

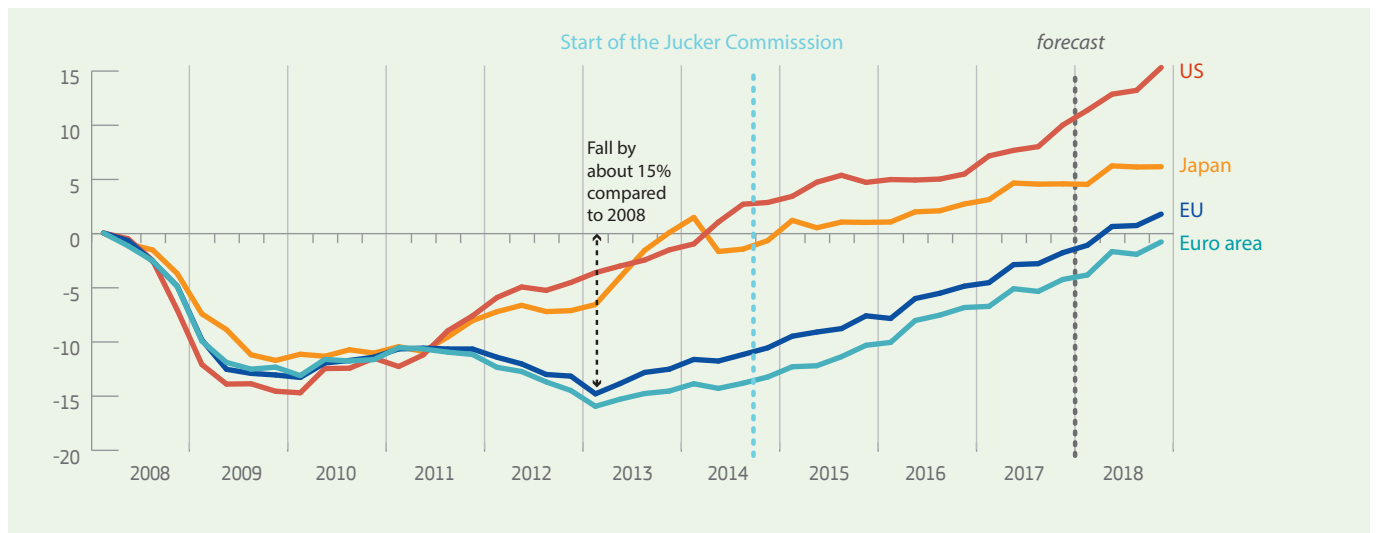


Investment Plan for Europe
November 2018

THE JUNCKER PLAN

AT WORK

Since 2014, the Investment Plan significantly contributed to bridging the investment gap caused by the financial and economic crisis. Its highly successful model is becoming the new benchmark for EU-supported investments within and outside Europe, with the aim of bringing investments back to a sustainable level in the long term.



Source: European Commission

Four years on, the Juncker Plan has delivered on its **three core objectives**:

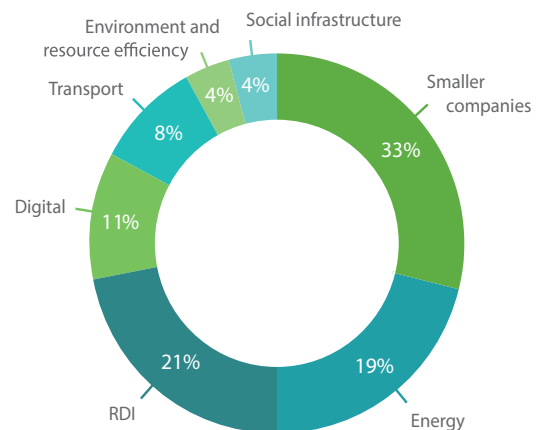


1 Mobilising public and private investments with the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI)



- **€360 billion** of additional investments already mobilised, two-thirds of which comes from private resources
- **850,000 SMEs** supported
- **1.4 million jobs** created by 2020
- Set to increase EU GDP by 1.3% by 2020

EFSI INVESTMENT BY SECTOR - NOV 2018





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2 Providing tailored support for a solid pipeline of quality projects



- The **European Investment Advisory Hub**, the technical assistance platform helping entrepreneurs get their projects off the ground, has dealt with 860 requests.
- The **European Investment Project Portal**, a matchmaking tool that brings together project promoters and investors, currently features 450 opportunities for investment.



3 Improving the investment environment in Europe

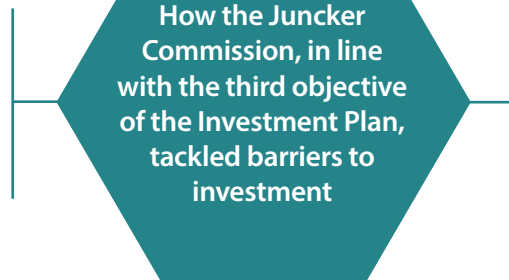


The Juncker Commission has put forward initiatives to establish a growth-conducive, **business-friendly environment** in Europe, with the right conditions to maximise the potential of public and private investments alike.

Removing regulatory bottlenecks



Pursuing business friendly structural reforms



Cutting red tape



Maintaining open and rules-based trade



THE JUNCKER PLAN AT WORK

Removing barriers to investments requires sustained, coordinated efforts **at EU, national and regional level**. Many initiatives have been taken by the Juncker Commission since the beginning of its mandate and the following efforts are needed:



Removing regulatory bottlenecks

The Commission adopted a **Single Market Strategy** in 2015, to further remove regulatory barriers that hamper cross-border trade and investment.

The Commission has also strived to make Europe a more attractive place for businesses by removing obstacles to the free flow of capital across European borders under the **Capital Markets Union**, providing greater regulatory predictability and opening unprecedented investment opportunities under the **Digital Single Market** and the **Energy Union**.

The Commission now calls on the European Parliament and the Council to proceed swiftly with the adoption of the remaining building blocks of these EU-wide strategies.



Cutting red tape

The Commission simplified **State aid rules** to facilitate public investment and provided detailed guidance to investors. Today, 97% of all State aid measures are, on clear conditions, granted without prior EU State aid approval.

To ensure the timely delivery of the core **Trans-European Transport Network** by 2030, the Commission put forward a proposal to simplify permit granting and public procurement to ease the administrative burden on investors.

In the mid-term review of the 2014-2020 **EU budget**, the Commission made it easier for beneficiaries, such as entrepreneurs or researchers, to access EU funding while facilitating synergies between different EU funding streams.



Pursuing business-friendly structural reforms

In 2015, the Commission introduced a clear focus on investment in the **European Semester** to help Member States improve business environments at national and regional level. This new approach based on a "virtuous triangle" of structural reforms, investment and fiscal responsibility has delivered, with two-thirds of all recommendations showing at least "some progress", but a stronger push for implementing structural reforms is needed in some Member States.

Improving skills and their matching with labour market needs has a positive influence on investment. In 2017, the **European Pillar of Social Rights** put a clear emphasis on the need to invest further in people's skills and knowledge.



Maintaining open and rules-based trade

In the modern global economy trade is essential for growth, jobs and competitiveness, and the EU is committed to maintaining an open and rules-based trading system. Foreign direct investment is an important source of growth, jobs and innovation. However, we cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that in certain cases foreign investments can be detrimental to our interests.

This is why the Commission proposed to set up a **European framework for screening foreign direct investment** into the EU. The Commission now calls on the European Parliament and the Member States to adopt it swiftly. The EU also supports the liberalisation of investments worldwide, as demonstrated by recent negotiations with Canada, Singapore, Vietnam, Japan or China.

The full and timely implementation of the reforms identified in the context of the **Digital Single Market**, the **Single Market Strategy**, the **Capital Markets Union** and the **Energy Union** could create an additional 1 million jobs and an additional increase of EU GDP by 1.5% by 2030.



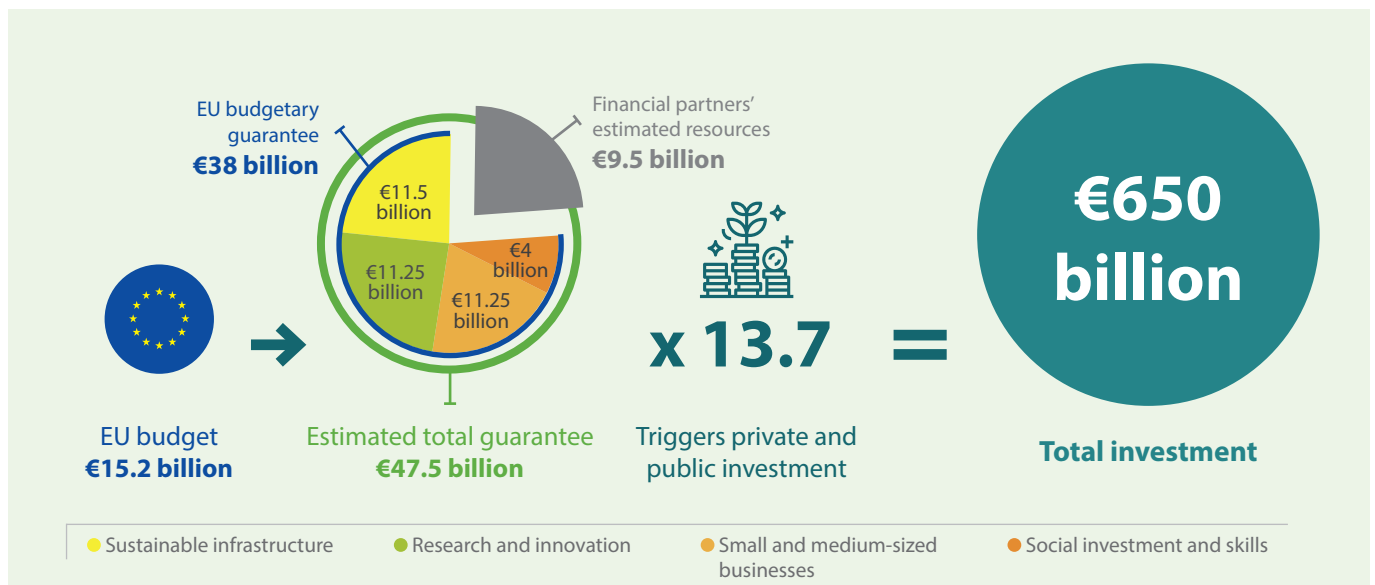
THE JUNCKER PLAN

AT WORK

In its proposal for the next long-term EU budget, the Commission strengthens the focus on investment and steps up its efforts to **further make Europe an attractive place for businesses to settle and thrive.**

Building on the EFSI's success, the new **InvestEU Programme** will provide an EU budget guarantee with the aim to trigger €650 billion in additional investment. Alongside other programmes and policies, like Cohesion Policy, the Connecting Europe Facility, Horizon Europe and the new Single Market programme, InvestEU will further boost the competitiveness of small and medium businesses, innovation and job creation in Europe.

InvestEU under the next long-term EU budget (2021-2027)



To keep on helping Member States carry out the right reforms for a business-friendly environment, the Commission is proposing a new, enhanced **Reform Support Programme**, which will provide financial and technical support to reforms identified in the context of the European Semester, alongside a **European Investment Stabilisation Function** to help maintain investment levels in case of significant economic shocks.

In addition, the Commission is proposing to reinforce **the link between the European Semester and Cohesion Policy programmes**. The Country Specific Recommendations will drive the programming of the funds. The new European Social Fund+ will be the main EU financial instrument to invest in people and its interventions will aim to make the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights a reality on the ground.

Simplification is a key feature of the Commission's proposal for the next long-term EU budget 2021-2027. The Commission reduced the number of programmes by more than a third, with lighter audits and controls for beneficiaries of the funds and a single set of rules for 7 EU funds. The new InvestEU Programme will bring together under one roof the multitude of EU financial instruments currently available.