

EU OPEN FOR BUSINESS-A NEW COMPASS FOR SMES 26-28 May 2021



The EU's updated Industrial Strategy and what it means for SMEs

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- Why was an update needed?
- Lessons from the COVID-19 crisis
 - Strengthening Single Market resilience
 - Analyse and address strategic dependencies
 - Accelerating the twin green and digital transitions
- What does it mean for SMEs?



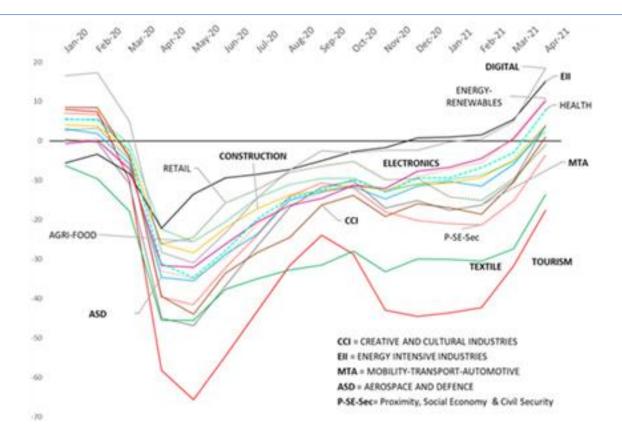
Industrial Ecosystems in Europe





Impact of crisis across ecosystems

Confidence Indicator



Source: GROW calculations based on Eurostat and EC business and consumer surveys Note: Data reported in this graph may underestimate the impact on Cultural and Creative industries and Proximity, Social Economy and Civil security

Lesson 1: Strengthen Single Market resilience





Key actions: Single Market Emergency Instrument

Disruptions in the Single Market

Disruptions in free movement of people, goods and services

Poor coordination and information sharing on restrictions

Disruptions in supply chains and lack of essential products

High volumes of non-compliant goods to be checked

Single Market Emergency Instrument

Structural solutions to facilitate circulation of goods and services (e.g. Green Lanes)

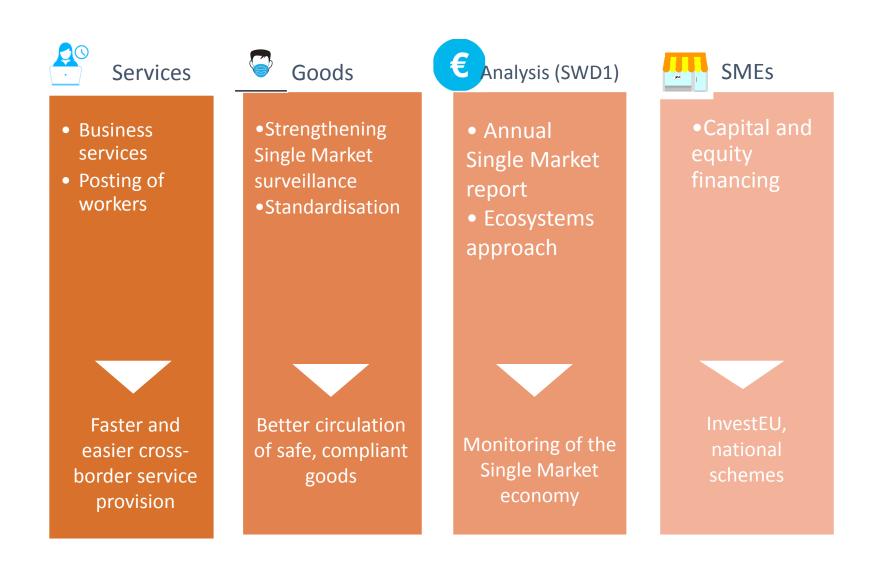
Improved transparency on export restrictions and services restrictions (e.g. notifications)

Faster product availability and enhanced market surveillance (e.g. standard setting and sharing, fast-track conformity assessment)

Strengthened public procurement cooperation



Key actions: Deepening the Single Market



Lesson 2. Analyse and address strategic dependencies and capacities



Key actions: Building a toolbox to reduce and prevent strategic dependencies

- Some strategic dependencies caught Europe by surprise and underprepared
- SMEs are particularly vulnerable
- Diversify supply
- In some areas, EU lacks domestic strategic capacity
- We have successful examples of building capacity in Europe (e.g. Battery Alliance)

Update of the New Industrial Strategy

- Ensure **periodic review** of strategic dependencies and monitoring of risks associated with strategic dependencies
- Provide specific support to increase resilience of SMEs
- International partnerships & cooperation (e.g. transatlantic relationship to address common dependencies)
- Industrial alliances: Alliances on processors & semiconductors, on industrial data, edge and cloud, on Space Launchers, on Zero Emission Aviation
- Support development of new IPCEIs
- Horizontal measures:
 - Standards: standardization strategy (Q3/21)
 - Proposal to address potentially distortive effects of foreign subsidies in SM (5/5/21)
 - Public procurement: guidance (Q1/22)

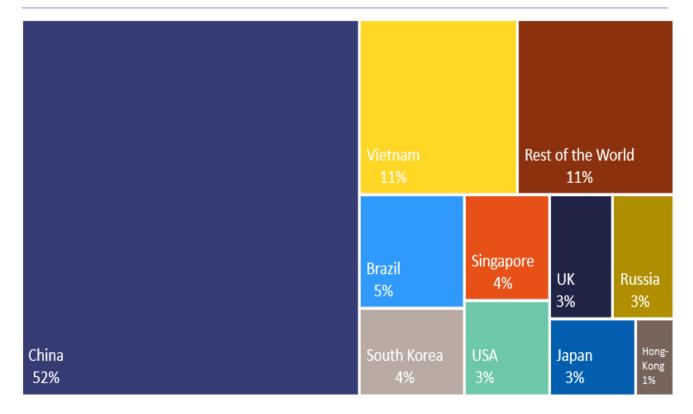


6% of EU product imports are highly dependent and situated in sensitive ecosystems

Main messages

- <u>Dependency</u>: high concentration of imports <u>and</u> limited production in the EU
- <u>"Bottom-up" screening</u>: 137 products in sensitive ecosystems (6% of EU total import value of goods) for which the EU is highly dependent
- Origin of dependencies: More than 50% originates in China

Identified 137 dependencies by origin (% imports)



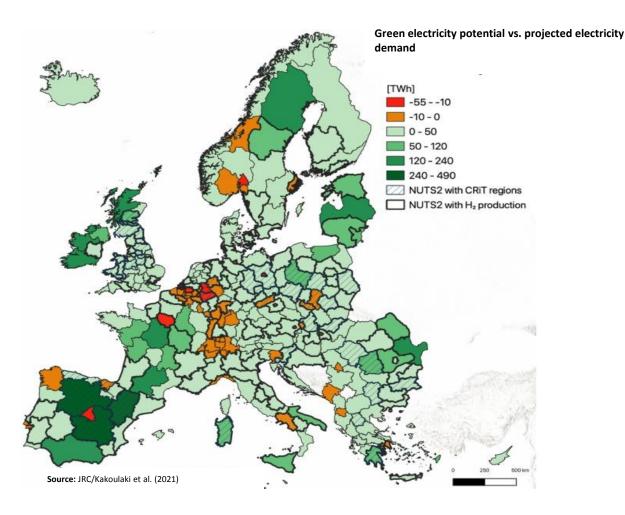
Lesson 3. Accelerating the green and digital transitions



The green business case

To be successful in the green transition, EU industry requires:

- A coherent and stable regulatory framework → Fit for 55 package
- Access to capacities and infrastructure → Energy and Industry Geography Lab
- Finance for innovation and deployment → Horizon Europe, State Aid rules, renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy
- Access to raw materials → European Raw Materials Alliance
- Decarbonised energy → Support the uptake of corporate renewable power purchase agreements
- The right skills \rightarrow Skills Roundtables



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