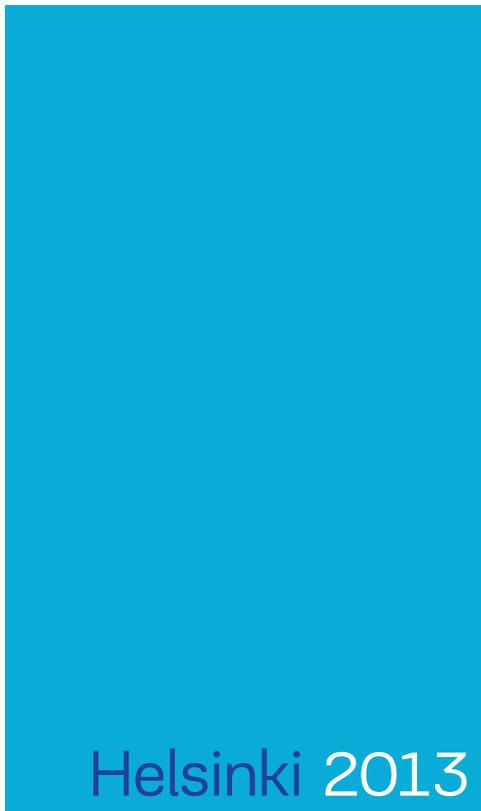




# Economic Ideas Forum





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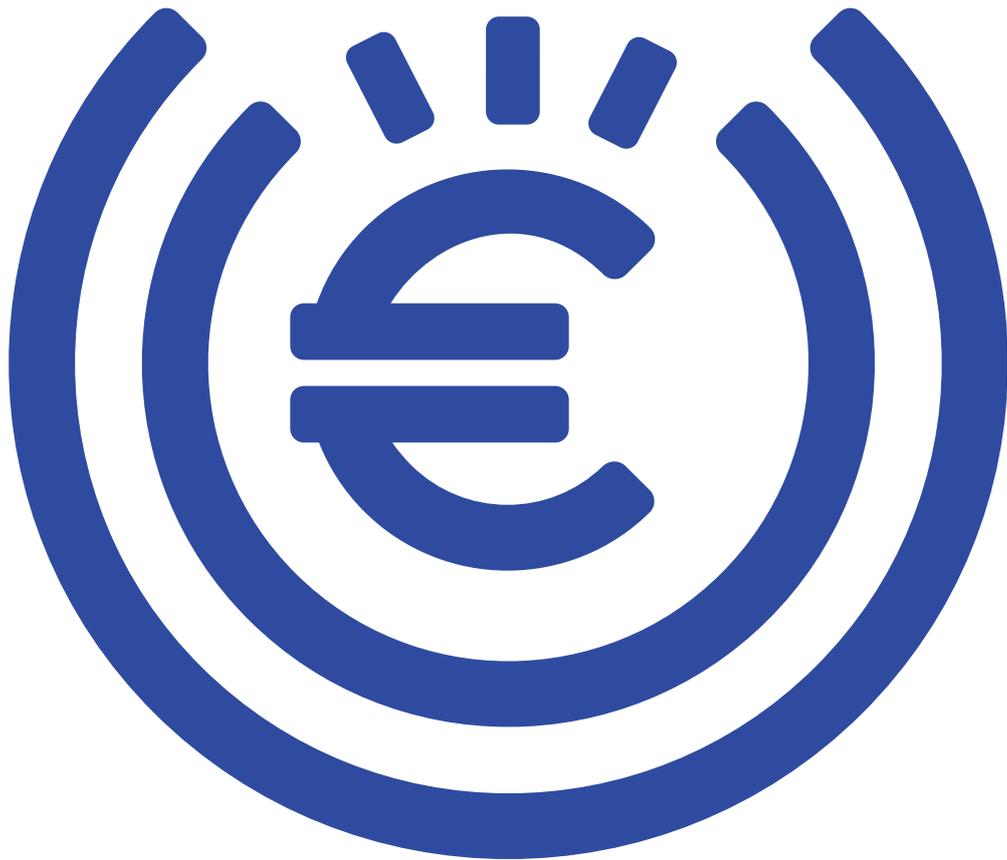
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Wilfried  
**Martens Centre**  
for European Studies



**Economic Ideas Forum**



# About the EIF

Economic Ideas Forum



In June 2013 the Centre for European Studies hosted its fourth annual Economic Ideas Forum. Held in Helsinki on 6-7 June, EIF13 brought together a variety of experts and policymakers from all corners of Europe and beyond. Participants included four EU prime ministers, high-level EU officials and representatives from the financial and business world.

As Europe continues to seek ways to rejuvenate its economy by generating sustainable growth and increasing employment opportunities for its citizens, EIF13 provided an opportunity for leading figures in European politics and business to discuss current economic issues and challenges while offering innovative policy ideas and solutions.

Over the course of seven panel discussions, as well as keynote addresses by Finnish and EU officials, EIF13 discussed policies and measures that could help Europe come out of the current crisis and enable it to grow sustainably into the future. A range of critical issues were addressed during the two day event including aiding Europe's jobless generation, banking and financial regulation and examining ways to further strengthen the EU.



Following the success of the Economic Ideas forums held in Dublin, London and Madrid, the EIF is now recognised throughout Europe as one of the most effective conferences in bringing together high-level economic experts, EU officials, national ministers and representatives from the world of business. Each year, new ideas and policies are discussed and debated between some of the most high-profile leaders from around Europe and the world.



# Welcome

**Tomi Huhtanen**

In welcoming the participants and attendees to the conference, Tomi Huhtanen, Director, Centre for European Studies, stressed that after six years of the economic crisis Europe still faces strong headwinds and difficult decisions in the future. He said Europe is asserting its new place in a world that is experiencing a historic transformation. He noted that the EU

needs to undergo fundamental change politically, economically and socially and highlighted that this is only achievable through real reform. Moreover, Huhtanen stated that Europe needs to move from reform to growth where economic and political realities are complementary to each other.



# Opening

## Antonio López-Istúriz

MEP Antonio López-Istúriz, CES Secretary Treasurer and Secretary General of the European People's Party, began his address by introducing the overarching theme of this year's EIF – From Reform to Growth. He stated that for real and lasting growth to be realised in the EU, a combination of budgetary and structural reforms need to be implemented by member states. This, in turn, will lead to more and better jobs for European citizens. Referring to the host country, he highlighted that Finland is a

prime example of good economic governance following the economic crisis that impacted the country twenty years ago. Today, he said, Finland sets standards on how to organise an economy. Antonio López-Istúriz emphasised that the EU is a community that brings together countries of different size, economic wealth and culture. This community is working together to find and strengthen the elements we have in common to further improve the lives of European citizens.



# Day 1: Keynote

## Keynote Address by Jyrki Katainen

Prime Minister of Finland, Jyrki Katainen officially began EIF13 on an optimistic note by highlighting some of the European achievements in tackling the economic crisis. He pointed to the stabilisation of the single currency, the strengthening of fiscal rules in Europe, the establishment of crisis management funds for member states facing difficulty and the policies to address high youth unemployment. He acknowledged that many of these reforms have led to great pain and sacrifice by European citizens and cautioned that policymakers must understand how difficult such reforms can be for the ordinary citizen.

Prime Minister Katainen stressed that Europe needs to increase its competitiveness globally and stated that unemployment remains Europe's greatest challenge. He focused on the role of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and emphasised that the EU and member states must develop new ways of financing SMEs to encourage job creation in the European economy. He called for a Europe that is more transparent and understandable to its citizens but expressed his strong belief that Europe is moving in the right direction and will emerge stronger from the crisis.



*“We cannot afford to lose a single soul, especially young people, because of the economic crisis..”*

*Jyrki Katainen*





# Panel I

## EU in the Global Economy: New Competitors, New Opportunities



The discussion started with a reflection on how globalisation has been positive for the EU, with global supply chains lowering prices for consumers and fostering innovation.

That said, the dynamics of the global economy have changed. The rise of China and other developing countries has brought about an era that should not be defined by economic dominance of one continent, but global co-operation.

*“When it comes to the TTIP, in order to get the best possible outcome, we should be talking about everything, without any red lines.”*

*Petri Sarvamaa*



*“Europe needs to adjust to the new global economy by becoming less conservative, less protectionist and less risk averse.”*

**Barid Baran Bhattacharya**

In this framework, the panel discussed the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the US and the EU. The panellists highlighted the potential benefits of greater economic integration between the two economic areas which together represent half of global output. They then pointed out that it will not be a simple process, as the TTIP will be a new type of trade deal, requiring unprecedented levels of regulatory coordination between disparate national authorities. Retaining the political momentum in these negotiations is essential. They



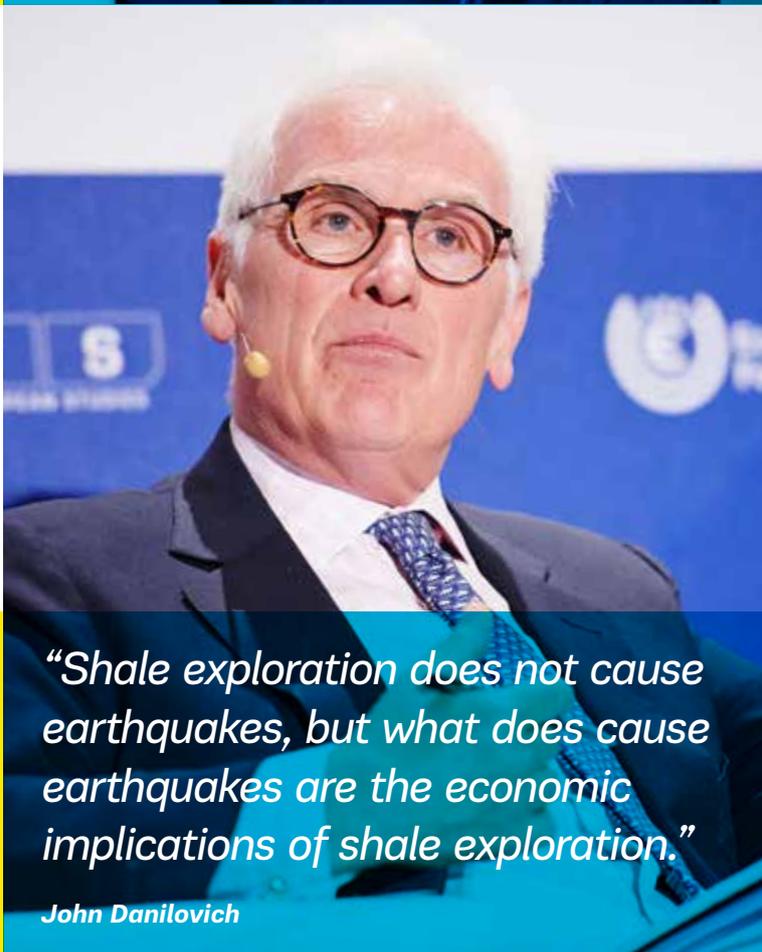
*“One thing that we tend to forget is that the European economies are the best functioning economies in the world together with the US and Japan.”*

**Pekka Sutela**



*“Europe remains an absolute key market for global companies, but reforms need to be made.”*

**Thomas Spiller**



*“Shale exploration does not cause earthquakes, but what does cause earthquakes are the economic implications of shale exploration.”*

**John Danilovich**

must proceed swiftly, especially considering the various elections on both sides of the Atlantic in 2014. In addition, the negotiations should not be allowed to be hobbled by exclusions and exceptions before negotiators even take their seat at the table.

The changes in energy consumption and trade brought about by the development of shale gas in the US were also topics of discussion. With estimates that the US will be energy-independent as soon as 2017, the EU must have a clear-headed and honest discussion about its own energy policies: it must not close any doors without careful consideration. It should strive to create a truly single energy market.



The panel concluded that further economic reform in Europe is not going to be just a question of regulatory change, but one of cultural change also. Work needs to be done on the banking union, the Single Market, youth employment policies and education, but there also must be an effort to escape the risk aversion which can sometimes harm European aspirations.

The panel discussed how European economies provide their citizens with some of the highest living standards in the world, but should now take new economic realities into account. A continued move towards high value-added economic sectors, a trend that is already visible in the US to a certain extent, is where Europe's future prosperity lies.



Yves Leterme  
Deputy Secretary General of the OECD  
Vice-President, Minister of Belgium

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Economic Ideas  
Forum



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*Toivo*  
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## Panel II

### Energy Security and Green Economy: Fuelling Sustainability



The panel on energy and the green economy started by stressing the complexity of the issues at stake, for example, the potentially contradictory policy objectives of, on the one hand, increasing energy security and, on the other hand, combating climate change.

*“In the case of climate change policies, the EU has been a pioneer in goal setting and policy mix initiatives, thus shaping the discussion on the global level too.”*

Yves Leterme



*“In the future we will need more energy, so we can only hope more of it is produced in Europe to improve energy security.”*

**Jari Koskinen**

The panel touched upon several principles to be taken into account when developing energy policies: the need for stability and predictability as they are required to secure private investment; the creation of a common European energy market and assessing the cost-effectiveness of the use of public money in energy subsidies (five times more is invested in fossil fuels than in renewables).

Further discussion focused on different sources of

energy and their merits. Renewable energy continues to be subsidised, which makes it difficult for it to develop into a true, market driven, energy source. The use of shale gas in the United States has lowered the price of energy there but the impact on the level of environmental emissions has not been deemed entirely positive. The high potential of energy from waste was mentioned.

The panel discussed the merits of solar panels and the fact that they are sold to Europe by China for



*“Feeding tariffs and other generous subsidies into the renewable energy industry keep it in an infancy state and thus have the opposite effect on the environment.”*

**Eija-Riitta Korhola**

relatively low prices. Nuclear energy continues to be strongly supported in several EU Member States, this is in part due to the low emissions produced by nuclear energy. In Germany, the phasing out of nuclear energy has increased CO2 emissions due to the need to use fossil fuels. Whatever the energy mix, we need to look at the quality and interconnectedness of

national energy grids: compatible grids would greatly facilitate a common European energy market.

In terms of the global aspects of the energy debate, the panel looked at the differing environmental and emission standards. The EU's high standards, even its leading role in envi-



*“Balance needs to be struck between encouragement and regulation, taxation and incentives. As businesses, we support encouragement and incentives over regulation and taxation.”*

**Peter Harris**

ronmental sustainability, may paradoxically put it at a disadvantage when it comes to economic competition. These standards may lead to ‘outsourcing’ emissions to China and as a result, to higher global emissions overall. Finally, the panel debated EU policy tools and their appropriateness. The Emissions Trading Scheme was judged to be a successful policy, despite some recent set-

backs. Nevertheless, the EU is unlikely to meet its targets on renewable energy. It needs to work on evaluating the effectiveness of its energy policies. Common European positions on many energy issues are lacking. In its policies, the EU should avoid over-regulation. Instead, it should support innovative policy initiatives developed by the private sector.

## Panel III

### A Working Future: Targeting Europe's Jobless Generation



Economic divergence between Member States is increasing, with 8 million unemployed young people in the EU, the equivalent of the population of Austria. The panellists highlighted the plight of the real people behind unemployment statistics and warned that we are in an unsustainable situation that could have severe social consequences if not remedied. All panellists agreed that targeted policies are needed to tackle youth unemployment to avoid ending up with a “jobless generation”.

*“Structural reform is difficult to explain to citizens, but its effects on the economy are very big.”*

Carlos Moedas

One of the problems in several European countries is the duality in labour markets that separates well-protected insiders from vulnerable outsiders. The panellists delved into the different strategies to address this duality. It is always easier for any government not to antagonise well-entrenched insiders and avoid protests, but this is unfair to the larger working population and leads to social imbalances in the long-term. The Portuguese government recently decided to progressively harmonise permanent and temporary contracts rather than opting for the creation of a single type of contract for everyone.



*“Good language skills and good e-skills already come a long way in the labour market and make the risk of unemployment really low.”*

**Hendrik Bogaert**



*“We will not make some countries’ economies the copycat of others, but there are certainly things we can learn from each other.”*

**Christian Kremer**



*“A single European labor market will create new jobs and have positive effects for the European economy.”*

**Raymond Gradus**



*“We need to inject more creativity, more innovation and more team working in our education systems.”*

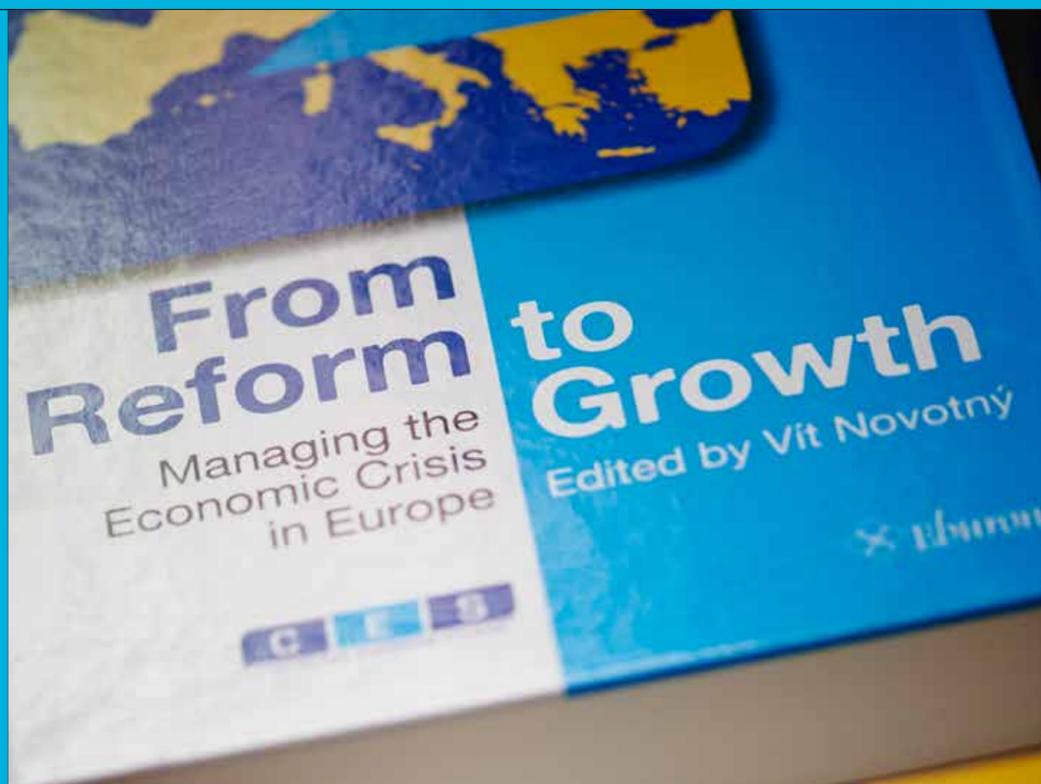
**Dimitris Tsigos**

This threaded into one of the bigger themes of the discussion, which was the need to take small but decisive steps to progressively free companies from all types of regulations in order to facilitate job creation. For this, citizens need to understand the reasons behind the changes that could affect their livelihoods directly. A constructive social dialogue is important in this respect.

Another important response to the ‘employment challenge’ is entrepreneurship. However there is a reluctance towards entrepreneurship which is linked to the absence of a “culture of allowing for failure” in Europe, which prevents people with new ideas from striking out on their own and trying new things, without being judged. A certain obsession with job security and the lack of proper social security systems the self-employed were blamed for this problem. There are also legal and regulatory hurdles: bankruptcy laws should be relaxed to allow entrepreneurs to start anew (80% of start-ups do fail).

Linking educational systems more directly with labour market needs was another recommendation from several panelists. We should foster creativity, teach appropriate 21st century skills (e-skills) and learn from the German dual educational system. Three other measures that were briefly discussed were the need to develop labour friendly taxation systems, increasing intra-EU labour mobility and access to finance, specifically for start-ups and SMEs.





## *Book launch:*

From Reform to Growth:  
Managing the Economic Crisis in Europe





At the Economic Ideas Forum in Helsinki, a new publication by the Centre for European Studies was launched entitled 'From Reform to Growth: Managing the Economic Crisis in Europe' which provided the inspiration and backdrop for this year's forum. The publication assesses decisions taken by European governments between 2007 and 2012 in response to the crisis and offers recommendations to policymakers at national, EU and regional levels.

Produced in collaboration with CES's member foundations, 'From Reform to Growth: Managing the Economic Crisis in Europe' assesses government responses to the crisis at the national, EU and regional levels, and also offers policy recommendations.

The publication highlights three main lessons from the economic crisis; the importance of constantly reforming an economy even during times of prosperity, the necessity of responding quickly to a crisis with social and political consensus for government actions and finally the conclusion that the only viable solution available to reduce public debt is a combination of fiscal consolidation and economic reforms.

During the gala dinner at the end of the first forum day, Taru Tujunen, Toivo Chairwoman and Olof Ehrenkrona, Ambassador at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and a member of the CES Academic Council, officially launched the publication.





*“We need to move away from a pessimistic crisis mode into a more optimistic growth mode.”*

*Alexander Stubb*

# Day 2: Opening

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## Opening Address by Alexander Stubb

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Alexander Stubb, Finnish Minister for European Affairs and Foreign Trade, opened the second day of the conference emphasising that the EU has taken most of the steps that are necessary to overcome the economic crisis. According to him, we should continue to move away from a pessimistic mode of crisis management to an optimistic growth mode. Minister Stubb stressed that growth needs to be-restarted by focusing on three major lines of action: structural change at national level, completion of the Single Market and promotion of free trade.

Concerning structural change at the national level, thanks to changes in this area the talk in Europe is no longer of “grexit” but of “greeko-very”. Ireland’s economy is recovering, Portugal is successfully changing its labour market, Spain is making changes to its banking sector and Cyprus has not collapsed. Even Finland, Minister Stubb added, is consolidating its budget through tax measures and spending cuts. The biggest structural changes are being taken by EPP leaders. However, we must not forget that it is companies that create growth.

Regarding the completion of the EU internal market, Alexander Stubb acknowledged the progress being made by the European

Commission and in particular Commissioner Barnier on single market legislation, including the Single Market 1 and the Single Market 2. The EU would not have the welfare states of today if it were not for the single market in capital, goods, services and the movement of people.

In terms of free trade promotion, Minister Stubb noted that multilateral free trade agreements have no realistic chances of being concluded in the near future. Plurilateral ones look more promising, but for now, the EU should focus on bilateral trade agreements. The agreement with Canada is almost completed. Agreements with India and Japan are being negotiated. The EU is about to start negotiating a free trade agreement with the US. The latter especially needs to be approached broadly, not with protectionism. The mentioned free trade agreements would increase the EU’s GDP by 2%, improve public budgets and reduce unemployment rates.

The Minister concluded his remarks by encouraging all EPP leaders to continue the work on the fields mentioned above and remained optimistic about the future of the EU economy in the coming future.

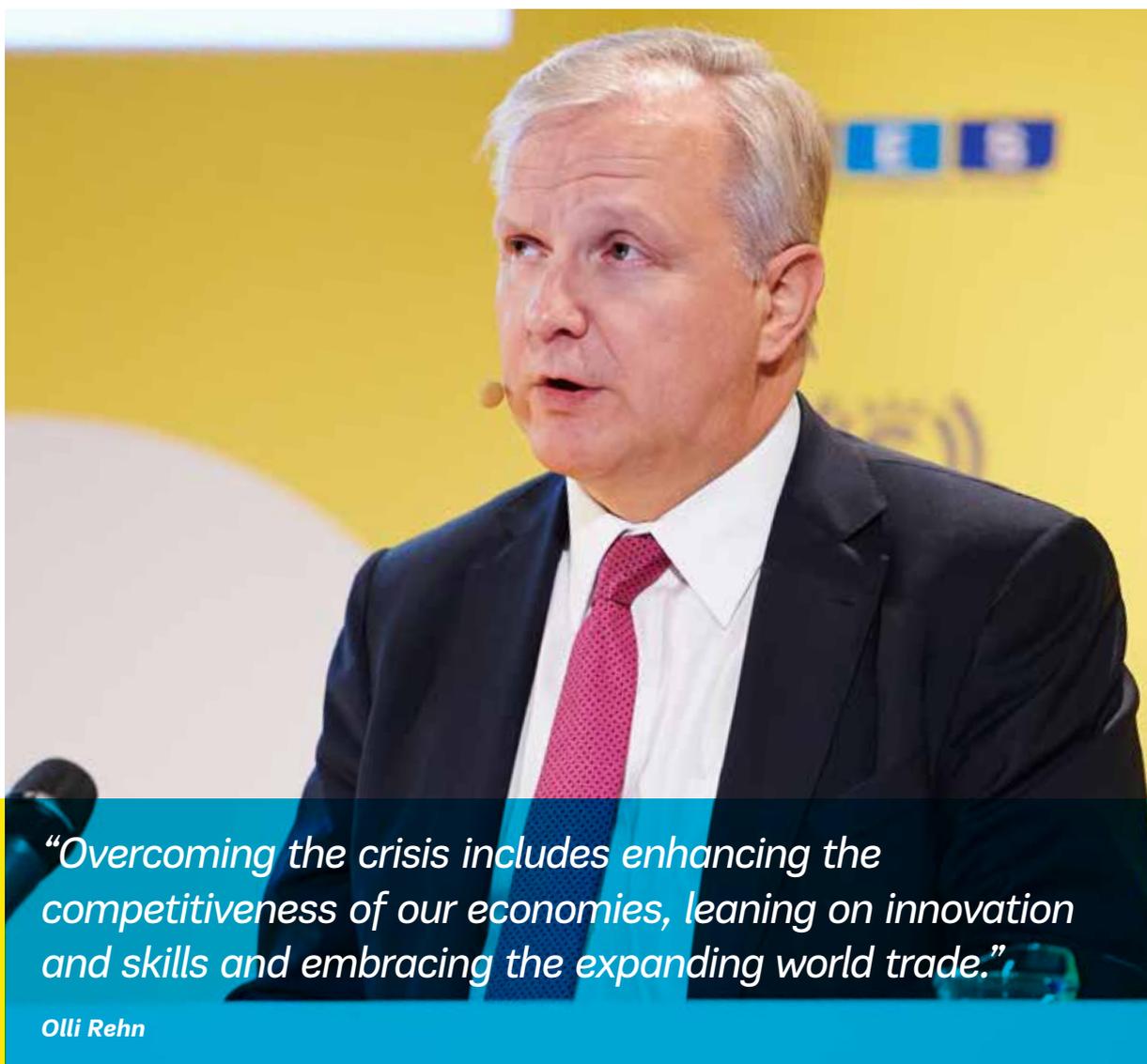




# Panel IV

## Going for Growth: A New European Competitiveness

In his opening keynote, Olli Rehn, Vice-President of the European Commission in charge of Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Euro, recalled Finland closely avoiding IMF guardianship in the early 1990s. He then made a strong case in favour of the Community method when taking the next steps in reshaping the Economic and Monetary Union.



Budget consolidation must continue, albeit at a slower pace than thus far, as we are no longer at the fire fighting stage. The focus now must be on stability, restoring competitiveness, structural reforms and job creation.

The panel discussed different economic approaches in the EU, pertaining to the countries represented. Greece is refocusing its efforts on changing its institutional environment and developing sectors such as tourism, shipping and energy. The Greek government wants to educate its workforce accordingly and attract investors to these sectors.

In Finland, the Nordic Model of flexible labour markets, social welfare, education and innovation has functioned well throughout the economic crisis. However, if the country wants to retain its highly developed welfare state, it needs to make an effort to further improve its competitiveness.



*“At this stage, structural and institutional reforms seem to be a cost effective policy response for the future.”*

**George Mavraganis**



*“The gap between employment and entrepreneurship should be narrowed, one way would be to have some basic social security for entrepreneurs as well.”*

**Kimmo Sasi**



The panel emphasised that complementing fiscal consolidation with structural reforms is a winning recipe. Ireland and Latvia are positive examples in this regard: unwavering efforts can make the benefits of reform materialise even earlier than expected. With regards to the type of reforms needed, the panel discussed the Commission's rec-

ommendations in the framework of the European Semester. The Commission sees itself as part of a partnership with the Member States where its recommendations provide outside analytical and objective advice based on detailed information from the member states.



*“We have a tendency to look at our national champions, or to look at the economy of yesterday instead of looking at the economy of tomorrow.”*

**Karim Lesina**

Stimuli that can boost European competitiveness were discussed in depth: the need to conclude the free trade agreement with the US; promotion of business in areas where Europeans are strong, instead of copying US' Silicon Valleys; bridging the social security gap between employment and entrepreneurship in order to encourage people into business; better avail-

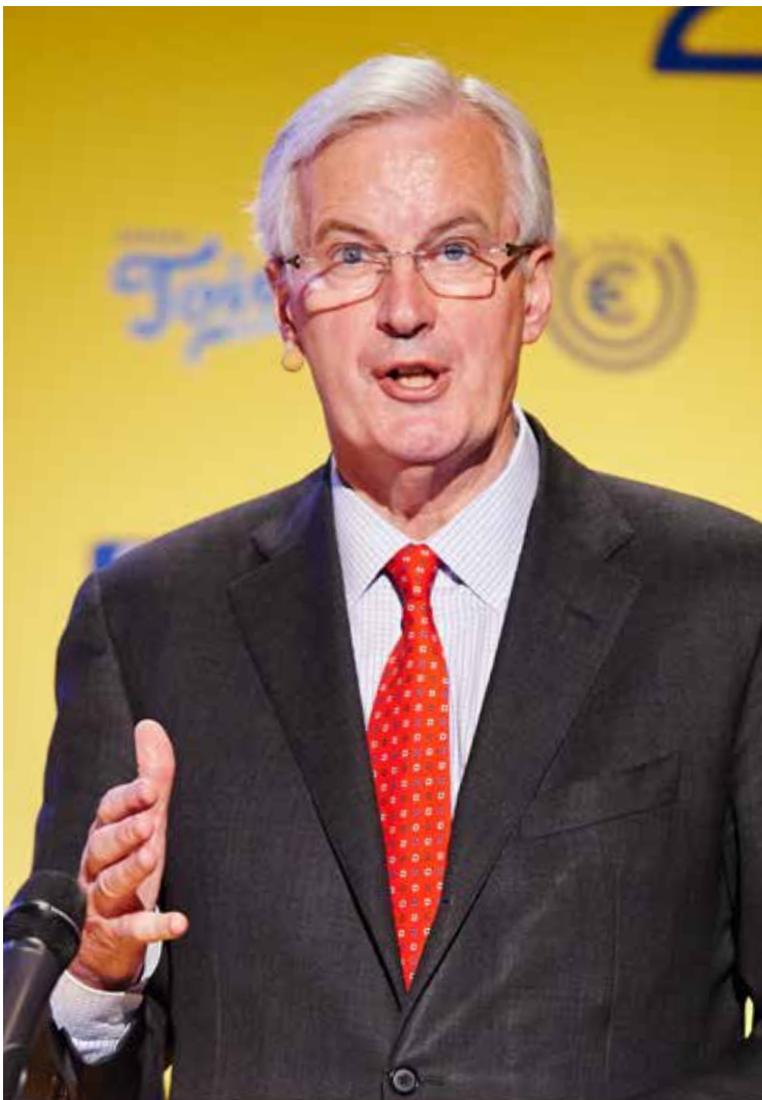
ability of venture capital; improvements in the process of translating ideas to viable businesses; the completion of the single digital market; regulatory stability; the improvement of the educational system to ensure that we have the right skills for the labour market and increasing the attractiveness of the higher education system for non-Europeans.





# Panel V

## Banking Sector, Finance and Regulation: A Strong Pillar for the Real Economy



The panel started by mentioning the dual role of good governance of the financial sector. On the one hand, the financial sector must be well regulated in order to prevent future crises. On the other hand, a stable financial sector is the foundation of Europe's economic recovery. This is because sustainable, lasting growth depends on a financial sector that supports enterprise without taking undue risks. Three questions currently animate the work of the European Commission.

*“Financial regulation is not just a pillar, it is the foundation for the recovery of our economy.”*

*Michel Barnier*

Firstly, can we transform the financial sector smoothly? Progress in this area has been particularly impressive in the last few weeks, with agreements on the Capital Requirements Directive IV and major milestones on the single banking regulator. However, work still needs to be done on the resolution mechanism for banks.



*“We need to assess all the banks according to the same rules and practices.”*

**Erkki Liikanen**



*“We are in a vicious circle that involves the banks, the member states, the companies and the real economy and we need to reverse this circle into a virtuous one.”*

**Diogo Feio**



Secondly, can we achieve stability without harming growth? The scale of the reforms, undertaken in such a short time-frame, is unprecedented and a certain reluctance and hesitation from market actors is to be expected. However, there is a commitment to prevent any financial actor from avoiding supervision. Thirdly, can regulation actively foster new growth? The European Union (EU) needs a strong single market and long-term investment is needed to counter the current lack of confidence.



*“We cannot get growth in Europe without growth in the volumes of lending and financing SMEs, they are the main drivers of the European economy.”*

**Piia-Noora Kauppi**

There was a consensus within the panel that we are at a turning point, from a political agenda focused on ‘repairing’ to one focused on future growth. The importance of joint European solutions was highlighted time and again: the putative banking union must include a common resolution mechanism and national responses to the crisis must be designed with complementarity in mind. The further development of the single rulebook and the financial single market was highlighted as being important. There

was also mention of the need to clarify current risks potentially still hidden in European financial institutions before the new unified regulations are put in place. In any case, the design of the supervisory mechanism will be finished by 2014, with implementation in 2015.

The real challenge in the eyes of the panellists will be to translate all this into growth in the real economy, which has been suffering from six straight quarters of negative growth.





## Panel VI

### The Future of the Welfare State: from Big State to Big Society?



The panel was opened by a presentation of the Centre for European Studies paper on trust in Europe by Elias Papaioannou. The author connected the concepts of social capital and trust with economic development. The issue of social capital, or the lack of, can explain economic factors such as equality, growth and even trade. In the subsequent debate it was mentioned that societal distrust can also make it difficult to undertake reforms. Therefore, we should focus not only on policies but also on the ways our societies are functioning.

*“There is a very strong correlation between trust and economic development.”*

*Elias Papaioannou*

The panel then debated strategies to reform the welfare state and the social security systems in the EU, so that they do not interfere with competitiveness and remain fair and sustainable. Several challenges to the European welfare state were mentioned, including the ageing population and increasing competition in goods and services from abroad.

These challenges may not only strengthen protectionist attitudes but also increase inter-generational conflicts.



*“Pension systems are so complex that nobody really knows how they function and who is paying for whose pension.”*

**Olli-Pekka Heinonen**



*“The Rhineland model strives to find the right balance between subsidiarity and solidarity, between the individual rights and the responsibility of the individual for the common good.”*

**Elmar Brok**



The panellists then discussed two different economic models: the Nordic Model and the Rhineland Model. The Nordic Model of flexible labour markets and state welfare continues to thrive although it is being reformed, including in Sweden and Finland. It has been given a new dynamic thanks to lower taxes and private sector competition with publicly owned institutions. The Rhineland Model of cooperation between employers and employees is based on the Social Market Economy which in turn has its roots in the social teaching of the Catholic Church: the market is the best place to create value but needs to be regulated.



*“When it comes to education, healthcare, etc., we need private solutions to compete with the public output.”*

**Olof Ehrenkrona**

In Greece and Spain during the recent economic crisis, social dialogue was lacking which contributed to these countries' social problems and distrust, but it is being established and improved. In addition, the related concept of vocational training was discussed. It was deemed that it serves to adapt training to the needs of the labour market.

The panellists debated difficulties in changing pension systems. Almost invariably, countries today

need to add private-based elements to the existing pension saving schemes. Finally, the future of the European welfare state was tackled. Many European economies remain at the top of competitiveness tables and they do not need to discard their models. They need to adapt to changing global conditions and remain fiscally prudent. That way they can continue demonstrating that economic freedoms go hand in hand with democratic freedoms.





# Panel VII

## Future Steps in the Strengthening of the EU: Keynote Addresses and Debate



The final panel of this year's Economic Ideas Forum brought together four prime ministers who have been fundamental in steering their diverse countries through the economic crisis and the institutional changes in the EU.

The crisis was acknowledged to have profoundly affected European citizens, with policy responses leading to unprecedented reform programmes in many member states. There was consensus on the fact that

*“We need a functioning banking union to break the vicious cycle between banking and sovereign debt.”*

**Enda Kenny**

a corner has been turned, that countries are now on a more solid economic footing and that, thanks to cooperation between institutions and Member States, Europe has been stabilised and can now look to generate solid growth for its citizens.

It was made clear, however, that this stability is only the beginning and that there is no room for political complacency. Despite policies which have helped countries regain the



*“Fixing the European economy would do a lot more for citizens than discussions about new treaty changes.”*

**Valdis Dombrovskis**



*“The best way to cement our union is to face our common problems together.”*

**Antonis Samaras**



competitiveness that was lost in the years before the crisis, slow growth and high unemployment are still very tangible problems. Recovery is a slow and painful journey, with particularly intractable problems such as breaking the vicious circle of increasing private and public debt. The full development of a banking union was seen to be one of the keys to creating stability and giving European countries the ability to face future crises with the necessary financial tools, tools that were not available to governments when the

crisis struck.

This idea was often touched upon and actually was a *leitmotif* of many discussions at the EIF: European governments and institutions simply did not have the tools or knowhow at their disposal to face up to the greatest economic crisis since the Great Depression. European institutions therefore embarked on a great effort to avoid a breakup of the single currency while simultaneously coming up with legal and political ways to do this.

All prime ministers agreed that it was to the great credit of the European project that this double effort had kept the Union together and arguably made it stronger in the long-term. As Robert Schuman said, the Union will be built on concrete achievements over time, not grand rhetorical gestures, and despite the difficulties, the past years of economic policymaking and institutional renovation can well be thought of as the type of concrete achievement which brings disparate countries to work together in the way the Union's founders had envisaged.



*“We need strong European solidarity, but we also need strong national responsibility.”*

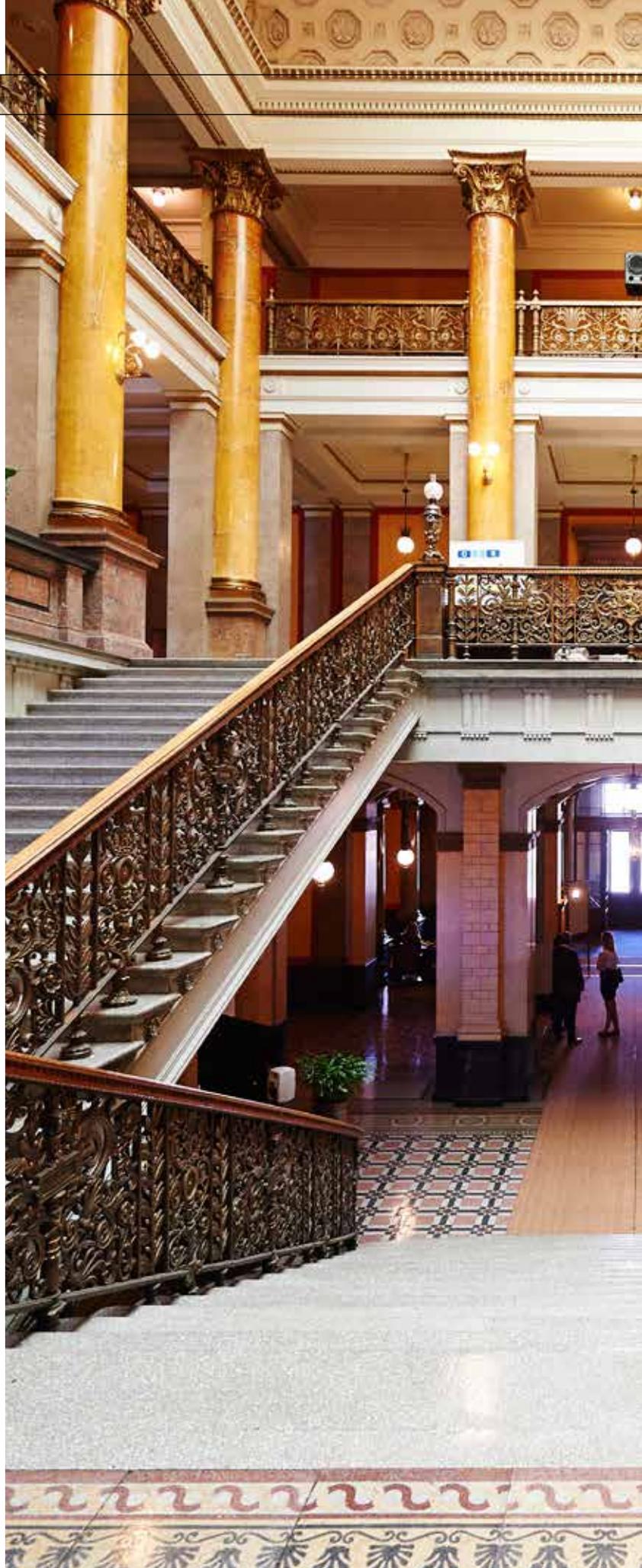
*Jyrki Katainen*

# Closing of the Forum

**Antonio López-Istúriz**

Antonio López-Istúriz closed the EIF13 in Helsinki summarising some of the ideas which had emerged during the two day event. He emphasised that those committed to the European project will continue to work tirelessly to improve and renew the EU for its citizens. Stressing the importance of a Europe that works in unity and solidarity, Antonio López-Istúriz asserted that reforms are central to further improving the EU and creating growth across the Union.

Focusing on the necessity for a banking union, Antonio López-Istúriz said banks must go back to their original function of supporting the real economy. In concluding, Antonio López-Istúriz said Europe is a collaboration of 28 countries and we must all come together to make it a stronger and thriving union for future generations.





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## SAVE THE DATE

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### The 5th Annual Economic Ideas Forum

will take place on

16-17 October 2014

in Bratislava, Slovakia

Among the topics for discussion:

- ▶ The global economy
  - ▶ Energy
  - ▶ Entrepreneurship and innovation in Europe
- ▶ Central and Eastern European success stories

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# Ideas

## ... to move forward



*“We have to switch from a preventing and repairing agenda of regulations to pro-growth regulations and that is why the re-launch of the Single Market is vital as it is our main asset to improve businesses and the life of consumers.”*

**Michel Barnier**



*“Europe should innovate and invest in high-level production and science technologies by eliminating subsidies that go towards agriculture and other sectors. This leads to a bold political challenge.”*

**Barid Baran Bhattacharya**



*“We need to examine the labour markets and make sure there is more mobility across Europe and protect social security systems that exist in order to have the consensus to reform.”*

**Hendrik Bogaert**



*“The best idea is still to come - the Banking Union. It is essential that we share solidarity and guarantee the credibility of the financial system together.”*

**Yves Leterme**



*“It is essential that we help entrepreneurs to find their way through difficult administrative requirements and motivate governments to create legislation that encourages entrepreneurs to create jobs.”*

**Antonio Lopez-Isturiz**



*“We need a Digital Single Market more than anything else because it is about high-value, capital intensive manufacturing that is going to be the game of tomorrow.”*

**Petri Sarvamaa**



*“Completing and deepening the Single Market is essential as for business this is where the value and growth is.”*

**Thomas Spiller**



*“The liberalisation of economic and political activity which has taken place in Europe but in particular with the collapse of the Iron Curtain has been the best thing that has happened in Europe.”*

**Pekka Sutela**



*“We need to change the culture about labour in Europe and rediscover the joy of creating, which will promote entrepreneurship in a sustainable way.”*

**Dimitris Tsigos**

# Speakers

at the EIF13



**Michel Barnier**  
Michel Barnier is the European Commissioner for Internal Market and Services.



**Hendrik Bogaert**  
Hendrik Bogaert is the State Secretary for Public Service and Administrative Reform of Belgium.



**John Danilovich**  
John Danilovich is a former US Ambassador to Costa Rica and Brazil and a former senior US Government Executive.



**Valdis Dombrovskis**  
Valdis Dombrovskis is the former Prime Minister of Latvia. He was elected to the office in March 2009.



**Barin Baran Bhattacharya**  
Barin Baran Bhattacharya is a former Professor of Business Environment at the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, India.



**Elmar Brok**  
Elmar Brok is a Member of the European Parliament and is President of the European Union of Christian Democratic Workers (EUCDW).



**Stefaan De Corte**  
Stefaan De Corte is a Senior Research Officer at CES.



**Olof Ehrenkrona**  
Olof Ehrenkrona is Ambassador at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.



**Diogo Feio**

*Diogo Feio is a Member of the European Parliament and a member of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.*



**Peter Harris**

*Peter Harris is the UPS Director of Sustainability for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.*



**Enda Kenny**

*Enda Kenny is the Taoiseach of Ireland. He has held the office since March 2011.*



**Roland Freudenstein**

*Roland Freudenstein is the Deputy Director and Head of Research at CES.*



**Olli-Pekka Heinonen**

*Olli-Pekka Heinonen is State Secretary to the Prime Minister of Finland.*



**Jyrki Katainen**

*Jyrki Katainen is the Prime Minister of Finland. He has held the office since June 2011.*



**Eija-Riitta Korhola**

*Eija-Riitta Korhola is a Member of the European Parliament and a member on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.*



**Raymond Gradus**

*Raymond Gradus is the Director of the CDA Research Institute, The Netherlands.*



**Tomi Huhtanen**

*Tomi Huhtanen is the Director of CES.*



**Piia-Noora Kauppi**

*Piia-Noora Kauppi is the Managing Director of the Federation of Finnish Financial Services.*



**Jari Koskinen**

*Jari Koskinen is the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in Finland.*



**Christian Kremer**  
 Christian Kremer is the Deputy Secretary General and Head of the Policy and Strategy Department at the European People's Party.



**Antonio López-Istúriz**  
 Antonio Lopez-Isturiz is the Secretary Treasurer of the Centre for European Studies and is Secretary General of the European People's Party. He is also a Member of the European Parliament.



**Anton La Guardia**  
 Anton La Guardia is EU correspondent for The Economist.



**Yves Leterme**  
 Yves Leterme is the Deputy Secretary General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and former Prime Minister of Belgium.



**George Mavraganis**  
 George Mavraganis is the Deputy Minister of Finance of Greece.



**Elias Papaioannou**  
 Elias Papaioannou is Associate Professor of Economics at the London Business School.



**Karim Lesina**  
 Karim Lesina is Vice President, International External Affairs for EU, Central and Latin America & Trans-Atlantic Relations at AT&T.



**Erkki Liikanen**  
 Erkki Liikanen is the Governor of the Bank of Finland.



**Carlos Moedas**  
 Carlos Moedas is Secretary of State to the Prime Minister of Portugal.



**Olli Rehn**  
 Olli Rehn is the Vice President of the European Commission in charge of Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Euro.



**Antonis Samaras**  
 Antonis Samaras is Prime Minister of Greece. He has held the office since June 2012.



**Matina Stevis**  
 Matina Stevis is a journalist with the Dow Jones and the Wall Street Journal.



**Petri Sarvamaa**  
 Petri Sarvamaa is a Member of the European Parliament and is a delegation member to the EU-Russia Parliamentary Cooperation Committee.



**Peter Spiegel**  
 Peter Spiegel is the Brussels Bureau Chief at the Financial Times.



**Alexander Stubb**  
 Alexander Stubb is the Minister for European Affairs and Foreign Trade of Finland.



**Dimitris Tsigos**  
 Dimitris Tsigos is the President of the European Confederation of Young Entrepreneurs.



**Kimmo Sasi**  
 Kimmo Sasi is a Member of the Finnish Parliament and is the Chairman of the Parliament's Finance Committee.



**Thomas Spiller**  
 Thomas Spiller is Vice President, Global Public Policy for Europe, Middle East and Africa at The Walt Disney Company.



**Pekka Sutela**  
 Pekka Sutela is the former Principal Adviser for Monetary Policy and Research at the Bank of Finland.



**Taru Tujunen**  
 Taru Tujunen is the Chairwoman of the Tovio think tank, Finland.

# EIF13

## in the press



This year, the Forum received a record number of national and international media coverage, including print, TV and online. The press releases issued during the event reached more than 1,000 Finnish and European journalists. More than 50 news items, articles and interviews were published by different media outlets across the world, including Financial Times, EUobserver, Wall Street Journal, ABC, RTBF, De Morgen, De Tijd, Irish Times, Kathimerini, YLE.





Samaras (segundo por la izquierda), Katainen (cuarto) y López-Istúriz (segundo por la derecha), en Helsinki

ECONOMIC IDEAS FORUM

López-Istúriz se reúne con los primeros ministros de Finlandia y Grecia

S. E. HELSINKI

El secretario general del Partido Popular Europeo, Antonio López-Istúriz, mantuvo ayer en Helsinki reuniones bilaterales con los primeros ministros de Finlandia, Jyrki Katainen, y de Grecia, Antonis Samaras, para abordar la situación económica en sus respectivos países y las medidas que está tomando en su conjunto la zona euro para superar la crisis. También se entrevistó con los comisarios europeos de Asuntos Económicos y Monetarios, Olli Rehn, y de Mercado Interior, Michel Barnier. Los encuentros se celebraron en el marco del Economic Ideas Forum que se ha celebrado en la capital finlandesa organizado por el Centro de Estudios Europeos.

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International internet Magazine: Baltic States news & analytics

Friday, 06/02/2014, 11:46

**Dombrovskis: EU policy must be concentrated on the creation of jobs**

By: Rina, 10/28/2013

Recently, European Union policy has not concentrated on matters that are important for the bloc's citizen - the creation of jobs and growth, Latvian Prime Minister Valdis Dombrovskis (Unity) during the Economic Ideas Forum in Helsinki on Friday, informs LETA.

Even though one of the main priorities of the EU at the moment is to look after economic growth and competitiveness the issue which has been put aside is the attitude residents have towards the EU, as too little attention has been paid to residents' main worries - jobs and economic prosperity.

"People want to see new jobs and growth. We must concentrate on economic growth and show people that there is a bright light at the end of the tunnel," the Latvian prime minister said. "Ideally, if the economic crisis continues to bother EU countries, or their citizens in migration, countries will become more and more frustrated. He said that reforming European institutions is a complex matter, but one that is urgent already, so that the results are clearly felt in five to ten years. Dombrovskis said that either the EU returns to competitiveness and growth, or no one will want to think about the EU anymore. Thus, he urges for the creation of new jobs, as well as stabilizing economies, which will help EU residents in more positive mood."

**'Voedselprijzen zullen hoog blijven'**

De prijzen van een aantal landbouwproducten blijven hoog, aldus de Europese Commissie. De voedselprijzen zullen hoog blijven, aldus de Europese Commissie. De voedselprijzen zullen hoog blijven, aldus de Europese Commissie.

**Rel tussen Europa en IMF ontaardt in moddergevecht**

De relatie tussen Europa en de Internationale Monetair Fonds (IMF) ontaardt in moddergevecht. De relatie tussen Europa en de Internationale Monetair Fonds (IMF) ontaardt in moddergevecht.

**Politiek & Economie**

**Frans ex-premier Pierre Mauroy is overleden**

**10 miljoen**

**Bayern München zamelt geld in voor slachtoffers watersnood**

**verkkouutiset**  
nykyoppäivä

ETUSIVU

**POLTIKKA**

TALOUS

KOTIMAA

ULKOMAAT

BLOCIT

**POLTIKKA**

**Jyrki Katainen: "Keskittykäämme siihen, mikä meitä yhdistää"**

SALU METELÄINEN 4.6.2013 klo 15:37 | Päivitetty 4.6.2013 klo 14:58

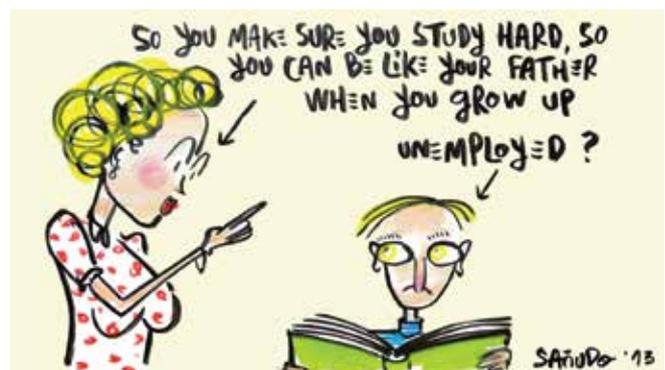
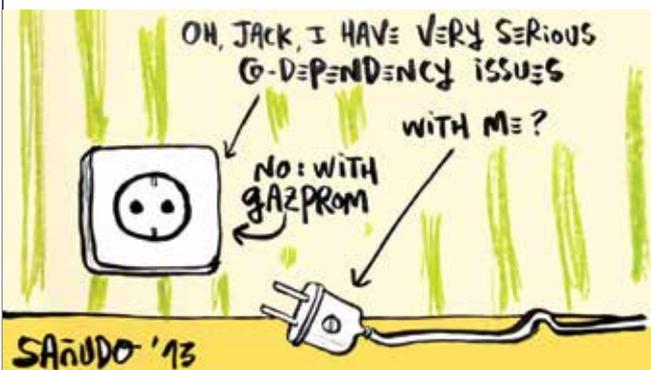
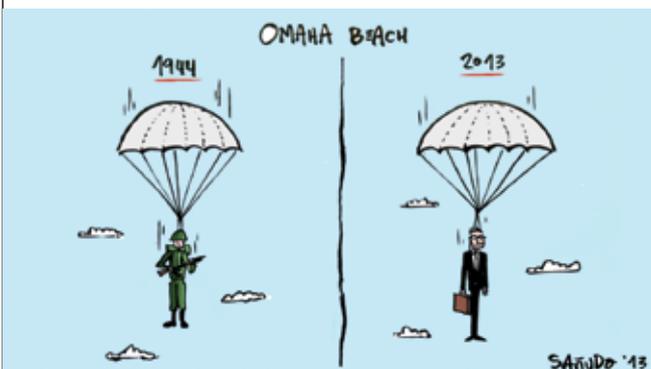
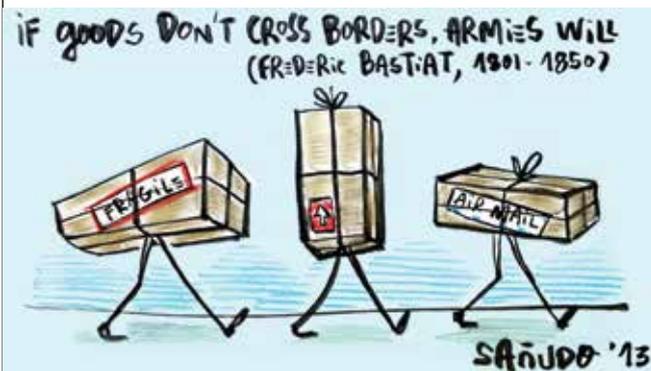
Pääministeri Jyrki Katainen mielestään maltillisten Eurooppa-myöntäisten poliittisten johtajien on käytettävä tarjoamaa Eurooppa-politiikkaan omaa linjaa, joka ei edusta ääripäitä.

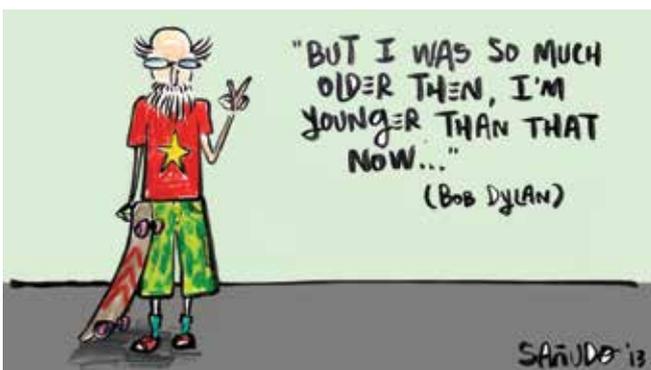
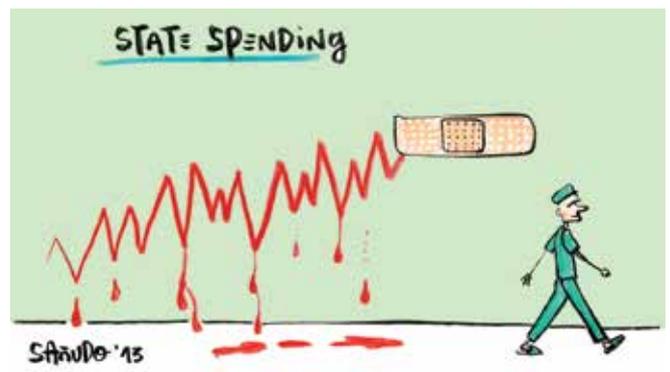
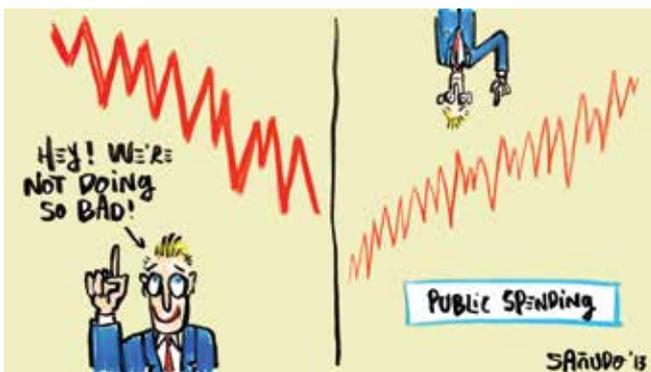
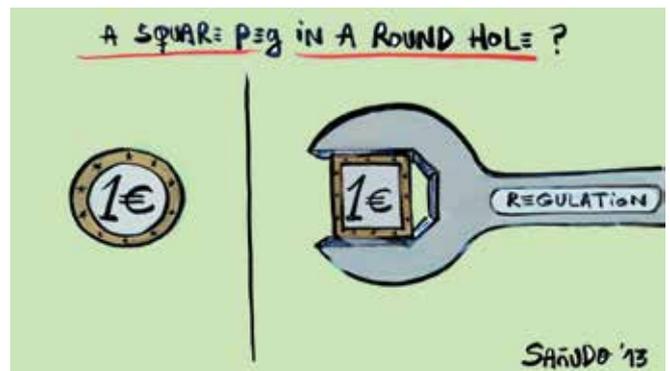
– Missä olemme me maltilliset Eurooppa-myöntäiset ihmiset, jotka kertovat, että tarvitsemme lisää eurooppalaista yhtenäytymistä esimerkiksi turvallisuudessa, sisämarkkinoissa, digitaalisissa sisämarkkinoissa ja energiamarkkinoissa, Jyrki Katainen kysyi Centre for European Studiesin järjestämässä Economic Ideas Forum

# EIF13

## political cartoons

Every year political cartoonist Rafa Sañudo provides his own visual interpretations of the main topics discussed in real time. Political humour guaranteed!



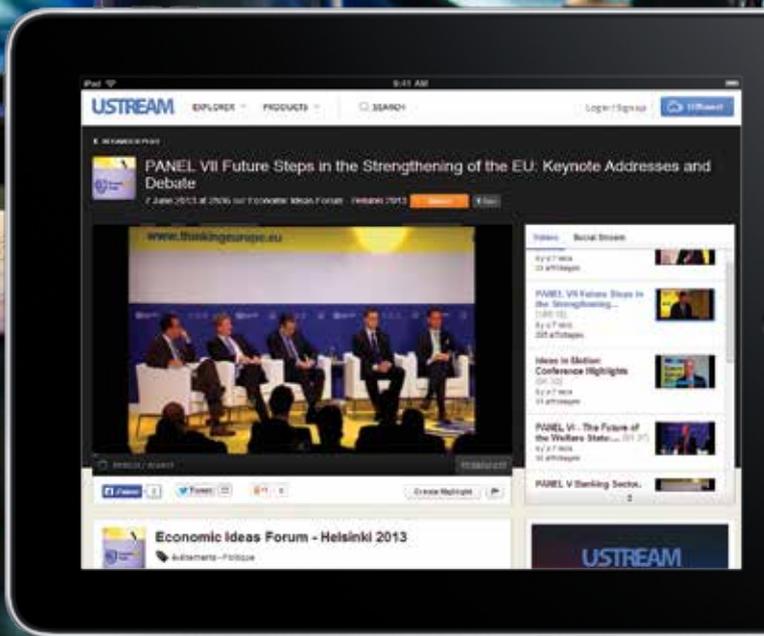


# #EIF13

## interactive

The Forum received a large volume of on-line buzz and generated social media conversations and engagement. All panels were streamed live on CES's streaming channel, as well as via Bloomberg's channel and high quality videos were uploaded via satellite to be used by press agencies. People across Europe that were following the live stream could directly ask questions to the panelists using the event's hashtag, #EIF13. The

hashtag was also widely used by the EIF speakers, whose tweets were picked up by international media. A full playlist with EIF13 videos is available on the CES YouTube account: <http://ces.tc/1jstvFS>, while selected event photos are available on CES's Flickr account: <http://ces.tc/11La5TA>.





## *Event partner*

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### **Toivo Think Tank**

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Toivo (Hope in Finnish) is the official think tank of the National Coalition Party in Finland, connecting researchers, opinion leaders and policy-makers in order to foster debate between academia, politics and citizens. Based on annually planned trainings and events, Toivo's activities are targeted at local politicians, election candidates, persons interested

in EU politics, individuals interested in political ideology, members of the party and member associations responsible for leading local associations. The think tank also carries out the research activities of the party, including political studies, demographic research and government satisfaction surveys.

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# Credits

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