

# EU 2020 strategy from a Finnish perspective

opportunities and challenges



## **Outcome of the EU Summit**



- Those who expected that the outcome of the EU Summit would be a breakthrough have been disappointed because the crisis in Greece dominated the debate
- However, one can argue that the Greek case was more important than the EU2020, also from the strategic point of view. Why?
- The economic governance has been tested and developed largely on a case-by-case basis. The Greek case is an important case in this respect.

## "Cost of non-Lisbon": Greece



- The crisis of the Greek economy is structural.
- It is a result of non-compliance of strategic EUobjectives which has led to a trendwise deterioration of competitiveness and mounting external imbalances and public indebtedness reflecting lack on structural reforms.
- The need for economic policy coordination and its limits are evolving. The crisis and the fragile recovery is a new challenge also in this respect.
- The EU2020 should be seen in this context.

## EU, euro area and divergencing trend



- A persisting trend of divergence has continued inside the euro area. It has been recognized by the Commission and the Council. However, no action has been taken to reverse it.
- This is the challenge of the EU2020. The economic and financial crisis has affected the EU growth potential so that the Lisbon targets have become increasingly distant.
- The renewed strategy should be linked to the current crisis in order to enhance its impetus

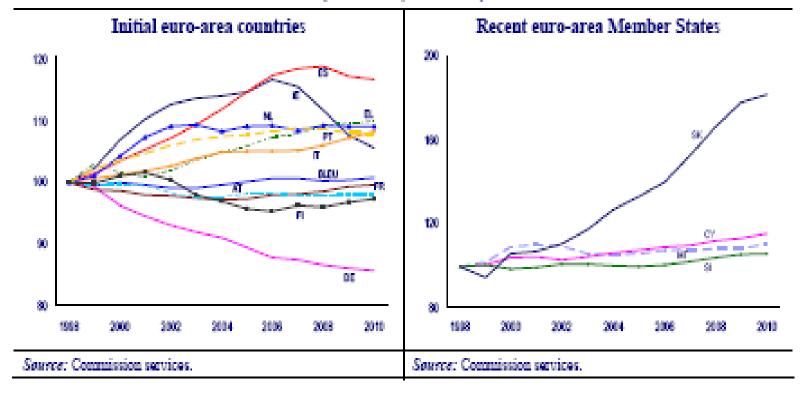
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#### Diverging competitive positions

Graph 1: Intra-area real effective exchange rate developments, based on GDP deflator, euro-area Member States

(1998-2010, 1998=100)

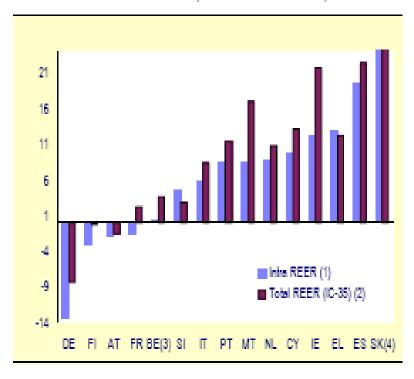


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#### Differences in competitiveness and current account

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Graph 15: Changes in REER (intra and total), euro-area Member States (in % - 1998 to 2008)

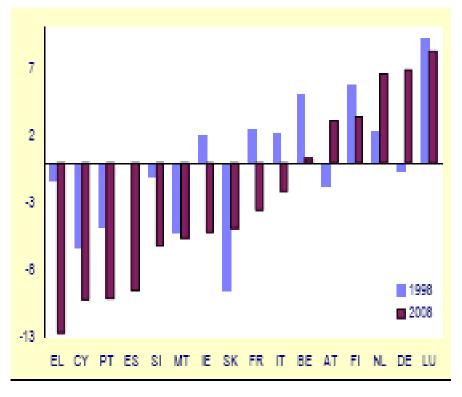


- (1) REER (GDP deflator) against other EA countries (EA 16).
- (2) REER (GDP deflator) against other industrial countries (35).
- (3) Belgium + Luxembourg.
- (4) SK is off scale. True rise in REER is 68% (intra), 61% (IC35).

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Source: Commission services.

Graph 22: Current account positions, euro-area Member States (m % of GDP - 1999 to 2008) (1)



 Net lending and borrowing from national accounts for all Member States except LU (bal. of current transactions).

Source: Commission services.

## Finnish approach: pragmatism



Prime Minister Vanhanen in a keynote speech on EU-policies:

"This is not a question of competence or jurisdiction; coordination is simply a question of political will. Indeed, it was the shared political will of the Member States that governed EU action last autumn (autumn 2008)...

...we have no reservations about the development of the EU. I feel that the role of the EU should be increased in sectors where it is of clear benefit to us...

This would not be the first time that integration has progressed through crisis."

Treaty should not be an obstacle for the EU to act in crisis

## Finnish approach...



- Deepening the internal market and strengthening economic policy coordination are the key.
- In the internal market main focus should be in
  - > services,
  - > information technology and
  - energy
- Economic policy coordination should focus on:
  - Bold measures to point out structural weaknesses,
  - Use of structural funds should be conditional,
  - Tax coordination: not harmonization but intelligent coordination of tax policies; "pragmatic political approach".

# **Key points**



- Leadership European Council; top down
- Ownership national governments; bottom up
- Differentiation country specific strategies
- Productivity growth accounting aproach
- Bottlenecks focus on impediments to growth
- Efficiency gains benefits of deeper integration
- Internal market risk of distortions and protection
- Euro area common interest including pre-ins
- Crisis opportunity to reconsider the strategy