Basic information

2003/2135(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Situation of the European economy, report on the broad guidelines for economic policies BGEP **Subject** 5.10.01 Convergence of economic policies, public deficit, interest rates	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs	RANDZIO-PLATH Christa (PSE)	27/11/2002

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
EMPL Employment and Social Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
04/09/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
27/01/2004	Vote in committee		Summary
27/01/2004	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0045/2004	
25/02/2004	Debate in Parliament		
26/02/2004	Decision by Parliament	T5-0116/2004	Summary
26/02/2004	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2003/2135(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ECON/5/19855

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0045/2004	27/01/2004	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0116/2004 OJ C 098 23.04.2004, p. 0021-0162 E	26/02/2004	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	COM(2004)0020	21/01/2004	Summary

Situation of the European economy, report on the broad guidelines for economic policies BGEP

2003/2135(INI) - 21/01/2004 - Document attached to the procedure

This Communication presents a first assessment of the follow-up given to the general guidelines in the 2003-05 Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (BEPGs). The European Commission focuses on the three main areas defined in the Lisbon strategy:

- growth- and stability-oriented macroeconomic policies;

- economic reforms to raise Europe's growth potential; and

- strengthening sustainability.

Although some progress has been made in a few policy areas, it does not appear as if the overall pace of

reforms has been stepped up as requested by the Council. There is a clear risk that with the current reform pace, full implementation of the BEPGs can not be secured by 2006, thereby putting the fulfillment of the Lisbon targets by 2010 at risk.

The main points cited in this communication are as follows:

- Economic stagnation reigned in the first half of 2003 and, despite a clear improvement in economic activity in the third quarter, growth over the year as a whole is expected to have been a modest 0.8% in the EU (and only 0.4% in the euro area).

- Macroeconomic policies supported growth in 2003. Both the ECB and the national central banks in Denmark, Sweden, and the United Kingdom lowered further their key interest rates, thereby supporting domestic demand. Despite the appreciation of the euro, overall monetary conditions remained accommodative. The free play of automatic stabilisers helped to stabilise the economy. The EU's cyclically-adjusted primary balance remained broadly unchanged, indicating an overall neutral fiscal stance in 2003.

- The economic slowdown continued to weigh on public finances and progress seems mixed as regards reaching or maintaining a sound budgetary position. The average nominal budget deficit worsened further in 2003 to 2.7% of GDP. However, differences are sizeable across Member States. Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Austria, Finland and Sweden had a cyclically-adjusted budgetary position close to balance or in surplus in 2002. With the exception of Austria, the other five Member States maintained such a budgetary position in 2003. Nominal deficits deteriorated sharply in several other Member States, with two countries (Germany and France) expected to have deficits exceeding the 3% of GDP limit by a wide margin in 2003. While the economic slowdown is the main factor behind the recent deterioration in the public finances, part of the slippage in 2003 also stems from discretionary measures in some Member States (notably Greece, Austria, and the United Kingdom).

- The labour market performed quite well in the beginning of this economic downturn, reaping the benefits of earlier reforms but also reflecting labour hoarding. The effect of the slowdown started to be felt more strongly in 2003 with employment growth stagnating and a continued rise in unemployment. The increase in the pace of labour market reforms in 2003 appears encouraging, but it needs to accelerate further. In particular, efforts have been made by most Member States to make work pay, even if reforms remain focused on the tax side. Some Member States have taken action to address incentive effects in the benefit systems (Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom), which contribute most to

the risk of unemployment- and inactivity traps. Several Member States have taken further measures to make the work organization more adaptable (notably Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden) and most Member States aim to foster occupational mobility through lifelong learning initiatives. Active labour market policies have also become better in responding to the individual needs of the unemployed. However and despite some improvements noted or planned in Denmark, Ireland, and the Netherlands, progress appears limited as regards improving the efficiency of ALMPs: e.g. evaluations are not systematically carried out or reported. Progress also appears limited in promoting wage differentiation or addressing the regulatory burden in the labour market. Despite the progress noted with some types of labour market reforms, the Lisbon- and Stockholm employment rate targets risk being missed.

- Labour productivity growth continued to disappoint and the gap with the USA widened. Lower labour productivity per hour worked now represents 40% of the difference in GDP per capita between the EU and the USA. The gradual deterioration in labour productivity growth since the mid-1990s can be explained in equal parts by the slowdown in investment and in total factor productivity (which generally include effects from more efficient resource utilisation, technological progress and the natural catching-up process of lesser developed EU countries). ICT and their adoption are a key driver of productivity growth and the differentials between the EU and US productivity trends are strongly influenced by differences in the extent to which ICTs have penetrated the respective economies. This illustrates the need to stimulate market integration, business dynamism, and investment, particularly in knowledge.

- As regards capital markets, the Risk Capital Action Plan is almost completely implemented. The Financial Services Action Plan is well on the way to full implementation and transposition of the adopted legislative measures into national law has begun. However, a final effort is required to meet the 2005 deadline. Integration of clearing and settlement arrangements has become a clear priority for action at both the EU and the Member State level in 2003. Following corporate scandals in recent years, several Member States have strengthened corporate governance arrangements at the national level, while the Commission has adopted an Action Plan on company law and corporate governance in May 2003. Financial supervision arrangements are being streamlined, both at Member State- and EU level.

- Long-term sustainability of public finances, particularly in view of the ageing population, is not yet secured in about half of the Member States, notably Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, and Portugal. While significant progress has been made through pension reform measures in some Member States in 2003, in particular in France and Austria, less progress was made in bringing the public debt down. Public debt remained above 60% of GDP in 2003 in six Member States, including in Belgium, Greece, and Italy where it continued to exceed 100% of GDP.

- Some progress has been made towards improving environmental sustainability in 2003. At the EU level, the Council extended the coverage of Community legislation in energy taxation (on e.g. minimum taxation levels). Several Member States (e.g. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Sweden) took further measures to promote the use of renewable energy. Other Member States (notably Germany and Austria) took measures in the area of transport pricing. In the United Kingdom, congestion charges were introduced in London, causing a marked change in behaviour. In contrast, and despite the good progress made at the end of the 1990s, no progress was noted as regards reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Situation of the European economy, report on the broad guidelines for economic policies BGEP

2003/2135(INI) - 26/02/2004 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Christa RANDZIO-PLATH (PES, Germany) on the broad economic guidelines. (Please see the summary of 27/01/04.) Parliament called on the Member States to implement the requisite structural reforms and political measures with a view to creating a business climate conducive to entrepreneurial enterprise, innovation and industrial competitiveness. Parliament was concerned about the decline in investment in the knowledge-based economy, the increase in the R&D investment gap between the EU and the US, the 'brain drain' phenomenon and the concentration of EU firms' transnational R&D expenditure in the USA, indicating that the EU is becoming less attractive as a location for R&D for industry, and the dramatic decline of risk capital activity. Member States should increase the number and attractiveness of research positions and improve the career development for researchers in order to prevent the 'brain drain' to the US. Parliament also called for an urgent mobilisation of private-sector investment for R&D with a special focus on seed and start-up venture capital for microenterprises and SMEs. It also noted with concern that Europe has lost its advance in environmentally friendly technologies and renewable energies in the past years, and favoured the introduction of nano- and bio- communication, and other clean technologies. Parliament went on to ask for an intensified public-private partnership with particular support for SMEs, and the development of a coherent industrial policy. There must be intensified co-operation between public research institutions and industry, with a special focus on SMEs, a stronger participation of industry in the determination of priorities for public research, but also a substantial increase of private sector financial contribution. Parliament felt that the EIB should develop new funding arrangements to foster the development and market introduction of new technologies, including grouped loans for specific research activities, technology platforms, and simplified lending procedures for midsized firms. Finally, Parliament recommended that the existing margin for manoeuvre offered within the current Financial Perspectives be used now, by taking full advantage of the EU budget and European funds, in particular structural funds, to better reflect and implement the Lisbon strategy.