



Nachhaltiges Wachstum und Soziales Unternehmertum in der EU

*Workshop Sustainability - DRS
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To enterprise

Entrepreneurship refers to an individual's ability to turn ideas into action.

It includes

- *creativity,*
- *innovation and*
- *risk acceptance,*
- *as well as the ability to plan and manage projects in order to achieve objectives.*

This

- ✓ *supports everyone in day-to-day life at home and in society,*
- ✓ *makes employees more aware of the context of their work and better able to seize opportunities,*
- ✓ *and provides a foundation for entrepreneurs establishing a social or commercial activity*

(Council Recommendation on Key Competences for Lifelong Learning COM(2005)548)

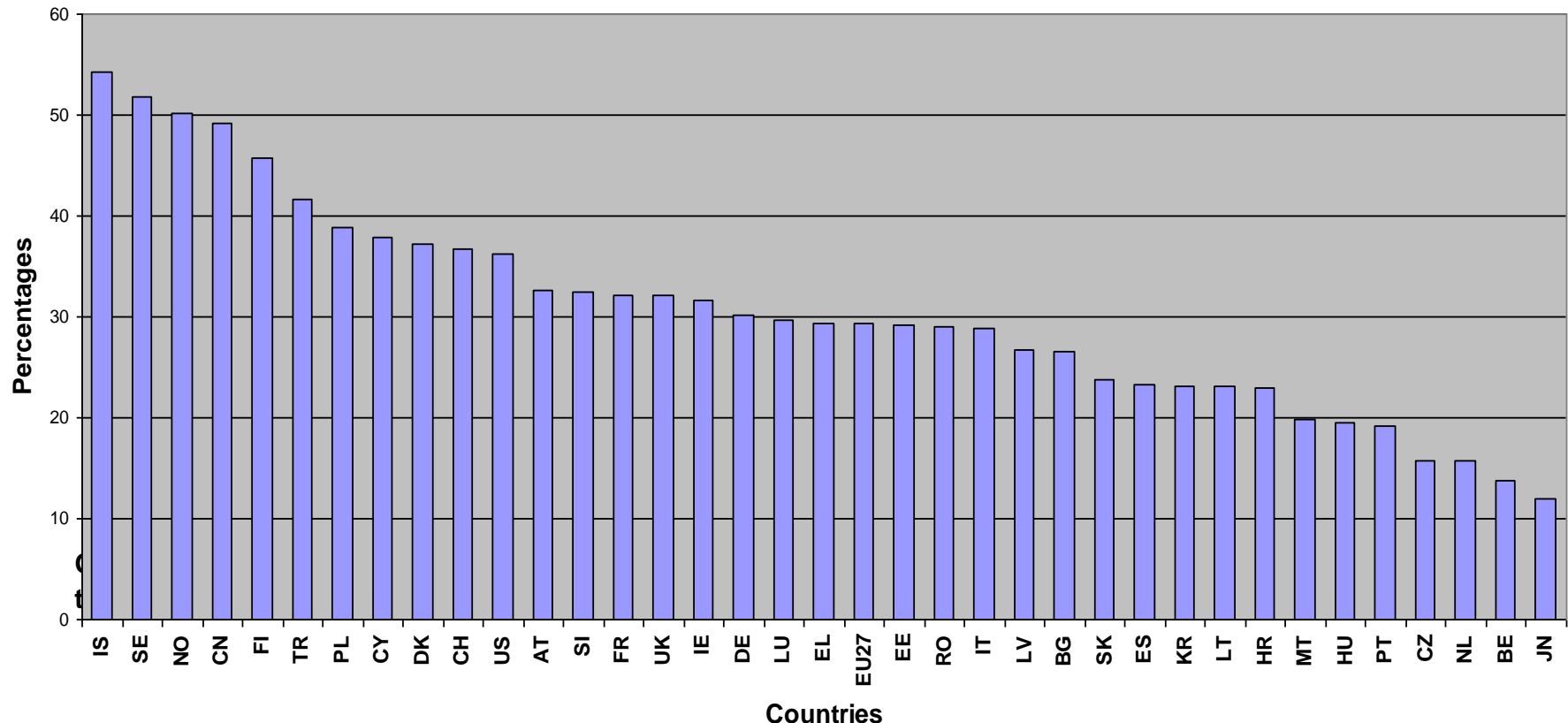


Skills acquired

<i>Personal skills</i>	<i>Business skills</i>
• Team working	• Basic economics
• Communication	• Financial literacy
• Self-confidence	• Developing market research
• Taking initiative	• Drafting a business plan
• Problem-solving	• Raising finance
• Taking calculated risk	• Sales techniques
• Leadership	• Running a business meeting

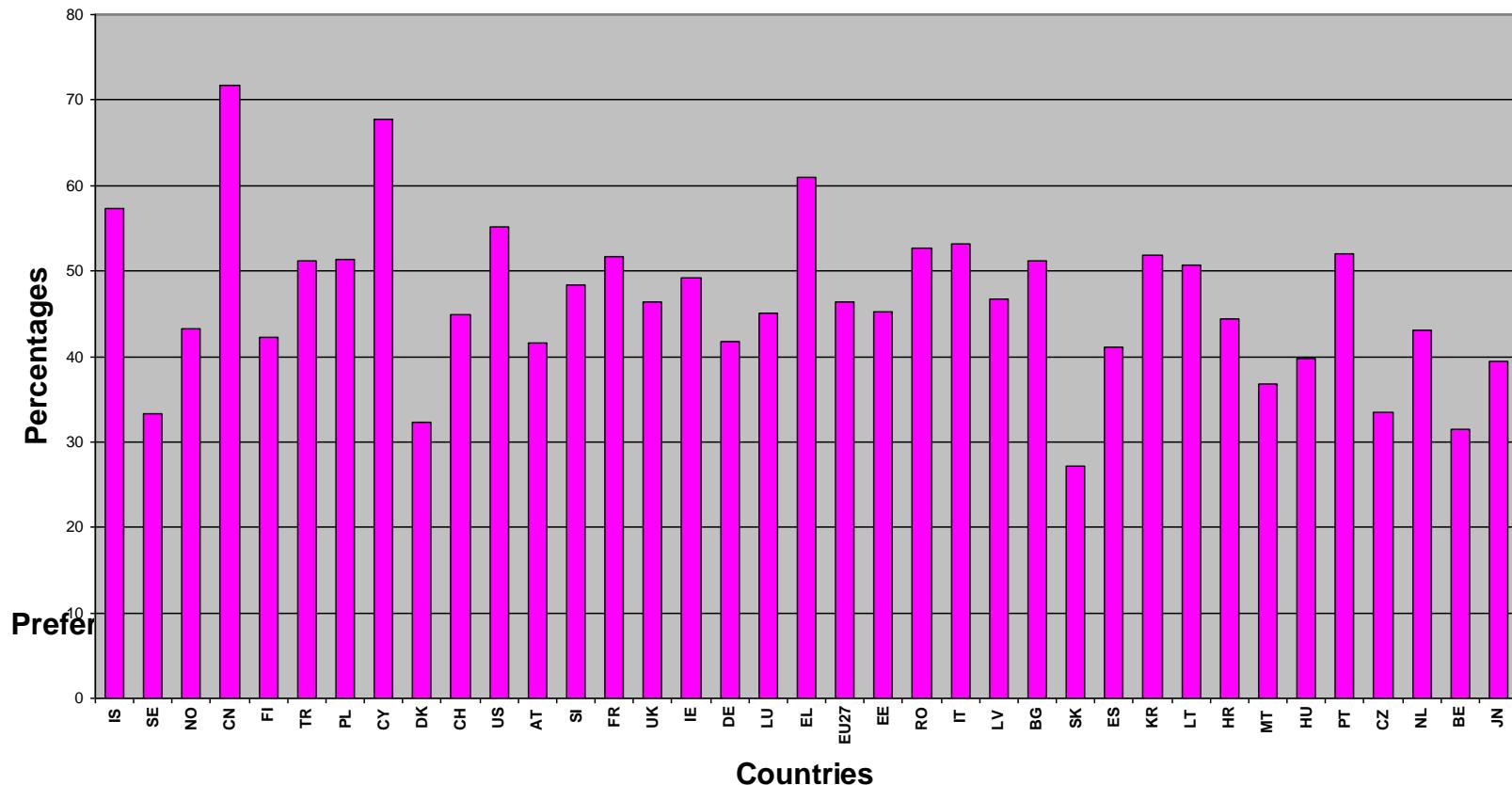


Feasibility of becoming self-employment

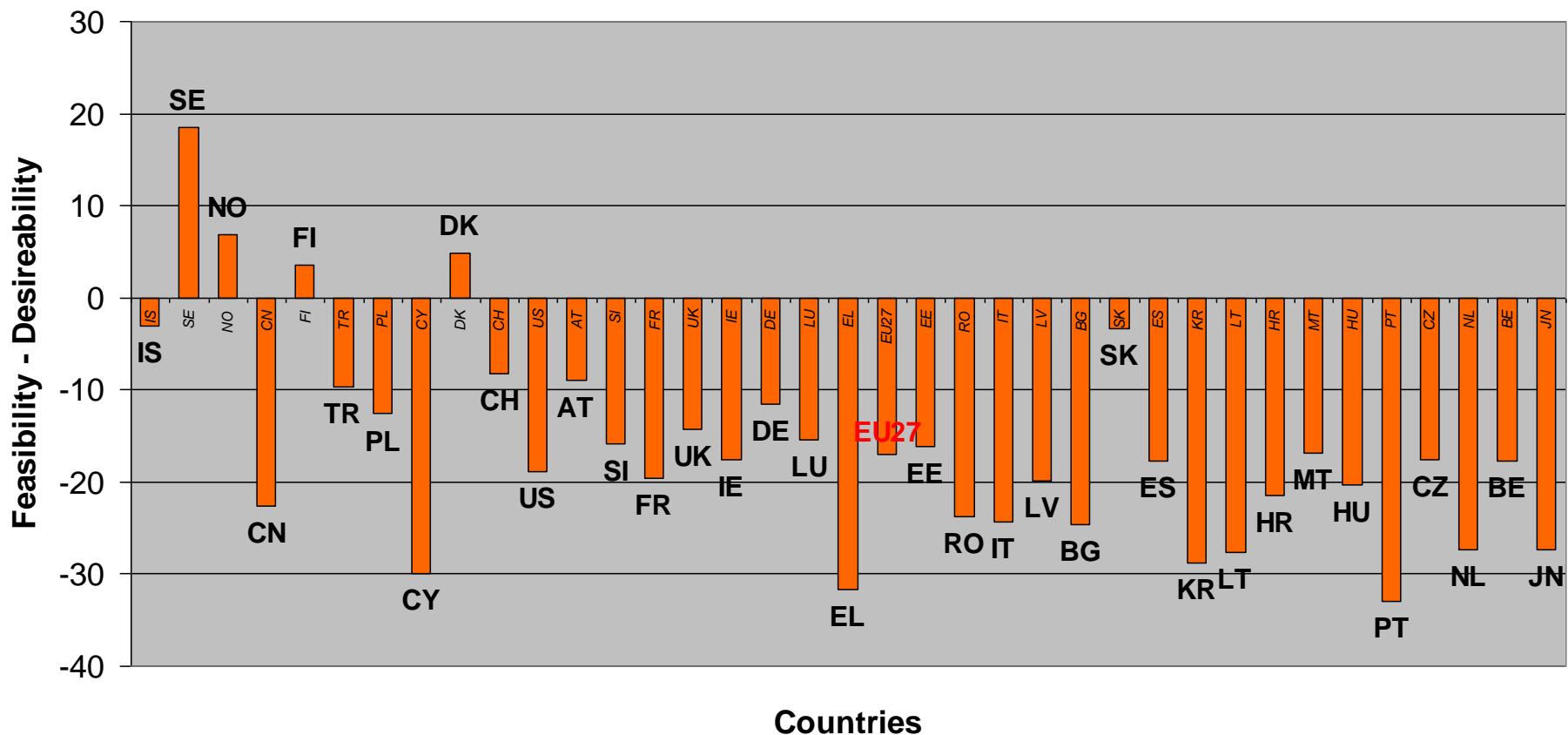




Desirability of becoming self-employment



Comparing Feasibility and Desireability





The Oslo Agenda

Entrepreneurship Education in Europe

The Oslo Agenda for Entrepreneurship Education in Europe

The aim of the "Oslo Agenda for Entrepreneurship Education" is to step up progress in promoting entrepreneurial mindsets in society, systematically and with effective actions. The Agenda is a rich array of proposals, from which stakeholders can pick actions at the appropriate level, and adapt them to the local situation. Relevant actors are indicated for each one of the proposed actions.

The Agenda is an outcome of the Conference on "Entrepreneurship Education in Europe: Fostering Entrepreneurial Mindsets through Education and Learning" – an initiative of the European Commission jointly organised with the Norwegian government – held in Oslo on 26–27 October 2008, which followed the Communication from Commission on the same topic.

The Conference aimed to exchange experiences and good practice, and to propose ways to move forward in this area. The ideas advanced in Oslo by a broad representation of stakeholders (e.g. national, regional and local governments, business associations, and entrepreneurs, providers of programmes, school teachers, academics and students) result now in a detailed catalogue of initiatives, based on successful experiences in Europe, which could be used by all in the EU and in neighbouring countries.

A Framework for policy development

A1. Ensure political support for entrepreneurship education at the highest level. Real progress will be possible only with a strong commitment from national and regional governments and from the relevant Ministers, in the context of the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy.

A2. Better integrate entrepreneurship education into the London ministerial process. Integrated Guidelines for Growth and Jobs, and make the enhancement of Member States' progress in this field more effective by means of applying specific indicators.

A3. Set up a Entrepreneurial Framework of what is to be achieved, followed by proper evaluation of the impact of measures taken. Coordination needs to be ensured at the EU level, with the definition of broad objectives and of detailed outcomes for entrepreneurship education. This framework would be supported by the establishment of a European Observatory for Entrepreneurship Education with national partners.

A4. Launch national strategies for entrepreneurship education, with clear objectives covering all stages of education. Such strategies should call for the active involvement of all relevant actors (public and private), and establish a generic framework while defining concrete actions. These will range from the inclusion of entrepreneurship into the national curricula to providing support to schools and businesses. The overall goal will be to ensure that young people can express differently in certain entrepreneurial competencies across all stages of the education system.

A5. Create Working Groups, both at European and at national level, where all the different stakeholders involved in entrepreneurship education can be represented (public authorities, businesses, educational establishments, students, etc.). These Groups would have among their objectives that of setting targets for entrepreneurship education, taking into account its various elements, and that of reporting on progress achieved.

A6. Promote entrepreneurship education at regional level, with a coherent programme bringing together local stakeholders and addressing the various levels of education through a range of different instruments.

A7. Facilitate the development of entrepreneurship education within theologna process by encouraging the mobility of teachers, lecturers and actors of different institutions, including in the private sector; recognising the role of educators other than teachers (practitioners, entrepreneurs, experts in teaching); recognising entrepreneurial career paths in undergraduate education at university.

A8. Increase coherence between European funding programmes that can be used to support entrepreneurship education projects and activities (in particular the Lifelong Learning Programme, the ESF, the ESDP). These programmes can be valuable in supporting certain tasks at national and local level.

A9. Ensure coordination at European level in the evaluation of programmes and activities. In order to allow the comparability of results, the EU could bring together a group of researchers in entrepreneurship education to help define indicators and specify typical educational processes.

(1) Entrepreneurial competencies are those registrations and business associations deal with the issue of building skills between education and the business world, and the issue of entrepreneurship regarding entrepreneurship education programmes and activities.

❖ A detailed catalogue of 47 initiatives, based on successful experiences in Europe

❖ Stakeholders can pick actions at the appropriate level

❖ Relevant actors are indicated for each one of the proposed actions



European
Commission

Guidebook Series

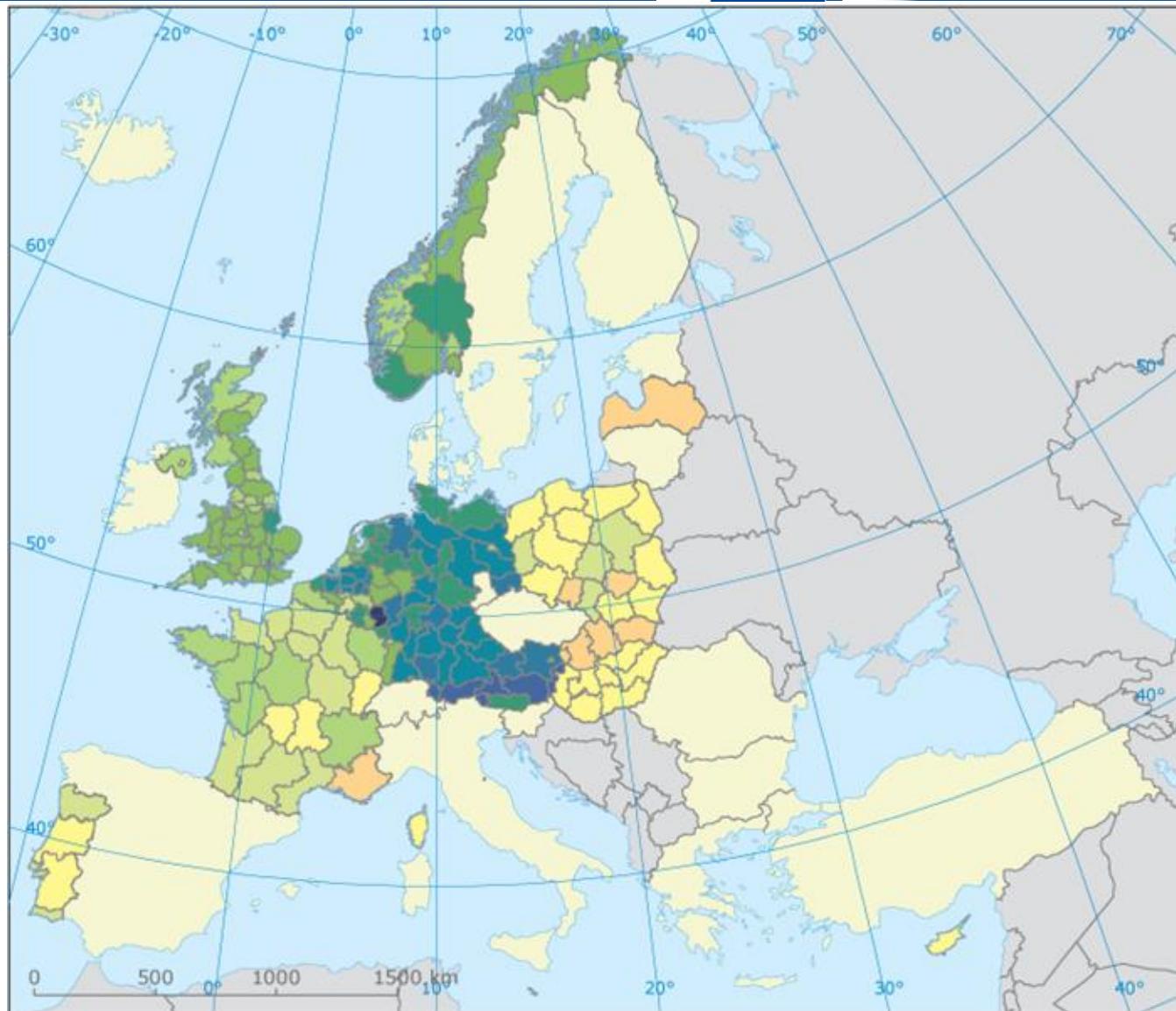
How to support SME Policy
from Structural Funds.

Building Entrepreneurial Mindsets and skills in the EU

Enterprise
and Industry

1

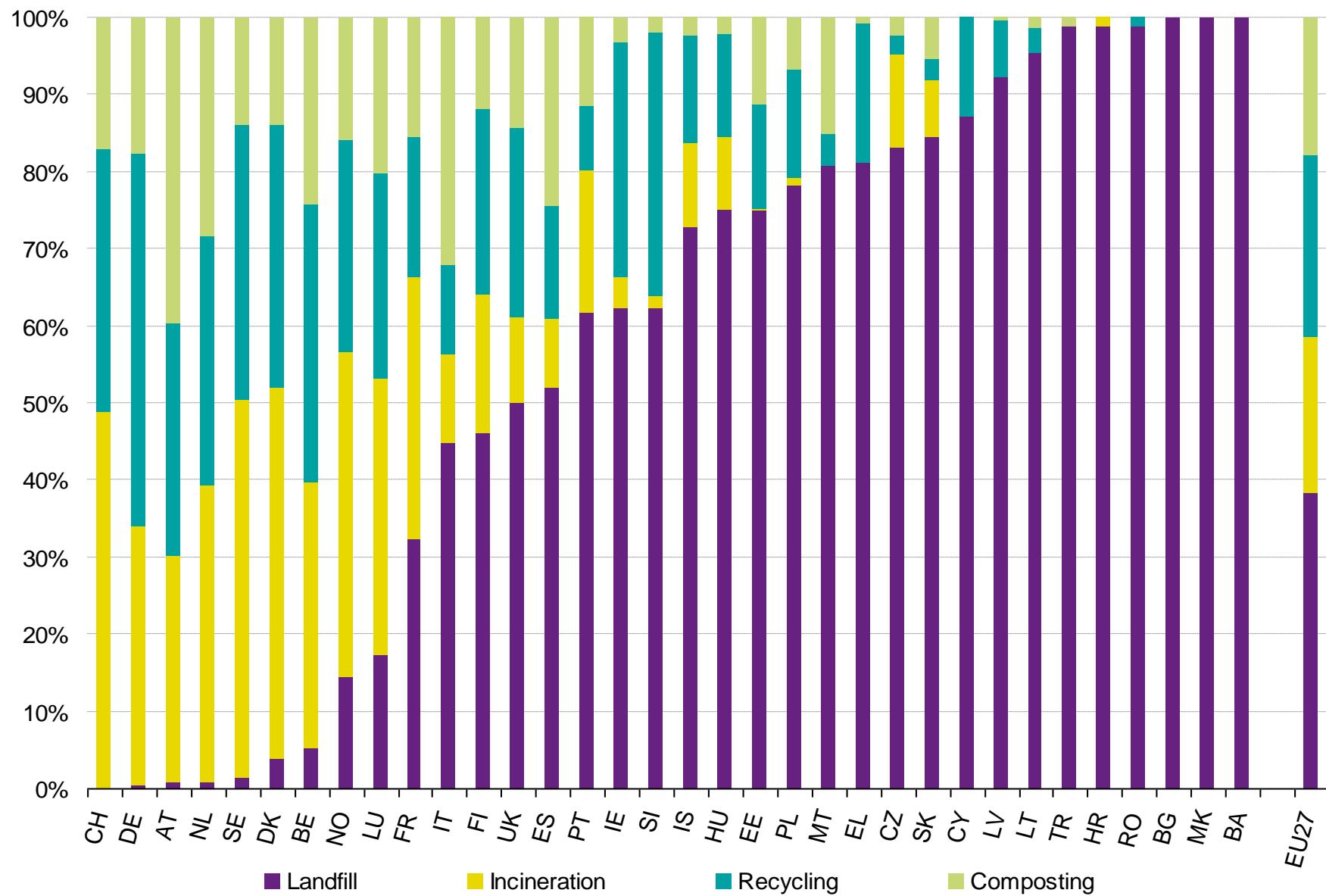
- Short layout of the relevant EU Policy**
 - Evolution model of Entrepreneurship Education Policy**
 - Examples of actions to be taken /Inspiration**
 - Potential for funding from EU Structural Funds**
- Based on existing,
verified good practices*

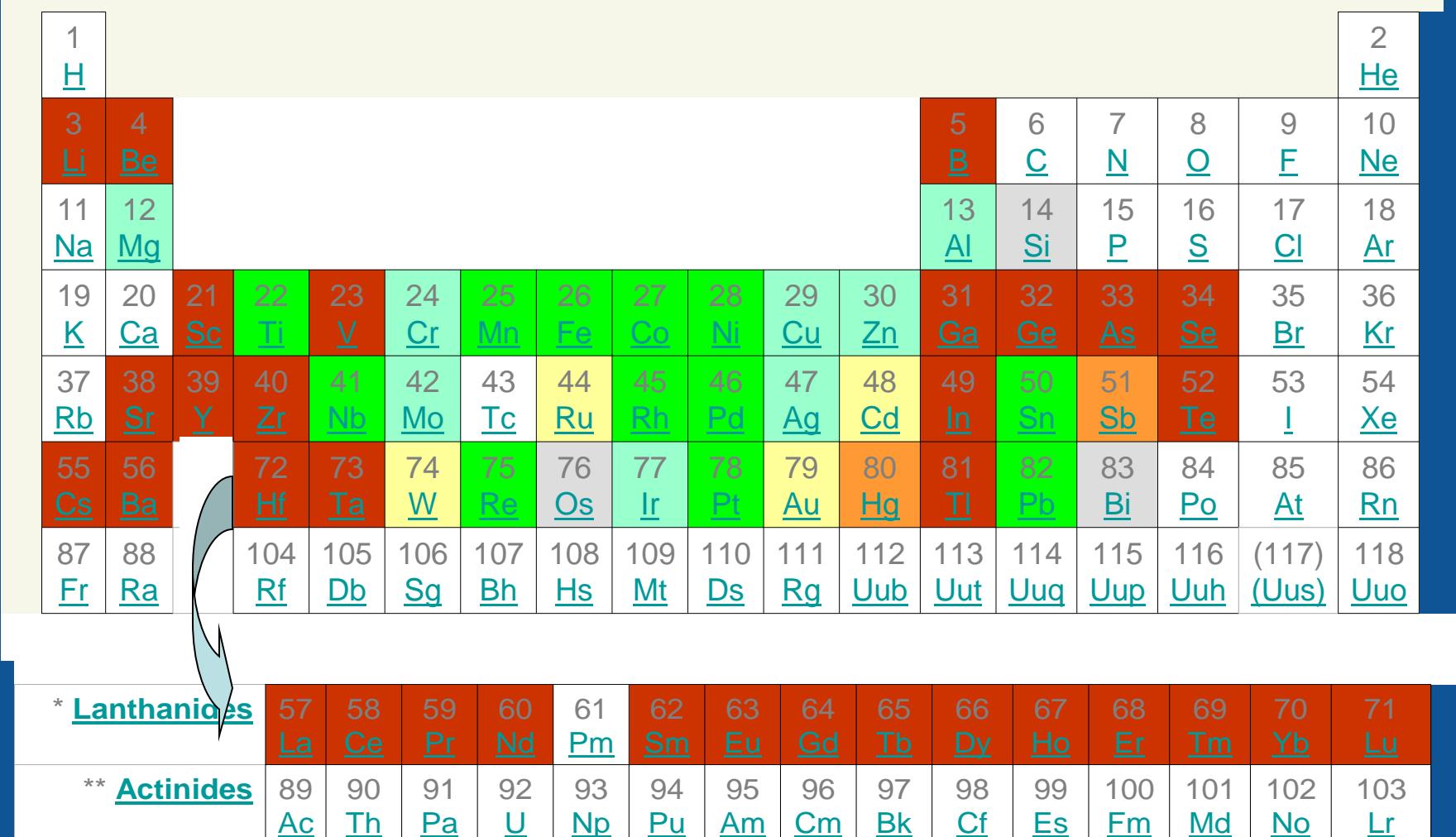


Recycling of municipal waste, 2008 and 2009

- 0-< 10 %
- 10-< 20 %
- 20-< 30 %
- 30-< 40 %
- 40-< 50 %
- 50-< 60 %
- 60-< 70 %
- 70-< 80 %
- 80-< 90 %
- 90-100 %
- Outside data coverage

Sources: European Environment Agency, based on Eurostat 2010 data

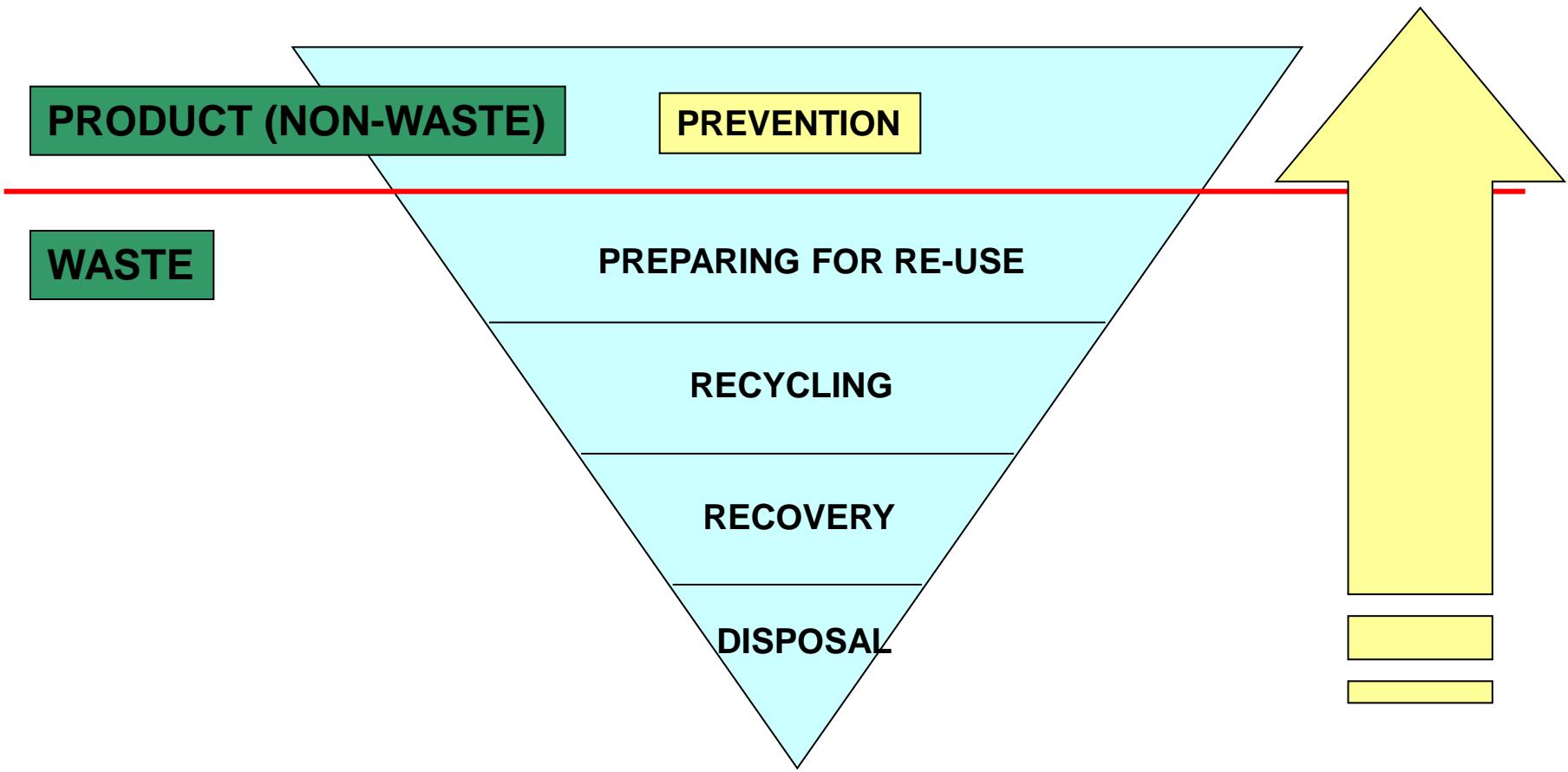


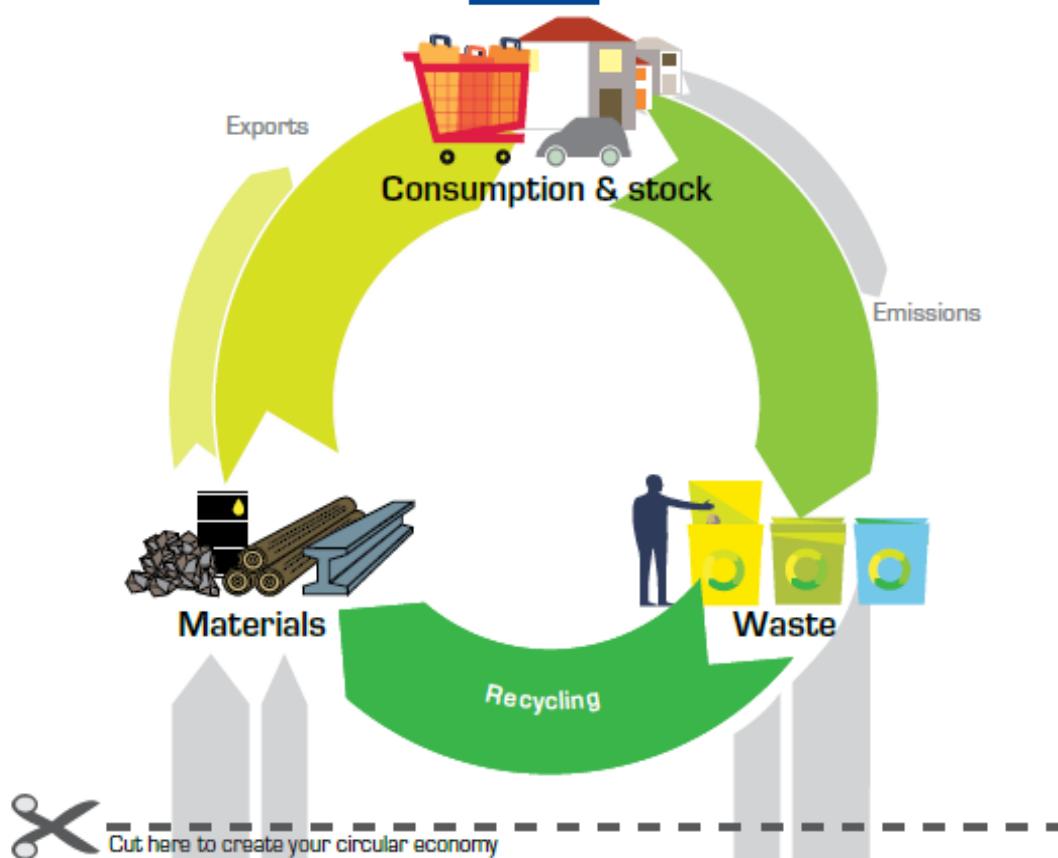


End of Life Recycling Rate (Global) for Sixty-Two Metals (UNEP Evaluation as of January, 2010)



Moving up the waste hierarchy





Domestic extraction



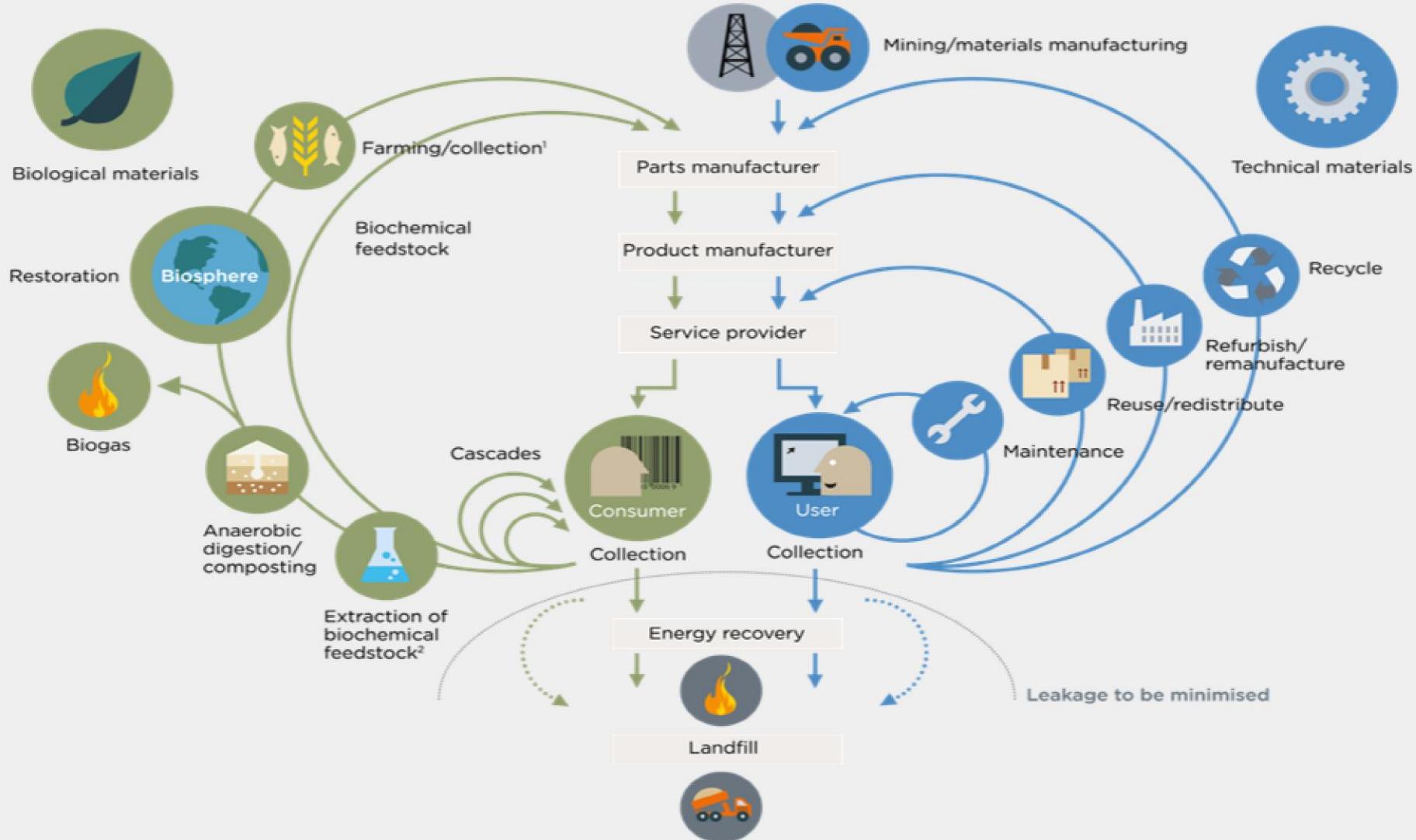
Imports



Incineration

Landfilling

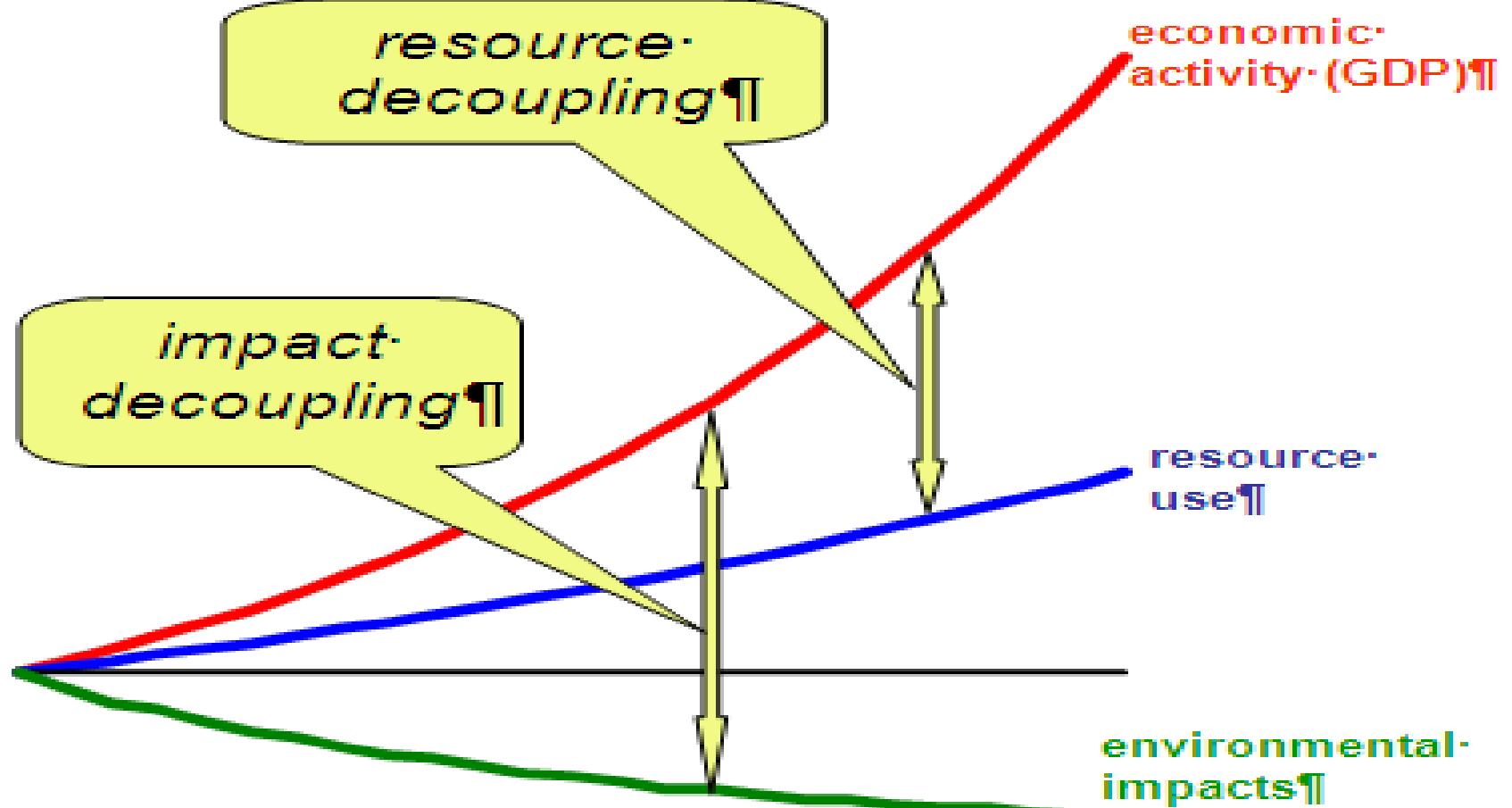
The circular economy—an industrial system that is restorative by design



¹ Hunting and fishing

² Can take both post-harvest and post-consumer waste as an input

SOURCE: Ellen MacArthur Foundation - Adapted from the Cradle to Cradle Design Protocol by Braungart & McDonough



Source: UNEP/International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management, May 2010



Public Policy for more RE

Regulation	Market-Based Instruments	Voluntary Instruments	Information
- standards - prohibitions	- subsidies - taxes/ fees - cap and trade	“Voluntary” instruments, such as sectoral agreements refer to the self- organisation of market actors.	- Provision of scientific and technological knowledge - Funding information - Labelling

- Overcoming different types of barriers for more RE
- Using the innovation ability of SME's



Green Action Plan for SMEs

Context

- Raw materials+energy and water = **50% of total manufacturing costs** vs. 20% for labour costs.
- 60% of total **waste is not recycled**, composted or reused.
- 44% of large companies in the EU **sell their scrap material** to another company vs. 24% of SMEs.
- Resource efficiency **savings potential: € 630 billion p.a.** for European industry.
- World market for **environmental industries** is growing by 5% a year and is expected to triple by 2030, but 87% of SMEs in the EU only sell in their national markets.



Green Action Plan for SMEs

Objectives:

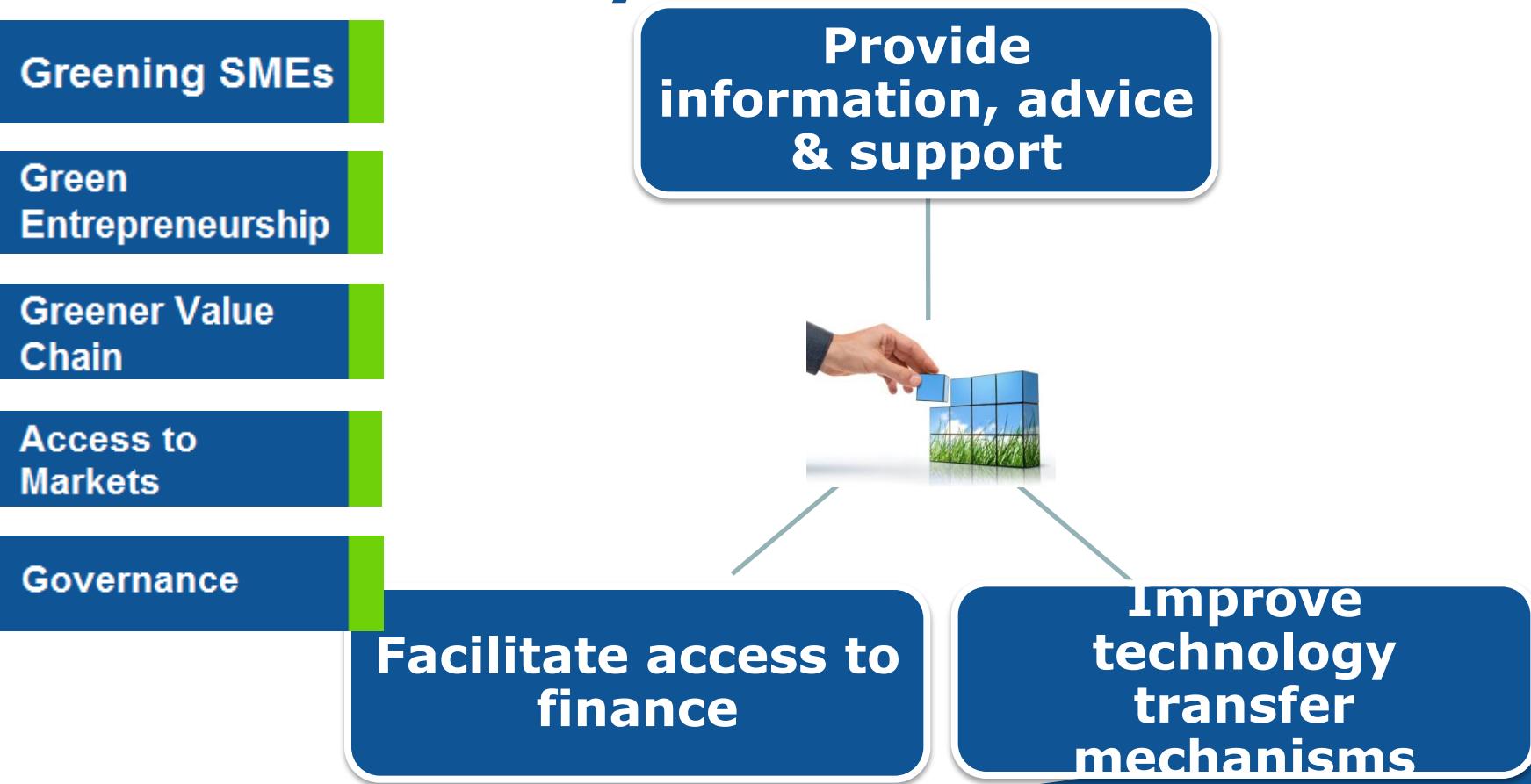
- Improve SME resource efficiency as a driver of companies' competitiveness.
- Enable SMEs to turn environmental challenges into business opportunities by improving productivity and reducing costs.

34 EU actions in four areas:

- Greening SMEs
- Green entrepreneurship
- Opportunities for SMEs in a greener value chain
- Access to markets for green SMEs



Greening SMEs for competitiveness & sustainability





Green Entrepreneurship for the companies of the future

Greening SMEs

Green
Entrepreneurship

Promote eco-
innovation

Make use of
clusters for eco-
innovation

Facilitate business
partnering + skills &
knowledge

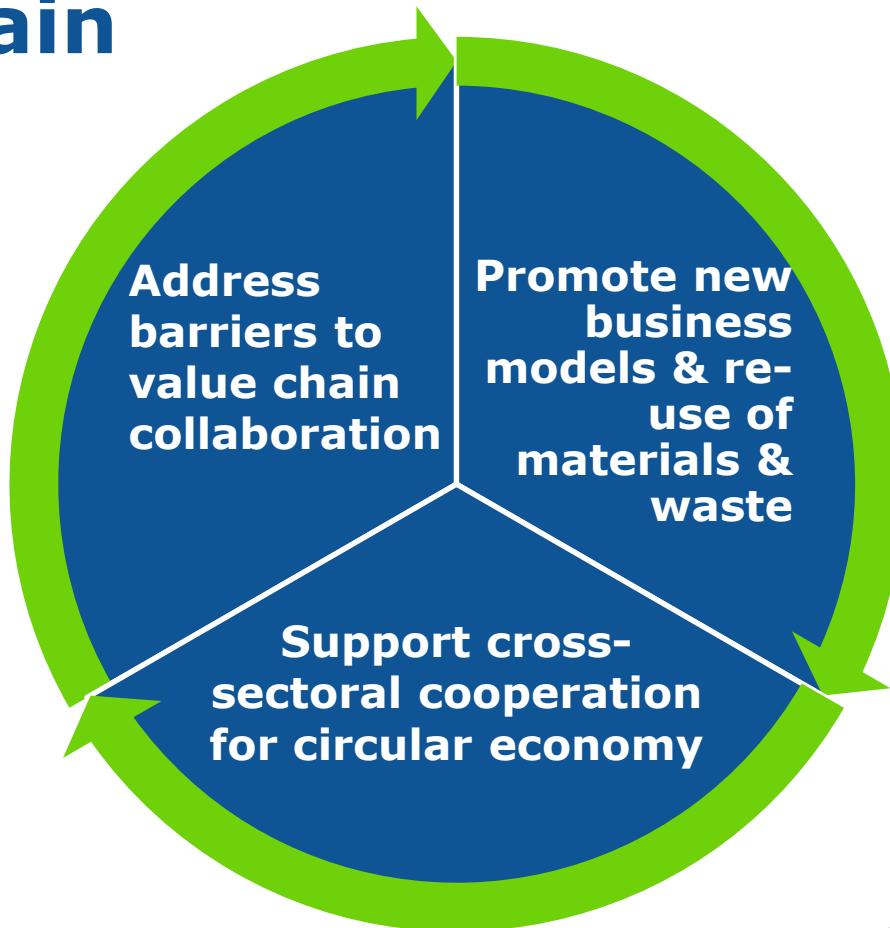




Opportunities for SMEs in a greener value chain

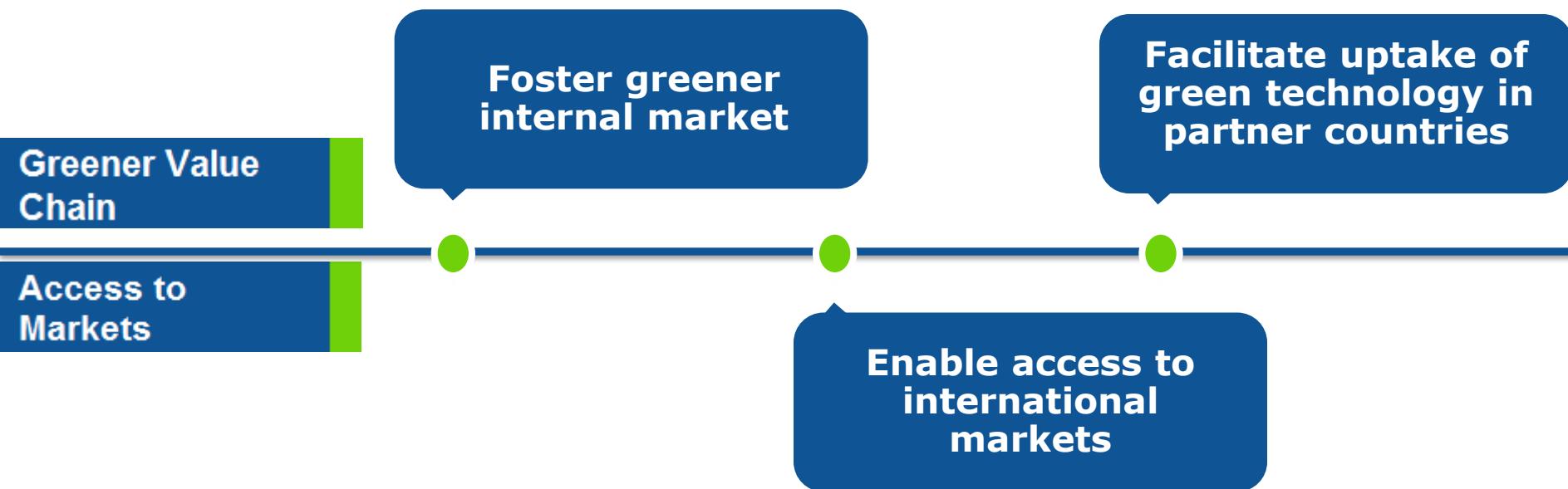
Green
Entrepreneurship

Greener Value
Chain



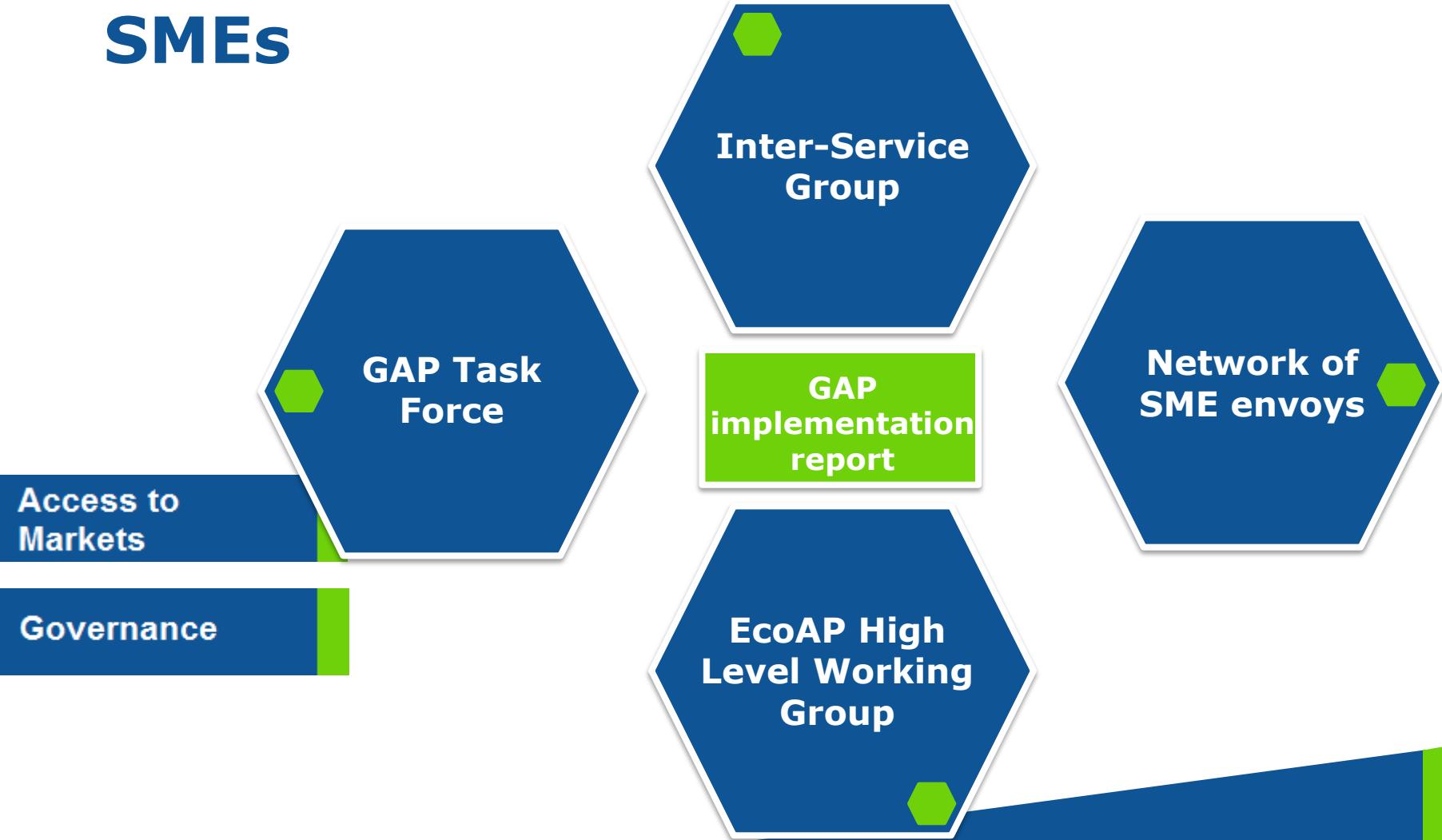


Access to markets for green SMEs





Green Action Plan Governance for SMEs





Action Pillars of Entrepreneurship2020

Entrepreneurial education and training

- create new generations of entrepreneurs

Creating an environment where entrepreneurs can flourish and grow

- offer effective support or get out of entrepreneurs' way!

Role models and reaching out = radical cultural change

- entrepreneurship as 'the new cool'
- involve groups not reached before



Action Pillar 1 – Education & Training

New foundations: investing in entrepreneurial education is one of highest return investments possible

- Practical experience and learning is key
- Involve real-world entrepreneurs
- Build knowledge, skills (business basics, creativity, responsibility, initiative, sense of achievement) and interest in entrepreneurship

New frontiers: higher education for entrepreneurship

- European Institute of Technology (EIT) example
- Universities → more entrepreneurial: beyond transfer of knowledge towards active support for developing entrepreneurial ventures



Action Pillar 2 – Environment where Entrepreneurs Flourish & Grow

- **Improve access to finance**
- **Effective support at crucial stages in business lifecycle**
- **New business opportunities, need for new skills & capabilities for digital age**
- **Transfers of business**
- **Efficient bankruptcy procedures and second chance for honest bankrupt entrepreneurs**
- **Reduce regulatory burden**



Action Pillar 3 – Role models and reaching out to specific groups

Entrepreneurship as attractive career option and more well-known entrepreneurs celebrated as role models

- Practical positive communication about rewards and recognition of achievements.

New horizons: reaching out to and mobilising untapped entrepreneurial potential

- Women
- Seniors
- Migrants
- Unemployed
- Young people

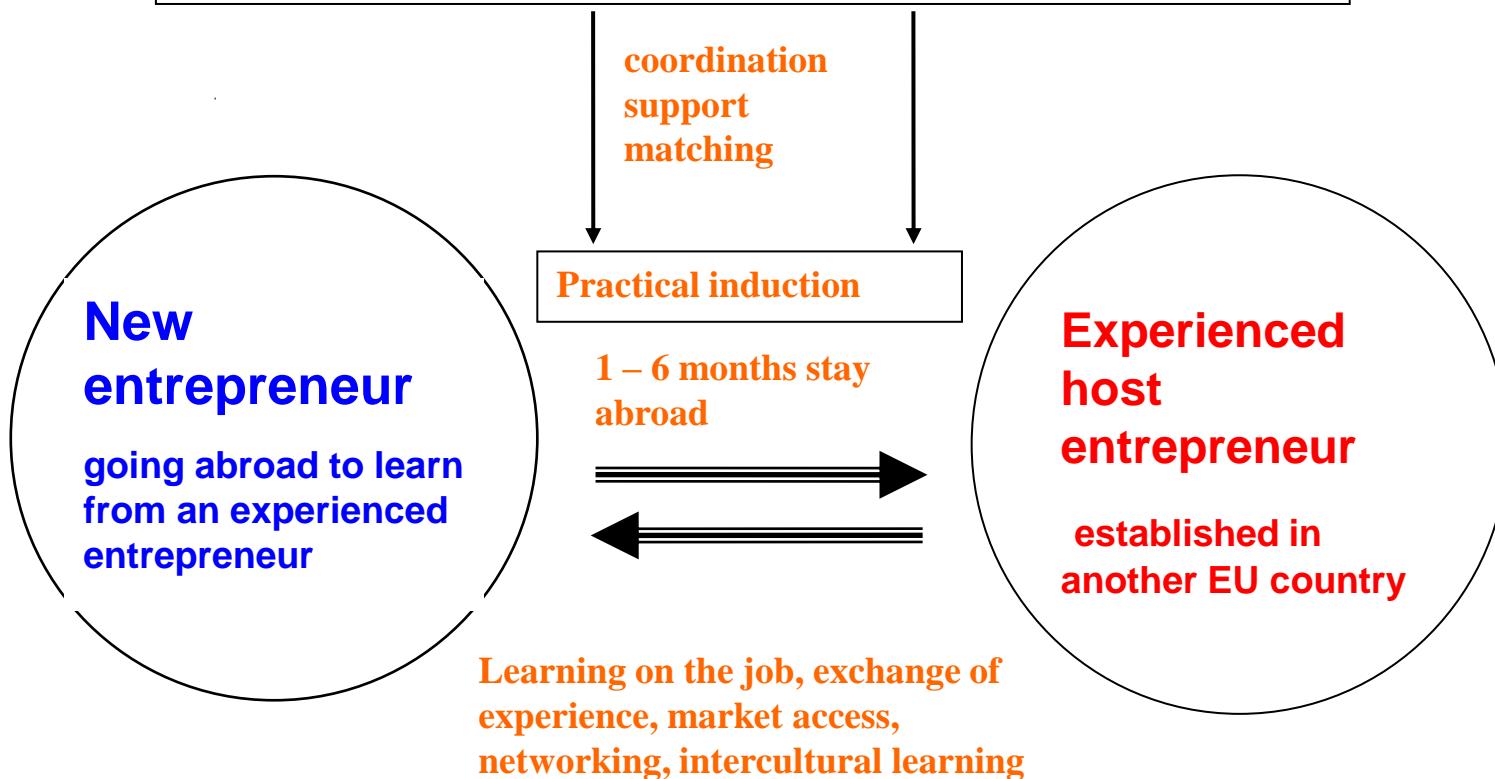


Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs



Erasmus for Young
Entrepreneurs

European Commission in cooperation with a European level
Support Office (SO) and intermediary organisations (IOs) at
national / regional level







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European Commission

Enterprise and Industry

European Commission > Enterprise and Industry > Policies > ... Small Business Act - Database of good practices



Small Business Act - Database of good practices

Search

Country

Please select ... ▾

SBA policy area

Please select ... ▾

Text

Year of submission

2011 ▾

Source-

Please select ... ▾

Search

Clear



Good Practices Found : 35

Please select ...
Expert Group
European Enterprise Awards
Enterprise Policy Group
European Charter for Small Enterprises
SBA implementation in member states

Country (All)	Title	Year of sub mis sion	SBA poli cy area	Translations
AT	ProTRANS, Programm zur Förderung von strategischer Produktfindung, Innovationsmanagement und Technologietransfer für KMU	2011	8	
IT	Opening 2 Foreign Markets (O2FoMa)	2011	7	
IT	WE TECH OFF - build your future	2011	1.2	
IT	Scuolav Projec	2011	1.1	
IT	CSR good practices in Lombardia	2011	10	
PT	Projecto Promoção do Empreendedorismo Imigrante - PEI	2011	1.4	
AT	business pro austria (bpa)	2011	8	
AT	"Mingo Finance" - individual coaching on enterprise financing	2011	6.1	



SME Policy Good Practices Catalog

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/best-practices/index_en.htm

Eurobarometer on Entrepreneurship

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/enterprise_policy/survey/eurobarometer_intro.htm

Entrepreneurship Education

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/entrepreneurship/support_measures/training_education/index.htm

Green Action Plan for SMEs

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sme/public-consultation-green-action-plan/index_en.htm

Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/entrepreneurship/support_measures/erasmus

SBA

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/entrepreneurship/sba_en.htm

SME Policy Guidebooks

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/regional-sme-policies/index_en.htm



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