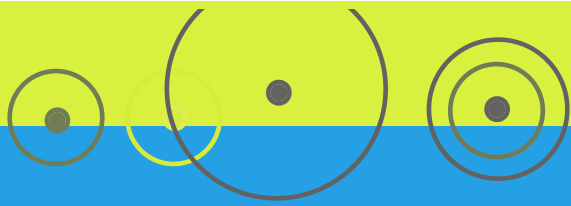
AN AGENDA FOR INNOVATION IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

- **Innovation and R&D**
- **Better Regulation / Administrative Burdens**
- **Energy, Transports and Sustainable Development**
- **Europe and Globalization**
- **Internal Market**
- **Qualifications**
- **Governance**



Innovation and R&D

- Competitiveness and Innovation Programme 2007-2013
 - SME Support Programme*
- i-2010 - Developing the Information Society (succeeds to eEurope)
- 7th R&D Framework Programme 2007-2013
- EIT – European Institute of Technology
- European Research Area – ERA
- *Regional Innovation Networks; Cluster Policy*



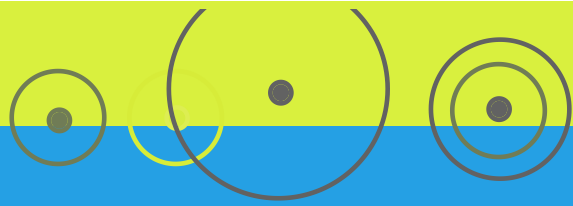
■ Innovation

ICT as a driver for economic growth: Web 2.0 (everyone can be a player) and Web 3.0 (semantic web); new generation of broadband infrastructures

Open standards and Interoperability

Excellence areas in Europe:

High tech, ICT Industry, Space and Aircraft Industry, Biotechnology, Nanotech Industry, Social Innovation, Regional Innovation, “Green” Energy Industry, etc.



■ **Better Regulation**

- To reduce the Administrative and Legislative costs in Europe (25% goal)
- Create a better environment to business, reducing costs in Public Administrations
- eGov – better services for citizens and companies



Energy, Transports and Sustainable Development

- “Clean” or “Green” Energy (wind, waves, solar...) – to decrease the dependence on oil and other non-renewable sources
- Improve Efficiency in Energy use (industry, transports, buildings...)
- European Transports Network
- European Strategy for Sustainable Development



■ Europe And External Relations

Reinforce the cooperation with other regions of the world, at the economic, social and political area...

2007, during the EU Portugal Presidency:

- 2nd EU-Africa Summit
- Strengthen the relations with BRIC countries (Brasil, Russia, India and China) - Summits with Brasil, Russia, China, and India

OMC; Doha round

Minimum Standards at international level



Internal Market

A well functioning Internal Market in all fields, namely in:

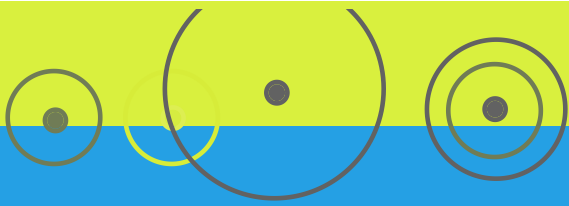
- energy and climate policy,
- mobility in labour market,
- public accounts and finance,
- transports,
- Communications,
- Financial markets
- Etc.



Qualifications

- New Skills for New Jobs (ICT skills, social and network competences, language skills, etc.)
- Flexicurity – flexibility and security in EU labour market
- European Social Model (high lifestyle standards with high competition in international markets)
- Lifelong-Learning Framework Programme 2007-2013
- European Qualifications Framework
- European Mobility Area (ERA, Erasmus, Bologna Process, more skilled labour market...) - Virtual mobility should reinforce and complement cross border physical mobility in all areas.
- Entrepreneurs (**Erasmus for Entrepreneurs** action to be launched this year)

Over than 2 million new jobs created in EU, between 2005-2008

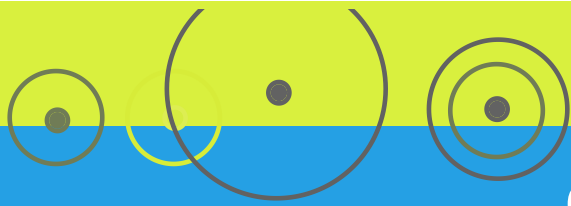


■ **EU Governance**

Improve the Governance in the EU Institutions (1995: EU15;
2008: EU27)...

European Treaty (The Lisbon Treaty)

Governance in the Lisbon Strategy Process

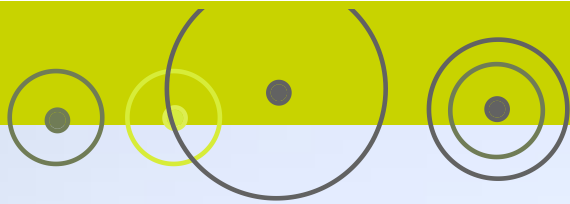


Communication Process...

To the success of the Lisbon Strategy it's also necessary ...

- To achieve a **greater involvement** from all the stakeholders of the European society in this process,
- To innovate in the governance process.
- A deeper and closer cooperation between Member-States and the Commission, as well as between Member-States
- Communicate the results achieved (necessary a *good monitoring system that allows us to follow de progress of the measures proposed, what concerns to the goals, deadlines, targets and impacts..)*

in order to achieve higher and sustainable growth rates, with more and better jobs, taking also into account the social standards reached by the European society.



EU Priorities to face globalisation:

- **Decrease Technological Gap (EU-USA-Asia); R&D-Industry linkages; 3% GDP in R&D; Web3.0**
- **Stability in International Markets (Financial, Housing, etc.)**
- **Respect for minimum standards (Labour market, Social area, industry, software, etc.)**
- **Skills and Qualifications (Life-Long Learning policies)**
- **Strong multilateral institutions**
- **The Lisbon Agenda priorities for the new EU countries (growth and jobs, low inflation rates and price stabilities; labour market mobility and social cohesion...)**
- **Open Innovation / Mass Innovation**
- **Green Energy - from renewable sources (wind, solar/sun, water/hydric, biomass, geothermic)**
- **EU Fund for Globalisation impact in the industry sectors open to external markets (footware, textiles, etc.)**



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