



INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE MAY 23-24, 2016







Where to invest: Industry's dynamic sectors

Yannos Mitsos, Senior Advisor, Industrial and Sectoral Policies, SEV







- Metals & metallurgy
- Food, beverages, tobacco
- Creative industry
- Oil & refinery products
- Construction materials
- Complex machinery
- Wood & paper products
- Chemicals & plastics
- Mining & minerals
- Energy systems & production
- Pharmaceuticals & cosmetics
- Recycling
- Electrical & electronic devices
- Logistics



Wide range of dynamic industrial activities



Linked to traditional sectors and domestic raw materials

Strong exports
90.4% of total goods' exports
3.4% increase
2010-2015

Investors in Research,
Development and Innovation
63% of R&D Investment

Key for networks and value chains

386.000 direct workers

Strong on know-how and skills

New activities at industrial forefront

(Logistics, environmental industry)



Some Dynamic Sectors' Figures



Agrofood

- 27% of manufacturing
- 1300 companies
- 360000 workers (direct +indirect)
- €16b Euro in sales
- €3.7b exports (2014)
- 3.4% GDP

Pharmaceuticals

- 13500 workers (excl. sales)
- €900m in production/annum
- €1b exports
- High added value (3% of total)
- R&D investments

Extractive and Minerals

- 120.000 workers
- 2.3b in sales
- 1.1b exports
- 2.2% GDP (3.4% with electricity generation)

Metals & Machinery

- ~ €1b GVA
- €6.8b in exports
- 26% of total exports

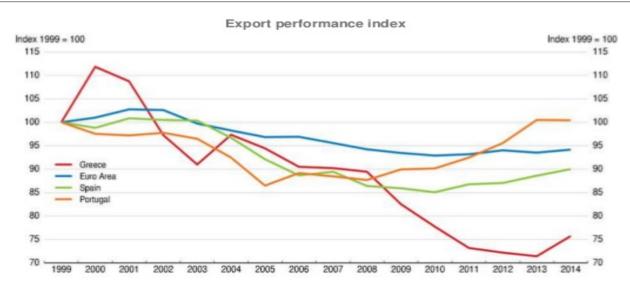
Logistics







Exports are gradually improving

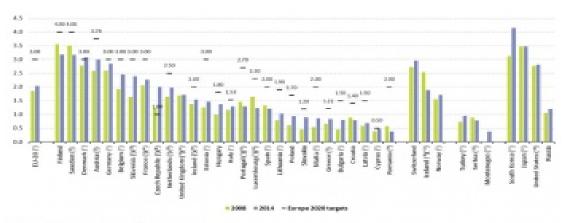


Note: Export performance is calculated as the ratio of exports of goods and services to export market. Source: OECD Economic Outlook 98 database.





Public & Private R&D spending is consistently low



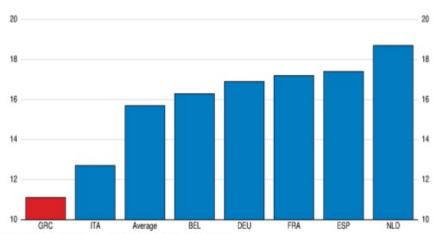
- (*) 2014 data are provisional antifor estimates.
- (*) Data are provisional and/or estimates.
- (*) Drook in time series for 2011.
- (*) Break in time series for 2016.
- (*) Target refers to public sector only.
- (*) No national target.
- (f) Target about 2 % (2.5 % of GNP),
- (f) Target 2.7-3.3 %.
- (f) Target 2.3-2.6 %.
- (17) Broad; in time series in 2013.
- (*) 2013 data (natural of 2014).
- (13) 2009 data (instead of 2008).
- (*) 2012 data (instead of 2014).







Transport infrastructure is poor



- 1. 1 = extremely underdeveloped among the worst in the world;
- 7 = extensive and efficient among the best in the world.

Source: World Economic Forum, 'The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-16.

> Front load the use of European structural funds.



Challenges for Dynamic Sectors' Growth



	10110110
Ш	prove
Fy	ports

- Higher added value
- Exports and new markets
- Ensure scale and viability
- Export know-how Greek brand name

- Higher technology
- Exploit geography
- Infrastructure for growth, multipliers and jobs

Increase Innovation & Investment

- Investment Incentives
- R&D
- Ambitious PPPs in infrastructure and networks?
- Business environment

Innovation Partnerships

Productive Networks

- B2B networks between smaller and larger companies
- Vertical networks e.g. from primary sector to services (Agrifood)
- Knowledge Networks between exports-oriented companies and research (e.g. pharmaceuticals),
- Infrastructure networks (e.g. Logistics, construction, energy, ICT)



Which way forward? Questions for public policy and businesses



Exports or imports' substitution? Supporting conditions for growth. Who does what?

Infrastructure governance and funding. A new design of PPPs, based on lessons learnt, and increased role and responsibility for the private sector?

Increasing value through innovation.
Investment, R&D, clinical trials, links with universities, etc.

Productive networks for economies of scale, new markets for smaller enterprises and mobilisation of productive forces. How do we create the conditions for their development?





GOLD SPONSORS









SILVER SPONSOR



SPONSORS



















MEDIA SPONSORS





