ETUI/ETUC Conference “The world(s) of work in transition”
Brussels
A debate on european industrial policy for the green and digital economies

based on:

INT/833
“A comprehensive approach to industrial policy”
(Requested by the Bulgarian Presidency)

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The European Economic and Social Committee is a consultative body that represents **Organized Civil Society**

“The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission shall be *assisted by an Economic and Social Committee* and a Committee of the Regions acting in *an advisory capacity*.”

Treaty on European Union, Art. 13
WHAT DOES ORGANIZED CIVIL SOCIETY MEAN?

People “on the ground” – represented by organisations of

- Employers
- Workers
- Various Interests (including farmers, consumers, NGOs, professions ...)

committed to defend their interests

or convictions (human rights, children's rights, environment, poverty, the fight against racism and discrimination...)

AN ASSEMBLY OF 350 MEMBERS FROM ALL MEMBER STATES OF THE EU

- appointed for a **renewable five-year term by the Council** on a proposal by each Member State
- **not paid**, but travel and accommodation costs are met
- **not based full-time in Brussels**: Most continue their own jobs “back home”.
• BUSINESSEUROPE
• IndustriALL
• UNIFE (Industry4all coalition)
• European Family Business
• ArcelorMetal
• Euroalliages
• CECED

Previous meeting with coalition Industry4Europe: UNIFE; AnimalhealthEurope; ASD Europe; CECE; CLEPA; EURATEX; FEPA
Main conclusions (1):

1. Urge the EC to adopt a long-term and comprehensive strategy with a global vision to address the challenges.
2. Comparative study on the different plans to support manufacturing industry (US; PRC; INDIA and KOREA).
3. Start-ups must be encouraged to develop solutions that can boost industrial activities and increase competitiveness.
4. The definition of new, reliable and measurable targets could also improve Member States' commitment and awareness of the contribution of industrial activities to European citizens' welfare. (20% of GDP by 2020...)
Main conclusions (2):

5. Structural reforms agreed by the social partners and civil society organisations must be implemented, and specific policy changes regarding education, R&D activities, public and private investment and productivity must be on the agenda.

6. Industry reshoring must be based on Europe's main assets, such as an economic model based on knowledge, innovation, high-level skills, R&D activities and a friendly and sustainable environment for business respecting EU social standards.
Main conclusions (3):

7. The need to involve the social partners and civil society organisations on the Industry Day

8. Design and adapt new policies on skills; adaptation of education and training systems to match the new jobs that are on the horizon

9. Europe must lead by example regarding sustainability, respect for European social standards, and fair competition. But Europe cannot ignore the existing "bad practices" by other global players that put at risk European values, competitiveness, jobs and welfare.
Next steps

Attractiveness of the industrial fields for young people

Skills; skills; skills – new skills agenda

Right balance between digitalization and job creation

Reshoring
Thank you!

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