



LISBON AGENDA BAROMETER: Measuring the Lisbon Agenda Goals


Introduction

In keeping with our core mission of promoting market-oriented reform in Europe, the Stockholm Network has been keeping a close eye on the EU's Lisbon Agenda with a series of publications aimed at giving these goals a closer look to see if they are having any success in improving Europe's prosperity.

The first paper in the Lisbon series was published in autumn 2007. *Beyond Lisbon: Reviewing EU policies on IP, Competition and Innovation* evaluated the EU's intellectual property, competition and innovation policies by looking at four broad mechanisms the EU either used or wished to develop to set policy in the following four areas: the Lisbon Agenda's broad policy goals; the creation of a European Research Area; competition and anti-trust policy under Article 82 of the EC Treaty; and,

intellectual and industrial property. *Beyond Lisbon* provided a holistic assessment of the EU's achievements within these policy areas and made recommendations on how it could improve its performance and reach its stated goals. One of its key conclusions was that the Lisbon Agenda could only ever hope to succeed if it focused on a narrower, more targeted set of goals.

With both the UK and eurozone entering a recession, the moment could hardly be more timely to examine how much progress has been made since our last report. In this new project - the *Lisbon Barometer* - the Stockholm Network sets out to statistically measure the specific effects of the Lisbon Agenda reform effort and to outline policy recommendations based on these measures. By using nineteen



statistical categories – some used by the European Commission itself and some picked to supplement the Commission's measures – covering both standard and less traditional areas of innovation and competition, the *Barometer* monitors and ranks the progress of nine EU countries towards meeting the specific and general goals of the original Lisbon Agenda of 2000 and the more recent Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs.

The *Lisbon Agenda Barometer* is combined with a discussion paper – *Explaining the Lisbon Barometer* which analyses the successes and failures of the EU in meeting its Lisbon Agenda objectives, according to the *Barometer's* findings. It also makes policy recommendations aimed at achieving the goals of the Lisbon Agenda. Both the *Barometer* and the accompanying discussion

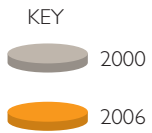
paper provide a platform from which the Lisbon Agenda can take the final steps away from its origins as a grand political project, to one of practical public policy with real results.



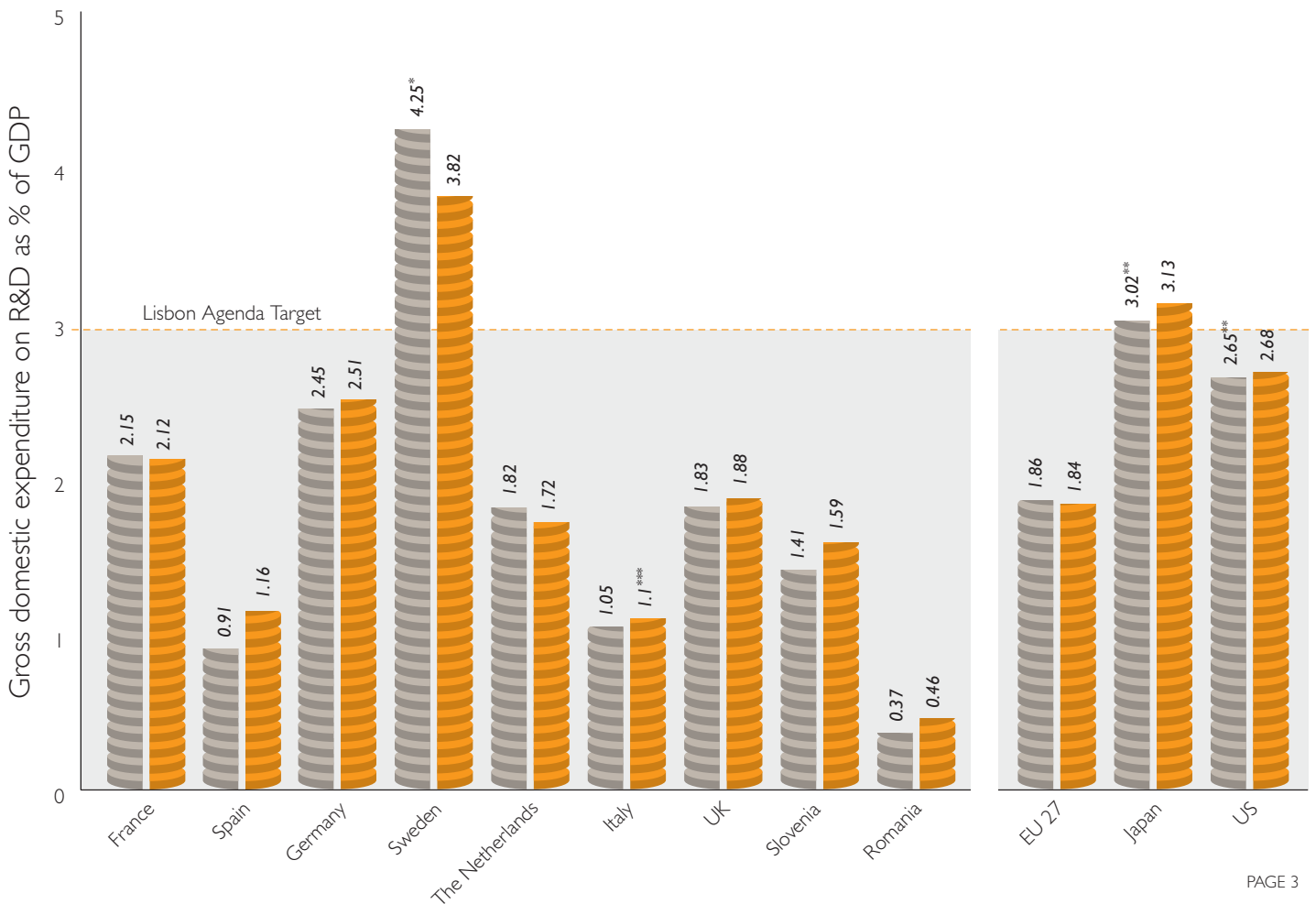
Fuelling Ideas

Big Spenders

Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D as % of GDP, 2000 & 2006



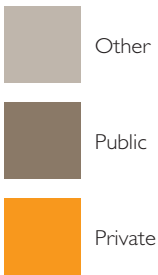
*Data from 2001 **Data from 1999 ***Data from 2005
Source: Eurostat



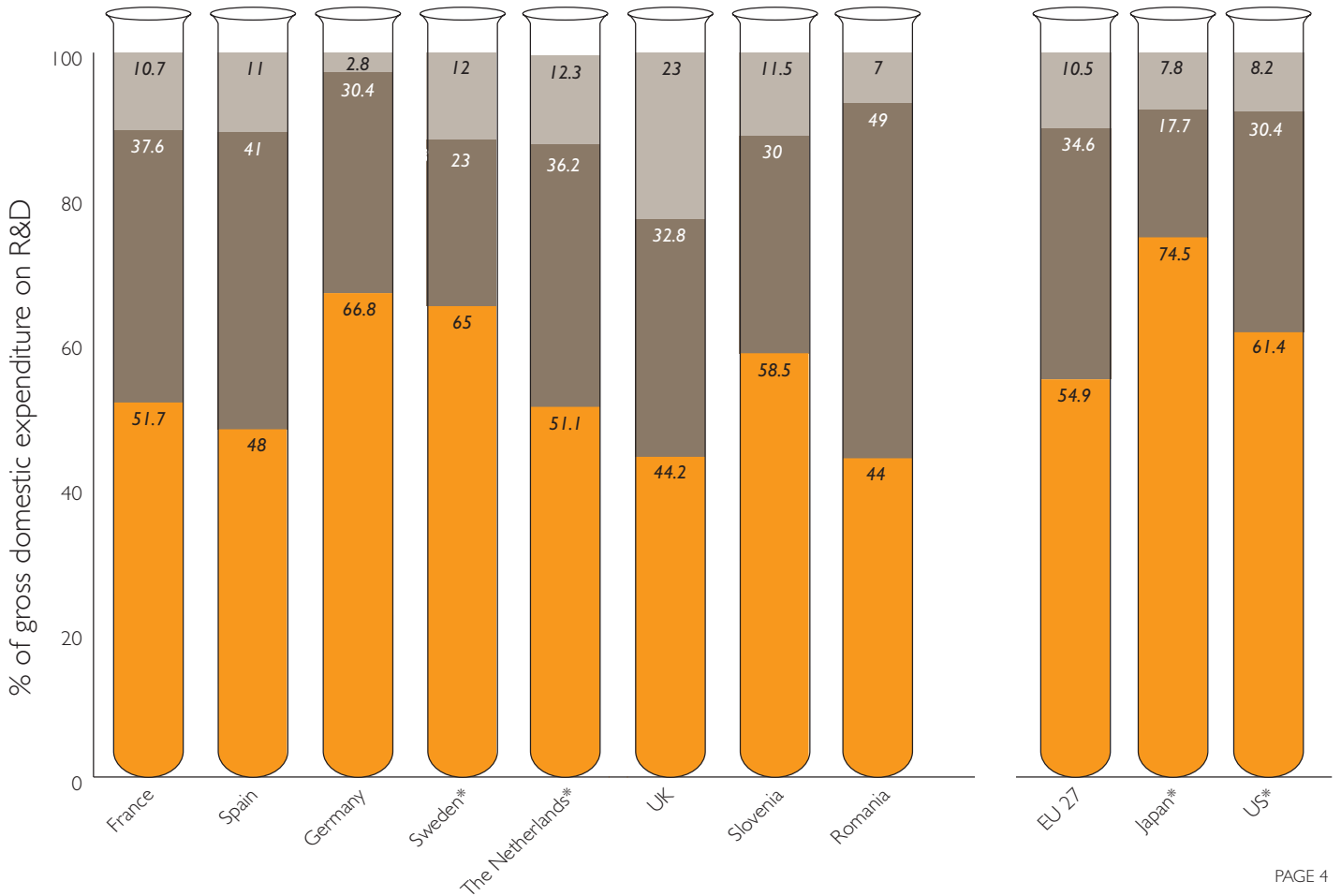
Knowledge Seekers

Percentage of Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D by Public and Private Sources, 2004

KEY



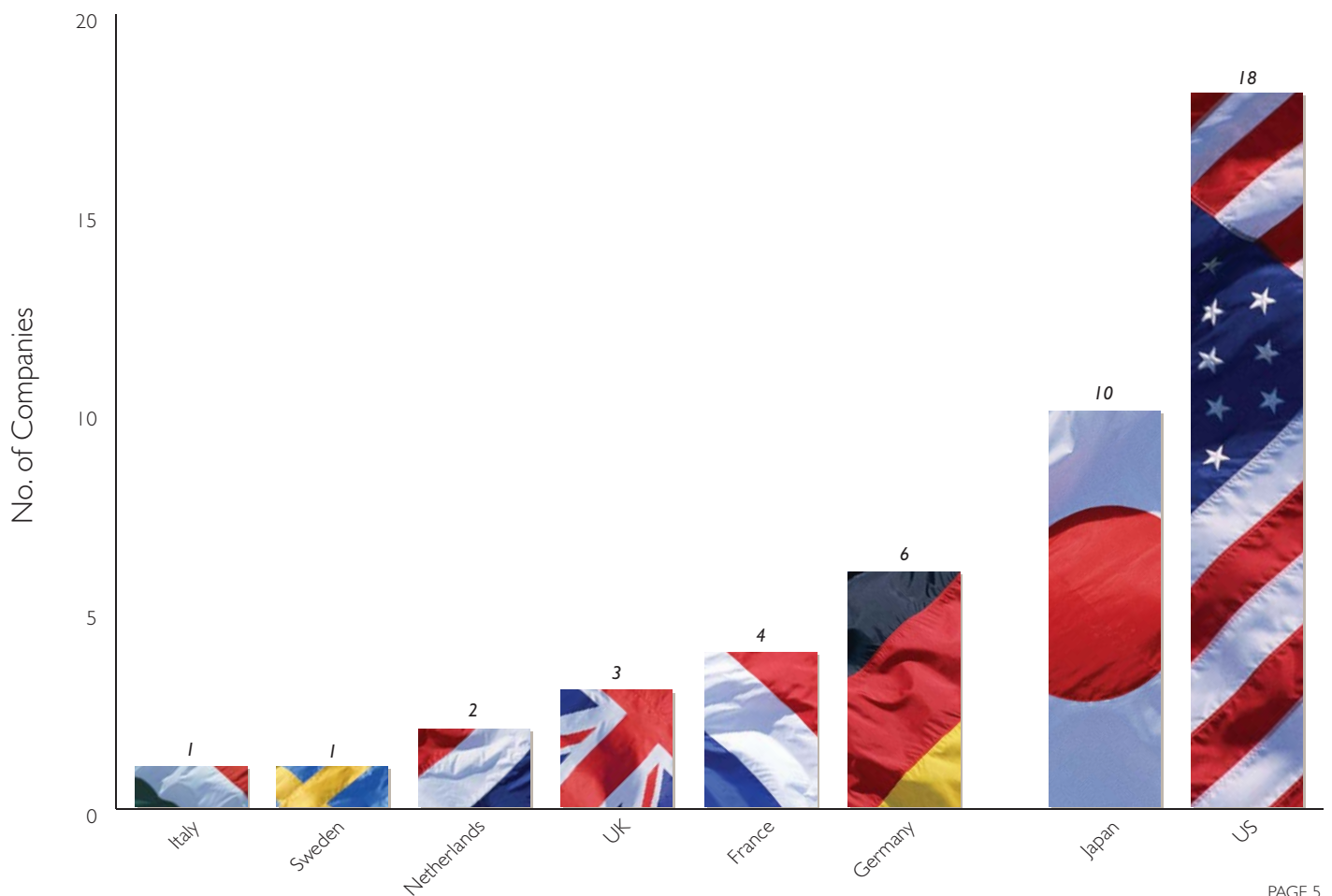
*Data from 2003
Source: Eurostat



R&D Champions

Number of Companies in the Global Top 50 by Total R&D Investment, 2006

Source: Department for Trade and Industry, The R&D Scoreboard, 2006





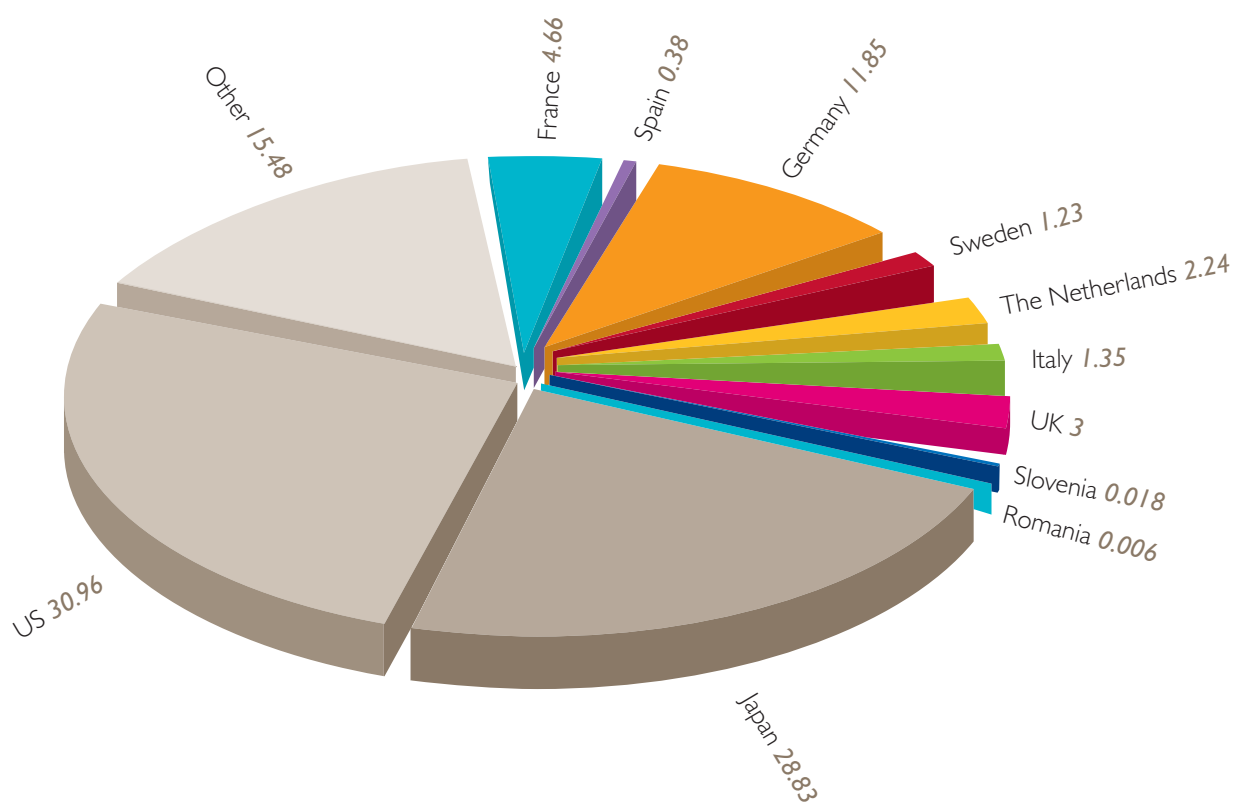
Innovation and Exploitation

Innovation and Exploitation

Innovation Nation: Patent Intensity

Percentage Share of Total Triadic Patent Families*, 2005

*Data refers to patents applied for at the EPO, USPTO and JPO
Source: OECD Patent Database, 2007

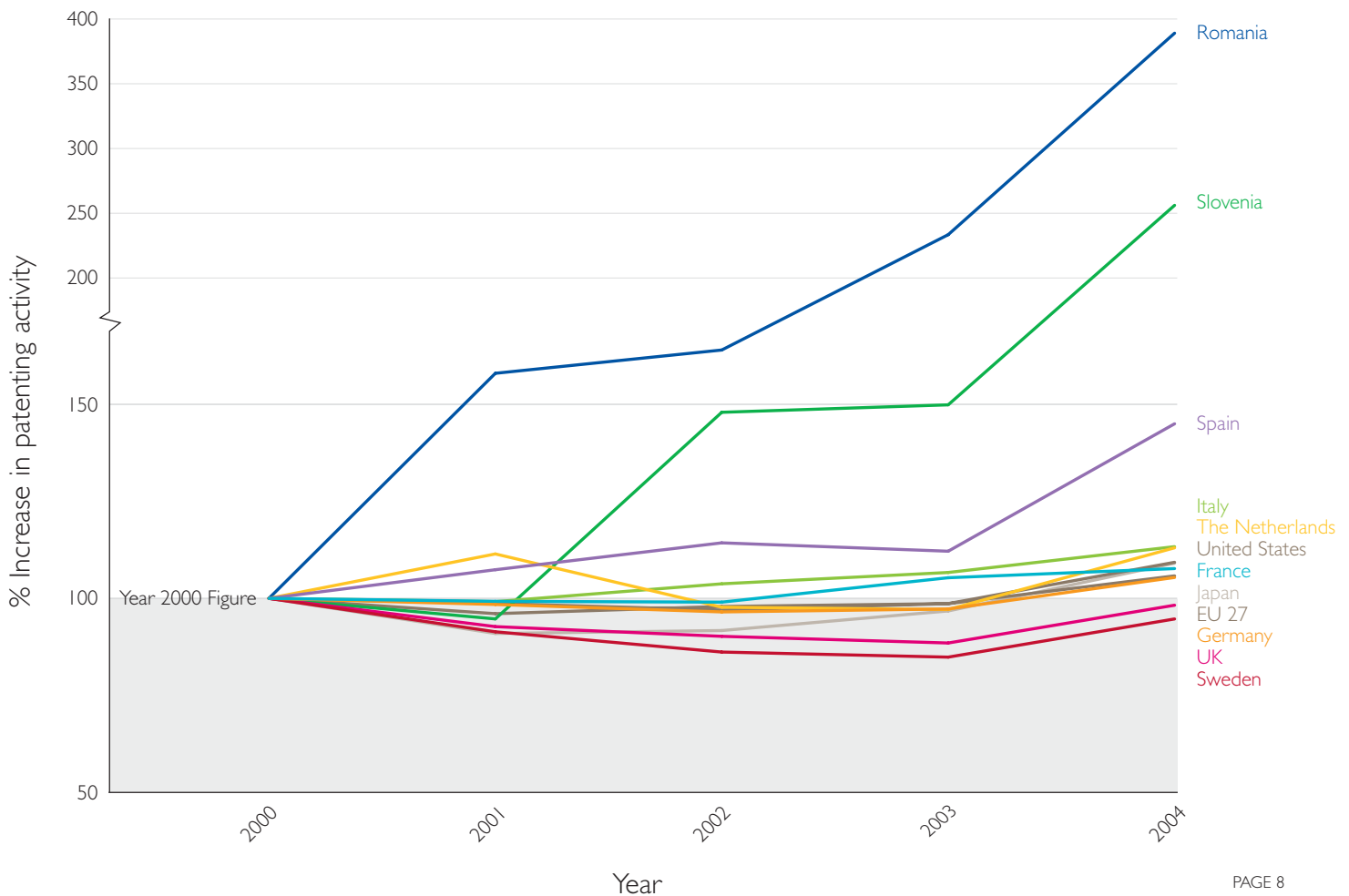


Innovation and Exploitation

Innovation Nation: Patent Activity

Increase In Patenting Activity*, 2000–2005

*Data refer to applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention or to applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty and designated to the EPO (Euro-PCT). Patent applications are counted according to the year in which they were filed at the EPO and are broken down according to the International Patent Classification (IPC). They are also broken down according to the inventor's place of residence, using fractional counting if multiple inventors or IPC classes are provided to avoid double counting.
Source: Eurostat

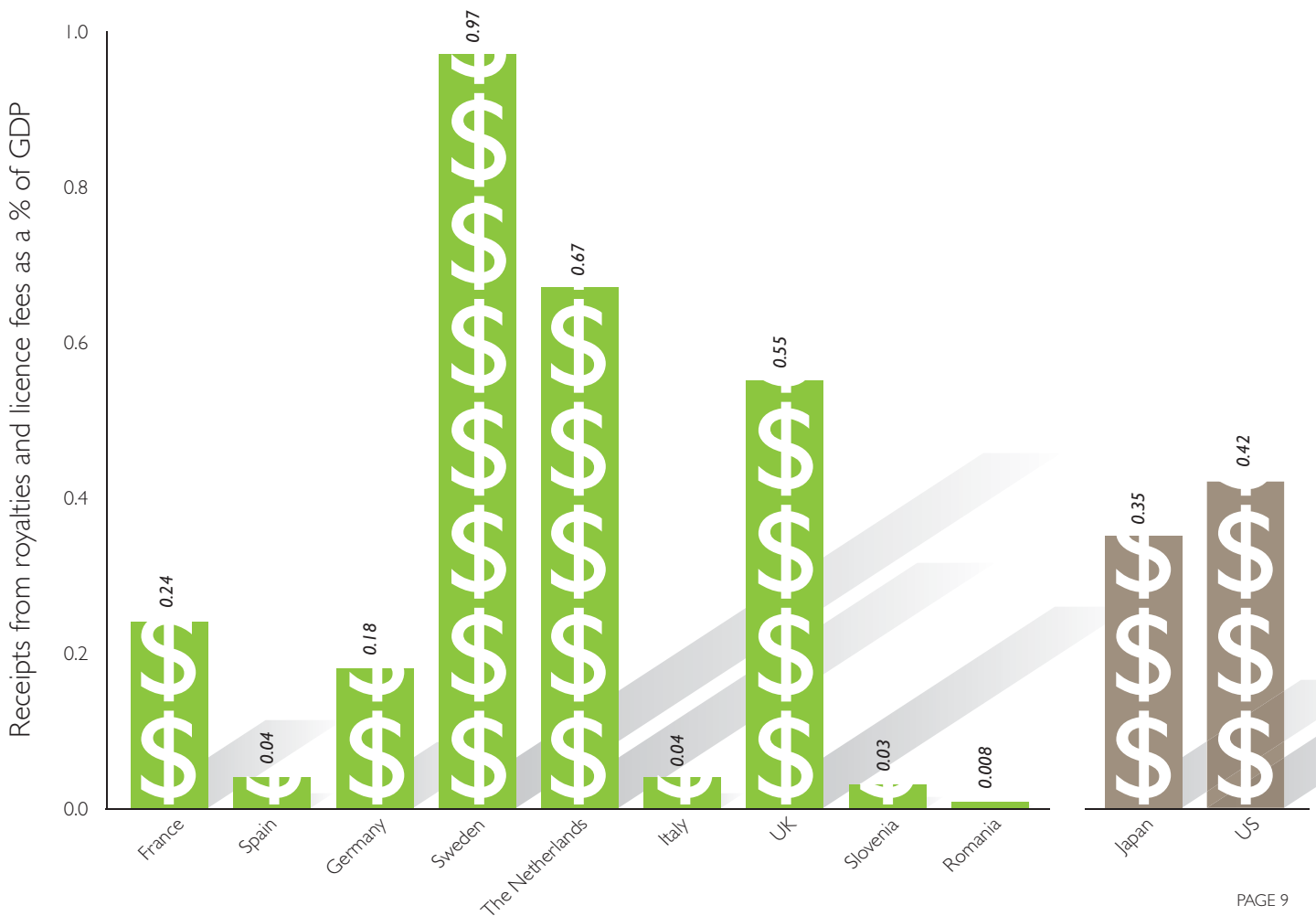


Innovation and Exploitation

Reaping the Rewards of Innovation

Receipts from Royalties and Licence Fees* as a Percentage of GDP, 2006

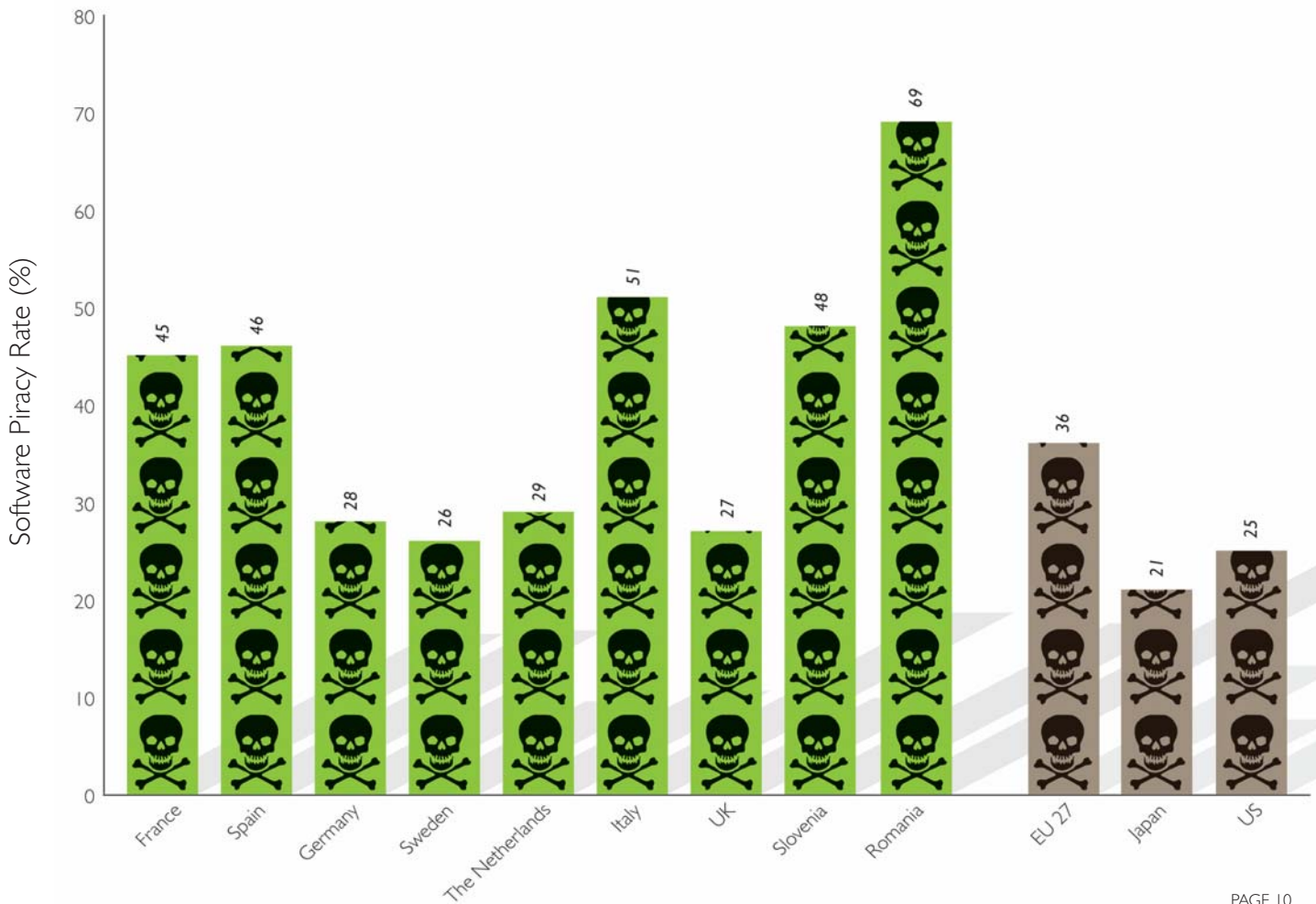
*Refers to all payments and receipts between residents and non-residents for the authorised use of intangible, non-produced, non-financial assets and proprietary rights (patents, copyrights, trademarks, franchises, industrial processes) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals of prototypes (films, manuscripts).



Protecting Knowledge Creators

Software Piracy Rates*, 2004

*Data refers to the number of pirated software units divided by the total number of units put into use
Source: Business Software Alliance, 2006 Global Software Piracy Study

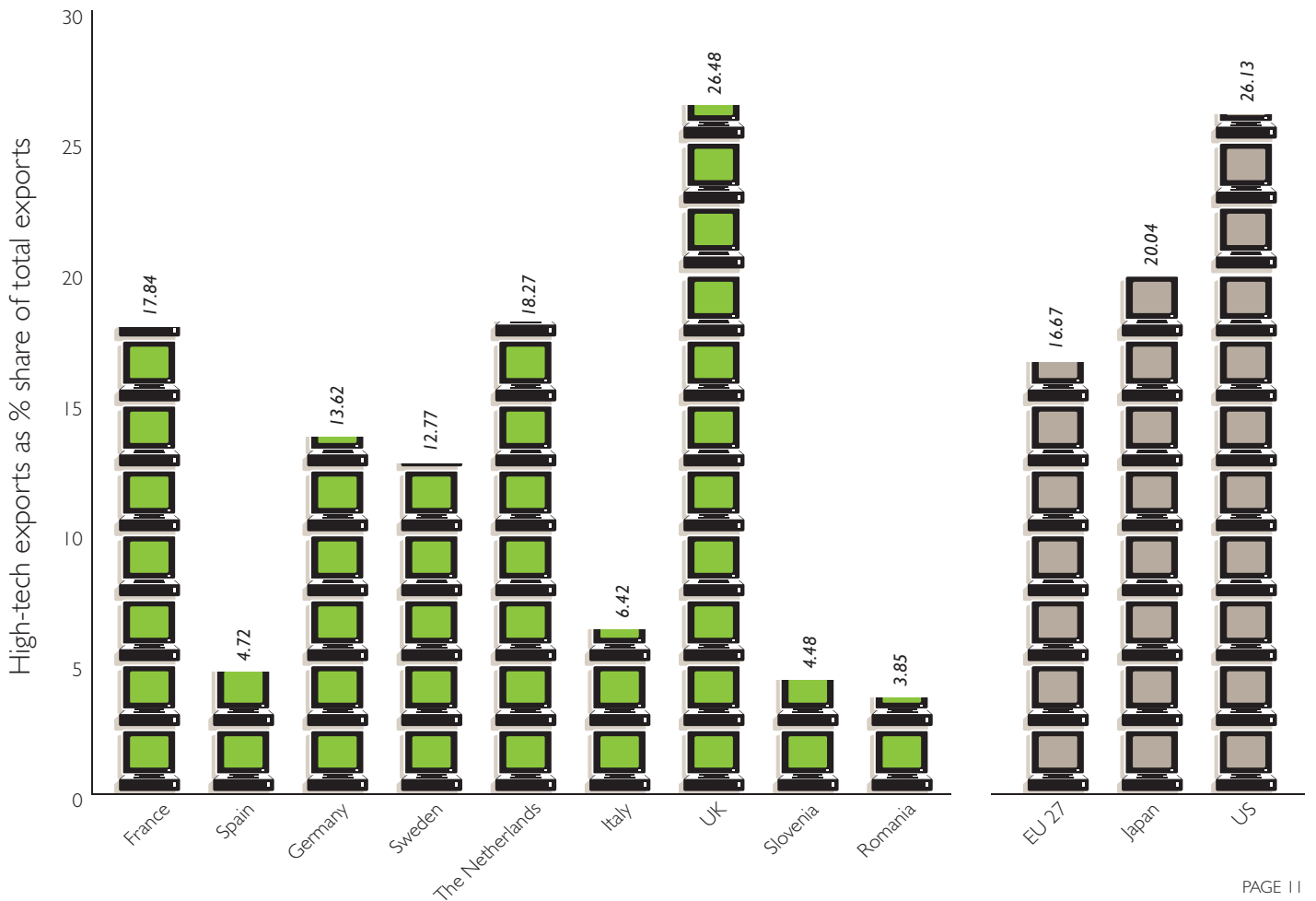


Innovation and Exploitation

Exporting Ideas

Exports of High Technology Products* as a % Share of Total Exports, 2006

*High technology products are defined as the sum of the following products: Aerospace, computers, office machinery, electronics, instruments, pharmaceuticals, electrical machinery and armaments. The total exports for the EU do not include intra-EU trade.
Source: Eurostat





Business Environment

Business Environment

Who wants to be an Entrepreneur?

How long will it take?

Time required to set up a business

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2006



	France	8
	Netherlands	11
	Romania	11
	Italy	13
	Sweden	16
	UK	18
	Germany	24
	Spain	47
	Slovenia	60
	US	5
	Japan	31

Business Environment

Who wants to be an Entrepreneur? How much red tape will I encounter?

Number of procedures required for starting a business

*Data refers to the number of procedures required to start a business, including interactions required to obtain necessary permits and licenses and to complete all inscriptions, verifications, and notifications to start operations. Data are for businesses with specific characteristics of ownership, size, and type of production.
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2006



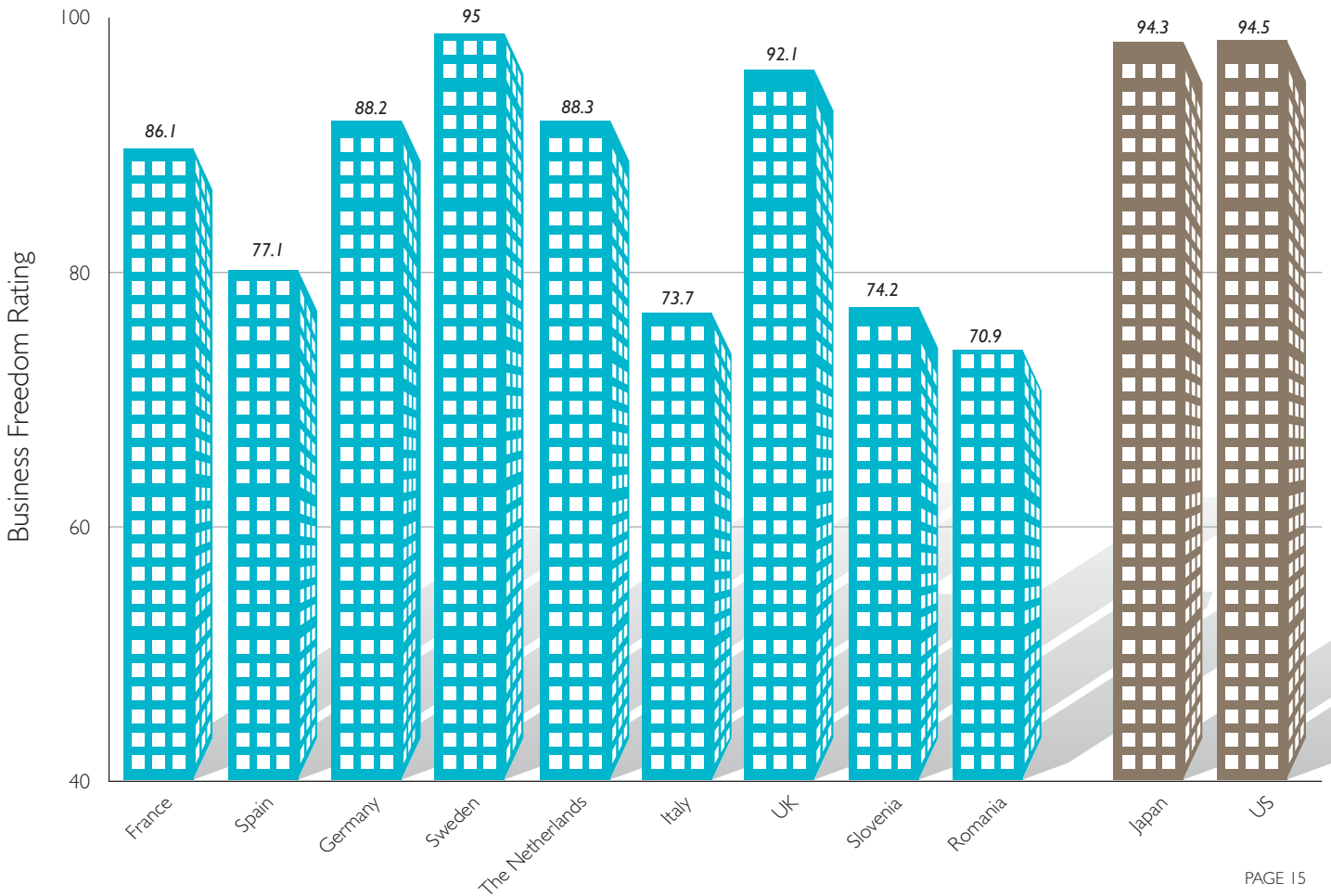
	Sweden	3
	Romania	5
	UK	6
	France	7
	The Netherlands	7
	Germany	9
	Italy	9
	Slovenia	9
	Spain	10
	US	5
	Japan	11

Business Environment

Business-Friendly Destinations

Business Freedom Rating*

*Business freedom is a measure of how free entrepreneurs are to start businesses, how easy it is to obtain licenses, and how easy it is to close a business.
Source: Kane, T., Holmes, K.R. And O'Grady, M.O., Index of Economic Freedom, Heritage Foundation 2007



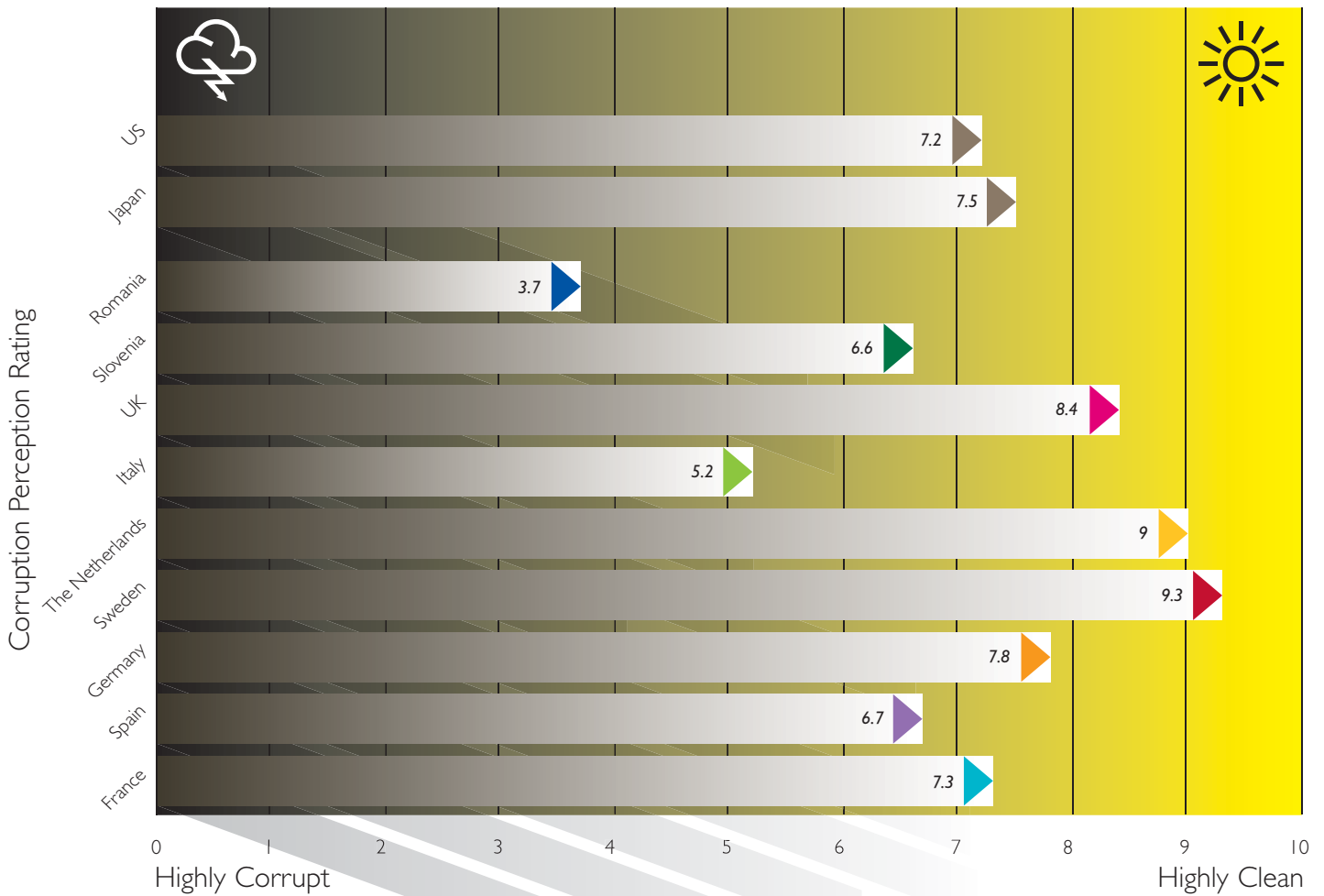
Business Environment

Clean or Corrupt?

Corruption Perception Rating*

*Corruption perception relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Source: Corruption Perception Index, Transparency International, 2006





Small is Beautiful

Small is Beautiful

It's a Small World

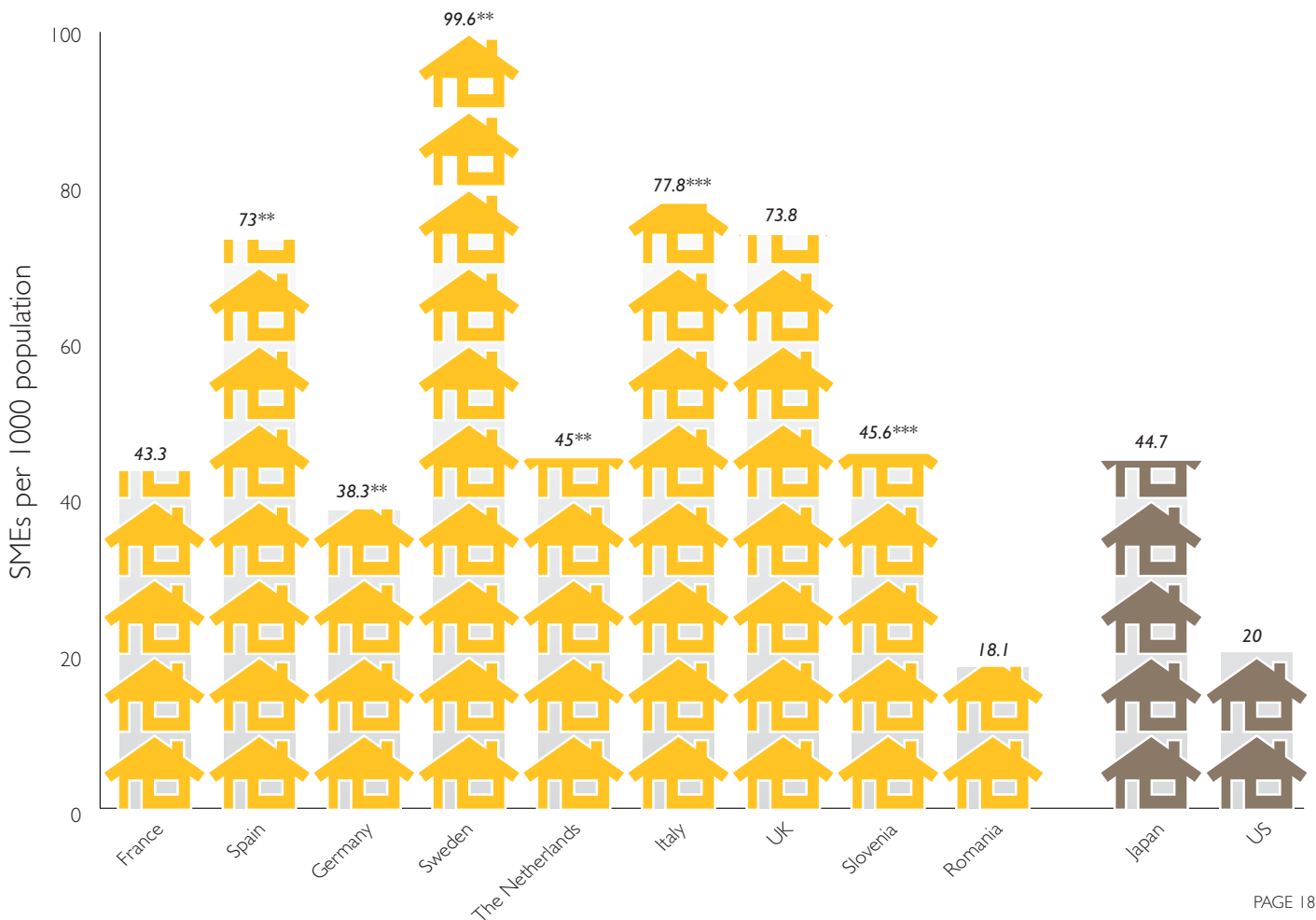
Number of Small and Medium Enterprises* (SMEs) per 1000 Population, 2004

*SMEs are businesses that may be defined by the number of employees. There is no standard international definition. In this instance the definition varies. i.e. 1–499 employees in the US, 1–199 employees in Sweden, 0–249 employees in all other EU countries and 1–299 employees in Japan

**Data from 2005

***Data from 2003

Source: Kozek, M., Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises: A Collection of Published Data, International Finance Corporation, Jan. 26 2007

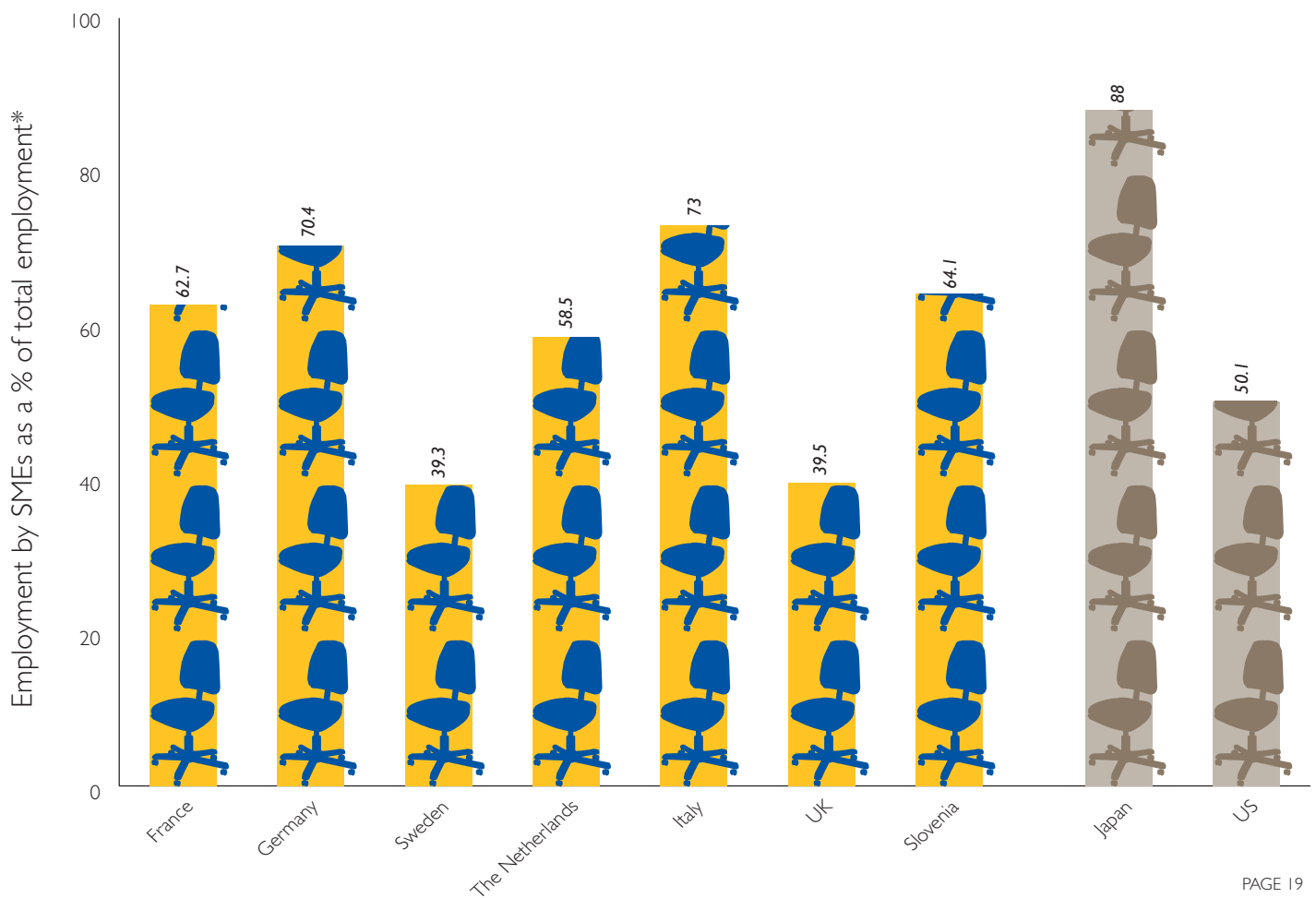


Small is Beautiful

Size Matters

Employment by SMEs*, 2000-2004

*Data from the most recent year available. In this instance SME refers to all businesses with 0-249 employees
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2006



Small is Beautiful

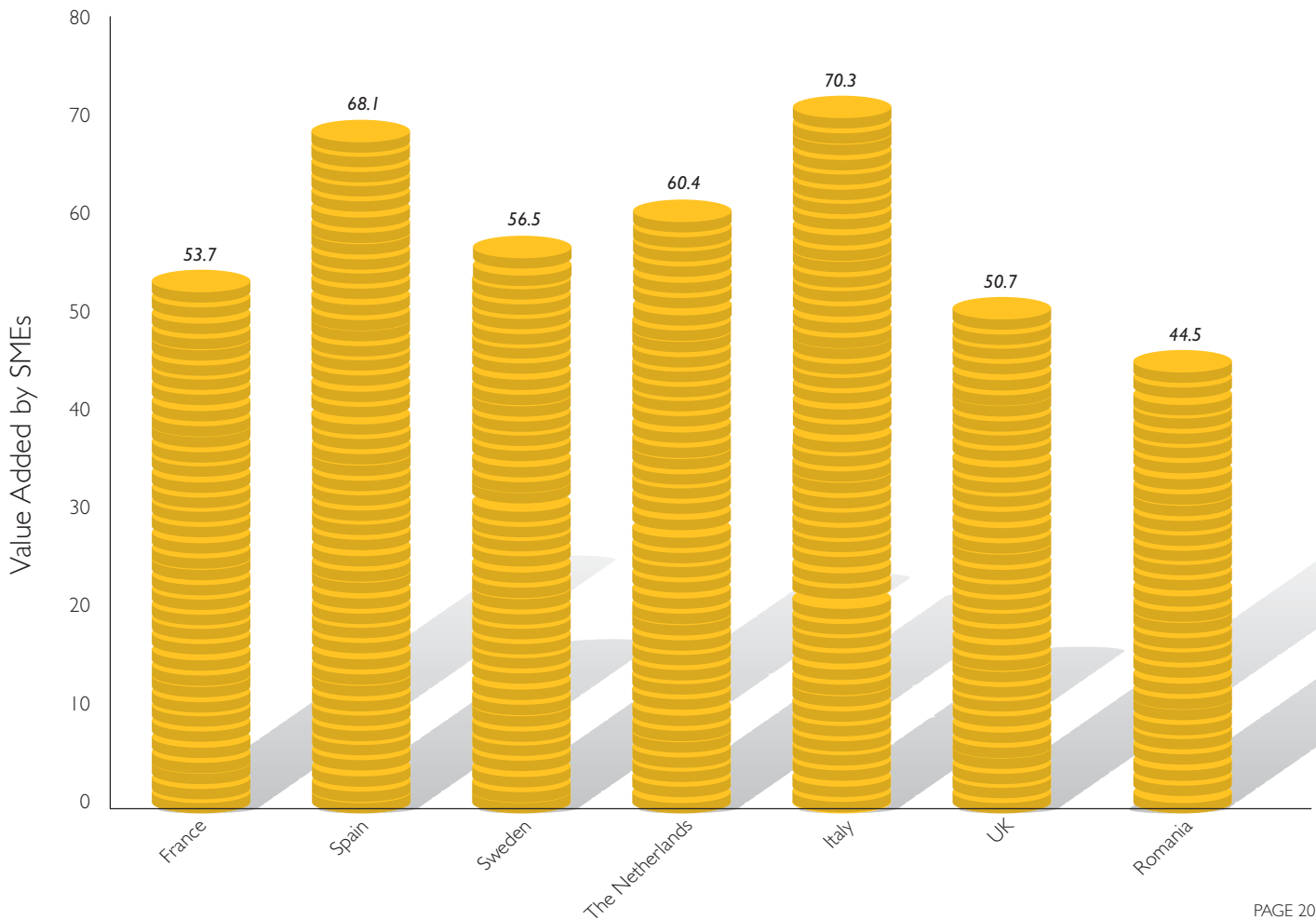
Acorns vs Oaks

Value Added* to the Economy by SMEs**, 2004

*Value added represents the difference between the value of what is produced and intermediate consumption entering the production, less subsidies on production and costs, taxes and levies

**In this instance SME refers to all businesses with 0–249 employees

Source: Eurostat





Our Information Society

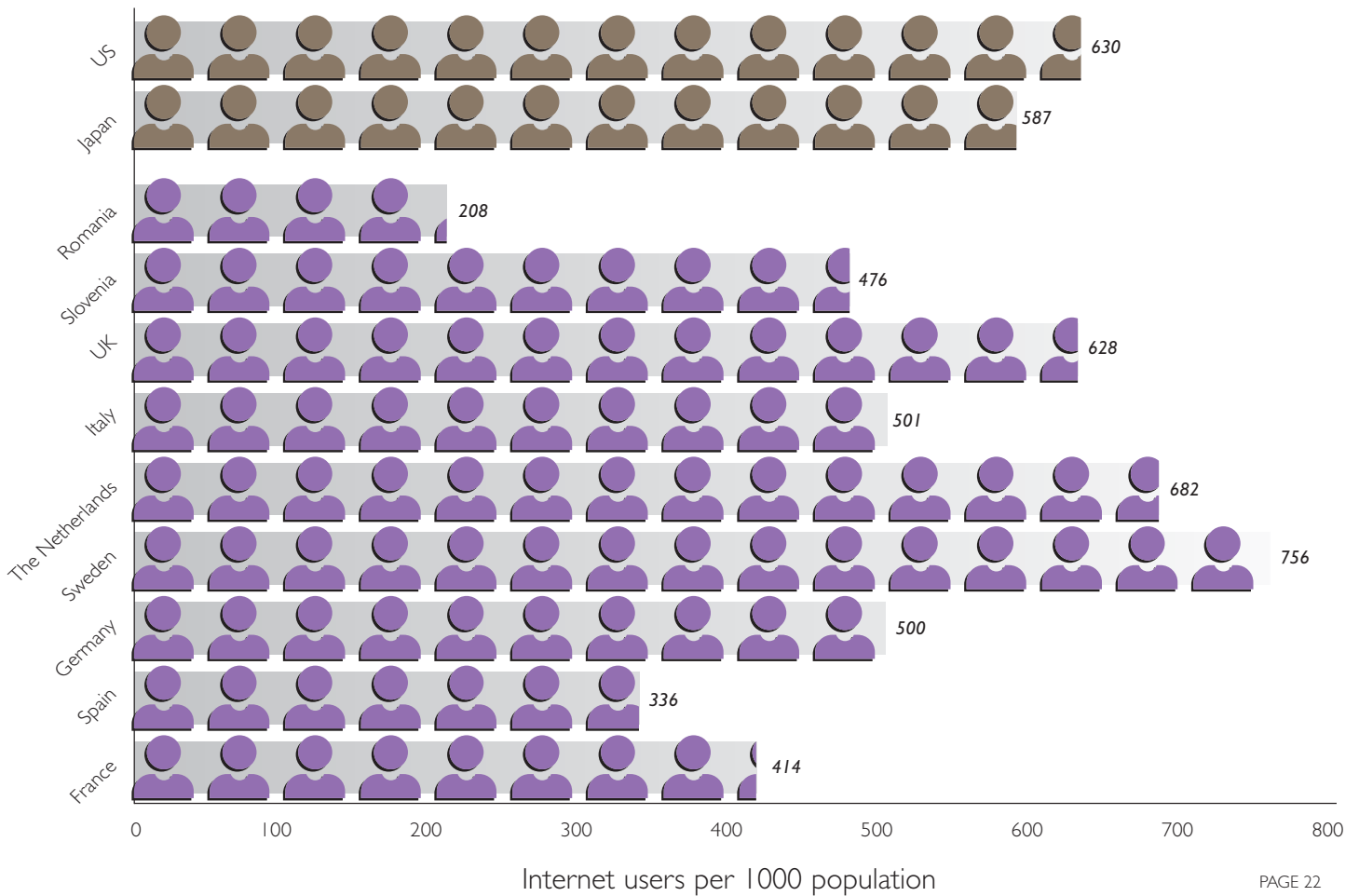
Our Information Society

The World at Your Fingertips

Internet users* per 1000 population, 2004



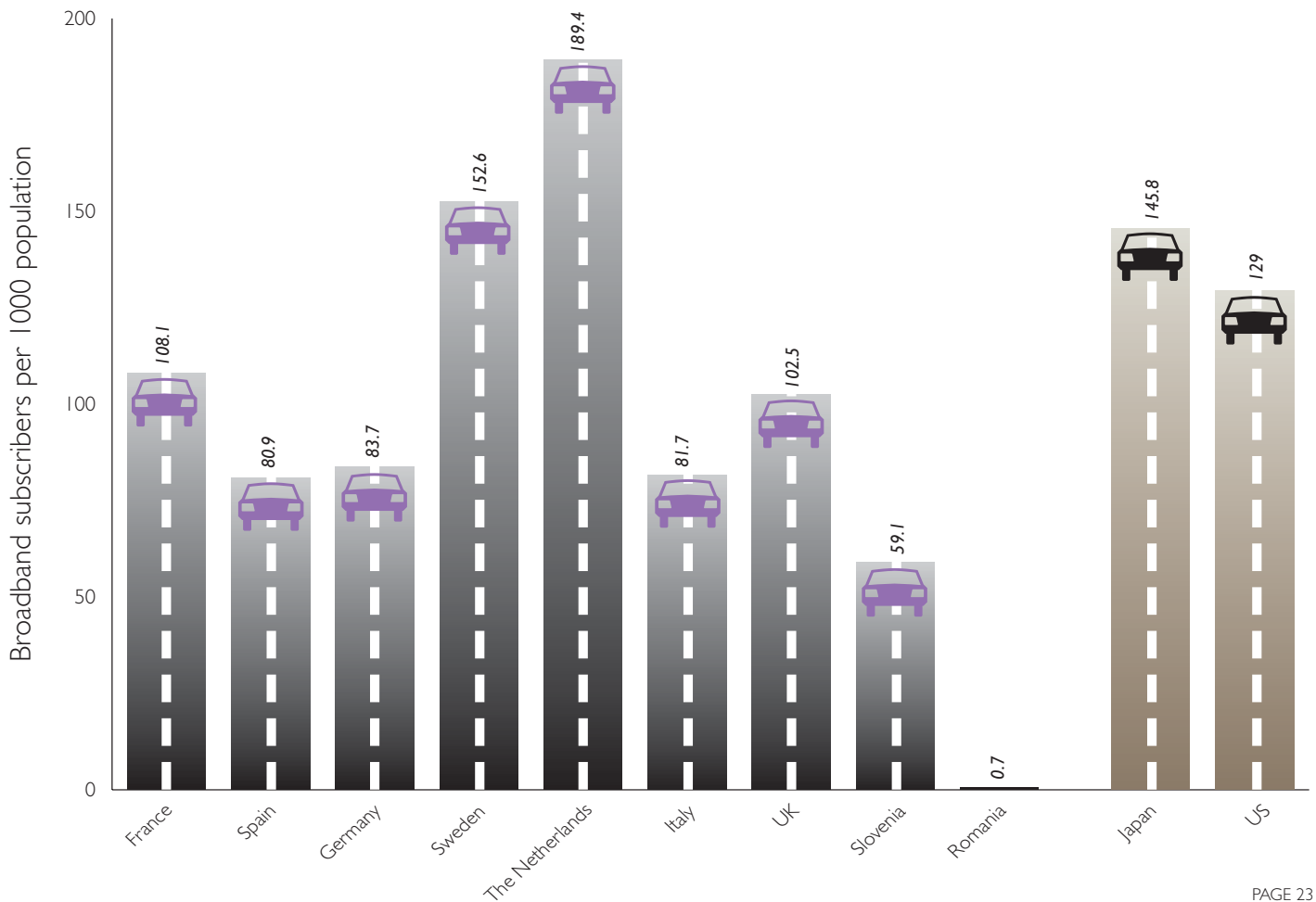
*Internet users are defined as people with access to the worldwide network
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2006



Life in the Fast Lane

Broadband subscribers* per 1000 population, 2004

*Broadband subscribers refers to the total number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technologies.
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2006



Democracy: A Mouse Click Away?

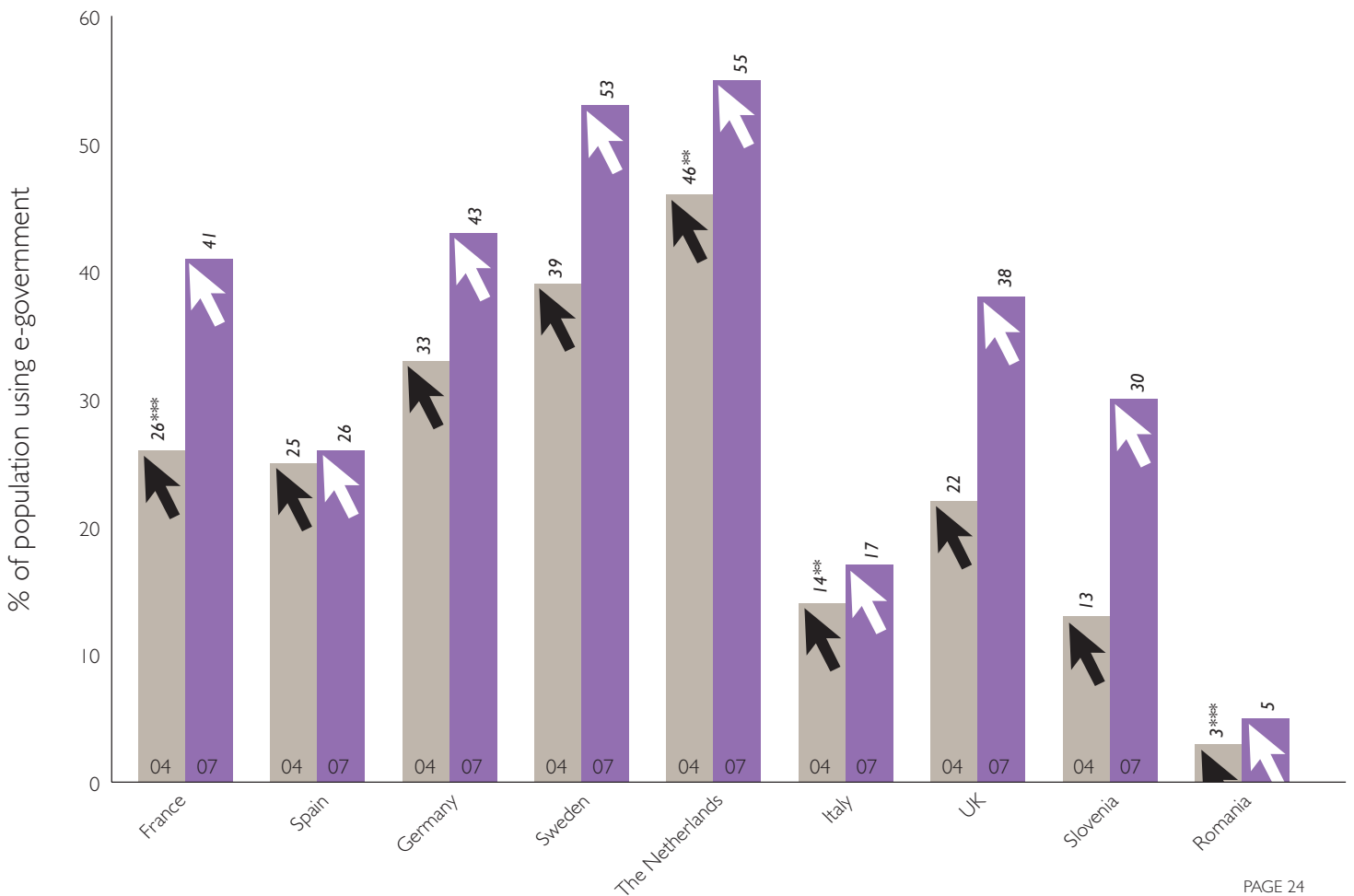
Use of E-Government*, 2004–2007

*Data refers to the percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74 who have used the Internet, in the last 3 months, for interaction with public authorities (i.e. having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information from public authorities web sites, downloading official forms, sending filled in forms).

**Data from 2005

***Data from 2006

Source: Eurostat



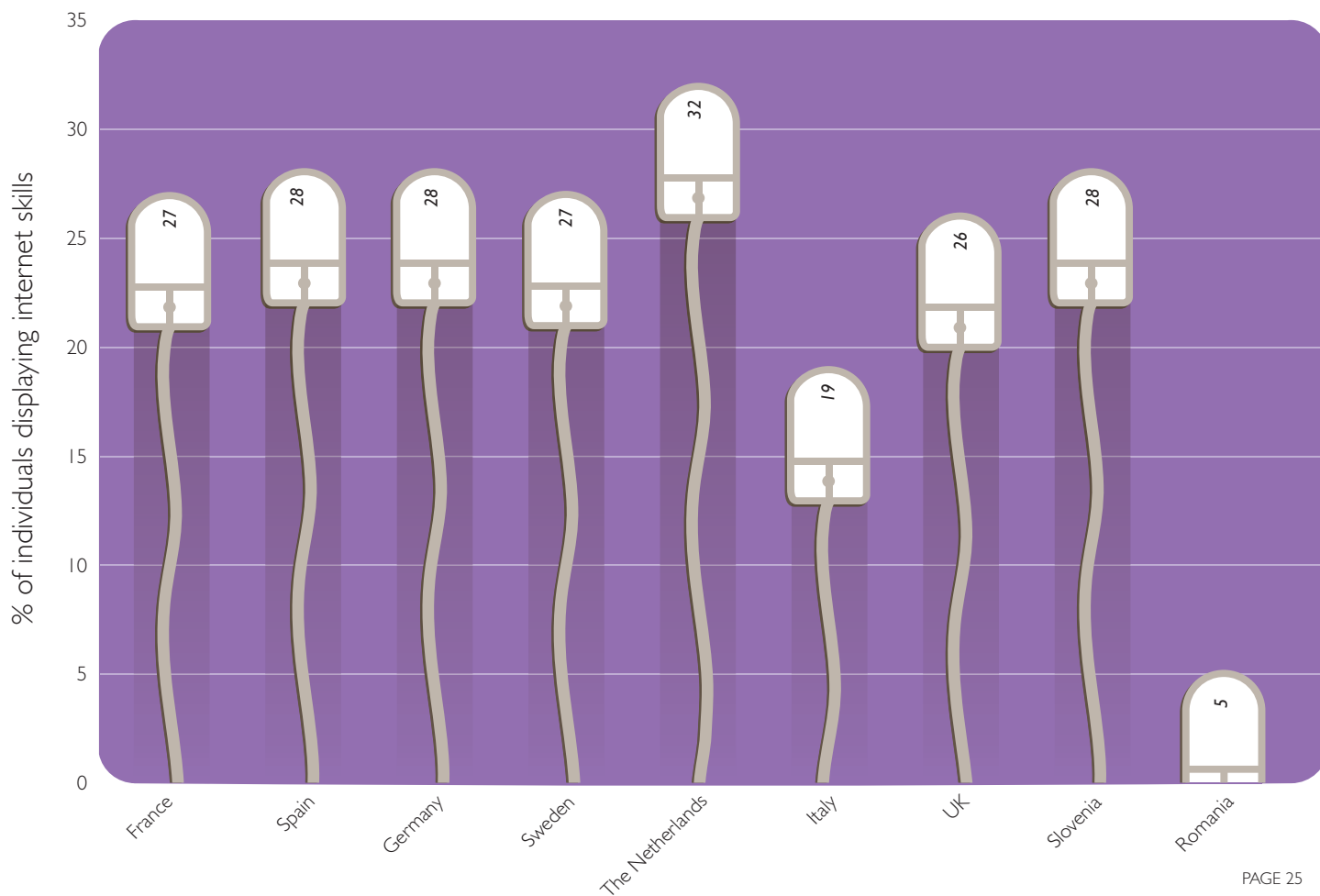
Our Information Society

Net Productivity

Percentage of individuals displaying internet skills*

*Internet skills refer to the ability to carry out one or more of the following computer related activities: using a mouse to launch programs such as an Internet browser or word processor; copying or moving a file or folder; using copy or cut and paste tools to duplicate or move information on screen; using basic arithmetic formulae to add, subtract, multiply or divide figures in a spreadsheet; compress files; write a computer program using a specialised programming language.

Source: Eurostat

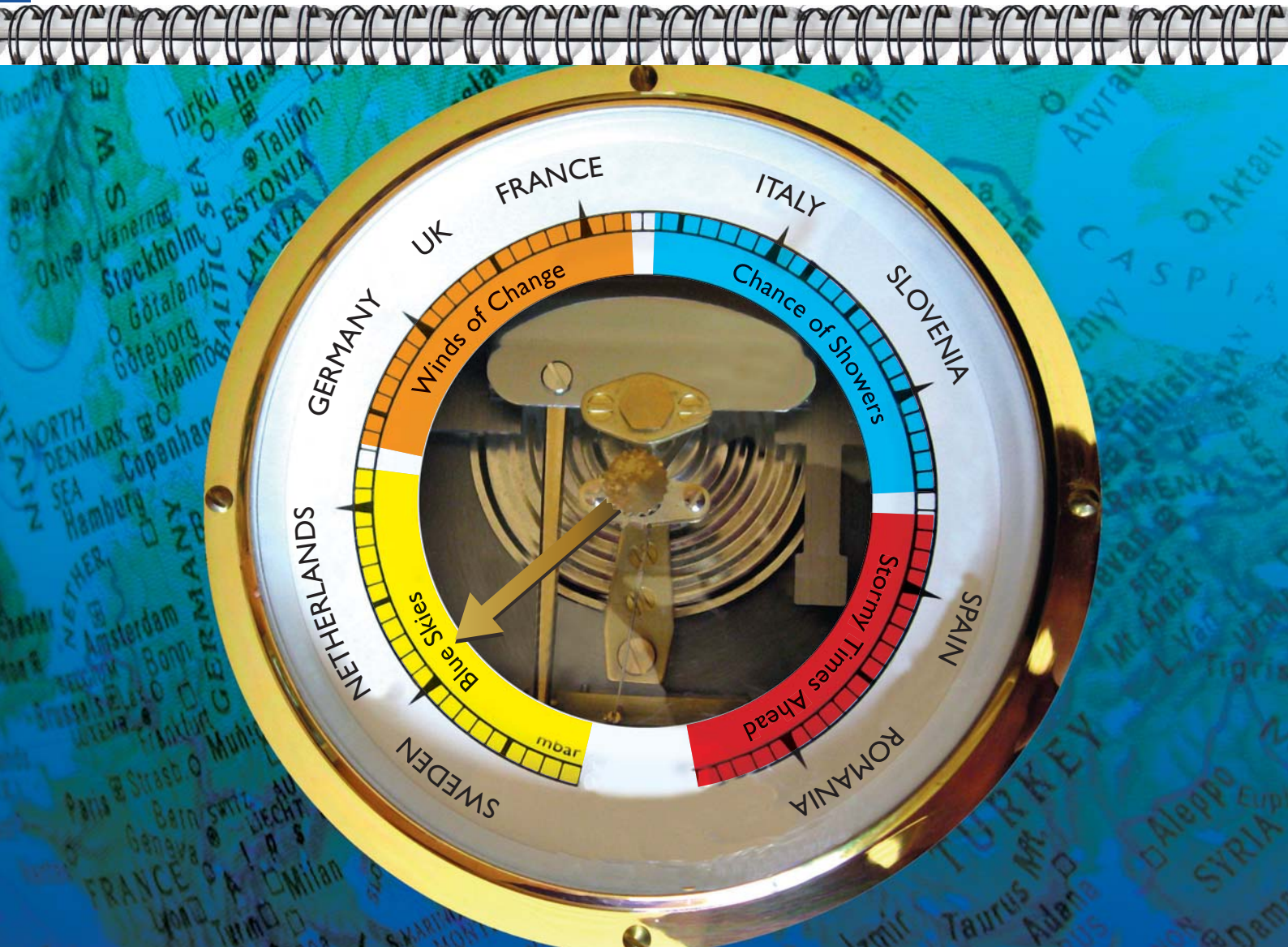




The Climate for Innovation

The Climate for Innovation*

*Calculation based on an overall ranking using a sample of the tables.



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Stockholm Network

35 Britannia Row, London N1 8QH

United Kingdom

Tel: (44) 207-354-8888

Fax: (44) 207-359-8888

E-mail: info@stockholm-network.org

Website: www.stockholm-network.org

