



Competitiveness scorecard for the EU

A **ten-point checklist** to assess the impact of a regulatory proposal on competitiveness.

How will this proposal...




- 1** ... enhance the Single Market and ensure an even playing field?
- 2** ... make the EU more open and attractive to trade and investment and strengthen the EU's relationship with like-minded trade partners?
- 3** ... make the EU's workforce more skilled?
- 4** ... directly foster innovation and the translation of innovation to industry?
- 5** ... effectively support necessary supply chains and infrastructure investments across the EU?
- 6** ... help to grow gross domestic product and productivity across the EU?
- 7** ... accelerate digitalisation across the EU?
- 8** ... decrease costs and regulatory burdens for business and consumers?
- 9** ... improve consumers' purchasing power?
- 10** ... enhance the EU's competitive resilience in a changing economic, environmental and social landscape?

Example Competitiveness Scorecard – The Critical Raw Materials Act

Overview

This is an example scorecard based on AmCham EU's Competitiveness Scorecard concept. It was prepared with reference to various AmCham EU position papers.

Example Scorecard

	Assessment	Comments
... enhance the Single Market and ensure an even playing field?		The Act aims to strategically secure reliable access to critical raw materials (CRMs) essential for clean and digital technologies. By ensuring access to these materials, the proposal could enhance the Single Market by fostering competitiveness across sectors. However, the flexibility in targets and the need for public acceptance may raise concerns about ensuring an even playing field for all stakeholders.
... make the EU more open and attractive to trade and investment and strengthen the EU's relationship with like-minded trade partners?		The Act aims to strengthen Europe's strategic autonomy and reduce dependence on single third-country suppliers, which could incentivise increased trading activities with like-minded countries. Establishing strategic partnerships and concluding agreements with countries like the US could enhance trade opportunities and investment prospects for EU businesses.
... make the EU's workforce more skilled?		The Act focuses more on securing access to critical raw materials rather than directly addressing workforce skills. However, the advancements in clean energy technologies and digitalisation facilitated by the proposal could indirectly contribute to upskilling the EU workforce in relevant sectors (like domestic extraction, processing and recycling activities).

Assessment**Comments**

... directly foster innovation and the translation of innovation to industry?



The Act aims to support research and innovation on resource efficiency and the development of substitutes for critical raw materials, which could foster innovation in clean tech industries. By positioning the EU as a leading hub for clean tech industries, the Act may facilitate the translation of innovation into industry.

... effectively support necessary supply chains and infrastructure investments across the EU?



The Act advocates for investments in recycling infrastructure and encourages further investment in upgrading recycling infrastructure to scale recycling of materials. Additionally, by promoting partnerships and diversification of supply sources, the Act aims to enhance the EU's capacity to monitor and mitigate risks of disruptions to the supply of critical raw materials.

... help to grow gross domestic product and productivity across the EU?



By facilitating access to critical raw materials and promoting innovation in clean energy technologies and digitalisation, the Act could directly contribute to economic growth and productivity across the EU.

... accelerate digitalisation across the EU?



The regulation does not explicitly promote digitalisation. However, it aims to bolster industrial competitiveness through digital and green transitions, emphasising the importance of critical raw materials in digitalisation efforts.

... decrease costs and regulatory burdens for business and consumers?



The Act may decrease costs in the long term by reducing dependence on single third-country suppliers and promoting sustainable sourcing practices. However, in the short term, businesses may face increased monitoring and reporting requirements, potentially leading to higher compliance costs. The impact on costs and regulatory burdens for businesses and consumers would depend on the specific measures implemented.

... improve consumers' purchasing power?



By fostering economic growth and competitiveness, the Act may indirectly contribute to improving consumers' purchasing power in the longer term.

... enhance the EU's competitive resilience in a changing economic, environmental and social landscape?



By securing access to critical raw materials, fostering innovation, promoting partnerships and addressing environmental concerns, the Act would likely enhance the EU's competitive resilience in a changing landscape, particularly in the context of the green and digital transitions.