

LISBON AGENDA - CROATIAN VIEWS

1. Lisbon agenda—concept and historic developments
2. Results of the latest cycle and launching of the new cycle
3. Implications for Croatia

1. Lisbon agenda – concept and historic developments

LISBON AGENDA 2000



“Development plan and action to make the EU the **most dynamic and competitive knowledge-based economy** in the world by 2010”



Objectives

- transition to a knowledge-based society
- investment in R&D up to 3% of GDP
- reduction of red tape and entrepreneurship promotion
- employment rate of 70 % (60 % for women)
- modernisation of European social model by investing in people



Initially disappointing results - overloaded agenda, poor co-ordination, conflicting priorities, lack of political will by the Member States (Kok's Report)

1. Lisbon agenda – concept and historic developments

REVISED LISBON AGENDA 2005



MORE FOCUSED OBJECTIVES - “Sustainable **growth** and **employment** -Europe's most pressing goals that underpin social and environmental progress”

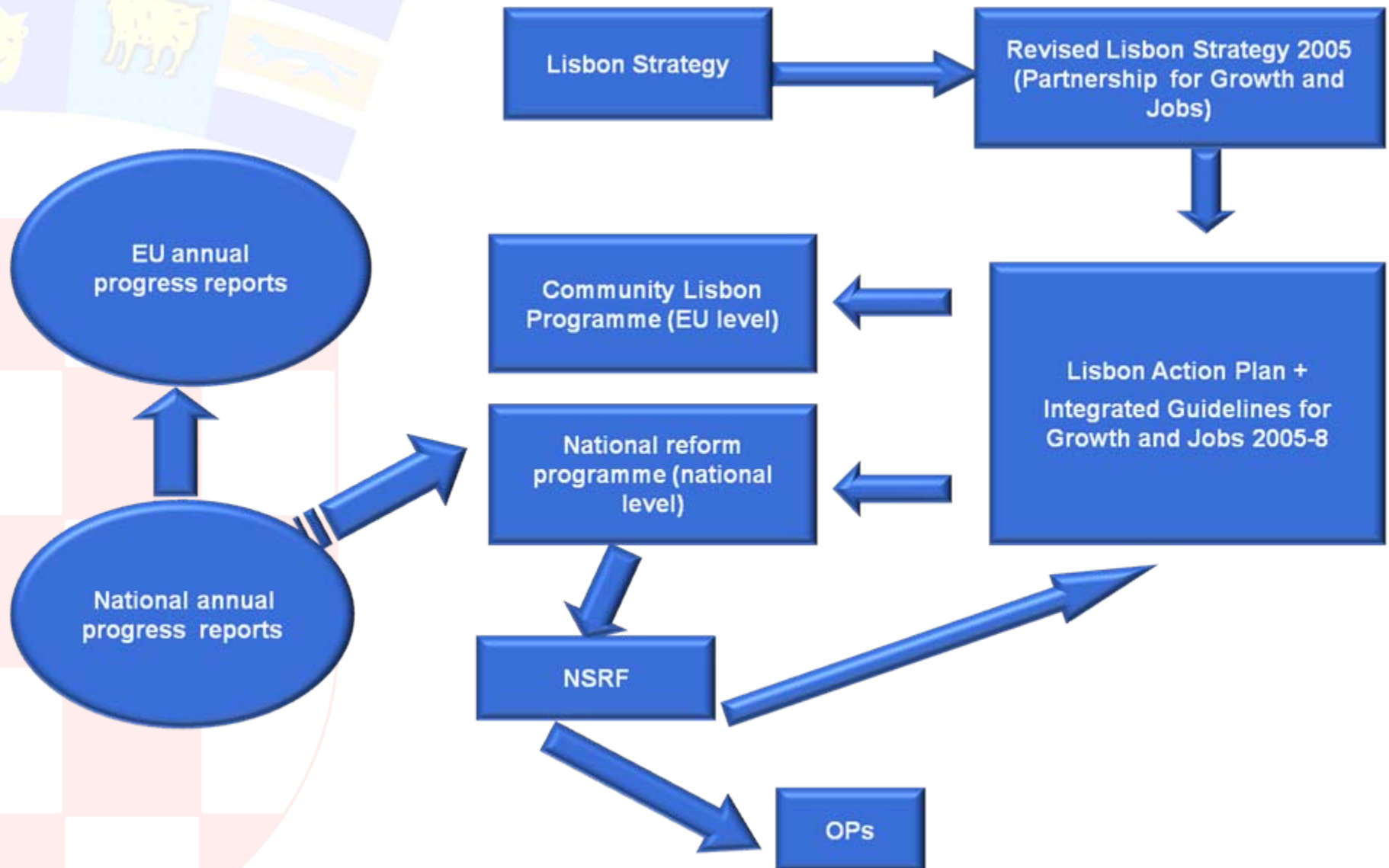


CLEARER PLANNING - Three-year-cycles; implementation of structural reforms



STRENGTHENED OWNERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN MEMBER STATES - Coordination process and monitoring of the implementation enhanced, simplified and mainstreamed

1. Lisbon agenda – concept and historic developments



2. Results of the latest cycle (2005-2007)

On the positive side

Budget deficit reduced

Public debt decline

Productivity growth

Employment growth

Reduced unemployment rate

On the negative side

Investment in ICT

Investment in R&D

Opening up of network industries and services

Implementation of internal market directives

Mixed messages

Better regulation agenda

Business environment for SMEs

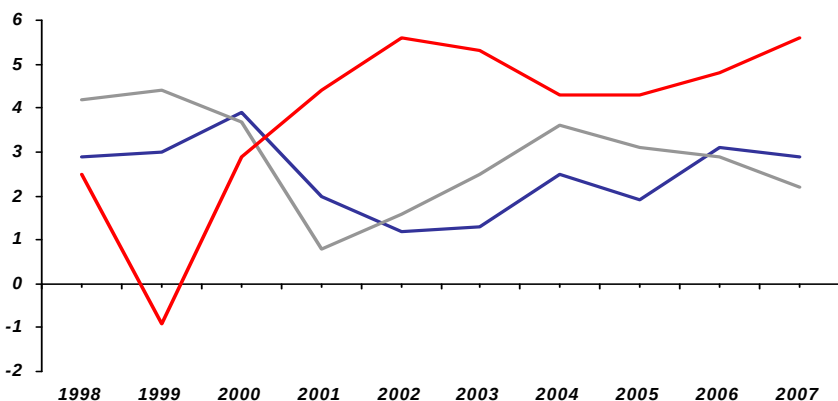
Flexicurity approach

Education

2. Results of the latest cycle (2005-2007)

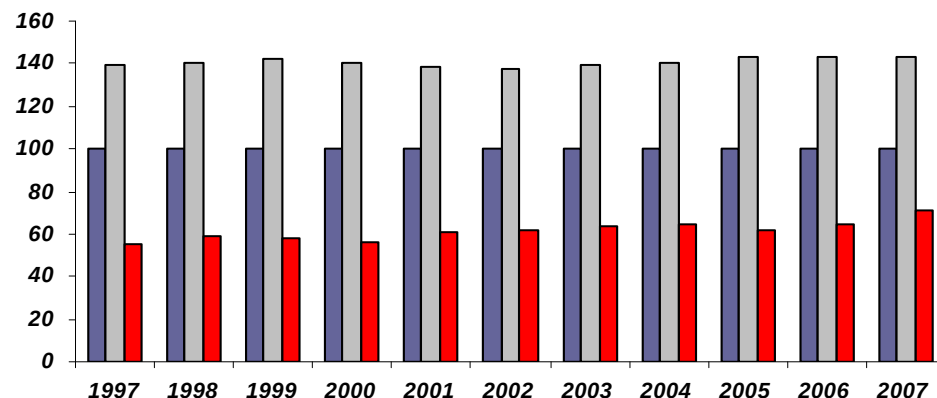
Real GDP growth (%)

— EU 27 — USA — CROATIA



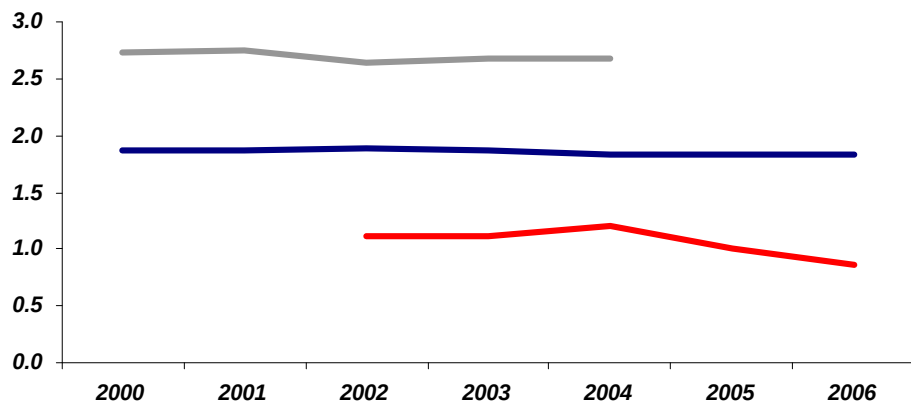
Developments in labour productivity per person employed (EU-27=100)

■ EU 27 ■ USA ■ CROATIA



GERD (% of GDP)

— EU 27 — USA — CROATIA

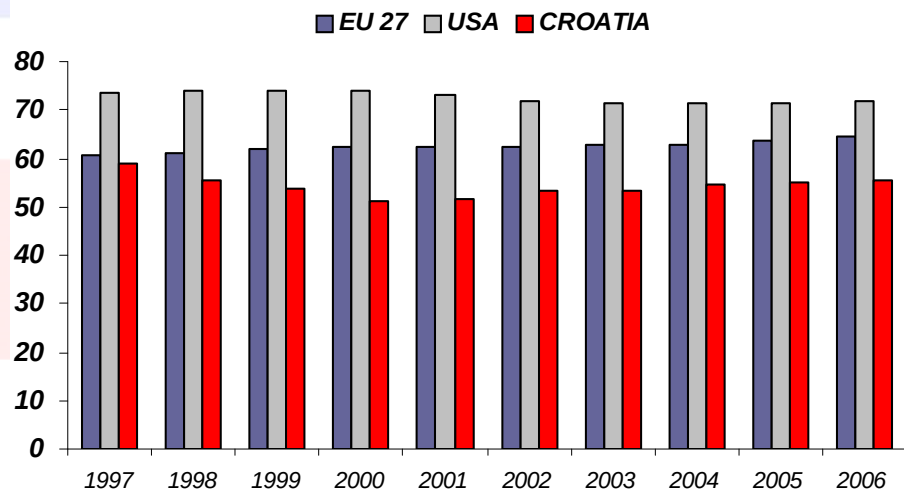


Unemployment rate (%)

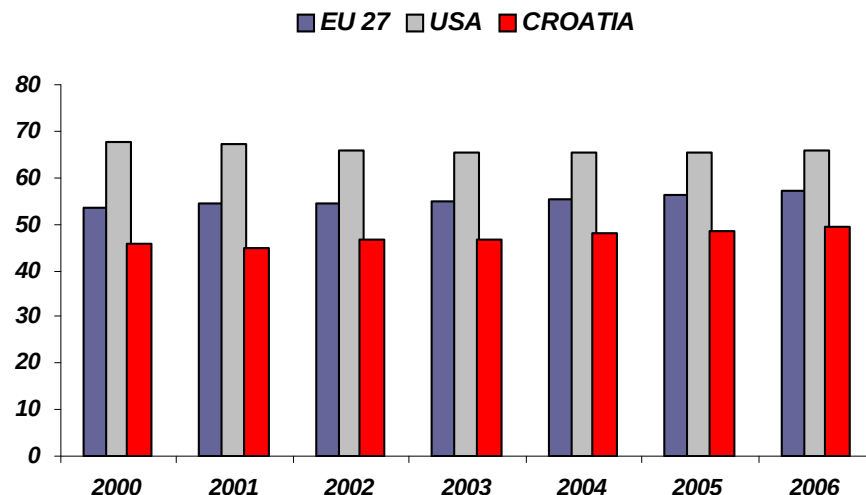
Year	EU 27	USA	CROATIA
2000	8,7	4,0	16,5
2001	8,5	4,8	16,3
2002	8,9	5,8	14,7
2003	8,9	6,0	14,1
2004	9,0	5,5	13,6
2005	8,9	5,1	12,6
2006	8,1	4,6	11,1
2007	7,1	4,6	9,1

2. Results of the latest cycle (2005-2007)

Employment rate



Employment rate of women



Employment rate of older workers

Year	<u>EU 27</u>	<u>USA</u>	<u>CROATIA</u>
2002	38,5	59,4	24,8
2003	40,0	59,8	28,4
2004	40,7	59,9	30,1
2005	42,4	60,8	32,6
2006	43,5	61,7	34,3

- Lisbon agenda goal was employment rate of 70% (60% for women).
- In the period from 1997 to 2006 employment rate in EU-27 increased by 6,3%, and was around 65% in 2006. In Croatia employment rate in 2006 was around 56%.

2. Challenges ahead (new cycle 2008-2010)

Slowing global growth and arising risks
Necessity to deepen the implementation of Lisbon Strategy



Pressing ahead with national reforms
Implementing reforms at Community level
Strengthening economic policy coordination and effective policy response
Strengthening connection with Cohesion Policy

Macroeconomic stability

Investment in knowledge and innovation

Business potential (SMEs)

Investment in people and modernisation of labour markets

Energy and climate change

3. Implications for Croatia

Lisbon Agenda

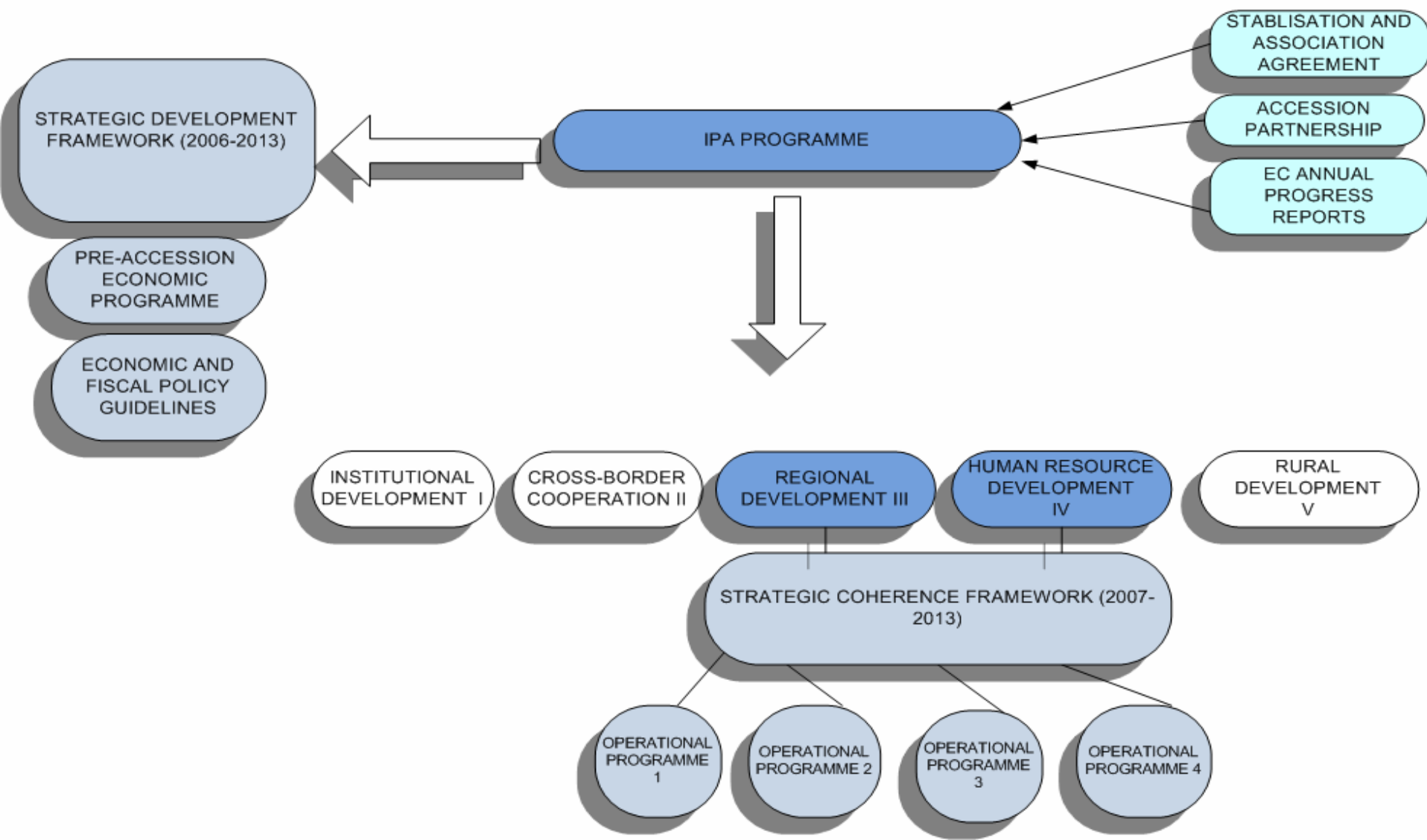
- **Not obligatory but relevant for a candidate country**
- Accession Partnership
- Negotiation Process

Croatia

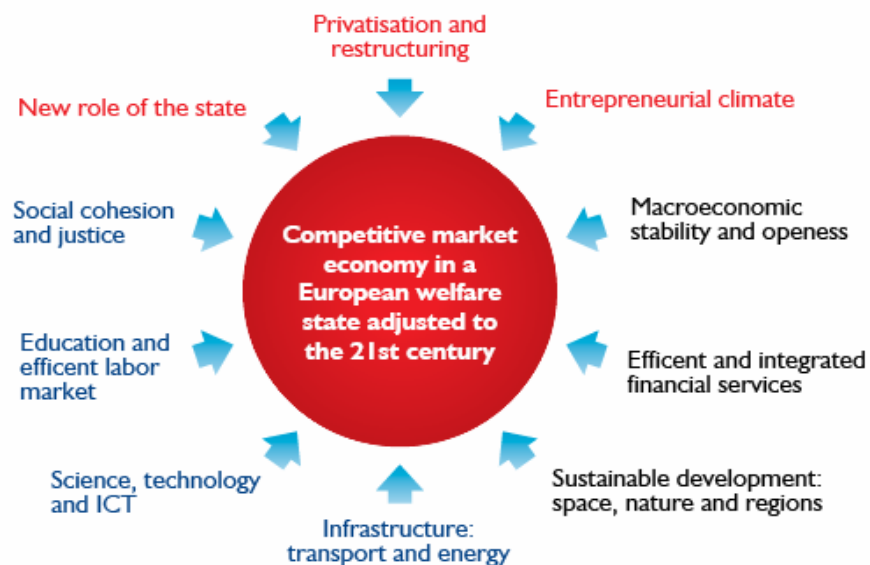
- Introducing Lisbon principles into country's strategic documents
- Creating appropriate policy response and its subsequent monitoring

3. Implications for Croatia

DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN PRE-ACCESSION PERIOD



3. Implications for Croatia



Transport Operational
Programme 2007-2009.

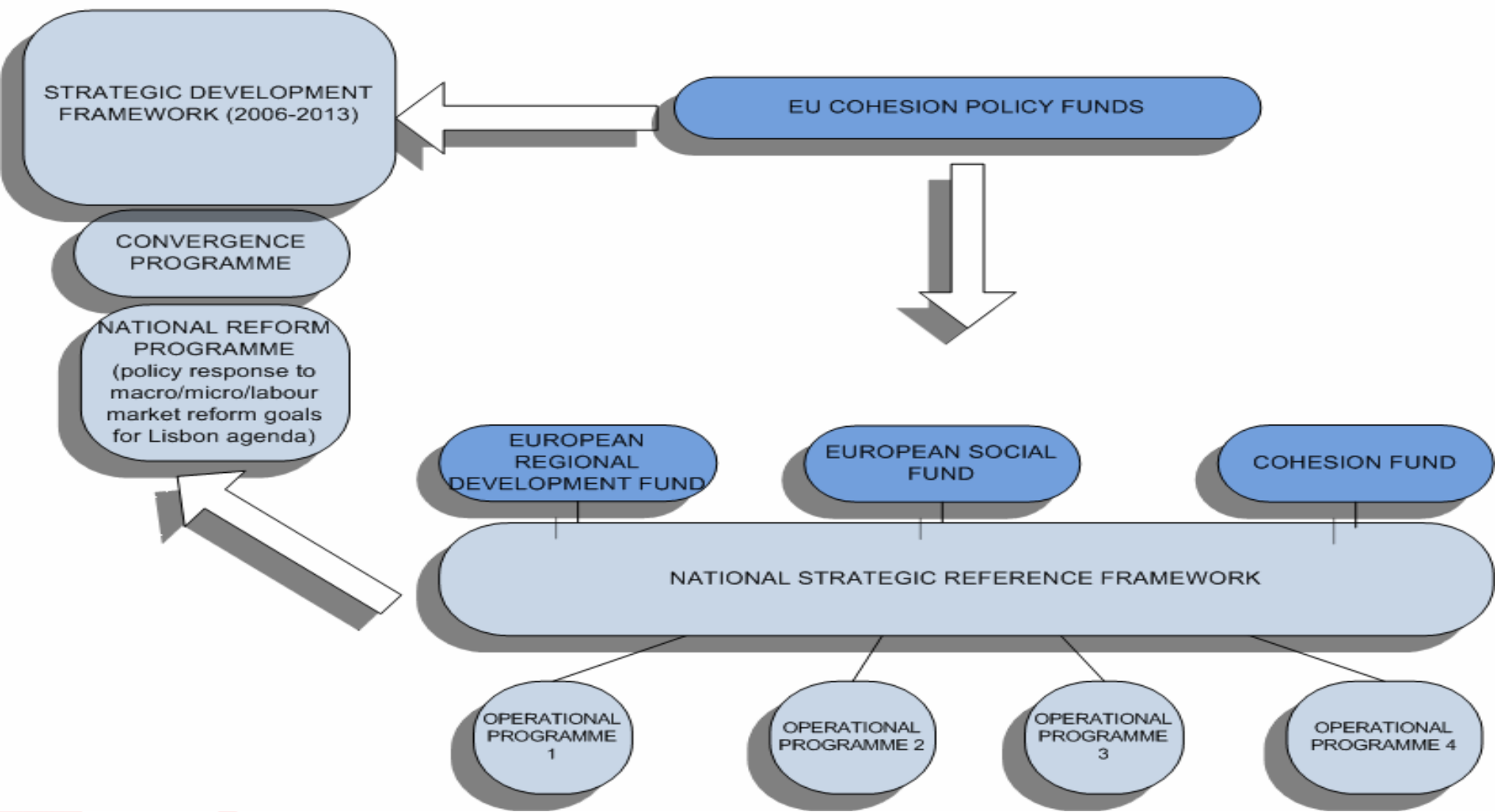
Environmental Operational
Programme 2007-2009

Human Resources Development
Operational Programme
2007-2009

Regional Competitiveness
Operational Programme
2007-2009

3. Implications for Croatia

DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN ACCESSION PERIOD





**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**