

Benefits of using technical regulations for small and medium businesses

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Overview

. The Small Business Act (SBA) is an overarching framework for the EU policy on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). It aims to improve the approach to entrepreneurship in Europe, simplify the regulatory and policy environment for SMEs, and remove the remaining barriers to their development.

Introduction

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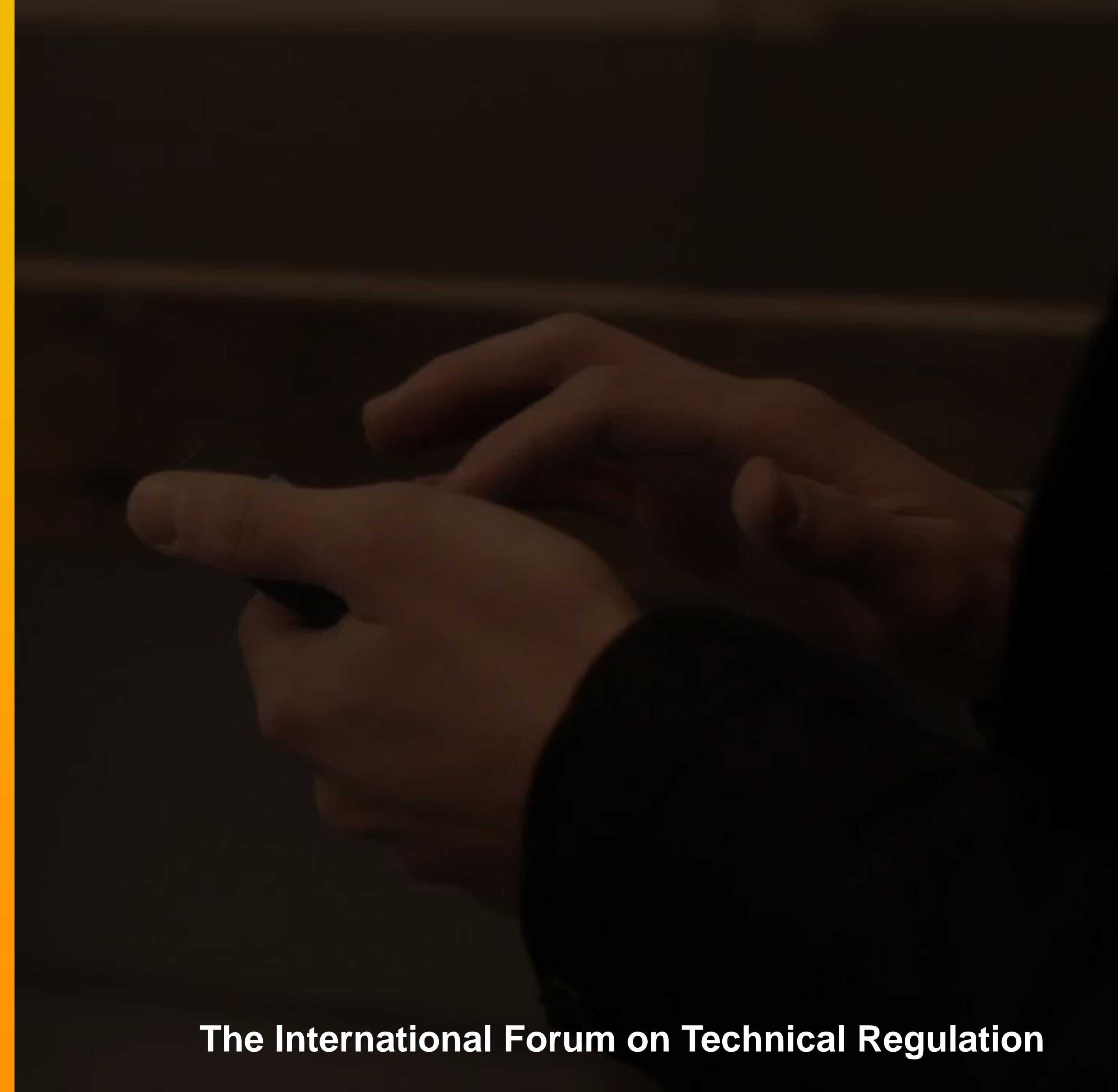
Benefit of standards

How standards see the benefit for organization

Using technical regulations

Legislation on the Single Market.
Funding programmes

Direct and indirect funding.





OUTPUT

REALIZATION of ECONOMIC BENEFIT



Single Market

The European Single Market is one of the EU's greatest achievements. It has fuelled economic growth and made the everyday life of European businesses and consumers easier...

Main Goal

The EU Single Market accounts for 500 million consumers and 21 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The Commission's main goal is to ensure the free movement of goods within the market, and to set high safety standards for consumers and the protection of the environment.

The Single Market Act

The Commission works to remove or reduce barriers to intra-EU trade and prevent the creation of new ones so enterprises can trade freely in the EU and beyond. It applies Treaty rules prohibiting quantitative restrictions on imports and exports (Articles 34 to 36 TFEU) and manages the notification procedures on technical regulations (2015/1535) and technical barriers to trade. The Commission monitors the application of EU law and can launch infringement proceedings against EU countries that do not comply. It monitors the functioning of the Single Market, producing evaluations and key economic reports.

Benefit of using technical regulations



Standards;

Standardisation is a tool for industry to ensure performance, safety, and the interoperability of products



Safety

Products marketed in the EU have to meet high safety and environment protection requirements



CE Marking

CE marking signifies that products sold in the EU have been assessed to meet all the applicable safety, health and environmental protection requirements



Conformity assessment

The conformity assessment procedure is carried out before the product can be placed on the EU market.



Legal metrology

The EU's legislation on legal metrology is one of the pillars of the Single Market for products. EU requirements aim to promote technological innovation



Accreditation

Accreditation is the last level of public control in the European conformity assessment system



Notified Bodies

A notified body is an organisation designated by an EU country to assess the conformity of certain products before they are placed on the market



Market surveillance

Market surveillance checks that non-food products on the EU market do not endanger European consumers and workers, and whether other public interests, such as the environment, security and fairness in trade, are protected.



ICSMS

Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance (ICSMS) is an IT platform to facilitate communication between market surveillance bodies in the EU and EFTA countries.



Small and Medium enterprices

THE BACKBONE OF EUROPE'S ECONOMY

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are the backbone of Europe's economy. They represent 99% of all businesses in the EU. In the past five years, they have created around 85% of new jobs and provided two-thirds of the total private sector employment in the EU. The European Commission considers SMEs and entrepreneurship as key to ensuring economic growth, innovation, job creation, and social integration in the EU.

How does the EU help small businesses

At the centre of the Commission's action is the Small Business Act for Europe (SBA) that provides a comprehensive SME policy for the EU and EU countries. The SBA promotes the 'Think Small First' principle and promotes entrepreneurial spirit among European citizens.



CREATES

Businss friendly environmment

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PROMOTES

Enterpreneurship

The Commission promotes entrepreneurship through the Entrepreneurship

Action Plan, supports entrepreneurship education, and provides support tools for aspiring entrepreneurs

IMPROVES

Access to new markets and internationalisation

is to ensure that enterprises can rely on a business friendly environment and make the most out of cross border activities, both within environment for SMEs and the EU Single Market and outside the EU

FACILITATES

Access to finance

The Commission's priority The Access to finance is the Promoting competitiveness most pressing issue for many small enterprises. The Commission works on improving the financing provides information on funding. The Late Payment Directive strengthens

businesses' rights to prompt

payment.

SUPPORTS

SME Competitiveness and Innovation

> and innovation are key aspects of EU policy in relation to industry and enterprise, in particular for SMEs

PROVIDES

key support networks and information for SMEs

The main portals are:

- Your Europe Business Portal
- Enterprise Europe Network
- SME Internationalisation support
- portal on Access to Finance

EU funding programmes



Direct funding

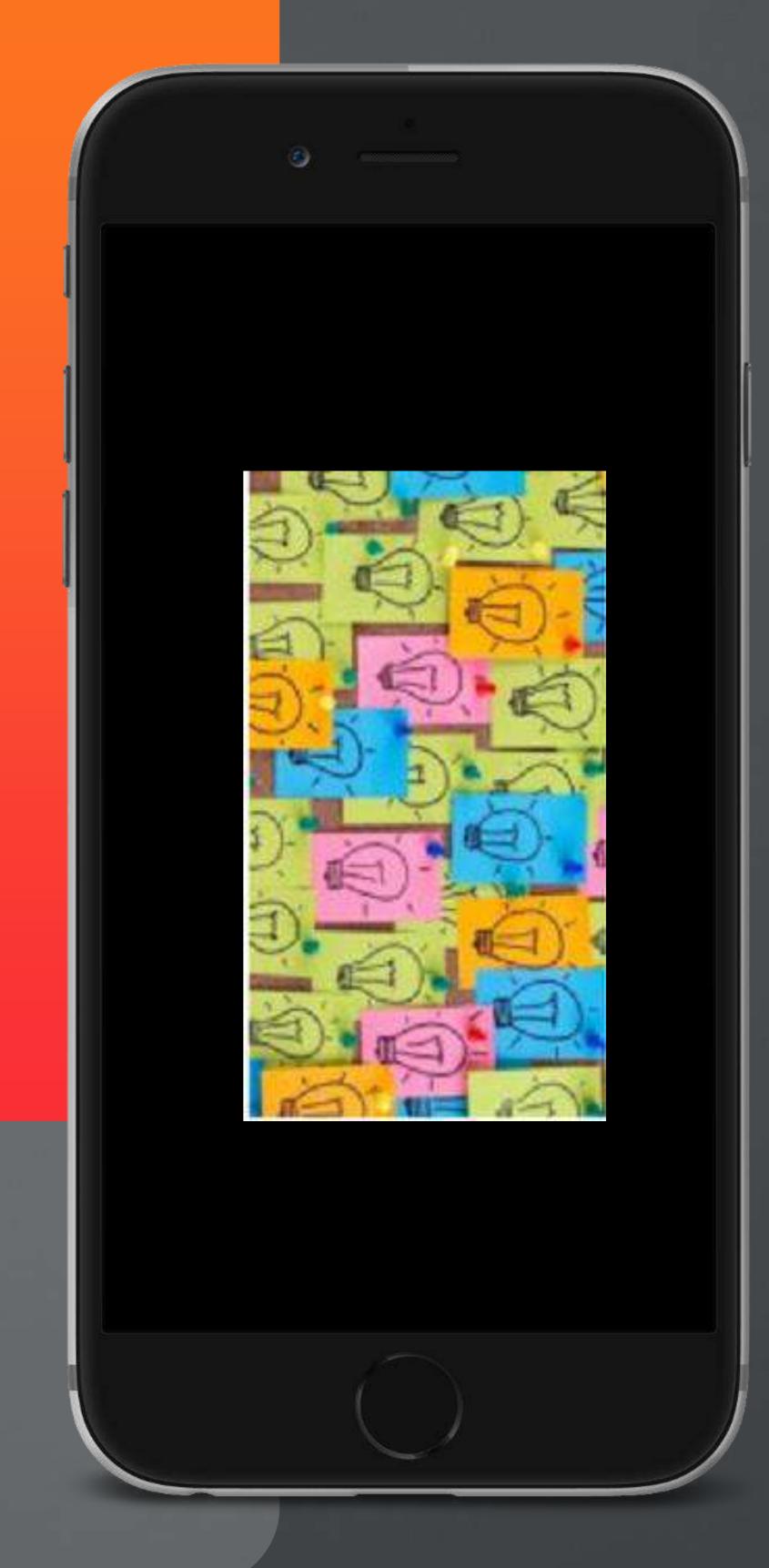
The allocation of direct funding capital is managed by the European Institutions. There are two types of funding available: grants and contracts.





Indirect funding

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Ukraine -Slovakia

Ukraine has demonstrated positive participation and success trends within Horizon 2020.

formal participation in the Programme during 2016-2020 will be beneficial for the country's economy, R&I potential boost and new partnerships across Europe. Additionally, it will encourage increased R&D funding in Ukraine. Ukraine has chosen Horizon 2020 as the first EU programme for participation after the start of the provisional application of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement.

POSITIVE TRENDS

The current situation directs cross-border cooperation financing to external sources, either the EU budget, International Visegrad Fund or other donors subsidising cross-border cooperation. On the other hand, there is a need to create an environment and conditions for countries to originate their own regional and local instruments to support cross-border cooperation (The Strategy for Slovak-Ukrainian Cross-Border Cooperation Development). For instance a financial mechanism has supported 33 projects of cross-border cooperation between Slovakia and Ukraine totalling 10.8 million euro (Úrad vlády Slovenskej Republiky).

Another important project was "Really together – support for the comprehensive development of the Ukrainian countryside", supported by the Carpathian Foundation. The project focused on non-profit organisations, local institutions, and business activities in countryside communities in the Transcarpathia

Example

Promoting energy efficiency in Ukraine: the best practices from Slovakia

The aim is to share Slovak experience with Ukrainian partners in the field of improving energy efficiency and the use of renewables, including the best practices on the municipal level, second, to explore financial opportunities for funding energy efficiency projects in Ukraine.





Thank you and let's work together