



European Commission
Enterprise and Industry

Enterprise and Industry

2009

Annual Management Plan

A Personal Message from Heinz Zourek

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The financial crisis that unfolded across the world in 2008 has had an impact on the real economy and the prosperity of Europe's citizens. It is felt in lower growth, rising unemployment, and reduced demand for the goods and services of companies throughout Europe. Tackling this crisis calls for a creative partnership between Member States, the Commission and the business community. We know from our experience with the Lisbon strategy that by working in partnership, the Commission can deliver added value to national actions.

In its European Recovery Programme, presented in November 2008, the Commission proposed a set of short-term measures to be taken at Community level and by Member States to support the economy. These are integrated into the Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs.

Throughout 2009, DG Enterprise and Industry will make its contribution to supporting the European economy during this crisis with actions in several key areas that fall under its responsibility:

- In 2009, DG Enterprise and Industry will ensure the implementation of the micro-economic part of the Lisbon strategy (covering the key components of the business environment) in cooperation with the other Directorates-General involved and using instruments such as the Community Lisbon Programme and the Small Business Act (SBA). We will also monitor the economic situation in the Member States and the micro-economic actions they are taking.
- We will press ahead with our agenda to promote a **simpler and better regulatory environment** for European businesses and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens. In 2009, six of the Directives that fall under the responsibility of the DG will be simplified.
- We will seek to make life easier for **small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)**. Building on the Small Business Act adopted last year, the DG will seek to develop new initiatives on access to finance. We will give priority to the Late Payments Directive which should have a direct positive effect on the cash flow of enterprises, facilitating their day-to-day business. The Commission will also introduce an "SME test" for all its initiatives to ensure that all European policies take the needs of smaller businesses fully into account.
- We will forge ahead with our broad-based **innovation** strategy begun in 2006 and will report on its achievements, together with the progress made in the "Lead Market Initiative" that aims to create the conditions for the successful market uptake of innovative products and services arising from industry-led innovation.
- We will also seek to strengthen the **internal market** – which has helped generate wealth and create jobs for more than 15 years - by implementing the New Legislative Framework that lays the foundations for overhauling the regulations in a number of industrial sectors. Implementing measures in the framework of the REACH Regulation will be presented to ensure continued correct implementation of the new chemicals legislation. A strong internal market is the best way to create a favourable environment for economic recovery.

At the same time as the economy is slowing down, it is vital to continue our response to the challenge of **climate change**. This involves taking appropriate measures for our energy-intensive industries, implementing a revised Directive on energy-using products, and developing global sectoral approaches to CO₂ reduction with a view to the Copenhagen climate negotiations in December 2009. We have also proposed new financial aid for research and development in the car industry linked to environmental performance and innovation.

Throughout the year we will intensify **international regulatory cooperation** with our main partners to promote market access and trade, and counteract protectionism. This will include establishing fruitful contacts with the new US administration to achieve a more cooperative transatlantic partnership.

As part of our contribution to developing the space sector in Europe, we will make proposals for the **GMES programme** to provide operational services for environmental and security applications based on Earth observation satellite techniques. Finally, we will make policy proposals on **security research and innovation** to meet the future security agenda.

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1. MISSION STATEMENT

DG Enterprise and Industry works to ensure that EU policies contribute to the sustainable competitiveness of EU enterprises and facilitate job creation and sustainable economic growth. It plays a major role in implementing the Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs.

We pay particular attention to the needs of manufacturing industry, tourism, and small and medium sized enterprises. We design policies and manage programmes to encourage entrepreneurship and innovation and to ensure that Community legislation takes proper account of business concerns.

We are responsible for the body of Community legislation governing the internal market for goods: working to ensure that legislation is clear and effective, imposing the minimum burden when it is applied. We also ensure that legislation is applied effectively, efficiently and consistently across the EU, monitoring national legislation to ensure the free movement of goods.

The activities of the DG are based on Articles 28, 29 and 30 (Free Movement of Goods), 95 (Internal Market), 133 (Trade Policy) 152 (Public Health), 157 (Competitiveness), Articles 211, 226 and 228(2) (competence of the Commission) and Title XVIII (Innovation and Research) of the Treaty.

2. GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT INDICATORS

2.1. Promote the European Growth and Jobs Strategy

In the face of the current economic crisis, the overall goal of the European growth and jobs strategy is more relevant than ever: improving micro-economic conditions in the EU, which will lead to the creation of more and better jobs in a more dynamic, innovative and attractive Europe. This means working to ensure that the Community Lisbon Programme advances and working in partnership with the Member States to ensure that progress is made on national reform plans.

This objective is closely tied to the other objectives of DG Enterprise and Industry, such as better regulation, industrial policy, SME policy, innovation policy, internal market management and research activities, all of which contribute to encouraging economic growth and the creation of jobs (one of the central elements of the Commission's strategic objectives for 2005-2009).

Implementation of the Lisbon strategy is based on three-year cycles. A new cycle was launched in 2008 and work has started on preparing the post-2010 framework.

Along with the Secretariat General, DG Employment and Social Affairs and DG Economic and Financial Affairs, DG Enterprise and Industry plays a crucial role in the Lisbon process. It ensures the co-ordination of the micro-pillar activities as regards both EU-level action and analysis of reform in Member States, and is responsible for coordinating the Community Lisbon Programme that sets out the Lisbon actions taken at EU-level. A number of flagship actions of the strategy also fall under the responsibility of the DG, such as the action plan to reduce administrative burden of EU legislation by 25% by 2012, which will create direct benefits to businesses.

The DG also plays an important role in promoting the external dimension of the Lisbon strategy, for example, through its work on international regulatory dialogues to eliminate barriers to trade and investment, improve market access, and reduce the cost of doing business in the global economy.

2.2. Strengthen the sustainable competitiveness of EU industry

The goal of industrial policy in the EU is to ensure that industry faces favourable framework conditions in which it can easily operate, compete and thrive. To achieve this, policies such as those pursued under the Lisbon Strategy play an important role. Through micro-economic reform, better regulation, SME and innovation policies, a favourable business environment can be created to the benefit of European industry.

While ensuring the adequacy of industries' operating framework, industrial policy also implies that policy be designed and implemented for industrial sectors that take into account their specificities and the particular challenges they meet. Constantly updating and improving the understanding the different sectors, their environment and problems, in order to be able to take the right policy actions is of course a pre-condition. To this end, DG Enterprise and Industry carries out in-depth competitiveness analyses of manufacturing industry sectors and of tourism and consults with leading figures in these industries to design appropriate measures.

On that basis, policy can only be designed with due regard to the views of all stakeholders concerned. For this purpose, a High Level Group on the food industry was set up in April 2008 with the aim of addressing the competitiveness of this industry at EU level. Furthermore, a High Level Group on the competitiveness of the European chemicals industry was created in June 2007 and will deliver its final report in April 2009. This report will contain an analysis of the factors determining the competitive position of the European industry and a number of policy recommendations on how competitiveness can be positively influenced. 2009 will also be a year of implementing policy already designed. This is the case for instance of the Raw Materials Initiative launched by the Commission in November 2008 that calls for concrete measures to help European industry to meet its critical needs.

A development which both poses a challenge and opportunity to European businesses is the greening of our economy. As part of the actions to meet the EU's climate change, energy and environmental goals, the DG is pursuing sustainability in its industrial policy. In 2009, this will imply following up on the Action Plan for Sustainable Industrial Policy and Sustainable Production and Consumption, which was adopted in July 2008, and in particular on the proposed recast of the Eco-design Directive. Work will be stepped up on global sectoral agreements on CO₂ reductions in view of the international Climate Change negotiations in December 2009. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is another key contributor to sustainability.

Environmental and sustainability concerns are particularly relevant for the automotive industry's competitiveness. This is why a Green Car Initiative will be launched in 2009 to consider with all the relevant stakeholders the different options and courses of action for combining competitiveness and sustainable development in the automotive sector.

These objectives contribute to the Commission's strategic objectives for 2005-2009, particularly in the framework of prosperity, as well as delivering the dynamic economic progress needed to make Europe a stronger actor in the world economy.

2.3. Close the innovation gap with our main competitors

The objective is to stimulate innovation, and in particular to create appropriate conditions for strengthening the innovation capacity of companies and to promote the effective diffusion of innovation in the economic environment. This objective is set in the context of global competitiveness.

Policy aimed at achieving this objective has evolved over a number of years. Current orientations are based on the broad-based innovation strategy endorsed in the conclusions of the Competitiveness Council in December 2006. This includes work on lead markets, clusters, standardisation and financing of innovation. Activities in favour of innovation are also financed through the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme. These include the yearly European Innovation Scoreboard, which benchmarks Member States' innovation performance, as well as a number of partnerships for the development of new innovation support policies and services.

Innovation contributes to the Commission's strategic objectives for 2005-2009, particularly in the framework of prosperity and the creation of a business friendly environment through boosting innovation. The benefits to citizens, the economy and society at large can be direct, through the development of products and services which better meet needs or serve to counter the challenges of climate change, demographic change or energy supply constraints.

2.4. Encourage the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises

The objective is (1) to improve the business environment so as to make it favourable to the creation, growth and development of European small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and (2) to design policies which improve their competitiveness.

In 2009, work will concentrate on the implementation of the Small Business Act, which was adopted in June 2008, as part of the Lisbon strategy process. It includes ten guiding principles, which form the basis of future SME policy at EU and national level, and a series of measures aimed at improving the policy approach to entrepreneurship and supporting SME growth through better access to markets, public procurement and finance. It reinforces the Think Small First principle into policy-making, in particular through the application of a new SME-test on legislative and regulatory proposals affecting businesses. The Enterprise Europe Network is designed to help SMEs extend their business beyond their respective domestic markets and provide feedback from the SMEs to the Commission on legislation and programmes.

2.5. Ensure the free flow of goods in the Internal Market

The objective is to ensure that the internal market works efficiently so that goods can circulate freely and consumers can be sure that products meet safety and consumer protection standards.

Ensuring the free flow of goods is the core business of this DG. This work has many facets: the DG constantly adapts the rules of the internal market to the changing global environment. In recent years, European society increasingly demanded more environment consumer protection in the internal market. DG Enterprise and Industry has responded to these new needs through preparing initiatives which aim to ensure higher levels of protection without compromising the competitiveness of European industry. In 2008, agreement was found on a "New Legislative Framework", further developing and replacing the previous New and Old Approach settings, whose implementation will be pursued in 2009.

The DG is responsible for the correct application of the internal market laws and Treaty provisions (Articles 28-30 EC) concerning goods. This is notably true for legislation that has been harmonised. In 2009, the implementation of REACH will progress, notably with the entry into force of Title VIII and Annex XVII on restrictions on 1 June. Product specific legislation concerning particular chemical products such as fertilisers and detergents will be updated. A proposal for simplifying and at the same time strengthening the regulatory framework for medical devices will be presented and implementing measures for the new Cosmetics Regulation will be prepared.

The DG monitors the transposition of European legislation by the Member States and follows up on infringement cases to the internal market. It monitors national regulations before their adoption through the EU directive 98/34 notification procedure so as to ensure that they do not create obstacles to intra-Community trade. In parallel, it also guards European industry against trade barriers on a global scale, through the WTO's notification system. In 2009, further work will be carried out to pursue the objectives of the 2007 Communication on "A single market for 21st century Europe", in particular as concerns the proper implementation of and effective management of the EU legislation. For example, the DG will continue to proactively work with national administrations to identify the best ways to help Member States implement and enforce EU policies. Furthermore, the DG will examine a range of sectors in more detail and propose policies for markets not functioning effectively.

The benefits of a well regulated, properly functioning internal market are felt by producers in the economy, since they do not have to adapt their product to 27 different markets, and by consumers of goods, since they can choose products regardless of origin, confident that they meet common safety and other technical requirements..

2.6. Support co-operation in space and security research for the benefit of industry and the citizen

Space and security are strategic sectors for Europe, from a political, economic and societal viewpoint. A major objective is to enhance the competitiveness of the European Space Industry by providing the necessary framework for the development of a viable and strong space sector. The objective of the space research activities is to foster the exploitation of technical capabilities focusing on applications such as GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security), with benefits for citizens, as well as for the competitiveness of the European space industry.

In the area of Security Research, the aim is to increase the technological basis and stakeholder involvement for security in Europe, to achieve a higher level of security. The results of research projects will produce stronger security mechanisms. However, the nature of threats is constantly evolving and, indeed, adapts to the protection measures adopted. Therefore a key component of the objective is to develop coordination mechanisms to ensure that responses are developed at the European and national level. Emphasis will be put on the ethical dimension of new security technologies.

This objective contributes to the Commission's strategic objectives for 2005-2009, particularly in the framework of prosperity and investing for prosperity, as well as supporting security and freedom and managing risk in the modern world by providing the tools needed to enhance individual and societal security and to understand and better manage threats to the environment.

This objective is approached through the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (2007-2013) and builds on previous framework programmes and on the preparatory action for security research, which have helped to identify areas requiring particular attention.

General objectives & Impact indicators

POLICY AREA: ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY					
GENERAL OBJECTIVES ¹		<i>Impact Indicators</i>			
		<i>Indicator¹</i>	<i>Target (long-term)</i>	<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Current Situation</i>
1	Promote the European Growth and Jobs Strategy	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate in the EU Source: Eurostat	Lisbon summit in 2006 considered average growth rate of around 3% "realistic"	2007: 2.9% 2006: 3.1% 2005: 1.9%	2010*: 1.1 % 2009*: 0.2% 2008*: 1.4% * Commission autumn 2008 forecast
		Employment rate in the EU Source: Eurostat	70% by 2010	2006: 64.5% 2005: 63.5%	2007: 65.4%
		R&D spending in the EU Source: Eurostat	3% by 2010 (the national targets of the Member States would lead to 2.6% in 2010)	2006: 1.84 2005: 1.84 2004: 1.83	RTD investment intensity stagnates since 2005
2	Strengthen the sustainable competitiveness of EU industry	Labour productivity per hour Source: Groningen Growth & Development Centre	Close the gap with the USA in terms of levels, and have a higher yearly growth rate than the USA	Labour Productivity Growth 2000/2006: US: 2.2 EU 25: 1.5	Labour. Productivity Growth 2008: EU 25: 0.3
		Business enterprise R&D expenditure (BERD, % GDP)	2%	N/A	2005: 0.99 2008: N/A
		Energy intensity of industry – kgoe per 1000 EUR Source: Eurostat	Decrease	1996: 212 2001: 188	2006: 176

¹ Impact indicators refer to developments in areas related to DG ENTR's global objectives. DG ENTR itself is not, of course, solely responsible for achieving success as measured against these indicators. A range of other factors outside the control of the DG also affects outcomes in these areas.

3	Close the innovation gap with our main competitors	Innovation performance (Summary innovation index); gap between the EU, US and Japan Source: Innovation scoreboard	Continued improvement; narrow the gap		Innovation gap with US has decreased from 0.164 to 0.098 between 2003-2007 (on a scale 0-1) and with Japan from 0.161 to 0.150
4	Encourage the growth of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	Share of Europeans who prefer self-employment (Eurobarometer)	More than 50%		45% in 2007 (61% in US)
		Start up rate (% of new SMEs created)	11% in all Member States		In 2005, 8 MS (EU-25) had a start up rate of at least 11%
		SME growth in terms of turnover and employees	Continuing growth	Estimated SME growth rate of turnover 2004-2005: + 6,25% SME growth rate of employment 2004-2005 is + 1,92% for the EU-27	Recent data to be established
5	Ensure the free flow of goods in the internal market	Volume of exports, intra-EU-27 trade	Increase	2006: € 2 497 bn 2005: € 2 215 bn 2004: € 2 071 bn	2007: € 2 648 bn
6	Support co-operation in space and security research for the benefit of industry and the citizen	Growth of earth observation industry in Europe	Increase		Growth of the EU industry is lagging the US
		EU share in world security high-tech exports	Maintain or increase share		A study is being launched to determine the current structure of the Security market in Europe and world-wide

BREAKDOWN BY ABB ACTIVITY

3. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND OUTPUTS BY ACTIVITY

The operational activities of DG Enterprise and Industry are organised under three activity headings, namely:

- Competitiveness, industrial policy, innovation and entrepreneurship
- Internal market for goods and sectoral policies
- Space and Security

The financial and economic crisis that unfolded throughout 2008 has dramatically changed Europe's economic outlook for the foreseeable future. In its European Recovery Programme of November 2008, the Commission proposed a set of short-term measures to be taken at Community level and by Member States to support the economy. These are integrated into the Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs, making the realisation of its objectives even more relevant than before.

To promote economic and administrative reform and a better regulatory environment:

In 2009, DG Enterprise and Industry will ensure the implementation of the micro-economic part of the Lisbon strategy (covering the key components of the business environment) in cooperation with the other Directorates-General involved, by assessing the economic situation in the Member States and the micro-economic reforms they are taking, and by implementing the Community Lisbon Programme at EU-level.

A key objective of the Lisbon Strategy is to ensure a better regulatory environment for businesses. The DG is responsible for the coordination of the Commission's Action Programme to reduce the administrative burden of regulation by 25% by 2012. Proposals for doing this will be made in January 2009 as part of a Better Regulation Package. In 2009, the DG will also press ahead with implementing the Commission's simplification rolling programme comprising 33 simplification proposals, of which six fall under the direct responsibility of the DG. Impact assessment work and consultation with stakeholders will also be pursued, focussing on SMEs through the new 'SME test' and 'SME panels'.

To promote the competitiveness of EU companies through international activities:

In 2009, the DG will continue to promote the external dimension of the Lisbon strategy with a view to increasing market access and global trade through bilateral and multilateral regulatory cooperation and international standardisation work. The aim is to eliminate barriers to trade and investment, improve market access, and reduce the cost of doing business with Third Countries. This will include preventing obstacles to trade through the TBT agreement's notification procedure and defending the interests of EU industry when international agreements such as Free Trade Agreements are being negotiated, and will be done in close co-operation with DG Trade.

The DG will seek to establish a strong working relationship with the new US administration in order to build on the high level economic dialogue which has taken place under the Transatlantic Economic Council. With China the DG will seek to expand the existing activities to address new policy areas such as sustainable industrial policy and new sectors such as construction. It will also give particular attention to bilateral relations with Russia. The DG increasingly has to address international regulatory and competitiveness issues affecting individual industrial sectors. In 2009 the main focus will be on the automotive, pharmaceutical and chemicals industries.

To promote the competitiveness of industrial sectors and support companies in addressing key sustainability issues:

In a situation of economic downturn, the DG will pursue actions to promote the competitiveness of industrial sectors, while at the same time, pursuing the EU's ambitious sustainability agenda. These objectives need not be contradictory. Ambitious goals for climate change reduction, energy security and environmental standards can promote the generation of new innovative technologies and first-mover advantages in a number of sectors. The DG's aim will be to ensure that these goals

are implemented in a way which is as cost-effective as possible and which takes account of the reality of European industry. To this end, the DG will in 2009 undertake competitiveness studies of a number of individual sectors so that their needs are taken into account in the policy-making process. Consultation with stakeholders will also take place, including through various sector forums and high-level groups, including the CSR Forum.

In order to facilitate the integration of energy efficiency and other sustainability issues into all stages of the construction process, the DG is currently assessing together with CEN and other partners the feasibility of integrating key sustainability issues into the new European level design codes for buildings and other construction works, the Eurocodes.

The DG will set up appropriate mechanisms to ensure an effective implementation of the recently adopted Raw Materials Initiative.

As a follow-up to the Sustainable Industrial Policy action plan adopted in July 2008, the DG will work with the other institutions in 2009 to ensure a timely adoption of the proposed recast of the Eco-design Directive. Studies will also be launched to determine the exact scope for an extension of the Directive to energy-related products. Studies will also be made to support the international climate change negotiations (December 2009) on global sector-wide targets for possible greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

To promote innovation in Europe:

The DG will report on the progress made and the results achieved under the current broad-based innovation strategy.. This will include the state of play of the “Lead Market Initiative” at its mid-term. A White Paper will also be presented in 2009 on standardisation in the field of information and communication technologies, in support of competitiveness and innovation. In parallel, a comprehensive review of the EU Standardisation strategy for the next decade will be prepared in 2009 with an Advisory Panel of High-Level experts, leading to a Commission’s proposal in 2010. Finally, a document will be developed on the potential of design as a tool for user-centred innovation. The DG will continue to produce its regular assessments and benchmarks of innovation performance and policies at national and EU-level, through the European Innovation Scoreboard, TrendChart and other reports. It will also continue to provide European platforms for public and private innovation actors to identify obstacles to innovation, develop and test solutions and share experiences on innovation policy and support under the Europe INNOVA and PRO INNO Europe initiatives.

The Broad Based Innovation Strategy is not going to end in 2009. Its implementation will continue in the next years, notably as regards Lead Markets, Clusters and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology. However, a new strategy, building on the existing one, will have to be developed for the year 2010 and beyond.

To promote favourable framework conditions for small and medium-sized enterprises:

In 2009 the DG will press ahead with the implementation of the Small Business Act adopted in 2008, ensuring that the announced measures to help SMEs are rapidly put into practice. This involves facilitating SMEs’ access to finance, making policies business-friendly by applying the “SME test” and the “Think Small First” principle to all Commission policies and initiatives, launching the ERASMUS mobility scheme for entrepreneurs and helping SMEs to benefit more from the single market and from globalisation through the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN). Implementation will involve both the Commission and Member States, and will be part of the Lisbon process.

SMEs are the main target of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP) to encourage the competitiveness of European enterprises. One of its three operational programmes, the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (EIP), supports innovation activities (including eco-innovation), provide better access to finance and deliver business support services in the regions. Parts of this programme fall under the DG's responsibility. The Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI) will implement project management and animation of the EEN and the Intellectual Property Project (formerly known as IPR Helpdesk).

To promote the competitiveness of the EU's Earth observation-based services industry:

Global Monitoring for the Environment and Security (GMES) is the EU's system for providing Earth observation data for emerging information services. In 2009, the DG will put forward proposals for a programme to make these services operational.

ACTIVITY: COMPETITIVENESS, INDUSTRIAL POLICY, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Specific Objective: To promote economic and administrative reform and a better regulatory environment

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Level of administrative burden arising from EC legislation	Completion of the benchmarking exercise to establish the baseline for the administrative burden reduction target by early 2009	25% reduction by 2012
Level of implementation of the Simplification Rolling Programme at the end of the year.	80 % delivery rate Commission-wide in 2007 and 2008	100% execution of the planned 33 simplification initiatives Commission-wide, of which 6 fall under the direct responsibility of DG ENTR
Degree of micro-economic reform in Member States as identified in the Commission's country analysis	Policy response of medium strength (1 on a scale from 0 – low to 2 – strong)	Progress
Number of SME tests carried out as part of impact assessments on new initiatives	Initiative only to be launched in 2009	100% of all impact assessments affecting businesses should have a reference to the SME test
Number of SMEs participating in SME panels	Data not available as this is a new action starting in 2009	5000 SMEs participating

Main policy outputs

Communication on the Measurement of Administrative Burden and Setting Sectoral Reduction Targets (CLWP strategic item – Jan 09)
 Third Progress Report on the Simplification Strategy (CLWP strategic item – Jan 09)
 Input to the Strategic Report on the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs and Proposals beyond 2010 (CLWP strategic item SG – December 2009)
 Country analysis in the framework of the Growth and Jobs Strategy

Main expenditure-related outputs

Impact assessment studies in various fields (e.g. equipment sector)
 Consultation with SMEs via SME Panels
 Information campaign on CE marking
 Eurobarometer survey on attitudes towards structural economic reforms

ACTIVITY: COMPETITIVENESS, INDUSTRIAL POLICY, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Specific Objective: To promote the competitiveness of EU companies through international regulatory dialogues and instruments, and other non-legislative initiatives

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Volume of exports of goods of EU-27 to third countries	2007: € 1.240 bn 2006: € 1.159 bn 2005: € 1.053 bn	Constant increase
Ranking among main exporting regions measured by the global share of exports of goods	2007: EU-27: 17.5 % (US: n.a., China: n.a.) 2006: EU-27: 17.3% (US: 12.3%; China: 11.5%) 2005: EU-27: 18.0% (US: 12.4%, China 10.5%)	Remain No.1 exporter

Main policy outputs

Establishment of an agreement with the new US administration on the future work of the TEC

Establishment of a high level economic trade mechanism with China

Main sectoral work:

- preparation of global harmonisation for the automotive industry (technical adaptations to UN Economic council of Europe regulations; global technical regulation on emissions from heavy-duty vehicles and on tyres);
- conduct of international dialogue for the pharmaceutical industry with US, China, India and Russia;
- implementation of the GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- development of guidelines for regulations within the Global Harmonisation Task Force for Medical Devices (GHMF)
- participation in the International Cooperation on Cosmetics Regulation (ICCR)
- establishment of construction sector regulatory dialogues with China and Russia

Main expenditure-related outputs

Support for the EU-Japan Centre

ACTIVITY: COMPETITIVENESS, INDUSTRIAL POLICY, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Specific Objective: To promote the competitiveness of industrial sectors and support companies in addressing key sustainability issues

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Progress on implementation and follow-up of measures announced in the 2007 Industrial Policy Communication	Number of cross-sectoral initiatives announced/number of initiatives with adopted implementing measures: 12/12 Number of sectoral initiatives announced/number of initiatives with adopted implementing measures: 8/8	All measures implemented by 2010 (Reduction of administrative burdens: 2012)
Number of adopted implementing measures of the Eco-design Directive and related energy savings	No measures are adopted by end November 2008.	8 measures in 2009, 6 in 2010 and 7 in 2011.
Number of sectors covered by sectoral approaches as a viable part of an international framework to fight climate change	Study to provide 'proof of concept' to be concluded in 2009	As from 2010: as many sectors as possible covered by international sectoral approaches (e.g. steel, cement and aluminium)

Main policy outputs

Update of the sectoral overview on European industry showing important trends, structural adjustments, and the strategic outlook for all industrial sectors (January 2009 Competitiveness report (Sept 09)
Agreement in the Council and European Parliament on the proposed recast of the Eco-design Directive
Report on Energy intensive industries
Final report of the High Level Group of Food (2nd Quarter 2009)
Final report of the High Level Group on Chemicals (30 April)
Communication following up on ELECTRA (1st quarter 2009)
Interim report of the Green Car Initiative (4th Quarter 2009)

Main expenditure-related outputs

Competitiveness studies in various sectors (shipbuilding, aerospace, cars, tourism, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, defence, metalworking, non-ferrous metals, equipment, construction)
Studies in support of sectoral approaches to foster international action on climate change

Set up of appropriate working groups with Member States and stakeholders in order to implement the Raw Materials Initiative

Study on methodology to set up a list of critical Raw materials

Studies to measure and benchmark the Structural adjustment performance of EU industry

Networks for the competitiveness and sustainability of European Tourism

Preparatory actions on the European Destinations of Excellence (EDEN) and on social tourism

Support to the Secretariat of the Maritime Industry Forum

Study on a shipbuilding pre-delivery guarantee scheme

Support to the High level Group on the Competitiveness of the Agro-Food industry

Corporate Social Responsibility projects

Interim evaluation of the CIP (December 2009)

ACTIVITY: COMPETITIVENESS, INDUSTRIAL POLICY, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Specific Objective: To promote innovation in Europe

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Number of Member States aligning national innovation policies with best practices in the EU, as identified in the Scoreboard and/or Trend chart	4 Member States aligned	Increase
Number, type and impact of new innovation support services (concepts, methods and approaches) developed, tested and delivered in platforms of partnerships between European public and/or private innovation professionals	Over 2006-2008, a large number of networking activities was initiated and supported, involving up to 35,000 innovation stakeholders from the private and public sector and resulting in a number of new tools and instruments in support of innovation that were directly tested with more than 2,500	By end 2011, some 10 new methods, instruments and tools developed and tested by minimum 2,500 SMEs. More than 50,000 innovation stakeholders, including SMEs, to be involved in innovation support actions and innovation awareness actions to reach out to more than 100,000 European citizens.

Main policy outputs

Communication on the Achievements under the Broad-based innovation strategy (June 09)
 Commission Working Paper on the Implementation of the Lead market initiative (June 09)
 Staff working document on design and user-centred innovation (March 09)
 Staff working document on innovation in services (February 09)
 European Innovation Scoreboard
 Other innovation reports: Innobarometer survey, Trend chart, Regional innovation panorama
 Establish a mid-term report by the European Cluster Policy Group
 Report on results of open consultation on efficiency of innovation support mechanisms (May 09)

Main expenditure-related outputs

PRO INNO Europe actions, (transnational cooperation and policy learning between public innovation actors)
 Europe INNOVA actions (designing and testing of new innovation support mechanisms by European Innovation Platforms based on public-private partnerships)
 Public procurement networks in support of the Lead Market initiative
 Analysis of innovation drivers and barriers in support of better policies
 Regional conference/workshop series to promote the protection of intellectual property in the shipbuilding sector

ACTIVITY: COMPETITIVENESS, INDUSTRIAL POLICY, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Specific Objective: To promote favourable framework conditions for small-and-medium-sized enterprises

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Reduction of start-up time and complexity for new enterprises	2008: 9 working days on average in all Member States	Less than 5 working days on average in all Member States
N° of young entrepreneurs participating in the ERASMUS for Entrepreneurs programme	No data available as this is a new pilot action starting in 2009	870 relationships established in 2009 between hosts and young entrepreneurs
Number of business cooperation and technology profiles to be available for businesses	2500 in 2008	5000
Number of SMEs receiving new financing	First CIP data for 2008 to be available in early 2009	200,000 to 400,000 by 2013
Number of Member States aligning national SME policies with the Small Business Act (SBA), especially by implementing the Think Small First principle	The SBA has been adopted in 2008, therefore no data available for 2008	Over 50%

Main policy outputs

SBA reports adopted by all EU institutions
 Commission Working Paper on Reporting on progress on Commission initiatives to improve financing of innovation (2nd quarter 09)
 SME Performance Review
 Benchmarking of SME policies in 3rd countries
 SME Envoy activities (promotion of Think Small First principle, contact point for SMEs, etc.)
 Evaluation of the support to the involvement of SMEs in standardisation (June 2009)

Main expenditure-related outputs

Promotion of entrepreneurship and SME policy by European SME week, awareness campaign on e-skills and by launching the ERASMUS for Entrepreneurs programme. The Commission will also call for actions in the field of entrepreneurship education.
 Improving the business environment by facilitating MM learning from each other (Charter/SBA process, European Enterprise Awards).
 Facilitating SMEs' access to markets and to technology (Enterprise Europe Network).
 Analysis of SME creation and growth factor for policy input.

ACTIVITY: COMPETITIVENESS, INDUSTRIAL POLICY, INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Specific Objective: To promote the competitiveness of the EU's Earth observation-based services industry

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Availability of GMES operational services for earth observation	First services presented at the Lille Forum (Sept. 2008) Preparatory action 2008-2010 being implemented on rapid mapping	Proposal in 2009 to bridge operational financing 2011-2013 followed by a programme proposal for full operation as of 2014
Increased competitiveness of the EU Earth observation downstream sector	Currently, the US earth observation industry is two to three times the size of the European one, revenue per head is 20% higher and growth faster than in Europe	Reduce the gap against the US

Main policy outputs

Proposal for a Decision providing continuity of financing in 2011-2013, following the preparatory actions for GMES

Main expenditure-related outputs

Delivery of land use / cover maps of major European urban agglomerations

Setting up of an interim governance for GMES

Implementation of the preparatory actions 2008 and 2009

A fundamental contribution that DG Enterprise and Industry will make to help enterprises survive the economic downturn is to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market for goods. The DG works to improve the internal market through new legislative or non-legislative action, whenever new barriers are detected; and it acts to ensure the correct application of Community law. This facilitates the operation and competitiveness of enterprises while providing European citizens with high levels of health, safety, environmental and consumer protection.

To ensure the correct application of Community law

The DG will monitor carefully the application of Treaty provisions and the transposition of legislation by Member States relating to the internal market for goods. The high transposition rate of around 99 % in 2005 has recently begun to fall, pointing to the need for corrective action. The DG will investigate complaints and activate, if necessary, the infringement procedures. The DG also runs the notification mechanism which requires Member States to give advance notice of the introduction of national technical regulations, allowing the Commission to assess whether they will have a negative impact on the internal market for goods, and, if so, take pre-emptive action (Directive 98/34).

In 2009, DG Enterprise and Industry will report on the operation of this Directive, including the provision of information for technical standards and regulations in the years 2006 to 2008. Its aim will be to highlight the contribution of standardisation and of the preventive control of technical regulations through the notification system to the functioning of the internal market. The main expenditure-related outputs will be the provision of support for the working of the notified bodies in the Member States together with the support for databases which are necessary for an effective functioning of the market surveillance mechanisms for the conformity of goods.

In 2009, DG will also prepare two documents facilitating the application of Community law relating to the free movement of goods: the Communication on the beverage packaging, deposit systems and free movement of goods and an update of the Guide on the Concept and Practical Application of Articles 28-30 EC.

To promote high levels of protection for health, safety and the environment without compromising industrial competitiveness

Responding to public need, the DG has been shaping the internal market legislation under its responsibility in order to better protect health, safety and the environment. At the same time we seek to ensure that legislation does not compromise Europe's industrial competitiveness. Key areas contributing to this objective are pharmaceuticals, chemicals and cars, which represent some of the main sectors managed by the DG.

In 2009, the main activities in the health area will be to reach substantial progress in the inter-institutional process of the Pharmaceuticals package presented at the end of 2008. The objective of the pharmaceutical package is to ensure that European citizens can increasingly benefit from a competitive industry that generates safe, innovative and accessible medicines. The package includes (1) a Communication on the future of the pharmaceutical sector outlining the challenges ahead, setting out a vision for the future of the sector and proposing deliverables for the years to come; (2) a legal proposal on pharmacovigilance which aims at better protecting patients by harmonising and strengthening the EU system for the safety monitoring of medicines; (3) a legal proposal on counterfeit medicines which seeks to better protect EU citizens from the serious threats posed by fake medicines by strengthening EU legislation; and (4) a legal proposal on information to patients which aims at ensuring that EU citizens have access to reliable, high-

quality and objective information on medicines available by harmonising current practices on the provision of information in Member States.

In the chemicals area, REACH will come into force by June 2009 and a number of implementing measures will be put in place to prepare for the foreseen authorisation procedure and allow for a smooth start. For the new Cosmetics Regulation, the DG will initiate the preparation of the necessary implementing measures. In the automotive area, two legislative proposals will be adopted concerning two and three wheel motor vehicles and tractors. Both proposals will significantly contribute to the simplification of the existing regulatory environment while enhancing safety and environmental protection. In addition, following establishment of the fundamental technical requirements in the respective co-decision acts, detailed technical requirements will be set out, through comitology, on hydrogen vehicles, emissions from heavy-duty vehicles and pedestrian protection.

The main expenditure related outputs in this area are support for the two regulatory agencies under the supervision of the DG, i.e. the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA); and the provision of technical assistance for car safety and emissions.

To improve the functioning of the Internal Market

In 2009, the DG will begin the work of adapting existing legislation to the New Legislative Framework (NLF) agreed in 2008. Technical alignment of nine Enterprise and Industry's Directives to the New Legislative Framework (NLF) adopted in 2008 will be made by the Commission in 2009. In addition, a broader proposal for a recast of the Medical Devices Directives will be made in 2009, which aims at strengthening the regulatory framework in this sector and will include its adaptation to the NLF. From 2010 onwards, more sectors will be tackled and aligned with the New Legislative Framework. This framework, which aims at a smoother application of EU legislation, was part of the 2008 internal market package that updates and replaces the New and Old Approach concepts.

The Commission will also continue to promote a sound and efficient European standardisation infrastructure to allow enterprises and other interested parties to elaborate the standards that they need. The target is to have implemented at national level almost all European standards harmonised (i.e in support of the European legislation) and not harmonised. The DG will provide financial support to the three European Standardisation Organisations in order to support their trans-European standardisation work and will issue in 2009 a White Paper on ICT Standardisation Policy.

ACTIVITY: INTERNAL MARKET FOR GOODS AND SECTORAL POLICIES

Specific Objective: To ensure the correct application of Community law

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Transposition of Community law into national measures relating to the Internal market (Eurostat figures)	2007: 98.6 % of the acquis (EU-27) 2006: 98.5 % of the acquis (EU-25) 2005: 99.1 % of the acquis (EU 25)	100%
New infringement cases for the policy area Enterprise and Industry (Annual Commission Report on monitoring the application of Community law)	2007: N/A 2006: 183 (EU-25) 2005: 106 (EU-25)	Reduction of new infringement cases
Number of "Detailed opinions" by the Commission and Member stating that draft technical regulations may create obstacles to the free movement of goods or services (c.f. Directive 98/34 - DG ENTR figures)	2007: 105 (EU-27) 2006: 113 (EU-25) 2005: 122 (EU-25)	Reduction of "Detailed opinions"
Main policy outputs		
Report on the operation of Directive 98/34 from 2006 to 2008 Guide on the Concept and Practical application of Articles 28-30 EC Handling of infringement cases Communication on the beverage packaging, deposit systems and free movement of goods Opinions on notifications		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
Support for the administrative secretariat for the coordination of the Notified Bodies in the field of conformity evaluation, support for the technical secretariat for sectoral directives and maintenance of the NANDO database (regular publication of Notified Bodies list) Translation contract for managing Directive 98/34 Put in operation the IT Tools for mutual recognition and market surveillance		

ACTIVITY: INTERNAL MARKET FOR GOODS AND SECTORAL POLICIES

Specific Objective: To promote high levels of protection for health, safety and the environment without compromising industrial competitiveness

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
<p>Health: Number of positive EMEA (European Medicines Agency) opinions for new pharmaceuticals for human use (compared with negative opinions and withdrawals from the evaluation process) (EMEA Annual Report 2007)</p>	<p>2007: 58 positive (7 negative, 9 withdrawals) 2006: 51 positive (4 negative, 8 withdrawals) 2005: 24 positive (1 negative, 15 withdrawals)</p>	<p>Increase the number of new and safe pharmaceuticals ready for the treatment of diseases</p>
<p>Health: Global competitive position measured by the sectoral trade balance for medicinal and pharmaceutical products produced in the EU (Eurostat: Statistics in focus, 92/2008)</p>	<p>2007: + €37.6 bn 2006: + €31.9 bn</p>	<p>Keep a growing positive trade balance</p>
<p>Chemicals: Industry awareness of registration obligations as demonstrated by list of pre-registrations to be published by European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) (ECHA press release)</p>	<p>Situation on 17 November 2008: 1,250,000 pre-registration dossiers submitted to ECHA Original estimate was less than 200,000 pre-registration dossiers</p>	<p>ECHA to publish complete list on 1 January 2009</p>
<p>Chemicals: Adoption of Commission Regulation adding chemical substances of very high concern to Annex XIV of REACH (cf. Commission Regulation)</p>	<p>15 substances on the candidate list for substances of very high concern</p>	<p>ECHA to recommend first group of substances to be added to Annex XIV by mid-June 2009. To process an increasing number of substances. Current ECHA planning foresees up to 25 substances per year by 2012.</p>
<p>Cars: Global competitive position measured by the sectoral trade balance for road vehicles produced in the EU (Eurostat: Statistics in focus, 92/2008)</p>	<p>2007: + €59.4 bn 2006: + €56.1 bn</p>	<p>Keep a growing positive trade balance</p>

Main policy outputs

Health:

Substantial progress in the inter-institutional process on the Pharma package

Commission Decisions on pharmaceuticals on the basis of EMEA opinions

Chemicals:

Commission Report on the functioning of Regulation N°273/2004 on drug precursors

REACH implementation: Commission Regulation adapting to technical progress Annex XVII of Regulation (EC)1907/2006

Dangerous substances: Update restrictions in Annex I to Directive 76/769/EEC for organostannic compounds, lamp oils/grill lighters and possibly acrylamide

Commission Regulation adapting Annex IV of the Fertiliser Regulation on Test Methods

Implementation work to be initiated regarding the Regulation on Cosmetic Products (Recast of Directive 76/768/EEC)

Cars:

Regulation on type-approval of two and three wheeled vehicles

Regulation on agricultural forestry tractors

Main expenditure-related outputs

Health:

Provision of the EU contribution to the functioning of EMEA, including the EC contribution for orphan fees exemptions

Support for the European Pharmacopeia of the Council of Europe

EUDAMED – translation of Global Medical Device Nomenclature (GMDN) and informatics maintenance; creation of a pool of experts for medical devices

Launch of studies, database management and provision of two Council Presidencies on the pricing and re-imbursement of pharmaceuticals

Evaluation of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) (November 2009)

Chemicals:

Provision of the EU subsidy to the functioning of ECHA

Study on the follow-up of the new REACH legislation

Cars:

Provision of technical assistance for implementing the Regulation on the general safety of motor vehicles

Economic and technical assistance in relation to the emissions of environmental pollutants from automobiles in 2009 (EURO VI implementing measures)

ACTIVITY: INTERNAL MARKET FOR GOODS AND SECTORAL POLICIES

Specific Objective: To improve the functioning of the Internal Market for goods through new legislative or non-legislative action

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Rate of national transposition of European standards (harmonised and not harmonised)	Non-implementation rate of members of the European Committee of Standardisation as of 31/12/2007: Not harmonised standards: 1.9% not implemented Harmonised standards: 2.5% not implemented	Close to 0% non-implementation rate of European standards at national level
Progress in implementing the New Legislative Framework aiming at a smoother application of EU law	2008: Adoption in co-decision of the New Legislative Framework	2009: Putting in place the infrastructure for the implementation (dialogues with MS, IT tools, etc) and first adaptations From 2010 onwards: legal proposal for technical adaptations to existing legislation

Main policy outputs

Proposal for a revision of Directive 2000/35/EC of the EP and the Council of 29/06/2000 on combating late payment in commercial transactions (CLWP - Feb 2009)
 Inter-institutional Agreement on Directive on the intra-community transfer of defence products
 White Paper on future ICT standardisation policy
 Report of the Advisory Panel of high level experts on the 'EU Standardisation Strategy for 2020'
 Preparation for legal proposals for technical adaptations to implement the New Legislative Framework
 Proposal for a recast of the medical devices Directives (September 2009), including adaptations to the New Legislative Framework
 Commission Directive adapting to technical progress the non-road mobile machinery Directive
 Communication to clarify community law in the sector of beverage packaging, deposit systems and free movement of goods
 Repeal of 4 Directives on Pressure Vessels included in the revision by DG TREN of Directive 99/36/EC on Transportable Pressure Equipment

Main expenditure-related outputs

Support for the running of CEN, CENELEC and ETSI, for standardisation actions, for translation of standards and for auditing the organisations
 Evaluation of the financial support to the European Standardisation Organisations (May 2009)
 Study on standardisation and intellectual property
 Implementation of the construction products Directive: studies and support for the construction products dangerous substances database

As well as being strategic assets for Europe, the space and security sectors also provide an additional stimulus to innovation and growth in the European economy. Both sectors are crucial if the EU wants to remain competitive in areas that require access to critical technologies. The DG supports these sectors with a view to generating applications and services that benefit European citizens (e.g. environmental monitoring, security), and to stimulate technology spin-offs that benefit other industrial sectors).

In 2009 the DG will pursue the objectives of the European Space Policy adopted in 2007 by working with Member States to achieve a co-ordinated European space programme that will maximise synergies between all the partners involved.

One of the Commission's main contributions to the space effort is through the Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development (FP6 and FP7). In 2009 research projects will be supported in the following areas:

- Space-based applications at the service of European Society (e.g. monitoring of climate change issues; prevention and management of emergencies)
- Strengthening of Space foundations (space exploration; space technologies; support to new EU Member States/Associated States)
- Cross-cutting activities (International Cooperation; European Space Policy Studies)

The DG will also examine the economic situation of the European space industry and the framework conditions affecting the sector. It will also assess the perspectives for EU-US cooperation on space-related applications and services; including the security of space systems and relevant regulatory issues.

In 2009 the DG will make policy proposals on security research and innovation to meet the future security agenda. This will be supported by a call for proposals under the 7th Framework Programme in the following areas:

- security of citizens (civil protection, bio-security, protection against crime and terrorism)
- security of infrastructures and utilities
- border security
- restoring security and safety in case of crisis (civil, humanitarian and rescue tasks)
- security and society (acceptance of security solutions; socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of security; ethics and values; social environment and perceptions of security)
- security research co-ordination and structuring (co-ordination between European and international security research efforts in the areas of civil, security and defence research)

ACTIVITY: SPACE AND SECURITY

Specific Objective: To support the European presence in space, including the development of Earth observation information applications, through coordinated activities at EU and international level and through space related research

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Number of companies, universities, public bodies involved in the projects	429 partners involved in the 42 projects considered for funding in the 1 st call for proposals under FP7	Increase the number
Number of new services/products generated by the space research projects	GMES services (land, marine, atmosphere and contribution to emergency response and security) available in 2009 The other multiannual projects under the 1 st call are ongoing, the deadline for submissions under the 2 nd call is December 2008	Increase the number

Main policy outputs

Space exploration conference under Czech Presidency
Analysis Research results from GMES related FP6 and FP7 projects

Main expenditure-related outputs

Provision of second call for proposals under the 7th Framework Programme's Space in the areas of:

- Space-based applications at the service of European Society (stimulating the development of downstream GMES services; Monitoring of climate change issues; Integration of SatCom/SatNav with GMES for prevention and management of emergencies)
- Strengthening of Space foundations (space exploration; space technologies; Support to new EU Member States/Associated States)
- Cross-cutting activities (International Cooperation; European Space Policy Studies)

Analysis of stakeholders feedback on the programme (e.g. 2009 stakeholders forum)
Study on the economic situation of the European space industry & framework conditions affecting the sector
Study on the perspectives for EU-US cooperation on space-related applications and services; including the security of space systems and relevant regulatory issues

ACTIVITY: SPACE AND SECURITY

Specific Objective: To support security in Europe through research and technological development

<i>Result Indicators</i>	<i>Latest known result</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>
Number of companies, universities and public bodies involved in the projects	More than 400 entities involved in 44 projects under the 1 st FP7 call	Increase the number of project partners in subsequent calls
Number of new services/products being developed by the security research projects	Multiannual projects under the 1 st call are ongoing, the deadline for submissions under the 2 nd call is December 2008	Increase the number of outputs integrated in new technologies or services
<i>Main policy outputs</i>		
Communication on security research and innovation to meet the future security agenda (1 st quarter 2009) ESRIF (European Security Research and Innovation Forum) Final Report Security Research conference (29/30 September 2009)		
<i>Main expenditure-related outputs</i>		
Provision of 2nd call under the 7 th Research Framework Programme (FP7) in the areas of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - security of citizens ((technology solutions for civil protection, bio-security, protection against crime and terrorism) - security of infrastructures and utilities (examining/securing infrastructures regarding ICT, transport, energy and services in the financial and administrative domain) - intelligent surveillance and border security (technologies, equipment, tools and methods for protecting Europe's border controls such as land and coastal borders) - restoring security and safety in case of crisis (technologies and communication, co-ordination in support for civil, humanitarian and rescue tasks) - security and society (acceptance of security solutions, socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of security, ethics and values, social environment and perceptions of security) - security research co-ordination and structuring (co-ordination between European and international security research efforts in the areas of civil, security and defence research) 		