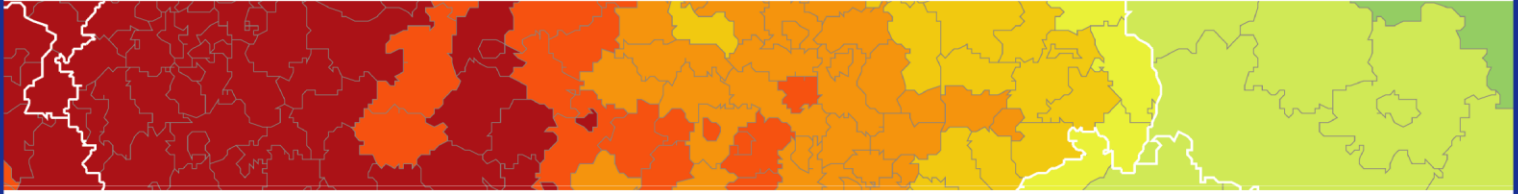


Inspire policy making by territorial evidence



The Geography of New Employment Dynamics in Europe

Applied Research

**Annex to Chapter 5
National and regional policy approaches to
tackle employment dynamics and to
support KE**

**Final version
09.03.2018**

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Authors

Simone Buseti, Serena Druifuca, Erica Melloni, Monica Patrizio, Manuela Samek Lodovici (project leader), Cristina Vasilescu, IRS- Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale (IT)
Lucia Barbone, Stefan Speckesser, Kari Hadjivassiliou, Rosa Marvell, Chiara Manzoni, Martha Green, Institute for Employment Studies (UK)
Andreas Brück, Felicitas Hillmann, Leibniz IRS / TU Berlin (DE)
Johannes Gajewski, Leibniz IRS (DE)
Ewa Ślęzak, Cracow University of Economics (PL)

Advisory Group

Project Support Team: Adam Dennett (UCL, London, UK); Bruno Dente (Politecnico Milano, IT); Claudio Lucifora (Università Cattolica, Milano, IT), Felicitas Hillmann (Leibniz IRS / TU Berlin DE)

Technical Support

Karen Patient, Institute for Employment Studies (UK)

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Sophie Hedges, Andreina Naddeo, Institute for Employment Studies (UK)

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Contact: info@espon.eu

The Geography of New Employment Dynamics in Europe

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1 Extended results - National policy approaches to tackle the new employment dynamics and support the knowledge economy

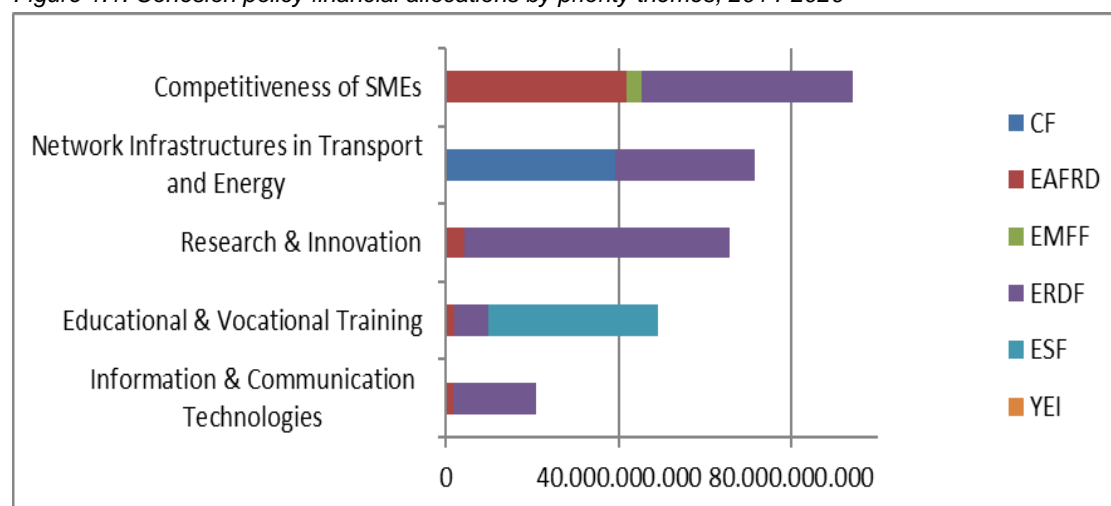
1.1 Measures to support the knowledge economy

Since the 2007-2013 programming period, EU Cohesion Policy has put a particularly strong emphasis on research, innovation and the development of ICT sectors and skills as a priority means for generating growth, investment and jobs, and for supporting the growth of the knowledge economy.

This promotion of innovation has been a central feature in the Cohesion Policy programmes for 2007-2013, with nearly 25 per cent of the total allocation going towards R&D and innovation, including the mainstreaming of innovative actions and experimentation¹. More than EUR15 billion was allocated to ICTs, with a clear shift in the investment priorities from infrastructure to support for content development, both in the public sector (eHealth, eGovernment, etc.) and for SMEs (eLearning, eBusiness, etc.). Finally about EUR27 billion (7.9 per cent of the total allocation) was allocated to support specifically dedicated to SMEs.²

For the programming period 2014-2020, the European Structural and Investment Funds have allocated more than EUR301 billion for research and innovation, network infrastructures in transport and energy, information and communication technologies, educational and vocational training, and competitiveness of SMEs. Figure 1.1 summarises the allocation across funds available for the relevant thematic objectives.

Figure 1.1: Cohesion policy financial allocations by priority themes, 2014-2020



Source: own elaboration on European Structural and Investment Funds Data – EU <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/research-innovation/

² http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/themes/education/index_en.htm

Cohesion Policy is a tool for reaching the Europe 2020 Strategic objectives of 'smart, sustainable, inclusive growth' and its headline targets - including the investment of 3 per cent of GDP in R&D, in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector, and developing a new indicator to track innovation³. Building an Innovation Union⁴ is one of the flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 strategy, considering research and innovation as ways for Europe to restore long-term sustainable growth. Within this framework, the implementation of the EU Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation (RIS3, European Commission, 2014h)) aims to support the creation of knowledge-based jobs and growth, not only in leading research and innovation (R&I) hubs, but also in less developed and rural regions.

To this end, RIS3 is a key part of the proposed EU Cohesion Policy reform supporting thematic concentration and reinforcing strategic programming and performance orientation on the basis of each region's relative strengths, economic opportunities and emerging trends, and taking action to boost its economic growth. Policies must be tailored to the local context, acknowledging that there are different pathways for regional innovation and development. These include:

1. rejuvenating traditional sectors through higher value-added activities and new market niches,
2. modernising by adopting and disseminating new technologies,
3. diversifying technologically from existing specialisations into related fields,
4. developing new economic activities through radical technological change and breakthrough innovations,
5. exploiting new forms of innovation, such as open and user-led innovation, social innovation and service innovation.

In order to be included in RIS3 funding, a Smart Specialisation Strategy has to be defined, either taking the form of, or being included in, a national or regional R&I strategic policy framework, involving national or regional managing authorities and stakeholders such as universities and other higher education institutions, industry and social partners.

Table 2.3 and Table 2.4 (Section 2 of this Annex) provide a snapshot of the main policy approaches adopted or planned by the European Member States to support the knowledge economy and to address the new patterns of high skilled workers' mobility.

³ <http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/targets/eu-targets/>

⁴ Innovation Union is the European Union strategy to create an innovation-friendly environment that makes it easier for great ideas to be turned into products and services that will create economic growth and jobs. http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/index_en.cfm?pg=keydocs

Overall the analysis shows that all countries have defined comprehensive plans of actions for the implementation of national and regional 'Smart specialisation strategies',⁵ in collaboration with companies, universities and research organisations to address the major industrial and social challenges occurring at the country or regional level:

- Most EU Member States have launched ambitious policy reforms to improve the efficiency of their R&D systems, increasing public spending in R&D&I and providing incentives for private investment. In addition, given the importance of EU funds in these policy fields, some MSs (e.g. HR, CY, LV and IT) have promoted a greater efficiency in the use of EU funds.
- A number of countries have supported the circulation of knowledge, including the regulation of intellectual property rights (AT, CZ, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, PL, SI, FI, SE, UK).
- In few cases (AT, DK, EE, LT, HU), specific measures are envisaged to support the culture and creative industries and sectors.

1.1.1 Support to R&D

The strategic objectives of Europe 2020 include an R&D headline target of increasing combined public and private investment in R&D to 3% of GDP by 2020. In addition, the share of the population aged 30 to 34 having completed tertiary or equivalent education should reach at least 40%. The EU headline targets are translated into national targets which reflect the Member State's conditions. A summary of national headline indicators for 2015 and national targets is provided in Table 2.5 in this Annex (Section 2).

The main approaches and strategies emerging from the NRPs to support R&D are the following:

- strategies defining priorities in R&D&I and strategic plans aiming at increasing public spending in R&D&I, interventions supporting the efficiency of R&D&I funding, as well as a better use and a greater absorption of EU funds;
- incentives to private investments in R&D&I, such as tax credit schemes, patent boxes, tax relief for investments in capital equipment, etc.;
- strategies for the development of STEM/ICT skills, including measures to ensure high tertiary education completion rates, improve the quality of education, and support the employability of human R&D&I resources;
- investments and support for the development of research and ICT infrastructure, scientific and higher education institutions; digitalisation;

⁵ In Croatia, Slovenia and Sweden, strategies or plans indicating R&D&I priorities are not described in the NRPs, but in 'Smart specialisation strategies'.

- measures to support the circulation of knowledge and technologies, and to ensure an easier access to knowledge for enterprises (particularly SMEs), by encouraging the creation of links between research excellence institutions and companies (through the activation of centres of excellence, industrial districts and clusters, and the diffusion and adoption of innovation); as well as the promotion of international cooperation in R&D&I projects, also through European and international programmes (e.g. Horizon 2020, ESA, ERA, etc.), incentives to attract professors, researchers, PhD students and high skilled workers from abroad, through scholarships, research chairs, etc.
- the promotion of business innovation and productivity, by increasing access to financing, internationalisation and competitiveness.

These strategies are largely funded with ESI Funds, especially in Southern and Eastern MSs.

The promotion of innovation has been a central feature in the Cohesion Policy programmes since the 2007-2013 programming period when R&D and innovation investment absorbed nearly 25 per cent of the total allocations, including the mainstreaming of innovative actions⁶. In addition, around EUR 27 billion (7.9 per cent of the total allocation) were specifically dedicated to SMEs.⁷

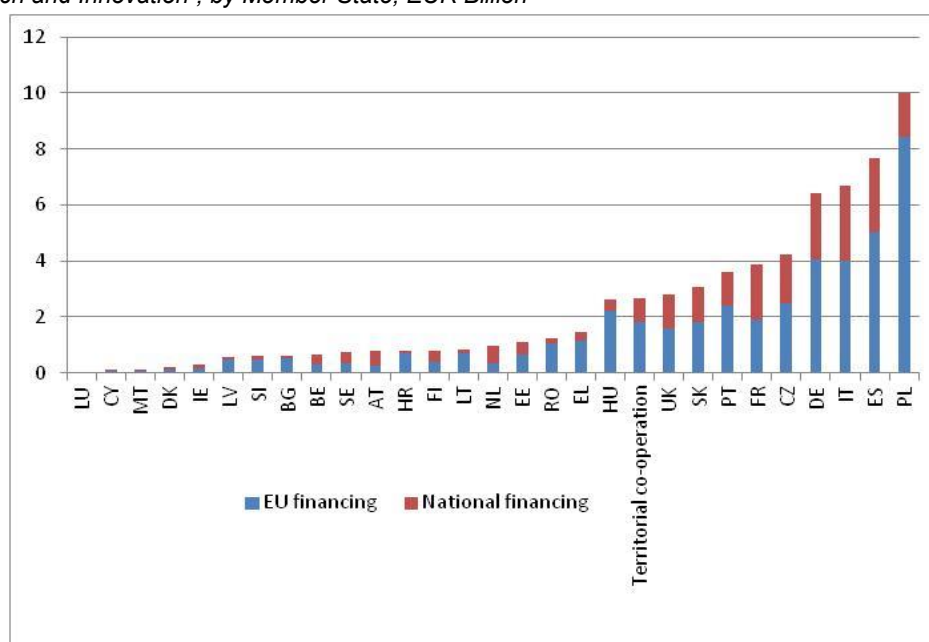
The ESI Funds' allocation for Research and Innovation has been further strengthened in the current 2014-2020 programming period, with 30% of the total allocations (EUR 65.7 billion), to be deployed to R&D&I. In addition, Smart specialisation strategies are also expected to mobilise the innovation potential of all EU regions⁸ and almost EUR 95 billion will be awarded to enhance the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Figure 1.2 presents the amount of European Structural and Investment Funds (2014-2020) devoted to Research and Innovation in Member States.

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/research-innovation/

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/themes/education/index_en.htm

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/research-innovation/

Figure 1.2: European Structural and Investment Funds 2014-2020 – EU and National allocations for Research and Innovation”, by Member State, EUR Billion



Source: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/overview> See Table 2.14 in this Annex (Section 2)

A recent European Commission (European Commission, 2016g) implementation report shows that, by the end of 2015, EUR 3.4 billion were already allocated to specific research and innovation projects under the ERDF and the EAFRD (5.7% of the 2014-2020 total planned); 19 000 firms were expected to benefit from selected ERDF schemes promoting cooperation with research institutes (15% of the target), while it was anticipated that 5 000 researchers would benefit from improved RTD infrastructure (7 % of the target).

In order to ensure a sustainable impact of ESI Funds for R&D&I at regional/national level in terms of higher knowledge-intensity and added value, the Funds Regulations have introduced specific ex-ante conditionalities⁹. For all investment priorities under the Research and Innovation theme, the conditionalities require the existence of:

- A national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the NRP, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of high-performing national or regional R&I systems. The Smart Specialisation Strategy should: i) be based on a SWOT or similar analysis to concentrate resources on a limited set of research and innovation priorities; ii) outline measures to stimulate private RTD investment; iii) contain a monitoring mechanism.

⁹ The justifications for the specific ex ante conditionalities relate to the fact that R&D&I policies – in particular at regional level - are often fragmented and heavily focused on supply-side measures (investment in R&D capacity), with little attention to the demand-side. In addition they concentrate on the manufacturing sector, but do not support emerging sectors, innovation in services, cross-fertilisation between sectors, public sector innovation and non-R&D innovations, and are not adjusted to the local/regional needs and potential (European Commission, 2014d).

- A framework outlining available budgetary resources for research and innovation.
- A multi-annual plan for budgeting and prioritisation of investments in R&I infrastructures linked to Union priorities, and, where appropriate, the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI).

The examples of interventions provided in Box 1.1 and in Table 2.6 (Section 2 of this Annex) show that the ESI Funds ex-ante conditionalities have indeed promoted the development of national and regional R&D strategies and action plans in most Member States.

Box 1.1: Examples of measures to support the knowledge economy

Strategies and Priorities in R&D&I

Innovate UK is the UK's public innovation agency developing a new five-year Strategic Plan and an annual Delivery Plan (2016-17) based on five points:

1. accelerating UK economic growth, nurturing small, high-growth companies, helping them to become high-growth mid-sized companies with strong productivity and export success
2. building on innovation excellence throughout the UK, investing locally in areas of strength
3. developing Catapults within a national innovation network, to provide access to cutting edge technologies, encourage inward investment and enable technical advances in existing businesses
4. working with the research community and across government to turn scientific excellence into economic impact, and improve efficiency
5. evolving funding models; exploring ways to help public funding go further.

The government will provide support in cash terms, through the introduction of new finance products to support companies to innovate, which will replace some existing Innovate UK grants, and reach £165 million per year by 2019-20.

Information source: UK National Reform Programme 2016, p.p. 56-7.

Public Funding

Innovation Fund Denmark - The government wishes to strengthen the Innovation Fund's regional roots. From 2016 and for a three-year period thereafter it will be possible for the Innovation Fund to have staff members located in proximity to regional knowledge environments.

Information source: Denmark's National Reform Programme 2016, p. 45.

Incentives to Private Funding

Patent Box – Italy - The optional concessionary tax regime for income from intangible assets (patent box) has been further fine-tuned, with provisions governing its conditions and timeframe. The objective is to unlock the potential of patents and other intellectual property as well as their values. In 2015, businesses made some 4,500 applications to qualify for the Patent Box taxation scheme, with around 1,200 of those coming from businesses located in the Lombardy Region.

Information source: Economic and Financial Document 2016 – Section III the National Reform Programme, p. 90.

Development of infrastructure

Unique Scientific and Technical Infrastructures (ICTS) – Spain – These Infrastructures are located throughout the country and are displayed on the “*Map of ICTS*.” The first Map of ICTS was agreed upon at the III Conference of Presidents in 2007. The updating of the Spanish ICTS Map has been the tool to implement ex ante assessments of ERDF 2014-2020 investment priorities, to enhance research and innovation infrastructures and to develop excellence and centres of competence. It has been coordinated with the Regional Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation (RIS3).

Information source: National Reform Programme 2016, p.p. 23; 110. <http://www.rich2020.eu/news/icts>

Circulation of knowledge and technologies

Central Technology Transfer Office (TTO) – Cyprus - The Research Promotion Foundation is planning the creation of a Central Technology Transfer Office (TTO) to provide support to the academic and research institutions in Cyprus in relation to the protection and exploitation of their research results

and intellectual property. The TTO will be complemented by Units within the major academic and research institutions, which will undertake basic technology transfer activities and facilitate the communication between the institutions and the TTO.

Information source: Cyprus National Reform Programme 2016, p.25.

Interreg V-A - Sweden-Denmark-Norway- A major cross-border partnership is being supported in the Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak cross-border area to exploit existing neutron and synchrotron research facilities and develop an international RTDI capacity. The project is co-financed by the ERDF for EUR 135.7 million and includes the creation of a new network for 150 researchers from universities and businesses, and is the largest such partnership ever supported by Interreg in that region.

Information source: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/it/atlas/programmes/2014-2020/sweden/2014tc16rfcb026

Links between research and industry

Third phase of competitive clusters (pôles de compétitivité) and Métropoles French Tech – France - This programme, launched in 2013 and to be completed in 2018, is aimed at steering the diffusion and marketing of innovative products/services. Each cluster is bound by a performance contract forging closer links with technology transfer players, strengthening support for SMEs in access to financing, internationalisation, and access to expertise. France's cluster policy is going to be assessed in order to enhance the coordination of the cluster policy with industrial policy and to make the map of clusters more transparent.

To provide support for innovative start-ups, the central government, building on local government initiatives, also stimulates the networking and concentration of players and companies in major French Tech Cities (*Métropoles French Tech*). The networks should bring local players together to develop start-ups and provide a showcase for France's appeal as a place to do business. A new series of French Tech Cities were certified in 2015: Brest Tech+, French Tech Côte d'Azur, Lor'NTech and Normandy French Tech.

Information source: National Reform Programme 2016, p. 62.

Business Innovation and internationalisation

Knowledge intensive firms (spin-off) – Lithuania - 13 new knowledge intensive firms (spin-off) founded by science and learning institutions were supported in 2015 by allocating EUR 182,500, including approx. EUR 100,000 to be granted to 9 companies (continued projects) in 2016. In total, 48 new knowledge intensive firms were supported in 2012–2015.

Information source: National Reform Programme 2016, p. 11.

Vanguard Initiative - Scotland (UK) - The *Vanguard Initiative* was launched by EU regions to engage in growth-oriented collaborations, especially through joint investments. The Vanguard Initiative is working to generate financing and investment models for the joint demonstration cases. Scotland participates in three of the five joint demonstration cases in the fields of bio-economy and efficient and sustainable manufacturing and it is seen as a partner of choice amongst member regions. Scotland jointly leads a pilot project with the Basque Country on the development of advanced manufacturing for energy related applications in harsh environments.

Information source: UK National Reform Programme 2016 p.61. See also <http://s3vanguardinitiative.eu/partners/scotland>

International cooperation in research projects

Research and Scholarship activity – Latvia - 11 research projects are currently being implemented with support from the European Economic Area and Norwegian financial instruments with the aim of promoting the development of research-based knowledge in Latvia in the fields of fundamental and applied research. The projects are implemented within the thematic fields of social sciences and humanities, and health. More than 20 Latvian and Norwegian scientific institutions are participating and more than 40 internationally reviewed scientific publications are planned upon completion.

Information source: National Reform Programme of Latvia for the Implementation of the "Europe 2020" Strategy, p.39.

Phase II of the pan-European project "Extreme Light Infrastructure – nuclear physics" - Magurele, Romania - This research project received EUR 140 million in support from the ERDF. It is open to researchers from public and private bodies worldwide with 100 researchers already working in the region and a further 100 researchers expected to join on completion. The project also supports regional growth with new jobs, modern infrastructure, business development and increased the visibility and development potential.

Information source: European Commission, ESI Funds 2014-2020 2016 Summary Report of the programme annual implementation reports covering implementation in 2014-2015, COM(2016) 812 final, 20.12.2016.

Skills Development

Skilled Labour Initiative of Lower Saxony – Lower Saxony (DE)- The Lower Saxony government, together with employers' associations, trade unions, the chambers, the Lower Saxony-Bremen regional directorate of the Federal Employment Agency, municipal authority umbrella associations and other social groups, has adopted an agreement to secure the supply of skilled labour. The priority areas of the agreement are (i) strengthening the dual system of vocational training, (ii) promoting the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields, and (iii) reconciling family and work commitments. Furthermore, the Skilled Labour Initiative is also designed to tap even more into the skilled manpower potential of women, the unemployed, older people and migrants in the future.

Information source: National Reform Programme 2015, p. 55.

In few cases (AT, DK, EE, LT, HU), there are specific measures to support cultural and creative local industries. In addition to investment in the development of cultural infrastructure (MT), the interventions include in some cases support for the development of creative potential in professional activities (DK), investment in artistic excellence and connecting international artistic communities (MT; IT-Puglia), as well as strategies for the involvement of artistic professions in other sectors (SE).

Box 1.2: Examples of measures to support cultural and creative industries

Financial Incentives for the Audio-Visual Industry –Malta - The Malta Film Commission offers financial incentives, in the form of a cash rebate, to production companies that choose Malta as a film location. The objective of this measure is to attract more film production companies to Malta.

Information source: Malta National Reform Programme, Annex Table 3, p.15.

Puglia Sounds –IT - A Regional public programme designed by the Regione Puglia in the 2007-2013 programming period to develop and expand the region's music systems and to contribute to the cultural and creative environment of the region. It includes a set of actions aimed at fostering the development of the full production chain of the music industry. The project seeks to consolidate regional musical activities for the benefit of the local public as well as stimulating greater economic activity.

Information source: Ex post evaluation of Cohesion Policy programmes 2007-2013, focusing on the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF) – WP 9, Culture and Tourism, Final report.

For other national examples see Table 2.6 in Section 2 of this Annex.

1.1.2 Digital growth

The development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is vital for ensuring competitiveness and for ensuring national and regional growth, both by stimulating ICT as a growing economic sector and as an enabler for other areas of society and the economy.¹⁰

The European Commission has adopted the Digital Agenda for Europe¹¹ as part of the overall Europe 2020 strategy. The Digital Agenda proposes specific policy actions across seven domains: digital single market; interoperability and standards; trust and security; fast and ultra-

¹⁰ Further information on the policy processes, practices, and instruments adopted in EU for the ICT development is provided in the EC policy brief "*Digital Growth Strategies in EU Regions*" available at http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/20182/114990/JRC93185_Digit_GrowthStrategies_EU_Regions.pdf/88bd9adb-031a-42ae-8b30-d633b06bd849

¹¹ COM(2010)245 final

fast internet access; research and innovation; digital literacy, skills and inclusion; and ICT-enabled benefits for EU society. The Digital Agenda for Europe requires a sustained level of commitment at both EU and Member State levels (including at regional level).

ESI Funds are meant to support the implementation of the Digital Agenda for Europe at national and regional level. Among the thematic objectives are the enhancement of access, use and quality of information and communication technologies.¹² These objectives also constitute a key priority for the ERDF, with a significant part of the investment focusing on the following areas of intervention:

- extending broadband deployment and the roll-out of high-speed networks;
- developing ICT products and services and e-commerce;
- strengthening ICT applications for e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, e-culture and e-health.

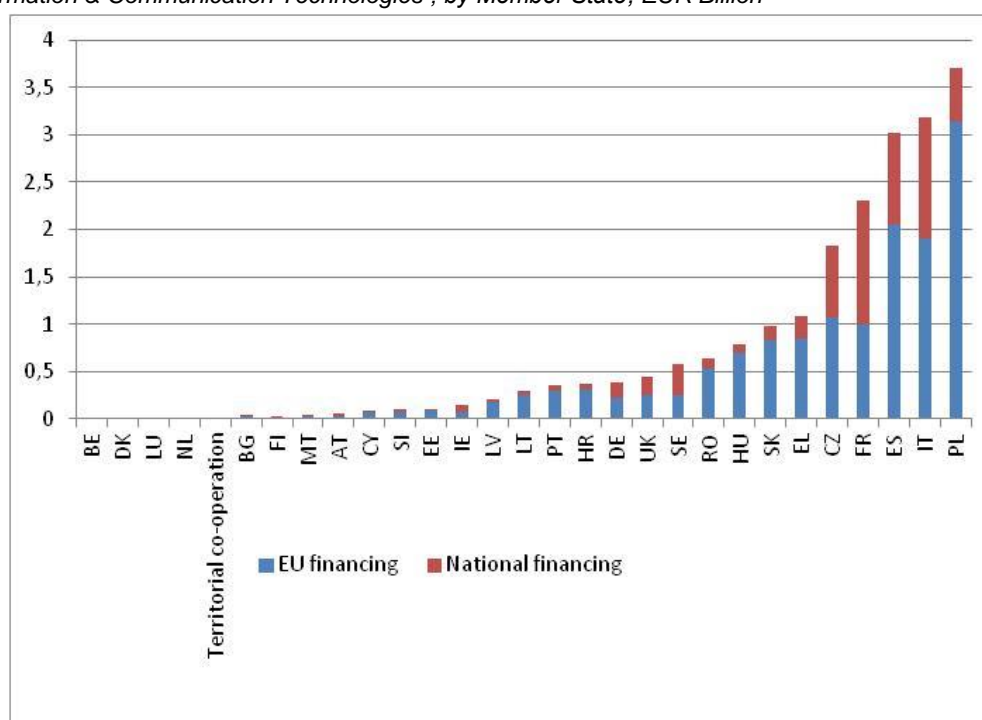
Furthermore, ICT measures are included in many Smart Specialisation Strategies, with the aim of identifying the priorities for ICT investment which are pertinent for the territory. The development of a chapter for digital growth within their Smart Specialisation Strategy (RIS3) should enable countries and regions to identify the priorities for ICT investment relevant to their specific territory, balancing the needs of supply and demand for ICT infrastructure, applications and services, together with the identification of future areas of specialisation.¹³

Figure 1.3 presents the amount of European Structural and Investment Funds (2014-2020) deployed for Information & Communication Technologies in Member States, broken down by EU financing and National financing. Overall, more than EUR 15 billion of ESI Funds were allocated to ICTs in the 2007-2013 programming period, with a clear shift in investment priorities from infrastructure to support for content development, both in the public sector (e-health, e-government, etc.) and for SMEs (e-learning, e-business, etc.). Allocations to enhance access to, use of, and quality of ICT increased to EUR 20.7 billion in the 2014-2020 programming period.

¹² http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/what/glossary/t/thematic-objectives

¹³ <http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/digital-growth>

Figure 1.3: European Structural and Investment Funds 2014-2020 – EU and National budget for “Information & Communication Technologies”, by Member State, EUR Billion



Source: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/overview> See Table 2.14 in this Annex (Section 2)

In order to foster the implementation of national and regional digital growth measures, consistent with the Digital Agenda for Europe's goals, the Fund's regulations include, among ex ante conditionalities, the existence of a strategic policy framework for digital growth, which will eventually be sited within the national or regional smart specialisation strategy. The policy framework for digital growth should include:

- a clear budgeting and prioritisation of actions through a SWOT or similar analysis consistent with the Scoreboard of the Digital Agenda for Europe;
- an analysis of balancing support for demand and supply of ICT s;
- indicators to measure progress of interventions in areas such as digital literacy, e-inclusion, e-accessibility, and progress of e-health, aligned, where appropriate, with existing relevant sectoral Union, national or regional strategies;
- assessment of needs to reinforce ICT capacity-building;
- national or regional Next Generation Network (NGN) Infrastructure Plans in order to reach the Union high-speed Internet access targets, focusing on areas where the market fails to provide an open infrastructure at an affordable cost and of a quality in line with the Union competition and State aid rules, and to provide accessible services to vulnerable groups

The NRPs usually internalise these conditionalities and indicate the following areas of intervention for their digital strategies:¹⁴

- plans for industry digitisation (the so-called Industry 4.0); plans for supporting the digital economy;
- development of digital infrastructure (e.g. high-speed broadband);
- development of relevant digital skills;
- development of computerised/digitalised public services and public administration.

Box 1.3 presents some examples of ICT measures, while other national examples are summarised in Table 2.12 in Section 2 of this Annex.

Box 1.3: Examples of ICT policy measures

Establishment of the Digital Slovenian Coalition - Slovenia

In order to enable equal inclusion in the common European digital area for Slovenian stakeholders, Slovenia will invest in measures for the elimination of major developmental gaps in the area of digital society. Among these, the government in cooperation with the economy, educational system, R & D institutions, local communities and civil society set up a digital Slovenian coalition - digitalna.si. The aim is guiding the development of the digital society in the next developmental period to 2020.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p. 8. See also http://www.bizbox.eu/si/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=221:vzpostavitev-slovenske-digitalne-koalicije-digitalna-si-2&catid=24:bizbox-news-en&Itemid=238&lang=en

National Plan for Development of Next Generation Networks – Czech Republic

The Government approved the National Plan for Development of Next Generation Networks, a document representing the fulfilment of the ex-ante conditionality for drawing EU funds in the Operational Programme EIC's High-Speed Internet programme. The national plan focuses primarily on the use of public resources, simplification of procedures for implementation of the high speed networks, and reduction of fees; it should facilitate public investment for the development of high-speed electronic communication networks in the Czech Republic.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p. 34.

Creative Learning Centres - Northern Ireland (UK)

The network of Creative Learning Centres (CLCs) in Northern Ireland is an internationally renowned and innovative model supporting teachers and embedding digital technology skills in the classroom.

The CLCs offer a range of integrated creative digital technology skills programmes for teachers, youth and community leaders and young people to build sustainability in the schools and youth sector

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p. 46.

“10 million e-Estonians” - Estonia

The Estonian government has approved the concept of issuing digital IDs to non-residents. From the end of 2014, foreigners will be able to receive a secure Estonian e-identity. This creates a unique opportunity to create a new set of remotely usable global services. The aim of the project is to make sure that people around the world choose to associate with Estonia via e-identities”. The Action plan was adopted by the Cabinet in July 2015 and is in implementation. Progress will be reviewed and continuation steps decided in the Cabinet of autumn 2017.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, Annex 1, p. 50. See also <https://taavikotka.wordpress.com/2014/05/04/10-million-e-estonians-by-2025/>

Open Data of the Six Cities - Finland - The first phase of the project involving Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Tampere, Turku and Oulu is supported with EUR 3.4 million of EU and national funds. The aim is to

¹⁴ For a briefing of successful projects for enhancing access to and the use and quality of information and communication technologies, within the ERDF framework, see also <http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/20182/84453/ENHANCING+ACCESS+TO,+AND+THE+USE+AND+QUALITY+OF+ICT/70c4a2b7-7025-482a-bb99-7f7d9f6a6482>

implement common publishing platforms and licencing to make public data widely available and foster innovation.

Source: European Commission (2016g)

Italy National Strategy on broadband - In order to comply with the ex ante conditionality 2.2 and reduce persisting gaps, Italy defined a national strategy on broadband aligned to the EU 2020 targets. The strategy envisages providing coverage for up to 85% of the Italian population with at least 100 Mbps broadband and coverage of at least 30 Mbps to all the Italian population by 2020.

Source: European Commission (2016g)

1.1.3 Skill development and skill mismatch strategies/measures

Low rates of tertiary education attainment result in skills shortages in knowledge-intensive economic sectors and hamper productivity, innovation and competitiveness.¹⁵ Investing in education and training is thus crucial if Europe wants to remain competitive in a context of increasingly knowledge-based economies and rising competition¹⁶. Investing in education and training is also crucial to address a central driver of inequality and exclusion, by increasing the employability of disadvantaged groups, reducing poverty risks over the life course, improving health and social cohesion, as well as political participation.

In addition to actions aimed at broadening participation in education and training and increasing education completion rates, the countries under consideration have implemented measures to increase access to higher education.

Among these measures:

- A first group is aimed at reducing early school leaving by increasing education and training quality and improving infrastructures (building and modernisation of schools). The Europe 2020 strategy has set a common EU target of 'reducing the share of early leavers from education and training to less than 10% by 2020; national targets and headline indicators are presented in Annex to Chapter 5 – Section 2..
- A second group of actions are meant to ensure the development of skills profiles relevant to the business sector in order to support the long-term attractiveness of education and to reduce skill mismatches.¹⁷ Tailored education and training programmes are promoted to reduce mismatches in the labour market, including improved guidance and counselling services (pre-entry guidance), and measures supporting cooperation between education and industry through apprenticeships, internship schemes and short-term work placements, often supported by the ESF.
- A third group of measures is meant to support VET and life-long learning schemes with the provision of: training opportunities and job placements for the unemployed; training

¹⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/themes/2016/tertiary_education_attainment_201605.pdf

¹⁶ By 2020, 16m more jobs are expected to require high qualifications, with 12m fewer jobs requiring low skill levels.

¹⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=532&langId=en> ;
<http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=534&langId=en>

opportunities for the employed, and vocational education and training and lifelong learning for adults.

Often these measures are integrated with youth employment policies targeted at NEET or young people with low levels of education, and/or measures to facilitate the transition from education to working life. Young people are a strategic target for employment strategies supported by the ESF and additional support for youth comes through the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), which is one of the main EU financial resources to support the implementation of Youth Guarantee schemes¹⁸ targeted at young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEETs)¹⁹. In some EU countries/regions (like for example the Abruzzo region in Italy) the Youth Guarantee programme also includes actions to support inter-regional and transnational mobility.

Under the broad theme of “Educational & Vocational Training” (Thematic Objective 10) the ESI Funds invest in a range of measures supporting education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning. Overall EUR 49.2 billion are allocated to this thematic Objective, with 80% covered by the ESF (see Table 2.13 in Section 2 of this Annex), the main EU fund investing in employment, social inclusion and education, alongside the Youth Employment Initiative. According to the European Commission (2016g) by the end of 2015, 539,000 participants had already been involved in the measures supported by the ESF, of whom at least 47% were only educated to primary and lower secondary educational level, and 83,000 participants had already gained a qualification.

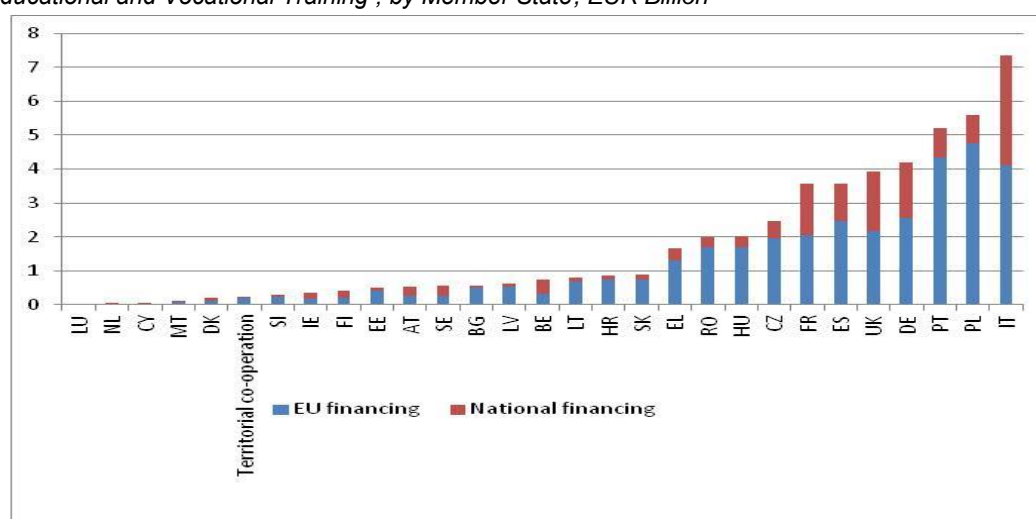
The ERDF can support better access to good quality education, reducing educational segregation, with investments in transportation (buses) and in road infrastructure, as well as supporting investments in education and training infrastructure (upgrading and new infrastructure), especially in those areas and schools with a more disadvantaged pupil population. The ERDF can also sustain the adoption of new technologies in education and training (such as ICT applications for e-learning). Investment in the creation and improvement of advice centres for students, as well as student accommodation facilities, can also improve the educational level. As for VET and adult learning, the ERDF could support the upgrading of VET and adult learning centres, and companies investing in training equipment.

¹⁸ Three years after the launch of the initiative, the Commission claims that 14 million young people have entered Youth Guarantee schemes, with around 9 million people taking up an offer. Almost two thirds of young people who left the Youth Guarantee in 2015 took up an offer of employment, education, traineeship or apprenticeship.

¹⁹ Under the Youth Guarantee scheme Member States have put in place measures to ensure that young people up to the age of 25 receive a good quality offer of employment, continued education, or an apprenticeship or a traineeship within four months of leaving school or becoming unemployed. Of the total budget, EUR 3.2 billion come from a dedicated Youth Employment budget line complemented by EUR 3.2 billion more from the ESF. The ESF contribution is topped up by the eligible Member States' own financial resources. In September 2016 the Commission proposed increasing the YEI budget from EUR 6.4 to EUR 8.4 billion.

Figure 1.4 shows the 2014-2020 allocations devoted to educational and vocational training in each Member State.

Figure 1.4: European Structural and Investment Funds 2014-2020 – EU and National budget for “Educational and Vocational Training”, by Member State, EUR Billion



Source: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/overview> See Table 2.14 in Section 2 of this Annex.

The ESI Funds ex-ante specific conditionalities in the case of higher education, VET and lifelong learning require the existence of a national or regional strategic policy framework for: increasing tertiary education attainment, quality and efficiency; lifelong learning; and increasing the quality and efficiency of VET systems.

Box 1.4 provides some examples of measures adopted by EU MSs, other examples are summarised in Table 2.7 in Section 2 of this Annex.

Box 1.4: Examples of measures for skill development

Measures to reduce early school leaving

Flanders (BE)- Action plan ‘Together Against Early School Leaving’– This measure includes actions aimed at ensuring that as many young people as possible leave secondary school with an educational qualification. The plan has both a preventive and a remedial character, integrating actions directed at young people who are at risk of dropping out (intervention) and at those who have dropped out (compensation). Finally, the plan supports the development of the Flemish indicators for early school leaving and the website ‘Mijn onderwijs’ (My Education) where schools can find information about themselves. The plan will mainly be rolled out by local education actors and administrations.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p.115.

Improving guidance and counselling and development of skills profiles

Bulgaria – System for career guidance in school education –This project is co- funded by ESI Funds under the Operational Programme ‘Education and Science for Smart Growth 2014-2020’. The aim is to support the improvement of students’ professional skills through the development of a career guidance system. A network of 28 regional career guidance centres has been established to provide information, counselling and training to students with specific target educational needs. A web portal for career guidance and a handbook for career counsellors were developed. A programme for career guidance to students in 42 pilot schools is going to be implemented.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p.36. See also <http://www.ill-hub.eu/goodpractices/test-3/>

Finland - Ohjaamo centres and Kohtaamo project - In 2015 one-stop guidance centres (Ohjaamo) were launched with the support of the ESF. The centres are targeted at young people under 30 and offer multidisciplinary information, guidance and support. The centres are run in partnership between the public, private and third sectors. The centres should continue on a permanent basis after the pilot stage ends in 2018. At the beginning of 2016, Ohjaamo centres were present in more than 30 localities

and currently employ around 300 people, of which one quarter are supported by ESF funding. The Kohtaamo project supports and coordinates the work of the Ohjaamo centres, by developing their service model as well as an online information, advice and guidance service for young people. (studyinfo.fi).

Source: p. 20. See also <http://www.hel.fi/www/uutiset/en/kaupunginkanslia/services-for-young-people-in-the-same-place>

Reducing skill mismatches

Sweden - The Skills Hub - Västra Götaland - The Skills Hub, supported by the ESF, is intended to help the manufacturing industry in the Västra Götaland region by strengthening the skills and labour market opportunities of employed women and men and by developing management systems for strategic skills supply. The Hub is also meant to create gender-equal, inclusive workplaces by setting of targets for skills development and development of company culture, and skills-enhancing initiatives at the strategic and individual levels. The Skills Hub aims to support the implementation of the standards in 180 industrial companies in West Sweden.

Source: Sweden's national reform programme 2016, p. 65-66.

Poland - Competence Development Programme – Launched by the Government in June 2014 on the basis of a specific ex-ante evaluation, commissioned by the National Centre for Research and Development, the Programme aims to explore future demand for skills in various industries. It puts a strong emphasis on establishing networks between universities and employers in order to strengthen the practical elements of training and increase employer engagement. Projects' evaluation and selection is currently in progress.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p.47. See also https://ec.europa.eu/education/compendium/competence-development-programme_en

France - Implementation of Jobs for the Future initiative - This initiative was launched by the French government in November 2012 with the aim of tackling the country's high youth unemployment rate, focusing particularly on those not in education, employment or training (NEET). Although a first evaluation of the measures' effectiveness shows mixed results, the Initiative is expected to have an impact on France's economic potential by 2020, through the increase or preservation of human capital.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p. 23. See also <http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/grands-dossiers/emplois-d-avenir/>.

1.2 Measures addressing labour and high skilled mobility

Labour mobility is regarded as an essential and integral part of the EU labour market²⁰ and a major resource in boosting EU competitiveness and addressing territorial imbalances, rigidities and skills mismatches in national and regional as well as cross-border labour markets.

As discussed above, job mobility can help mitigate the effects of EU's demographic ageing in host countries, but it could exacerbate the consequences of demographic change in the sending countries (Eurofound, 2015). Although the benefits of intra-EU and cross-border mobility are well documented and great progress has been achieved until recently towards removing any remaining legal, administrative and other barriers, intra-EU mobility is still limited. While in the US cross-state mobility accounted for 2.7 per cent of the population in 2011-12, within the EU it represents roughly one tenth of that level (the annual cross-border mobility rate is estimated to be around 0.2 per cent, Eurofound (2015)) In addition, recent developments (e.g. Brexit and

²⁰ The free movement of EU citizens, including workers, is one of the five freedoms of the internal market, and is indeed enshrined in the Treaties and developed by EU secondary legislation and the Case law of the Court of Justice. EU citizens are entitled to look for a job in another EU country; work there without needing a work permit; reside there for that purpose; stay there even after employment has finished; enjoy equal treatment with nationals in access to employment, working conditions and all other social and tax advantages. See <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=457>

recent measures to limit the Schengen Agreements on free movement) are likely to change the geographical patterns of labour mobility in the future.

Given that territorial economic and employment inequalities are some of the main drivers of intra-EU migration flows, the Cohesion Policy can have an important influence on migration flows, either directly through the European Social Fund focused on supporting investment in human capital and employability, or indirectly through the effects of the other structural funds (in particular the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund) on the reduction of territorial imbalances. Employment and labour mobility are indeed among the 11 priorities for Cohesion Policy in 2014-2020 ('thematic objective 8') together with promoting social inclusion (objective 9) and investing in education and training (objective 10) to be supported by the European Social Fund (ESF). In some countries and regions (as for example Lithuania and Puglia), the ESF has been supporting 'diaspora strategies'.

Besides the Cohesion Policy, a number of other European programmes and initiatives (like the EURES network, Europass, Erasmus +, and Youth on the Move) are specifically aimed at supporting a greater youth mobility in the EU.

In relation to the development of KE skills, all MSs have measures to improve the quality of higher education and to increase tertiary education, while only a few support interventions to specifically develop STEM/ICT skills (e.g. DE, HR, LV, LT, HU, SE). A number of countries (AT, CZ, DK, EE, IE, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, PL, RO, SK, SE, UK) are supporting the participation of researchers in interregional and international programmes. This kind of intervention may create opportunities to increase the mobility of high skilled workers both outside and inside the country, even if for a limited period. In addition to these, some measures are specifically planned to attract high skilled workers (CZ, DK, EE, LV, LU, SE, DE) and, in particular international PhD students, researchers and academics (DE, EE, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, RO, SE, UK).

Less widespread are the national and regional strategies designed to incentive the return of skilled workers living abroad. Southern and Eastern EU countries, characterised by a consistent outflow of workers, are implementing specific strategies to develop and manage networks with migrated citizens (diaspora strategies).

Some countries (e.g. AT, BG, LV, SE) are implementing or planning actions to attract high skilled migrants, including refugees.

Italy, Finland, Luxembourg and many Eastern countries (BG, EE, HR, LV, LT, PL, RO and SI) are supporting students to spend periods abroad in order to improve their skills and international networks.

Most of the measures listed in the NRPs, and particularly in the case of Southern and Eastern countries, are funded by the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF). In order to ensure that EU funding is focused on results and creates strong incentives for the effective delivery of Europe 2020 targets at regional/national level, the Funds Regulations have

introduced thematic and general ex-ante conditionalities²¹ requiring the existence of the necessary framework conditions for effective use of EU Funds. These conditions generally require the existence of appropriate regulatory and policy frameworks, and sufficient administrative/institutional capacity. The examples of measures implemented by Member States provided in the following sections, show that ex ante conditionalities are acting as an important incentive for the development of comprehensive and targeted strategies and action plans based on national/regional assets and potentials in the policy areas of intervention.

As discussed in chapter 2, labour mobility is regarded as an essential and integral part of the EU labour market²² and a major driver for EU competitiveness and the reduction of territorial imbalances, rigidities and skills mismatches.

The main measures indicated in the NRPs on labour mobility are dedicated to the provision of professional opportunities at the European/international level, the attraction of high skilled workers from abroad or other regions, and/or aim to re-capture the lost skills of emigrants:

- internationalisation of education: development of courses/modules and study programmes in foreign languages and of joint study programmes in cooperation with foreign universities;
- diaspora strategies to tackle the brain drain and facilitate the return of high skilled emigrants, and /or their contribution through the creation of knowledge networks and remittances;
- measures for attracting high skilled workers from surrounding areas, other regions or countries²³;
- measures for the recognition of foreign qualifications and employment services to simplify access to the labour market for new arrivals, like the provision of language courses, often in combination with training and qualification measures;
- specific measures for refugees and foreign nationals with subsidiary protection status.

Employment and labour mobility is one of the eleven Thematic Objectives of Cohesion Policy in 2014-2020. Under the broad theme of “Sustainable & Quality Employment” (Thematic Objective 8) the ESI Funds promote sustainable and quality employment and support labour

²¹ Thematic ex-ante conditionalities are linked to the thematic objectives and investment priorities. General ex-ante conditionalities are linked to horizontal aspects of programme implementation.

²² The free movement of EU citizens, including workers, is one of the five freedoms of the internal market, and is indeed enshrined in the Treaties and developed by EU secondary legislation and the Case law of the Court of Justice. EU citizens are entitled to look for a job in another EU country; work there without needing a work permit; reside there for that purpose; stay there even after employment has finished; enjoy equal treatment with nationals in access to employment, working conditions and all other social and tax advantages. See <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=457>

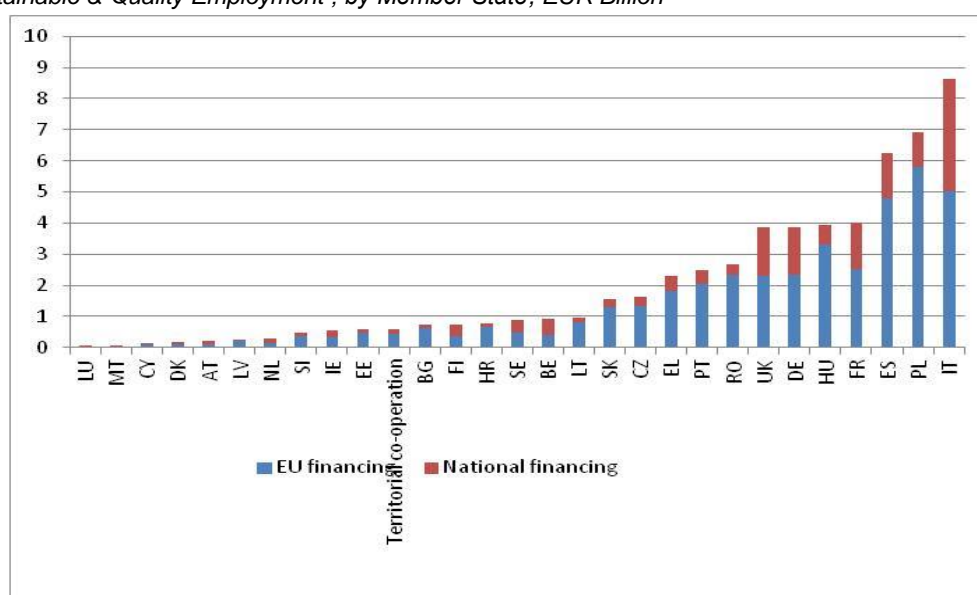
²³ See also the above measures for attracting professors, researchers, PhD students and high skilled labour force.

mobility with an overall allocation of almost EUR 56.3 billion. Disaggregation by Member States of the budget dedicated to Sustainable & Quality Employment is presented in Figure 1.5.

The ESF is the main Cohesion Policy Fund for labour mobility and the modernisation of public and private employment services, through actions that enhance transnational labour mobility, as well as through mobility schemes and better cooperation between institutions and relevant stakeholders²⁴.

The ERDF supports investments in employment centres, local development initiatives and strategies for specific disadvantaged areas.²⁵

Figure 1.5: European Structural and Investment Funds 2014-2020 – EU and National budget for “Sustainable & Quality Employment”, by Member State, EUR Billion



Source: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/overview> See See Table 2.14 in Section 2 of this Annex.

The Funds ex-ante specific conditionalities in the case of labour mobility require the existence of:

- The modernisation and strengthening of labour market institutions according to the Employment Guidelines on the basis of a clear strategic policy framework and ex ante assessment including the gender dimension. The Commission in particular requires the upgrading of Employment services in order to ensure: i) the delivery of omprehensive and transparent information on new job vacancies and employment opportunities, as well as personalised services and active and preventative labour market measures, focussing on people at highest risk of social exclusion; ii) the set up formal or informal cooperation arrangements with relevant stakeholders.

²⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=532&langId=en>

²⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/employment/

- A strategic policy framework for promoting youth employment including through the implementation of the Youth Guarantee.
- A strategic policy framework for inclusive start-ups, in order to increase the value added of ERDF investments supporting the development of business incubators and investment support for self-employment, micro-enterprises and business creation (Art. 5(8)(a) ERDF Reg.).

Box 1.5 presents some examples of measures, while additional examples are provided in Table 2.9 in Section 2 of this Annex.

Box 1.5: Examples of measures supporting labour mobility, diaspora strategies

Estonia - International Joint Curricula- The promotion of international joint curricula is meant to increase the competitiveness of higher education. On 8 April 2015, the conditions for providing support for the activity "Institutional development programme for research and development institutions and higher education schools" were approved by the Ministry of Education and Research. Within this framework, higher educational institutions can apply for grants to develop joint international curricula.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, Annex 1, p.11.

Estonia Portal 'Talents back home!'- The Portal provides information to Estonian migrants about employment opportunities in their home country

Source: EUKN, 2013b.

Sweden - The Omstart (Re-start) web portal and the Integration Halland - municipalities in Halland. Omstart is a web portal for immigrant university graduates created by the Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (Saco). Within the *Integration Halland* project, six municipalities in Halland are cooperating to simplify the pathway to the labour market for recent arrivals. Targeted activities are being carried out in parallel with the building of a knowledge platform. The project is financed via ESF and started in 2015.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p. 53 and p. 66. See also www.saco.se/omstart

Sweden - Fast track programme and GRINT integration project in Göteborg. The programme implements fast tracks to the labour market for new arrivals with occupational and academic backgrounds. The programme started in 2016 for occupations including cooks, butchers/slaughterers, teachers and several health care occupations. The Government allocated SEK 260 million for this project in its 2016 budget with support of the European Integration Fund.

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p. 52; 67.

Austria-Contact points. A contact point system has been implemented to support the recognition and validation of foreign qualifications (www.anlaufstelle-erkennung.at). The contact points are part of a network, which currently consists of 28 National Contact Points (NCPs), of which 27 are located in EU Member States (except Denmark) and in Norway.

Source: National Reform Report 2016, Annex 1, Table 3, p.2-3. See also <http://www.emn.at/en/netzwerk/europa>

Croatia - "Crossing Borders - Scientific cooperation" - This programme is meant to facilitate the return of scientists from the Croatian diaspora through the creation of networks between Croatian scientists and experts working abroad. The Programme supports medium size projects conducted in cooperation by scientists from Croatia and the Croatian Diaspora. The objective is to enable Croatian scientists to increase their scientific excellence and become more competitive and be able to attract sources of international and European funding. Projects are also encouraged to support the transfer of knowledge and technology from world's leading institutions, where scientists from Croatian Diaspora work, to the private sector in the Republic of Croatia. The total budget for the programme (EUR 5.8 million) is secured by ESI Funds (OP Effective Human Resources 2014-2020).

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, p.68.

Romania -Conference Diaspora in Scientific Research and Higher Education. This project aims to bring together scientists from abroad interested in collaborating with counterparts in Romania.

Source: National Reform Report 2016, p.28.

Romania - Diaspora Start-up programme, launched in 2016 and managed by the Romanian Ministry of External Affairs, aims to incentivise Romanian entrepreneurs abroad to invest in Romania. The programme receives 30,000,000 euro from the 2014-2020 ESF resources. The programme finances the creation of innovative and non-agricultural enterprises in urban areas of Romania. It targets specifically Romanian people emigrated abroad for at least 1 year in the last 3 years that have a

previous entrepreneurship experience abroad, a specific work experience and professional training in the area of investment. The maximum grant allocated to a beneficiary amounts to 50,000 euro. The programme beneficiaries are: local public bodies, chambers of commerce, employers' unions and trade unions, NGOs. The beneficiaries are in charge of selecting entrepreneurs and sustainable business plans, trains entrepreneurs and supports them in the creation of the firm and implementation of the business plan. The entrepreneur receives a return bonus amounting to maximum 10,000 euro and the financial resources need for the implementation of the business plan. The expected results of the programme are: 3,000 trained people in 2017; 300 small and medium enterprises created in 2017; over 600 new working places created in 2018.

Hungary – The “Youth, Come Home” programme was launched in the spring of 2015 and HUF 100 million was spent on it. The aim of the program was to assist young Hungarians with returning home from abroad by providing housing allowances and employment opportunities for them in Hungary. Within the framework of the programme, information, job offers, preparation for selection and placement and the establishing of businesses here are provided.

Source: National Reform Report 2016.

Italy - The “brain gain” fiscal provision. This initiative has been promoted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, with the publication of a law (law number 238/2010) which established a special regime for the return of workers abroad. The “brain gain” fiscal provision establishes a favorable tax regime (with a reduction of the tax base) for workers with executive functions or with high-level professionalism or specialization skills, or for EU citizens with an university degree which have worked abroad for 2 years or more, or for EU citizens which have studied abroad achieving a university degree or a post-lauream degree. The fiscal regime has been renovate in 2016 for other 4 years; then, the budget law 2017 made permanent the fiscal facilitation

Source: National Reform Programme 2016, Annex 1, p.78-9. Il Sole 24 Ore, http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/notizie/2013-05-13/rientro-cervelli-tasse-light-063815.shtml?uuid=AbH1oLvH&refresh_ce=1

Poland - The Tax Abolition Act. The Act was introduced in 2008 in order to avoid double taxation for Polish migrants. Poland also introduced tax credits and investment allowances, grants for individual technology transfer, support for the recognition of education and qualifications acquired abroad and easier acquisition or restoration of Polish citizenship.

Source: TFMI, 2012; OECD, 2013b

Bulgaria - National Strategy in the Field of Migration, Asylum and Integration (2011-2020). This Strategy inter alia, seeks to attract back Bulgarian migrants who have emigrated in the last two decades

Source: TFMI, 2012; Weinart, 2014.

2 Additional material on national policies and policy fiches

2.1 Additional tables and figures for chapter 5

Table 2.1: National Reform Reports: availability and document analysed

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Croatia	Pre- Accession Economic Programme	Pre- Accession Economic Programme	Economic Programme	✓	✓	✓
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Czech	✓	✓	not in english	✓	✓	✓
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	not in english	✓
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
France	✓	✓	not in english	not in english	not in english	✓
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	not in english
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	only progress report	✓	✓
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓	not in english	✓ (annexes not in english)
Latvia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Luxemburg	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (annexes not in english)
Malta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Portugal	✓	not in english	only progress report	not in english	not in english	not in english
Romania	✓	✓	only progress report	✓	✓	✓
Slovakia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slovenia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spain	✓	not in english	✓	not in english	not in english	not in english
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 2.2: National Reform Reports 2016: document analysed

EU28	Document	Annex CRS	Annex EU2020 targets	Other
Austria		✓	✓	
Belgium		✓	✓	
Bulgaria		✓	✓	
Croatia	✓			annex main reform
Cyprus	✓			
Czech	✓			
Denmark		✓		
Estonia				annex Action Plan 2015-2020
Finland	✓			
France	✓			
Germany		✓	✓	
Greece	✓			
Hungary		✓	✓	
Ireland	✓			
Italy	✓ (no EU2020 target measures)			
Latvia	✓			
Lithuania	✓	✓		
Luxemburg	✓	✓	✓	
Malta		✓	✓	
Netherlands		✓	✓	
Poland	✓	✓		
Portugal				
Romania	✓	✓	✓	
Slovakia	✓	✓		
Slovenia	✓			
Spain		✓	✓	
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	Appendix with external contributions to Sweden's national reform programme 2016
UK	✓			

Source: 2016 National Reform Reports. 2015 National Report for Germany

Table 2.3: Assessment of the main policy approaches adopted or planned to support the knowledge economy

Areas of interventions	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	PL	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Strategies and priorities in R&D&I.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x*	x	x	x*	x
Public spending in R&D&I and efficiency of funding. Use and a greater absorption of EU funds	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Incentives for private investments in R&D&I	x				x	x		x		x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x
Strategies for the development of relevant skills	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	
→ STEM/ICT skills	x			x		x						x		x	x	x		x								x	
Development of the research infrastructure	x		x		x	x	x			x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x
Circulation of knowledge and technologies	x			x									x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x		x	x	x
encouraging the links between research excellence and productivity; match-making businesses with research resources	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
Business innovation and productivity.	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x		x	x	x			x	x						x
Industry internationalisation and promotion of international investments	x			x		x	x		x		x	x			x	x		x									x
International cooperation (sovrational projects)	x			x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x		x	x
Attracting researchers and high-skilled workers						x	x						x	x		x	x					x				x	x
Culture and Creative industries	x				x		x									x			x								

Source: 2016 National Reform Reports. 2015 National Report for Germany. "x*": the NRP does not describe strategies or plan for the definition of priorities in R&D&I, but the country has a national 'Smart specialisation strategies'.

Table 2.4: Assessment of the main policy approaches adopted or planned to address the workers' mobility (internationalization, attraction/diaspora and migrants inclusion)

Areas of interventions	AT	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	PL	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Internationalisation of education (attraction of foreign students and promotion of studies abroad)			x		x		x					x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x		x		
Attracting high skilled workers (from other regions or abroad)				x	x		x								x		x									x	
Attracting researchers, professors, Phd students						x	x					x	x	x		x	x					x				x	x
recognition of foreign qualifications	x								x	x					x	x										x	
Simplify the pathway to the labour market for new arrivals, especially if high-skilled	x						x																		x	x	
Provision of language courses, labour market information in foreign languages	x						x								x								x			x	x
Measures for refugees and foreign nationals with subsidiary protection status	x		x												x											x	

Source: 2016 National Reform Reports. 2015 National Report for Germany

Table 2.5: National R&D and Education targets and 2015 headline indicators, EU28

	Headline Indicator in R&D		Headline Indicators in Education			
Country	Expenditure on R&D		Early leavers		Tertiary education	
	2015	target	2015	target	2015	target
Austria	3.1	3.76	7.3%	9.5	38.7	38
Belgium	2.45(p)	3	10.1(p)	9.5	44.6(p)	47
Bulgaria	0.96(p)	1.5	13.4	11	32.1	36
Czech Republic	1.95(p)	1	6.2	5.5	30.1	32
Denmark	3.03(e)	3	7.8	10	47.6	40
Germany	2.87(ep)	3	10.1	10	32.3	42
Estonia	1.5(p)	3	11.2	9.5	45.3	40
Ireland	1.8*	2	6.9	8	52.3	60
Greece	0.96(p)	1.2	7.9	10	40.4	32
Spain	1.22	2	20.0	15	40.9	44
France	2.23(p)	3	9.2	9.5	9.2	9.5
Croatia	0.85	1.4	2.8(u)	4	30.9	35
Italy	1.33(p)	1.53	14.7	16	25.3	26
Cyprus	0.46(p)	0.5	5.2	10	54.5	46
Latvia	0.63 ^(p)	1.5	9.9	10	41.3	34
Lithuania	1.04(p)	1.9	5.5	9	57.6	48.7
Luxembourg	1.31(p)	2.3	9.3(b)	10	52.3(b)	66
Hungary	1.38	1.8	11.6(b)	10	34.3	30.3
Malta	0.77(p)	2	19.8	10	27.8	33
Netherlands	2.01(p)	2.5	8.2	8	46.3	40
Poland	1	1.7	5.3	4.5	43.4	45
Portugal	1.28(p)	2.7	13.7	10	31.9	40
Romania	0.49	2	19.1	11.3	25.6	26.7
Slovenia	2.21(p)	3	5.0	5	43.4	40
Slovakia	1.18	1.2	6.9	6	28.4	40
Finland	2.9	4	9.2	8	45.5	42
Sweden	3.26(p)	4	7.0	7	50.2	45
United Kingdom	1.7(ep)	(:)	10.8	(:)	47.9	(:)
EU28	2.03	3	11.0	10	38.7	40

Sources: National Reform Program for the national targets and the "Headline Indicators: Scoreboard" (Eurostat data) for the 2015 indicators. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/europe-2020-indicators/europe-2020-strategy/headline-indicators-scoreboard>.

Headline indicators description: (R&D) Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D; (Education) Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24) and Tertiary education attainment (% of population aged 30-34). (b) break in time series ; (e) estimated; (p) provisional; (u) low reliability. * estimate provided in the NRP 2016.

Table 2.6. Other national examples of measures to support the knowledge economy

Country/Region	Measures	Short description
Strategies defining priorities in R&D&I and strategic plans		
Netherlands	Vision for Science 2025.	In November 2014, the government published the '2025 Vision for Science: choices for the future', in which ambitions and policies were formulated to maintain the high quality of the Dutch science system.
Wales (UK)	Innovation Advisory Council for Wales	The Innovation Advisory Council for Wales has undertaken a full programme of work, assisting the Welsh government with the delivery of Innovation Wales strategy.
Spain	Creation of the State Agency of Research (Agencia Estatal de Investigación - AEI)	This new Agency will be in charge of evaluating and assigning resources to R&D projects and will assess the impact of the research. One of the models that the government has in mind is that of the European Research Council (ERC).
Luxembourg	CORE programme	The CORE programme is a multi-year financing program for priority areas, also used to improve the quality of public research in these key areas.
Latvia	Structural reform in science and the report "On the Territorial Mapping of the Concentration of Science and Innovation Infrastructure and Research Activity Concentration"	A structural reform in science focusing on functional and territorial resource consolidation, strengthening management capacity, increase in the critical mass of research human resources, as well as development of excellence in research, in order to ensure a more efficient concentration of financing for research, development and innovation to achieve Smart Specialisation Strategy goals. An informative report prepared as a basis for intended investments in science infrastructure in the EU funds programming period for 2014-2020.
Ireland	Innovation 2020 strategy	A new Innovation Strategy for Research and Development, Science and Technology. It recommitments Ireland to the 2.5% R&D intensity target and sets a roadmap for reaching this target through measures to increase public research investment and to maximise leverage of greater private investment.
Measures aiming at increasing public spending in R&D&I, interventions aiming at increasing the efficiency of R&D&I funding, ensuring a better use and a greater absorption of EU funds		
Slovakia	Reform in R&D funding	A complex change of the grant and support system with the emphasis placed on quality, the pooling of resources on high-quality projects and incentives for cooperation with the private sector. A systematic support at each level of scientific research. The merger of funding agencies into the Agency of Research and the Agency of Technology
Romania	Project SIPOCA 27	The project for the development of the administrative capacity of ANCSI to implement certain actions provided in the National Strategy for RDI 2014-2020 (NSRDI 2020).

Poland	Amendment of the Act on the Principles of Financing Science	Amendment targeted at enforcement of internationalisation of Polish science, especially adjusting financing of large research infrastructure to the European Research Area and improvement in procedures and rules for granting financial resources for science.
Latvia	Agreement with JASPERS (Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions)	Agreement with JASPERS was reached on expert support in development of conditions of implementation of R&D infrastructure to facilitate high-quality development and assessment of submitted projects ("R&D in Assessment of Infrastructure Projects and in Performing the Socio-Economic Analysis").
Measures increasing the incentives for private investments in R&D and Innovation		
UK	Enterprise Investment Scheme, Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme and Venture Capital Trusts (VCT)	R&D tax credits and investments schemes to encourages companies and private individuals to make R&D investments
Hungary	Encouraging companies' R&D&I activities	Initiatives include: Corporate R&D&I (non-repayable, loan, supplemented by loan, combined loan); Industrial property right; Innovation voucher; Innovation ecosystem; Prototype; R&D&I Guarantee Programme
Germany	INVEST – venture capital grant	With the "INVEST – venture capital grant" programme, private investors are encouraged to invest private venture capital in young innovative businesses.
France	Founders' warrants encouraging founder shareholdings	Founders' warrants (Bons de Souscription de Parts de Créateur d'Entreprise, BSPCE) were introduced in 1998 to encourage founders to acquire and retain shares in start-ups. The Growth, Economic Activity and Equal Economic Opportunity act expanded the scheme.
Strategies for the development of R&D&I relevant skills, supporting the employability of human resources dedicated to R&D&I and intervention to increase quality of education		
Netherlands	Strategic Agenda for Higher Education and Research	The agenda focuses on giving a tangible boost to the quality of higher education and education-related research using resources from the student advance loan system.
Lithuania	Guidelines for reforming the quality of the science and studies system	The main aspects of the proposal are related to restructuring the requirements imposed on third-level education institutions and the assessment of schools, restructuring the accreditation of studies and financing programmes, restructuring the network of state universities, reform of the Research Council of Lithuania, and validation of the possibility of joint science doctorate programme and business.
Hungary	HDOP-scheme to support tertiary career guidance – with special regard to the fields of MNTI	Within this HDOP-scheme, supporting career orientation activities, it is a priority to increase the number of applications to maths, natural sciences, engineering and informatics (STEM) programmes/courses

		and increase the rate of STEM graduates in higher education.
Bavaria (Germany)	Higher-Education Alliance for Innovation 2018	Multi-year alliances for innovation with institutions of higher education in which the goals of higher education policy and the input from the state and universities to achieve these goals are agreed.
Finland	Reform of financial aid for students	The criteria for granting financial aid for students will also be changed so that financial aid for students will be granted for studies abroad to Finnish citizens and comparable persons who, based on living conditions, have a fixed connection with Finland.
Estonia	Increase in the average pay for teachers	Increasing the average pay for teachers to a level that makes a teachers' job a desirable career choice
Croatia	Scholarships to students in STEM fields.	Award a large number of scholarships financed by the European Social Fund to students of lower socioeconomic status and students in STEM fields.
Investments and support for the development of the research infrastructure		
Slovakia	Audit of the whole Slovak research and science sector	Large audit of the whole Slovak research and science sector in cooperation with experts from abroad. This will serve as a basic prerequisite for a targeted increase of funding for science and research.
Slovakia	Transformation of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (SAS)	Transformation of institutes, budgetary and subordinate organisations of SAS into 9 public research institutes
Finland	Funding models for universities and renewal of universities of applied sciences	Funding models for universities and universities of applied sciences will be renewed so that they enhance the quality, effectiveness and productivity of their activities.
Measures aiming at guaranteeing an optimal circulation of knowledge and technologies and supporting the commercialisation process		
Slovenia	Investments for transferring knowledge and technologies	Investments will be boosted with the transfer of knowledge and technologies from public research organisations (PRO) to the economy via the technologies transfer offices (TTO) and a matrix for the assessment of the effectiveness of the transfer will be introduced.
Lithuania	Protection of intellectual property	Continuing the promotion of the protection of intellectual property, state support were allocated to intellectual property projects in 2015.
Denmark	Development contracts with Approved Technological Service Institutes (GTS Institutes)	Thus, the Minister for Higher Education and Science will enter into development contracts in 2016 with the GTS institutes with a view to strengthening the knowledge bridge and ensuring that enterprises throughout the country have easier access to knowledge.
Sweden	Idea banks Proof-of-Concept,	Idea banks established at the holding companies of all universities are continuing to develop. Proof-of-Concept within life science allows researchers to apply for grants to take

	Pre-incubation or In-depth commercial verification in life science	their results further in a commercialisation process. Under pre-incubation, or in-depth commercial verification, a number of innovation offices were instructed to establish pre-incubation at the innovation offices.
Measures encouraging the links between research excellence and productivity in an area		
Romania	projects for the development of RDI activities in private sector	Projects of innovative clusters; Projects of innovative start-ups and spin-offs; Investments projects of newly-established innovative enterprises.
Poland	R&D programmes and programmes supporting cooperation between science and industry	3rd competition within STRATEGMED programme, 2nd competition under BIOSTRATEG programme, 6th and 7th competitions under LIDER programme, 3rd competition under CuBR programme, 2nd competition under DEMONSTRATOR+ programme, 1st competition under RID programme
Netherland	Top Consortia for Knowledge Innovation (TKI) grant scheme.	Simplifying the Top Consortia for Knowledge and Innovation (TKI) grant scheme for the top sectors
Luxembourg	Belval site	Finalization of construction and equipment of new research infrastructures in Belval. The University of Luxembourg moved into the Belval site at the beginning of the 2015-2016 academic year. Investments in higher education and research infrastructure in the Belval site are continuing
Measures for the promotion of business innovation and productivity		
Scotland (UK)	<i>Scotland CAN DO Innovation Forum</i>	The Scotland CAN DO Innovation Forum is focusing on increasing the contribution that innovation can make to the economy through driving up levels of business innovation. This is supported by the Innovation Scotland Policy Forum (ISF), which is now a delivery group of the Scotland CAN DO Innovation Forum, is working to enhance university-business engagement and greater collaboration between business and academia.
Wales (UK)	<i>Small Business Research Initiative (SBRI)</i>	The Welsh government's Small Business Research Initiative (SBRI) Catalyst Fund continues in Wales, promoting and supporting the use of the SBRI mechanism by problem owners in the public sector.
Poland	Guarantee Fund for SMEs innovation development	Guarantee Fund for SMEs innovation development under the Innovative Economy Operational Programme is intended to support the development of innovative enterprises in the SME sector, based on the use of repayable instruments.
Latvia	Pre-incubation and incubation services and "Green Technologies Incubator"	Development of pre-incubation and incubation services, along with secured financial support for development of business activities or development and manufacturing of significantly improved

		environmental product technologies, as well as putting them into production.
Italy	New legal status of 'Innovative SME' Adjustment to start-ups regulations	The legislative framework for innovative enterprises has also been improved through the introduction of the new legal status of 'Innovative SME'. It benefits from a whole series of simplified rules and concessions similar to those envisaged for innovative start-ups. Regulations governing innovative start-ups have been further adjusted with a decree extending to 2016 tax concessions for individuals investing in these firms and by raising the threshold for eligible investment for each innovative start-up.
Austria	Online information platform "meine Technik"	The online information platform should inspire more women and girls to opt for careers in non-typical professions (n technical and science-oriented sectors) and to reduce barriers they face in accessing these fields.
Measures aiming at increasing the internationalisation of R&D and innovation		
UK	Trade and Investment (UKTI)	UK Trade and Investment (UKTI) works with UK based businesses to ensure their success in international markets through exports.
Slovakia	Creation of a better information base about Slovak science	Support will be targeted at the creation of a better information base about Slovak science, which would contain information about technological equipment of laboratories and competencies of scientists in scientific institutions.
Ireland	Engagement within the European Research Area	Ireland's commitment to deepening its engagement within the European Research Area (ERA) is articulated in Innovation 2020.
Measures to promote international cooperation in R&D and increase transnational knowledge circulation		
Slovakia	<i>Danube Strategy</i>	Successful international cooperation within the Danube Strategy, in which Slovakia coordinates priority area 7 (Knowledge society) as well as the development of cooperation in the area of research and development and dual education.
Romania	Project <i>Extreme Light Infrastructure – Nuclear Physics</i> (ELI-NP)	Continuation of implementation of the pan-European project <i>Extreme Light Infrastructure – Nuclear Physics</i> (ELI-NP).
Latvia	"Support to International Cooperation Projects in Research and Technologies" activities Programme " <i>Baltic Bonus</i> "	EU fund programming period 2007-2013 activity to facilitate the participation of scientific institutions in the EU framework programmes for research and innovation and to promote the international cooperation in the fields of research and technologies. Programme within which financial assistance was granted for development of projects that were further submitted to competitions of the programme Horizon 2020 and received a good expert evaluation.

Germany	GA – German Accelerator Programme	Supports German high-tech start-ups (particularly in the fields of ICT and clean-tech) to spend a period of 3–6 months abroad in order to validate their business model and, where necessary, adapt it to local needs to get ready to enter the market.
Cyprus	Open Access Institutional Repositories	Cyprus, currently has three Open Access Institutional Repositories.
Measures aiming at attracting high-skilled labour force		
Wales	Sêr Cymru programme	The Sêr Cymru (“Stars Wales”) programme brings scientific talent into research posts in Wales.
	COFUND	The wider Sêr Cymru programme has been developed further by the launch of COFUND to attract Research Fellows into Wales. This is funded by the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Horizon 2020 fund and aims to appoint up to 90 Research Fellows in Welsh universities.
Romania	Conference Diaspora in Scientific Research and Higher Education	Conference Diaspora in Scientific Research and Higher Education in Romania falls within the coordinated actions aimed at bringing together scientists from abroad interested in collaborating with counterparts from Romania.
Luxembourg	PRIDE financing programme	Introduction of a new PRIDE financing programme to support doctoral work on the national level. This programme is used to finance a block of non nominative doctoral bursaries in order to support a critical mass in a specific area of excellence and to attract the best doctoral students.
Italy	Recruitment plan for researchers, professors and associate professors	An extraordinary plan for hiring 861 university researchers has been initiated through a decree implementing the provisions of the 2016 Stability Law. The resources appropriated by the Stability Law have also allowed for the hiring of 215 researchers at public research entities under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research. Resources have been allocated to the 500 professorships awarded on the basis of merit named after Giulio Natta.
Estonia	Researchers’ career model	Development of a researchers’ career model with integrated solutions for social guarantees to the extent that it starts with entry into the research world and ends with exiting from it, from a post-doctorate that supports career mobility to working in an R&D company without jeopardising the continuation of one’s career.
Sweden	Special committee of inquiry to review conditions and career paths for young researchers.	the Government decided in 2015 to instruct a special committee of inquiry to review conditions and career paths for young researchers. The committee submitted its report, Secure Conditions and Attractive Career Paths for Young Researchers, to the Government on 29 March 2016.

Cyprus	Open labour market for researchers	Open and transparent recruitment of researchers: eg. vacancies published via EURAXESS portal and Cyprus Government Gazette.
Measures to support Culture and Creative industries		
Malta	<i>Malta Film Fund</i>	The Malta Film Fund offers three funding strands, one for development, one for production and one for distribution at International Film Festivals. There are six schemes within the funding strands, which aim to provide support.
Estonia	Developing measures to support creative industries more effectively	Development of support structures for the creative industry. Development of the export capacity of companies acting in different sectors of the creative industry. Linking the creative industry to other sectors (small and large projects).
Sweden	New agreements for transition and career switching for the artistic professions	New agreements with the Swedish Performing Arts Association, the Swedish Union for Performing Arts and Film and the Swedish Union of Professional Musicians concerning transition and career switching for the artistic professions. This provides comprehensive support to employees who need to switch professions after their artistic careers come to an end.

Source: National Reform Programmes

Table 2.7: Other national examples of measures to support skill development and addressing skill mismatch

Country/Region	Measures	Short description
Measures reduce early school leaving and increase quality of education and training		
Bulgaria	2016-2017 Plan for the implementation of the Strategy to reduce the share of early school leavers	Execution of the 2016-2017 Plan for implementation of the Strategy to reduce the share of early school leavers
Malta	Broadening Access in Education	Initiative set up at the University of Malta to increase participation in post-secondary and tertiary education in regions with low level of participation, with a particular focus on Cottonera.
France	The “ <i>right to a second chance</i> ” for young dropouts	Right to a supplementary vocational qualification training period” for young people who left school without a diploma.
Hungary	Preventing Roma Girls from Early School Leaving	The scheme of Preventing Roma Girls from Leaving School without Qualifications aims to primarily reduce disadvantaged Roma girls’ school dropping out and increase their chances of studying further. A further aim is to strengthen the learning motivation of the girls at risk of dropping out, raise the age of their establishing a family and having children, improve their health conditions and reduce the possibility of becoming a victim.
Measures for improving guidance and counselling and for the development of skills profiles relevant to the world of work		
Croatia	Croatian Qualification Framework (CROQF)	Compliance of educational programs at all levels with the relevant occupational standards and qualifications (quality standards). Sector Councils evaluate first qualifications standards. Act on Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education will ensure harmonization of study programs with standards entered into the CROQF Register.
Flanders (Belgium)	Dual learning	Decree on a unique contract for learners combining learning and working. Implementation: 01/09/2016
Cyprus	Reform and upgrading of the programme of industrial placements	Development of closer ties and further enhancement of the cooperation between STVE and Industry through dialogue with representatives of the Organisations of Employers in order to promote practical training (industrial placement) of STVE pupils in Industry.
Measures providing training opportunities for the unemployed and the employed		
Cyprus	Provision of training opportunities	HRDA (Human Resource Development Authority) implements a variety of measures, which include the provision of training opportunities and job placements for the unemployed, the provision of training opportunities for the employed and the development and implementation of a System of Vocational Qualifications.

Source: National Reform Programmes

Table 2.8: Other national examples of youth employment policies

Country/Region	Measures	Short description
Market policies with young people as target and measures to facilitates the transition from studies to working life		
Belgium	Reform of employment aids (target groups)	Low qualified young people :3 years support (500 € for 2 years, then degressive), entry in the system after 6 month work search for middle qualified.
Finland	Purchase of services intended for young people based on the results	Employment and Economic Development Centres will acquire purchased services intended for young people based on the results. Service providers will focus on the individual guidance, coaching, skills evaluation and job-seeking of young people.
Sweden	Agreements on Student employees	The agreements vary but target students at universities, other higher education institutions or in post-secondary education and refer to qualified work with a clear link to ongoing studies
Sweden	<i>Recruiting Bazaar</i>	The Bazaar is a fair at Stockholm's cultural centre that attracts about 70 exhibitors and 10000 visitors every year
Measure for Youth Guarantee implementation		
Brussels Capital Region (Belgium)	Integration contract (<i>Contrat d'insertion</i>)	Integration contract (<i>Contrat d'insertion</i>) linked to the Youth Guarantee Dispositive to give under 25 young long term unemployed people access to the labour market: 1 year long employment contract within the public sector and non profit sector through the creation of a new employment measure.
Hungary	Youth Guarantee Labour Market programme	Within the framework of the project youth may receive targeted support based on their individual plans to find employment or gain qualifications
	Youth Entrepreneurship Programme	The program helps youth become entrepreneurs – with training, knowledge and competency development – to write their business plan and, also, with financial support for the initial costs of their businesses.
Estonia	Monitoring system for school children and NEETs	Analysis of the principles of a monitoring system for school children and NEET youth and preparation of relevant proposals.
Finland	Young people's entrepreneurship workshops	The workshops will provide training, advice and coaching on entrepreneurship. The digitalisation of guidance services (eGuidance services, telephone services and information videos) will also be developed.

Source: National Reform Programmes

Table 2.9: Other national examples of measures supporting labour force internationalization, and attraction/diaspora and migrants inclusion strategies

Country/Region	Measures	Short description
Measures for the internationalisation of education		
Poland	<i>"The best from the best!"</i>	Evaluation of the offers from the competition "The best from the best!" for highly gifted students participating in international competitions and contests is in progress.
Measures for the recognition of foreign qualifications		
Sweden	Validation of skills and assessment of foreign education	The PES will be offering people assessment of their educational and employment history while they are still waiting for their applications for asylum to be considered. The Government has also allocated funds for validation programmes within the establishment programme of PES and has appointed a national Validation Delegation.
Other national examples of measures for pulling high skilled workers		
Estonia	Mobility grants	Increasing opportunities to use mobility grants for the promotion of international cooperation between students and researchers.
	Grant programmes targeted at foreign doctoral students	Continuing study grant programmes targeted at foreign doctoral students.
Latvia	Attraction of specialists and attraction of qualified labour and entrepreneurs to remote and underdeveloped regions.	Implementation of projects within the activity "Attraction of Human Resources to Science" of the EU funds programming period 2007-2013. Support (100% ESF financing) for the attraction of specialists to planning regions, cities, towns, and counties, as well as for building the capacity of planning regions and local government development planning. Development of support measures for the attraction of qualified labour and entrepreneurs to remote and underdeveloped regions.
Sweden	short supplementary courses within the establishment remit	The PES has been given the option to offer short supplementary courses within the establishment remit so that new arrivals with equivalent tertiary education can be more rapidly matched to jobs in the Swedish labour market and meet the recruiting needs of employer
Other national examples of measures to simplify the pathway to the labour market for new arrivals		
Austria	Project "Mentoring for Migrants"	Project to improve the employment situation of persons with migrant background.
Sweden	The '100 Club' initiative	An initiative in which larger employers and companies offer jobs and work experience placements to new arrivals.

Source: National Reform Programmes

Table 2.10: Other national examples of Territorial Cohesion strategies/measures

Country/Region	Measures	Short description
Estonia	Foundation Ida-Viru County Industrial Areas Development (IVIA)	Continue the activities of the Foundation Ida-Viru County Industrial Areas Development (IVIA).
Italy	<i>Masterplan for the Mezzogiorno</i>	The Masterplan starts from the strengths and vigour of the southern economic fabric (aerospace, electronics, steel, chemicals, farming, and tourism) and places them within an industrial-policy, services and infrastructure context that will allow exploiting the region's excellent assets so as to generate entrepreneurship and works skills and to attract productive activity that will pave the way to recovery and a transformation of the area's entire economy.
Italy	Agency for Territorial Cohesion and structural funds and Committee for the Cohesion and Development Fund	In its first year of activity, the Agency for Territorial Cohesion worked closely with central and regional administrations involved in the implementation of the 2007-2013 planning of the structural funds, identifying measures to accelerate the expenditure and intensifying the task-force activities set up to support programmes experiencing the greatest delays within the Regions of Calabria, Campania and Sicily, and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation.
Latvia	Increase the amount of private investment in local governments	Investments will be made in municipal public infrastructure provided there is a demand on the merchants' side, while investments in the property of private merchants will receive no support. Merchants will have the possibility to participate in the municipal project as cooperation partners.
Slovakia	Support the least developed districts	In December 2015 a law to support the least developed districts came into force.. Support is based on the cooperation between public authorities, employers and civil society, positive discrimination of the regions (e.g. in the use of EU funds and in obtaining investment incentives), the development of mandatory, usually five-year action plans, and the joint implementation of these action plans.
Dalarna (Sweden)	<i>Next Horizon</i>	2 projects: - to strengthen Dalarna's position in energy efficiency, creating new products and services in the field, improving the innovation climate in the region. - to bring actors and stakeholders together to develop the potential found in film, music, games, IT and sport as the basis for new products and services for the hospitality industry

Source: National Reform Programmes

Table 2.11: Other national examples of Urban and Transport Development

Country/Region	Measures	Short description
Comprehensive development policies for cities		
Ida-Viru (Estonia)	<i>"Sustainable development of the cities of Ida-Viru county"</i>	The "Sustainable development of Ida-Viru County urban areas" SF measure entered into force on 9 March 2015.
Italy	National Plan for social and cultural redevelopment of deprived urban areas	National Plan for social and cultural redevelopment of deprived urban areas (2015 Stability Law). Prime Minister Decree for the establishment of the Committee for the evaluation of projects.
Italy	<i>Smart Cities & Communities</i> policy	Policy designed to facilitate adoption of smart technologies in Italy's main cities, including through experimental projects.
Sweden	Government's investment in the City Environment Agreements	Co-financing of municipal investments to encourage sustainable personal travel in cities.
Measures and strategies for the development of transports		
Estonia	inventory of local roads	To carry out an inventory of local roads in order to determine their conditions and traffic loads and to establish a national database of the network of national and local roads and streets under the National Register of Roads.
Germany	Act to Strengthen Competition in the Rail Sector (Gesetz zur Stärkung des Wettbewerbs im Eisenbahnbereich (particularly: Rail Regulation Act (Eisenbahnregulierungsgesetz))	The purpose of the Act is to implement Directive 2012/34/EU. Competition in the rail sector is supported further by the following measures: --Introduction of an incentive regulation and approval of individual fees -Securing market access for railway undertakings - Strengthening the role of the Federal Network Agency as a regulatory body.
Italy	Reforming local transport	The legislative decree with reference to local public services also contains regulations aimed at reforming local transport. The strategy to boost the value of local public transport is also based on an extraordinary investment in renewing the transportation fleet, so as to improve service quality, environmental sustainability, and development of competition.
Latvia	Measure for ensuring a high quality and competitive infrastructure of logistics and transit services	The main directions are the reconstruction and improvement of railway, road, port, and air transport infrastructure, as well as the development of the International Freight Logistics and Port Information System (IFLPIS). The total public financing for 2013-2015 was EUR 771.5 million, including EUR 280.9 million in 2015, and EUR 77.1 million planned for 2016.

Luxembourg	Electric mobility	A technical-economic study carried out by the government and the Institut Luxembourgeois de Régulation (ILR) resulted in producing a shared national concept for implementing electric mobility in Luxembourg. On the basis of this study, the government set the objective of installing some 800 public charging stations for electric powered vehicles by 2020.
Malta	Aviation Malta	Aviation Malta aims to be a catalyst for the Government in serving the aviation industry holistically.
Poland	Amending the Rail Transport Act	The amendment has introduced changes facilitating railway investments
Slovenia	projects in transport	With the adopted Transport Development Strategy in the RS5 and the operational plan, regular and equal financing of projects in transport will be ensured, and accessibility will be improved, costs for the population and the economy will be reduced and transport safety will be improved
UK	Roads Investment Strategy	The government continues to take a long-term approach to improving England's motorways and major roads

Source: National Reform Programmes

Table 2.12: Other national examples of ICT policy measures

Country/Region	Measures	Short description
Digital strategy		
France	Digital Republic Bill	The Digital Republic Bill proposes a new framework, combining support for innovation and new business models, and wider access to public and private sector data that are "common goods", to promote the circulation of knowledge, protect privacy, enhance fair competition between platforms, network neutrality, data portability and greater access to digital technology.
Czech Republic	Action Plan for the Development of the Digital Market and Initiative Industry 4.0	The action plan sets forth specific civil service measures in a number of fields, and also reflects the European debate on the digital single market
measures for the development of relevant skill-sets		
Estonia	Entrepreneurs' e-services skills.	Launching a programme designed to improve the entrepreneurs' e-services skills.
Hungary	Experimental course books	Continue the trial of the experimental course books and extend the functionality of the National Public Educational Portal (Smart Portal) and digital content development.

Source: National Reform Programmes

Table 2.13: ESI funds EU financing, national co-financing and total financing, by fund and broad theme (total budget 2014-2020)

Broad Theme	Financing	Total Theme Budget	Budget by ERDF		Budget by EAFRD		Budget by EMFF		Budget by ESF		Budget by CF		Budget by YEI	
		amount	amount	%	amount	%		%	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%
Research & Innovation	Total Financing	65709994694	61506523963	93.6	4203470731	6.4								
	EU financing	43707300651	41092781063	94.0	2614519588	6.0								
	National Co-financing	22002694043	20413742900	92.8	1588951143	7.2								
Information & Communication Technology	Total Financing	20714379774	18984121468	91.6	1730258306	8.4								
	EU financing	14217572763	13308233316	93.6	909339447	6.4								
	National Co-financing	6496807011	5675888151	87.4	820918860	12.6								
Competitiveness of SMEs	Total Financing	94971672223	48781840165	51.4	42602842963	44.9	3586989095	3.8						
	EU financing	63753269214	33192477882	52.1	27962845080	43.9	2597946252	4.1						
	National Co-financing	31218403008	15589362282	49.9	14639997883	46.9	989042843	3.2						
Low-Carbon Economy	Total Financing	64236320593	46610085324	72.6	7696256303	12.0	159119810	0.2			9770859157	15.2		
	EU financing	44954669899	31620566264	70.3	5183671351	11.5	114576534	0.3			8035855750	17.9		
	National Co-financing	19281650695	14989519060	77.7	2512584952	13.0	44543276	0.2			1735003407	9.0		
Climate Change Adaptation & Risk Prevention	Total Financing	41318046214	5673477862	13.7	31292182403	75.7					4352385949	10.5		
	EU financing	28580270883	4186434911	14.6	20694307918	72.4					3699528054	12.9		
	National Co-financing	12737775331	1487042951	11.7	10597874485	83.2					652857895	5.1		
Environment Protection &	Total Financing	85273804456	24877144004	29.2	37503266836	44.0	3025403700	3.5			19867989916	23.3		

Resource Efficiency	EU financing	61835926459	18228408323	29.5	24645047299	39.9	2164789804	3.5			16797681034	27.2		
	National Co-financing	23437877997	6648735682	28.4	12858219538	54.9	860613896	3.7			3070308882	13.1		
Network Infrastructure in Transport and Energy	Total Financing	71509618473	32454619904	45.4							39054998569	54.6		
	EU financing	58542812414	25820273837	44.1							32722538577	55.9		
	National Co-financing	12966806059	6634346067	51.2							6332459992	48.8		
Sustainable & Quality Employment	Total Financing	56292020856	4149000257	7.4	3533733864	6.3	804353125	1.4	44593718205	79.2		5.7	3211215405	5.7
	EU financing	40480597127	3331952350	8.2	2590723517	6.4	580424425	1.4	30766281430	76.0		7.9	3211215405	7.9
	National Co-financing	15811423729	817047907	5.2	943010347	6.0	223928700	1.4	13827436775	87.5				
Social Inclusion	Total Financing	62725840749	15625543569	24.9	15926814048	25.4			31173483132	49.7				
	EU financing	44553924497	11898254357	26.7	11477967401	25.8			21177702739	47.5				
	National Co-financing	18171916252	3727289212	20.5	4448846647	24.5			9995780393	55.0				
Educational & Vocational Training	Total Financing	49233365977	8103859773	16.5	1795280242	3.6			39334225962	79.9				
	EU financing	34553586644	6258045962	18.1	1147529083	3.3			27148011599	78.6				
	National Co-financing	14679779333	1845813811	12.6	647751159	4.4			12186214363	83.0				
Efficient Public Administration	Total Financing	6465142605	1793832156	27.7					4671310449	72.3				
	EU financing	5066387442	1412586744	27.9					3653800698	72.1				
	National Co-financing	1398755163	381245412	27.3					1017509751	72.7				

Source: Data source <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>

Table 2.14: ESI funds EU financing, national co-financing and total financing, by MSs and selected broad theme (2014-2020)

MS	Broad Theme	Total financing	EU financing	National financing	% EU co-financing
AT	Competitiveness of SMEs	2211615377	815710858	1395904519	36.9
	Educational & Vocational Training	533053707	267747721	265305986	50.2
	Information & Communication Technologies	53200000	26459915	26740085	49.7
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy				
	Research & Innovation	808662082	276415958	532246124	34.2
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	199475681	102287650	97188031	51.3
BE	Competitiveness of SMEs	1082759658	494377262	588382396	45.7
	Educational & Vocational Training	744732676	333327119	411405557	44.8
	Information & Communication Technologies				
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy				
	Research & Innovation	677178378	279414356	397764022	41.3
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	911806500	416452418	495354082	45.7
BG	Competitiveness of SMEs	1334671375	1150172608	184498767	86.2
	Educational & Vocational Training	570639257	486470260	84168997	85.3
	Information & Communication Technologies	30000000	25500000	4500000	85.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	1677917337	1426229734	251687603	85.0
	Research & Innovation	634079113	540595932	93483181	85.3
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	720218538	620160459	100058079	86.1
HR	Competitiveness of SMEs	2267456998	1898026814	369430184	83.7
	Educational & Vocational Training	861468387	732914791	128553596	85.1
	Information & Communication Technologies	362297271	307952676	54344595	85.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	1541418547	1310205755	231212792	85.0
	Research & Innovation	811618244	690292165	121326079	85.1
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	776342643	666483191	109859451	85.8
CY	Competitiveness of SMEs	140587033	107086558	33500475	76.2
	Educational & Vocational Training	32588236	27060000	5528236	83.0
	Information & Communication Technologies	87070589	73818000	13252589	84.8
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	116764706	99250000	17514706	85.0
	Research & Innovation	85352941	71590000	13762941	83.9

MS	Broad Theme	Total financing	EU financing	National financing	% EU co-financing
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	115290579	94272101	21018478	81.8
CZ	Competitiveness of SMEs	2313379173	1390585615	922793558	60.1
	Educational & Vocational Training	2461012267	1961826625	499185642	79.7
	Information & Communication Technologies	1824162017	1073905434	750256583	58.9
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	7495557734	6242761019	1252796715	83.3
	Research & Innovation	4227893962	2497655874	1730238088	59.1
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	1623216168	1345164833	278051335	82.9
DK	Competitiveness of SMEs	356529262	260744741	95784521	73.1
	Educational & Vocational Training	195250226	100580492	94669734	51.5
	Information & Communication Technologies				
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy				
	Research & Innovation	209819193	107877270	101941923	51.4
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	159889778	85278243	74611535	53.3
EE	Competitiveness of SMEs	773027786	655691313	117336473	84.8
	Educational & Vocational Training	497632663	423467763	74164900	85.1
	Information & Communication Technologies	99499375	84574468	14924907	85.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	583780862	475904255	107876607	81.5
	Research & Innovation	1114929541	666341830	448587711	59.8
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	575069710	486637920	88431790	84.6
FI	Competitiveness of SMEs	1448670077	657105906	791564171	45.4
	Educational & Vocational Training	410803474	198986887	211816587	48.4
	Information & Communication Technologies	30000000	12600000	17400000	42.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy				
	Research & Innovation	813220824	391044512	422176312	48.1
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	735344053	347414601	387929452	47.2
FR	Competitiveness of SMEs	7668051037	4579005214	3089045823	59.7
	Educational & Vocational Training	3572978714	2050990063	1521988651	57.4
	Information & Communication Technologies	2311678838	991558936	1320119902	42.9
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	863344016	376723368	486620648	43.6
	Research & Innovation	3890279935	1926924735	1963355200	49.5

MS	Broad Theme	Total financing	EU financing	National financing	% EU co-financing
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	4020051718	2523204379	1496847339	62.8
DE	Competitiveness of SMEs	6986746815	4026405370	2960341445	57.6
	Educational & Vocational Training	4197388393	2550379237	1647009156	60.8
	Information & Communication Technologies	380769212	223800000	156969212	58.8
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy				
	Research & Innovation	6429253265	4039885836	2389367429	62.8
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	3862588667	2320042019	1542546648	60.1
EL	Competitiveness of SMEs	3144850986	2584860582	559990404	82.2
	Educational & Vocational Training	1669336742	1307414230	361922512	78.3
	Information & Communication Technologies	1081293661	850871787	230421874	78.7
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	3100211765	2498594510	601617255	80.6
	Research & Innovation	1453161271	1161196332	291964939	79.9
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	2289529662	1823305649	466224013	79.6
HU	Competitiveness of SMEs	3807890838	3283930021	523960817	86.2
	Educational & Vocational Training	2018984542	1688042620	330941922	83.6
	Information & Communication Technologies	783046467	689265295	93781172	88.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	3919774388	3331808225	587966163	85.0
	Research & Innovation	2625862202	2232132992	393729210	85.0
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	3937706984	3318522413	619184571	84.3
IE	Competitiveness of SMEs	495609894	264021587	231588307	53.3
	Educational & Vocational Training	341497148	174531574	166965574	51.1
	Information & Communication Technologies	150000000	75000000	75000000	50.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy				
	Research & Innovation	299000000	149950000	149050000	50.2
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	545062185	308375622	236686563	56.6
IT	Competitiveness of SMEs	14551243636	7834509322	6716734314	53.8
	Educational & Vocational Training	7339121084	4098622903	3240498181	55.8
	Information & Communication Technologies	3183411869	1908535687	1274876182	60.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	3438995788	2446976684	992019104	71.2
	Research & Innovation	6702886811	3996418386	2706468425	59.6

MS	Broad Theme	Total financing	EU financing	National financing	% EU co-financing
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	8646211553	5022355442	3623856111	58.1
LV	Competitiveness of SMEs	1002028555	762584926	239443629	76.1
	Educational & Vocational Training	620389355	525057013	95332342	84.6
	Information & Communication Technologies	203275093	172783829	30491264	85.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	1364437485	1159771858	204665627	85.0
	Research & Innovation	580131409	487993298	92138111	84.1
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	235578719	197932914	37645805	84.0
LT	Competitiveness of SMEs	1396188037	1183902090	212285947	84.8
	Educational & Vocational Training	804454067	683785956	120668111	85.0
	Information & Communication Technologies	291533888	247803804	43730084	85.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	1357389792	1153781322	203608470	85.0
	Research & Innovation	827232667	703147766	124084901	85.0
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	961855283	821397187	140458096	85.4
LU	Competitiveness of SMEs	113400000	29824200	83575800	26.3
	Educational & Vocational Training	8022490	4011245	4011245	50.0
	Information & Communication Technologies				
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy				
	Research & Innovation	22914949	9166130	13748819	40.0
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	21660718	10830359	10830359	50.0
MT	Competitiveness of SMEs	109615709	88999899	20615810	81.2
	Educational & Vocational Training	86555785	68969628	17586157	79.7
	Information & Communication Technologies	38435400	30748320	7687080	80.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	125163216	104613498	20549718	83.6
	Research & Innovation	92254884	72794482	19460402	78.9
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	30327654	24062500	6265154	79.3
NL	Competitiveness of SMEs	393319936	237273730	156046206	60.3
	Educational & Vocational Training	22920000	14400000	8520000	62.8
	Information & Communication Technologies				
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy				
	Research & Innovation	976190363	360973269	615217094	37.0

MS	Broad Theme	Total financing	EU financing	National financing	% EU co-financing
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	275319294	137659647	137659647	50.0
PL	Competitiveness of SMEs	14325866443	10793045718	3532820725	75.3
	Educational & Vocational Training	5604159236	4771363996	832795240	85.1
	Information & Communication Technologies	3712212884	3136717189	575495695	84.5
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	28113916429	23868124755	4245791674	84.9
	Research & Innovation	10018601935	8436055741	1582546194	84.2
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	6902579683	5796315058	1106264625	84.0
PT	Competitiveness of SMEs	8480417724	6211539573	2268878151	73.2
	Educational & Vocational Training	5201888034	4352351062	849536972	83.7
	Information & Communication Technologies	347690811	294924687	52766124	84.8
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	1010588237	859000000	151588237	85.0
	Research & Innovation	3589415837	2406862917	1182552920	67.1
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	2498842634	2041798676	457043958	81.7
RO	Competitiveness of SMEs	3473343823	3209256939	264086884	92.4
	Educational & Vocational Training	1975938408	1679189299	296749109	85.0
	Information & Communication Technologies	630199748	531914894	98284854	84.4
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	7957718365	6082463679	1875254686	76.4
	Research & Innovation	1252145347	1061811455	190333892	84.8
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	2671785836	2334594271	337191565	87.4
SK	Competitiveness of SMEs	1354420391	950306216	404114175	70.2
	Educational & Vocational Training	890121306	732318238	157803068	82.3
	Information & Communication Technologies	974666768	825683592	148983176	84.7
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	4129210150	3495128621	634081529	84.6
	Research & Innovation	3060674876	1834552108	1226122768	59.9
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	1535866746	1279819345	256047401	83.3
SI	Competitiveness of SMEs	1059944544	786509473	273435071	74.2
	Educational & Vocational Training	298775063	239020050	59755013	80.0
	Information & Communication Technologies	95647847	76018277	19629570	79.5
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	312046531	262760300	49286231	84.2
	Research & Innovation	608004449	485865158	122139291	79.9

MS	Broad Theme	Total financing	EU financing	National financing	% EU co-financing
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	457236768	363289138	93947630	79.5
ES	Competitiveness of SMEs	8646530938	6047034852	2599496086	69.9
	Educational & Vocational Training	3576167716	2478641154	1097526562	69.3
	Information & Communication Technologies	3022811996	2046589746	976222250	67.7
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	2852370632	2222001662	630368970	77.9
	Research & Innovation	7655991180	5028494368	2627496812	65.7
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	6230591936	4792689147	1437902789	76.9
SE	Competitiveness of SMEs	1058842501	489540389	569302112	46.2
	Educational & Vocational Training	548474245	261564763	286909482	47.7
	Information & Communication Technologies	578045105	252610703	325434402	43.7
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	152868168	76434084	76434084	50.0
	Research & Innovation	769774994	356708545	413066449	46.3
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	890335957	463632353	426703604	52.1
Territorial co-operation	Competitiveness of SMEs	652526690	491723153	160803537	75.4
	Educational & Vocational Training	225044276	187027876	38016400	83.1
	Information & Communication Technologies	2346898	1994863	352035	85.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	1161709873	885966270	275743603	76.3
	Research & Innovation	2672256012	1838642247	833613765	68.8
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	600231973	437864468	162367505	72.9
UK	Competitiveness of SMEs	4322136988	2469494284	1852642704	57.1
	Educational & Vocational Training	3923968479	2153524079	1770444400	54.9
	Information & Communication Technologies	441084037	255940661	185143376	58.0
	Network Infrastructures in Transport and Energy	234434452	164312815	70121637	70.1
	Research & Innovation	2801208032	1596496989	1204711043	57.0
	Sustainable & Quality Employment	3862003236	2298755123	1563248113	59.5

Source: Data source <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>

2.2 Policy Country Fiches

Country: AUSTRIA							
Part of NRP considered: Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy Area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Labour market potential of women and people with a migrant							
	Women in Crafts and Technology ("FIT")	To inspire more women to opt for careers in handicraft and technology, i.e. non-typical professions, and thereby sustainably improve their income and labour market opportunities; reduction of gender segmentation in the labour market.	<p>The programme offers certified qualification in technical professions – training in apprentice-ships, technical vocational schools and colleges or universities of applied science, preparatory and supporting measures, basic technical qualification, counselling and supervision during the training.</p> <p>The programme has been prolonged until 2020.</p>	Young Women	Sustainably improve women income and labour market opportunities; reduction of gender segmentation in the labour market.	2	Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target
	"Systematic skills" ("Kompetenz mit System")	Qualification and career perspective (with a particular focus on women and migrant).	<p>A modular education program in combination with work experience leading to the final apprenticeship examination (PES Programme).</p> <p>The program is constantly extended by new apprenticeship occupations (Nation-wide roll-out in 2012) - Ongoing</p>	Women and migrants		2	Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target
	Vocational centres for women	Development of career perspectives for women, access to qualification for women.	Vocational centres support women and girls in their choice of an occupation or profession, in developing career perspectives and facilitate the access to qualification. Nation-wide implemented in 2015 – Ongoing	Young Women		2	Contribution to employment target, poverty / social inclusion target
	Online information platform	To increase women's and girls' representation in	The online information platform should inspire more women and girls to opt for careers in non-typical	Young Women	Reduction of gender-specific horizontal and vertical segregation on	2	Contribution to employment

	"meine Technik"	technical and science-oriented sectors.	professions and to reduce barriers they face in accessing these fields. Launched in 2015.		the labour market and strengthening gender equality.		target, poverty / social inclusion target
	Further improving the recognition of foreign qualifications	Improve the employment situation and enhancing qualification-adequate labour market integration of persons who attained their highest vocational degree abroad.	Establishment and running of Contact points which support persons in the recognition and validation of their foreign qualification www.anlaufstelle-erkennung.at Counselling offers are developed further and continue in all federal provinces, with additional regional priorities. Counselling offers introduced in 2013 (evaluation in 2016). Recognition Act (draft law currently under review) to enter into force by the end of 2016.	Persons with a migrating background	Improved labour market integration of migrants and recognised Refugees.		Contribution to employment target [77%-78%]
	Reinforced demand-oriented up-skilling measures and provision of German language courses	To improve the employment situation of persons with migrant background.	- Training and qualification measures in combination with subject-specific special language courses; - Offer of language courses according to educational level and occupational interests provided by PES Vienna; - In general, wide range of PES up-skilling and training measures.	Persons with a migrating background	Improved labour market integration of migrants and recognised Refugees		Contribution to employment target [77%-78%]
	LMP measures from which persons with migrant background benefit over-proportionally	To improve the employment situation of persons with migrant background.	Women in Trade and Technics (FiT), Systematic Competences (KmS), youth coaching, supra-company apprenticeships and Fit for Training. On-going.	Persons (women) with a migrating background	Improved labour market integration of migrants and recognised Refugees		Contribution to employment target [77%-78%]
	Intensification of cooperation with external consulting and assistance services for migrants	To improve the employment situation of persons with migrant background.	Intensification of cooperation with external consulting and assistance services for migrants who have specific, multiple requirements	Persons with a migrating background	Improved labour market integration of migrants and recognised Refugees		Contribution to employment target [77%-78%]
	Project "Mentoring for Migrants"	To improve the employment situation of persons with migrant background.	Project "Mentoring for Migrants." On-going.	Persons with a migrating background	Improved labour market integration of migrants and recognised Refugees		Contribution to employment target [77%-78%]

	PES diversity management	To improve the employment situation of persons with migrant background.	PES diversity management. On-going.	Persons with a migrating background	Improved labour market integration of migrants and recognised Refugees		Contribution to employment target [77%-78%]
	Multi-language folders	To improve the employment situation of persons with migrant background.	Basic information in the migrant's mother tongue. On-going.	Persons with a migrating background	Improved labour market integration of migrants and recognised Refugees		Contribution to employment target [77%-78%]
	PES measures for recognised refugees and foreign nationals with subsidiary protection status	To improve the employment situation of persons with migrant background.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voluntary integration year - "Competence check" (pilot started in 2015) - German language courses - Job-oriented up-skilling measures and qualifications - Apprenticeship programme 	Persons with a migrating background	Improved labour market integration of migrants and recognised Refugees		Contribution to employment target [77%-78%]
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Inclusion of people with migrant background</i>							
	Integration of refugees in schools	Integration of refugees in schools.		Refugees			
	Programmes for students of VET-schools and colleges without any or with low command of German language	Integration of refugees in schools.	Implementation of tailor-made programmes for students of VET-schools and colleges without any or with low command of German language.	Refugees	Students without any or with low command of German language are better prepared to enter vocational education and training resulting in a reduction of the rate of early school leavers and dropouts.		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Preschool Education, Primary and Secondary Education</i>							
	Compulsory preschool education free of charge for all five-year-old children	Improving equality of educational opportunities and compensation for socio-economic disadvantages.	Compulsory preschool education free of charge for all five-year-old children.	Disadvantaged children		2	
	Educational Compass (Bildungskompass)	Improving equality of educational opportunities and compensation for	Educational Compass (Bildungskompass): monitoring of the development, skills and talents of children between 3,5 and 15 years within educational institutions (day-care and school)	Disadvantaged children		2	

		socio-economic disadvantages.					
	Improvement of elementary pedagogics, school entry phase, strengthening primary schools, basic competences	Improve the education of kindergarten teachers, transitions from kindergarten to primary school and strengthen basic competences.	<p>The last kindergarten year and the first 2 years of primary school shall be understood as a joint school-entry phase. In the whole elementary stage, teaching across age groups shall be possible. Provision of language support courses if needed. Change modus of performance assessment. Competence-oriented curricula. Focus on basis competences and cultural skills.</p> <p>Work on the development of guidelines for school inspection since June 2013. Ongoing work on curriculum development. Nationwide implementation of the new school entry-phase with clear education objectives and scientific evaluation is planned for 2016/17.</p>	Disadvantaged children	Improved basic competences and increased employability. Enhanced educational outcomes. Better transitions	2	Enhanced educational outcomes, in particular of disadvantaged young people. National early school leaving target [9,5%]
	Improve reading and language competences, in particular support for pupils whose first language is not German	Improve the language and reading outcomes of children, in particular those with a migrant background and/or from a socially disadvantaged background.	<p>Further development and evaluation of comprehensive models of language support in 73 networks (schools, kindergarten in cooperation with university teacher training colleges and regional school boards) in all Austrian provinces.</p> <p>Language support courses for ex-matricular pupils whose first language is not German.</p> <p>First-language teaching (native language teaching).</p> <p>PUMA-Project, dealing with multilingualism in children's daily routine, targets the transition period between kindergarten and primary school and provides educational supportive material for kindergarten and primary school teachers</p> <p>Language-teaching in all subjects: Educational materials and in-service training for teachers are provided</p> <p>National train-the trainer measures for teachers and teacher trainers regarding language competences on a yearly basis.</p> <p>See National Report 2016, Annex 1 for the timetable.</p>	Disadvantaged children	<p>Risks: The currently increasing number of refugees requires a high flexibility in regards resources and personnel for language classes.</p> <p>Improved language and reading outcomes of children, in particular those with a migrant background and/or from a socially disadvantaged background. Pupils will acquire language skills they need to follow lessons and towards improved academic performance. This will also make it possible for them to participate actively in lessons and to further their integration into the class. Better transitions between kindergartens and the school-entry phase.</p>	2	Improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and enhance equal opportunities – especially for disadvantaged young people. It therefore contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education targets.
	Expansion and development	Improving equality of opportunities	Expansion of all-day care places at primary and secondary schools which should bring the number of all-day school	Disadvantaged children	Improving equality of opportunities and	2	Education target

	of all-day school places	and compensating for socio-economic disadvantages. Enhancing opportunities for full-time employment of parent.	places up to 200.000 (excluding the supervised places at care centres outside school) by 2018.		compensating for socio-economic disadvantages. All-day school types also have a positive effect on pupils with migrant backgrounds, on the atmosphere in the school and on social interaction. All-day school types are also of great importance (and proven effectivity) with regard to social and labour market policy issues (e.g. the compatibility of work and family life, women's employment).		
	New secondary school (Neue Mittelschule – NMS)	The pedagogical goal is a modern performance-oriented school which addresses the individual potential of students. Inclusion is one of its key principles.	The NMS is a joint school for 10- to 14-year-olds which aims to avoid early tracking at the age of 10 and is based on modern educational concepts and a performance-based teaching and learning culture. The objective is to create a modern performance-oriented school with a new learning culture. The new culture of learning and teaching is achieved through individualisation and targeted support in cases of weaknesses and strengths as well as a strong emphasis on formative assessment. School year 2015-16. Evaluation report, published in March 2015.	Young pupils (10-14 year); especially disadvantaged	Risks: Full implementation depends on the long-term commitment of all stakeholders involved. Since academic secondary schools (Gymnasium) continue to coexist, the creaming effect they have on new secondary schools is still a fact to be reckoned with. The current dropout rate will decrease: more pupils will successfully pass the secondary school level (NMS) and more will be entitled to move on to middle or higher level schools.	2	Improve educational outcomes, reduce early school leaving and enhance equal opportunities -especially for disadvantaged young people. It therefore contributes to the achievement of the EU 2020 education target.
	Initiative for Adult Education: Free second-chance	Equal opportunities and increase in the education levels of educationally	Free offers of courses for basic education and compulsory school education; general quality standards, competence-orientation, adult-appropriate and modern forms of implementation tailored to the target groups.	Disadvantaged people	Risks/challenges: Provision of necessary budgetary means, achievement of further target groups.	2	Increase of qualification levels, reduction of

	education for the provision of basic educational qualifications for adults	disadvantaged persons.	<p>Evaluation of the program for the first period 2012-2014 published in 2015. Starting the evaluation of the program for the second period 2015 –2017.</p> <p>Implementation and continuation of measures within the framework of the Initiative for Adult Education since 1 January 2015.</p>		Reduction of the number of persons without basic education, increase in the number of persons with basic educational qualifications, increase in the permeability of the education system.		disadvantages.
	Combatting dropping-out, including youth and apprentice coaching	<p>Provision of support and career orientation for students/apprentices at risk of dropping out. Youth coaching starts at compulsory school level (9th grade).</p> <p>Provision of "Übergangsstufe" to avoid drop out of pupils in the first year (9th grade) of a vocational school or college because of a lack of basic competences.</p>	<p>Youth coaching is a measure to keep young people in the education and training system as long as possible or alternatively reintegrate them into the system. Apprentice coaching tries to avoid young people dropping out of the dual system. It is a pilot project in four provinces in Austria (Vienna, Tyrol, Styria, and Upper Austria). 2014.</p> <p>Pupils can choose the curriculum of the "Übergangsstufe" as a kind of preparatory form to refresh and upgrade their basic competences which are necessary for the successful completion of the school entry phase in vocational schools and colleges.</p> <p>It is planned that the project will continue.</p>	Young people, Young people at risk (especially with migrant backgrounds)	<p>Risks/challenges: Funding of additional measures for young people at risk</p> <p>Youth coaching is an external measure at school to deal with ESL; this support system will improve the counselling system with a strong focus on disadvantaged students, especially with migrant backgrounds. Youth coaches are social workers or psychologists who support students at risk in a three stage counselling process that is based upon the notion of case management. Youth coaching provides educational and career orientation as well as support for students with special needs. Furthermore the Ministry for Education tries to strengthen communication, cooperation and coordination between the different support systems in and for schools (psychologists,</p>		<p>Further reduction of the rate of early school leavers and dropouts in all educational/training sectors.</p> <p>Reducing the school drop-out rate as proposed by the Europe 2020 targets for education.</p>

					school social worker, pedagogues, and youth coaches). The current dropout rate will decrease: more pupils will successfully pass the first year of a vocational school or college and more pupils will be entitled to move on to the successful completion of a vocational programme.		
	Educational and professional career guidance	Provision of support and career orientation for students /apprentices at risk of early school leaving.	Anchoring of "career education" (BO) as a subject in lower secondary schools Obligation of schools to create a site-specific implementation concept. Training measures for teachers	Young pupils	Pupils make well-prepared education and career choices. This will reduce the number of school changes and school dropouts.		Reduction of the rate of early school-leavers through well-prepared education and career choices.
	Reform of teacher education (PaedagogInn enbildung NEU)	The policy goal is to implement an overall concept for initial training for all pedagogic professions (also for pre-school teaching, social education and other fields of teaching).	Implementation of a permeable new teacher training architecture which corresponds to the Bologna structure; cooperation between by universities and university colleges of teacher education. Amendment of the Federal Framework Law on the introduction of the new teacher education on 13 January 2015.	Teachers; students training in pedagogic professions	Risks/Challenges: Securing a continuous readiness to cooperate nationwide across the concerned training institutions. Nationwide reform of Austrian teacher training with a systemic impact on the entire education system.	2	This measure has systemic effects on the entire educational system in Austria and contributes towards the fulfilment of the EU 2020 education targets
	Standardisation of the school-leaving and diploma examination (Matura).	The creation of standardised basic competences and the same framework conditions for all students. Ensuring the	The introduction of the standardised competence-orientated school leaving and diploma examination creates the same basic competences and the same basic conditions for all students, and therefore provides objectivity. In this way, quality standards are set for all of the approx. 45,000 examination candidates. School year 2014/15 in all secondary academic schools.	Students in secondary education	The primary objective of the development of standardised competence-orientated examination types is the long-term and sustainable increase of quality at general upper secondary schools and	2	This measure contributes towards the fulfilment of the EU 2020 headline targets for education, particularly

		highest possible level of transparency and comparability of the examination requirements; objectivity, comparability and therefore fairness of the assessment procedures; long-term safeguarding of competences; reliable evidence of actually acquired knowledge and abilities; increased aptitude for higher education; European comparability of certificates.	Planned to be introduced in secondary vocational schools in 2015/16 school year.		vocational schools and colleges in Austria.		via the aspired increase of students' ability to move on into third level education.
	Polytechnic School PLUS (Pre-vocational school)	Pre-vocational school (Polytechnische Schule, PTS) as a guidance and transitional school with optional and compulsory modules for catching up on entitlements; Individual support and personality development through modular tuition.	Development of competence-oriented curricula in the subject areas with individual priorities according to interest, inclination and abilities of students; development and implementation of individualization and modularization concept; implementation of a new learning culture based on the NMS and a new form of performance appraisal. The nationwide school experiment was launched in September 2013. The pilot measure will run until school year 2016/17.	Students	Risks/challenges: Restructuring and re-orientation of an existing school type. Increased appreciation of the PTS through improved qualification measures and training and enhanced attractiveness of the school type with a particular focus on decisions on the professional and/or educational orientation of students at the end of general compulsory school.	2	Better options for the transition from school to the labour market and an individual preparation for further education or career; a positive effect on the reduction of youth unemployment and the number of early school leavers.
	Improve access to electronic	Improving quality of teaching and learning.	Improvement of the framework conditions in the schools (E.g. shared services, internet connection, learning management systems).	Students; teachers	Targeted use of digital media promotes networked learning and	2	Digital media and educational

	media for schools and pupils	Contribution to improving educational outcomes and equality of opportunities.	<p>Teacher training (competences for the pedagogical use of ICT).</p> <p>E-learning initiatives in schools.</p> <p>Integrate Innovative learning scenarios and pedagogical concepts in class.</p> <p>Digital education content (for effective educational use of technologies, e.g. digital textbooks).</p> <p>See National Report 2016, Annex 1 for the timetable</p>		contributes to the development of quality; digital competences of pupils and teachers		content support individual learning and contribute to the educational motivation and thus to improving educational outcomes
Styria, Carinthia and Tyrol	Improve and implement an inclusive school system	The policy goal is to develop a detailed concept of inclusive regions for an optimal and needs-based support for all C and its nationwide implementation until 2020.	<p>Inclusive regions: Include all schools, have supporting systems and disability access, provide an inclusive training programme for all teachers, offer needs-oriented support and include a scientific monitoring.</p> <p>To be developed in 2017.</p>	Teachers; pupils, especially with disabilities	The aim is to address the education and development potential of all children and young people in all educational institutions by preventive diagnostics and individual support and to overcome a focus on deficits and assignment to special education classes.	2	The measure contributes to the implementation of inclusive education in Austria and to avoid the segregation of pupils who have special educational needs.
	Implementation of National Qualification Framework (NQF)	Increase the transparency and comparability of qualifications in Austria and Europe as well as the promotion of lifelong learning.	<p>The eight levels of qualification of the NQF correspond to the eight levels of qualifications to the EQF. After assigning the qualifications are published in a register.</p> <p>Law was adopted in March 2016. Further implementation steps below the legal level in the 1st and 2nd half of 2016.</p>		Increased transparency and comparability of qualifications in Austria and Europe; enhanced permeability within and between the formal and non-formal sectors of the qualifications system.	2	Enhanced educational outcomes, in particular of disadvantaged young people, by promoting permeability within and between the formal and non-formal sectors of the qualifications system.
	Youth Coaching	Youth Coaching offers comprehensive support from the	The youth coaching service includes counselling, assistance and diagnostic support. Each young person has a primary contact who will remain the key youth coach until completion of the programme.	Young people		2	Contribution to early school leaving target

		end of compulsory school until the aim of a sustainable integration in further education is reached.	Nation-wide implemented in 2015; Calls completed. On-going.				
	Production schools	The aim of production schools is stabilisation as well as the acquisition of social and practical skills („learning by doing“) and thereby reintegrate young NEET into the education system/apprenticeship system/labour market.	It provides support by clearing“ of problems and basic education, social skills and sport modules. It makes fit for further education. Calls completed. Nation-wide implementation in 2016.	Young NEETS		2	Contribution to early school leaving target
<i>Sub-area: Youth Guarantee</i>							
	Future for Youth Action programme (Aktion Zukunft Jugend)	To support youth employment.	This program is a active labour market policy for young people. Launched in 2009. On-going.	Young people	Reduction of the drop-out rate from the education system, reaching the highest possible educational degree, vocational orientation and entry in the first labour market.		National early school leaving target [9,5%]
	Supra-Company Apprenticeships (Training guarantee)		This guarantee ensures everyone up to 18 years and socially disadvantaged youth, slow learners and increasingly also education drop-outs and young adults up to 24 years an apprenticeship position. If someone is not able to find an apprenticeship position in a company, he or she can enter into an apprenticeship programme in a supra-company apprenticeship training entity.	Young people	Reduction of the drop-out rate from the education system, reaching the highest possible educational degree, vocational orientation and entry in the first labour market.		National early school leaving target [9,5%]
	p.m. Coaching and Counselling for apprentices and their	To reduce the number of failed apprenticeships, increasing the number of successful	This coaching programme for apprentices and their employers provides coaches to assist apprentices and their employers whenever problems occur . Since November 2015 it is implemented nation-wide.	Young people	Reduction of the drop-out rate from the education system, reaching the highest possible educational degree, vocational		National early school leaving target [9,5%]

	employers – BMWFW	apprenticeship examinations and raising the quality of training			orientation and entry in the first labour market.		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Higher Education</i>							
	Broadening the financial base for the funding of higher education	Raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising the public budget for the basic funding of universities (2016-2018). - Providing additional public funds in the form of Higher Education Area Structural Funds ("HochschulraumStrukturmittel"). - Providing incentives for raising private funding of universities, science and research ("Gemeinnützigkeitspaket 2015"). 		Positive effects on the quality of teaching and learning as well as on the study conditions at universities		National target for tertiary education [38%]
	Higher education area funds 2016-2018	Raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education.	750 million €, 2016-2018 (i.e. additional 300 million € or + 67% compared to 2013 – 2015).		Positive effects on the quality of teaching and learning as well as on the study conditions at universities		National target for tertiary education [38%]
	Austrian University Development plan	Raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education.	Austrian University Development plan for strategic development of the Austrian university area.		The measure contributes to the improvement of strategic planning in higher education.		National target for tertiary education [38%]
	New model for university financing	Raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education.	<p>New model for university financing – implementation of a capacity-oriented, student-based funding of universities.</p> <p>Performance agreements 2016-2018.</p>		The measure has positive effects on the quality of teaching and learning and the study conditions at universities		National target for tertiary education [38%]
	Improving the quality of teaching, learning and the study conditions at universities by amendments to the University Act	Raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education.	<p>Improving the quality of teaching, learning and the study conditions at universities.</p> <p>Amendment to the University Act, November 2015. Access restrictions in fields of studies which are in especially high demand prolonged until 2021.</p>		Positive impact on the quality of teaching and learning and the study conditions. Impact on increasing the number of students who actively take examinations as well as the number of degrees awarded, on reducing the drop-out rate, on increasing the share of higher education graduates.		National target for tertiary education [38%]

	Improve the quality of study choice guidance	Raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education.	Improve the quality of study choice guidance in order to promote well considered study decisions.		Contribution to reducing drop-out rate in higher education.		National target for tertiary education [38%]
	Social dimension of higher education	Raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education.	Improve the social dimension of higher education by developing a coherent strategy.				National target for tertiary education [38%]
	Development of the Universities of Applied Science	Raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education.	Qualitative and quantitative development of the Universities of Applied Science. 508 new places in 2015-2016. 320 new places will be financed in 2016-2017. 200 new places in 2017-2018		Further increase in the overall number of study places. A total of 5,309 new study places should be achieved in 2018-2019. In consequence the number of HE graduates is also increasing.		National target for tertiary education [38%]
	Development of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities	Raise the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education.	Development of a strategic process of further advancing the Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities. Delivery of recommendations in June 2016.		Strengthen research in the Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities. Optimise research conditions using instruments more efficiently.		National target for tertiary education [38%]
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	RTI Strategy Becoming an Innovation Leader: Realising Potentials, Increasing Dynamics, Creating the Future"		Implementation of the RTI strategy (adopted in 2011). Nine working groups were established, each aimed at addressing specific topics identified in this Strategy. In 2014 the working groups have continued to exercise their mandate, thereby putting strong emphasis on promoting implementing measures in their respective area of responsibility and issuing reports in order to provide information about the progress made.				national 2020 R&D target [3,76]
	The Grand Research Challenges "Climate Change and Resources Efficiency"		The Grand Research Challenges "Climate Change and Resources Efficiency" are embedded as foci in the RTI Strategy. A number of activities support this strategy, e.g. -The development of the Climate Change Center Austria (CCCA), a platform bringing together all Austrian university and non-university research institutions in regard to Climate Change, the set-up of the Climate		Enhancement and improvement of research infrastructure and its use. Focus on societal challenges, establishment of networks, strengthening		National 2020 R&D target [3,76]

			<p>Service Center (CS) in Graz and the establishment of a Climate Data Center at the Austrian Meteorological Institute (ZAMG).</p> <p>-The Earth System Science Research Programme (ESS), an inter and transdisciplinary research programme which is jointly run by the BMWFW and the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>- The initiative "Austrian Geological Survey Research (GBA) partnerships on mineral raw materials" started in 2015. It combines resource policy with research policy objectives such as:</p> <p>-- Implementation of research policies (prim. the AT RTI Strategy)</p> <p>-- Development of the Austrian research area</p> <p>-- Developing the European Research Area (ERA Development)</p> <p>-- Securing the domestic supply of raw materials through basic research</p>		<p>the research-policy dialogue.</p> <p>The initiative "GBA research partnerships on mineral raw materials" aims at establishing new research networks of the relevant research institutions.</p>		
	The Young Science Center for networking activities and cooperation projects of research and schools		<p>The Young Science Center for networking activities and cooperation projects of research and schools has been consolidated and its activities considerably expanded in 2015: one of the most important and successful projects of the center is the "Young Science Themenplattform" connecting Austrian High School Students searching for ideas on which topic to work on for their final exams to ongoing research projects in Austria, providing them suggestions for micro questions to work on (http://www.youngscience.at/themenplattform/ueber_die_themenplattform/)</p>	high school students	<p>By the end of 2015 the pool of the "Young Science Themenplattform" for research projects interested in micro contributions of high school students contained more than 800 research projects and more the 8.000 suggestions for topics to work on. The Platform is highly estimated by high schools in Austria and broadly promoted amongst teachers and students.</p>		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	Action Plan		<p>In February 2015 the Federal Ministry for Science, Research and Economy published an Action Plan presenting the key projects to be realised throughout the next years in selected areas. One of the presented Action Lines of this document was dedicated specifically to promoting RRI, Citizen Science and Open Innovation in listing the measures that will be taken in these fields.</p> <p>Several of these measures have been successfully</p>				National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]

			<p>implemented in the following months: Amongst these was for instance:</p> <p>(1) The foundation of a new and rapidly growing "Alliance for Responsible Science", (http://www.responsiblescience.at/);</p> <p>(2) The foundation of a new Center for Citizen Science, responsible for citizen science funding programmes and for promoting the application of crowd sourcing and open innovation in science (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/);</p> <p>(3) The first launch of the Austrian Citizen Science Award in summer 2015 (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/citizen-scienceaward.html); And</p> <p>(4) the launch of the first call for proposals of the funding initiative "Top Citizen Science" (https://www.zentrumfuercitizenscience.at/en/top-citizenscience.html).</p>				
	Austrian Social Science Data Archive	Archiving social science research data, training and research in the field of archiving and methods research.	Development of an Austrian Social Science Data Archive	Researchers	Strengthen the Austrian research community in the social science through the creation of an Austrian Social Science Data Archive as an inter-university cooperation project with the aim of archiving social science research data, training and research in the field of archiving and methods research.		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	National contact point (NCP) for IP matters and IPAG Intellectual Property Agreement Guide of the Austrian universities	Strengthening academic transfer and recovery structures.	Strengthening academic transfer and recovery structures as laid down in the IP recommendation of the European Commission		Coordination of national knowledge transfer activities and harmonization with institutions of other Member States as well as standardize intellectual property management (IPAG).		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	Institute of Science and	Fostering Basic Research and	Enhancement of the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (2007-2016).		Institutional augmentation and the enhancement of		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]

	Technology Austria	Increasing Excellence.	In 2015, the first performance agreement was established for a 3-year period.		research excellence in the field of interdisciplinary research activities at the interface of physical sciences, formal sciences and life sciences		
	Competence Centre for Disease Modelling		Development of a Competence Centre for Disease Modelling within the IMBA – in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)		Strengthen the already existing know-how of the institute and broaden the functional genome research in Austria - addressing big societal challenges and continuing the successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences.		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	Network of the Competence Centre for "Digital Humanities"	Fostering the exchange between the universities which operate in the same field.	Enhancement of the professional Network of the Competence Centre for "Digital Humanities" - in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) and fostering the exchange between the universities which operate in the same field.		Strengthen the already existing know-how of the institute and organising with other organisations the digital humanities in Austria: establishing and coordinating a professional network for digital humanities in Austria, financing outstanding projects, organising a special training for DH, etc. http://www.oeaw.ac.at/iclitt/Fehler!HyperlinkReferenzungültig.		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	Vienna Biocenter – Vision 2020 (2011 –2020) and Campus Support Facility (CSF)	Strengthening Research Infrastructure – Increase post life gradual science.	Strengthening Vienna Biocenter – Vision 2020 (2011 – 2020) and Campus Support Facility (CSF)		Enhancement and improvement of research infrastructure and its use - addressing big societal challenges and continuing them successful cluster policy in the area of life sciences in Austria		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]

	Program "Beyond Europe"		A new funding program was established specifically targeted at promoting RTI cooperation of Austrian companies (and research institutions) with partners (companies, universities, research facilities) from countries outside of Europe	companies, universities, research facilities	Increase the quality of corporate research and the amount of corporate expenditures on research and development		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	"Global Incubator Network"	Internationalisation of start-ups.	New initiative aimed at promoting the internationalisation of start-ups; measures are targeted at supporting Austrian start-ups to go global (outgoing), as well as at creating incentives for international start-ups (and investors) to come to Austria (incoming); the initiative also facilitates access to information and contacts between start-ups and incubators, business angels, and venture capital funds	start-ups	Increase the quality of corporate research and the amount of corporate expenditures on research and development		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	Indirect research funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing research premium from 10% to 12% (since 1.1.2016) for intrinsically company research and contract research. - Raising the ceiling for contract research from 100,000 € to 1,000,000 €. Integration of the Austrian Research Promotion Agency as technical consultant for the tax office.		Increase the quality of corporate research and the amount of corporate expenditures on research and development		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	COMET program	Direct research funding.	The COMET program promotes the development of centers of excellence, whose centerpiece is a business and science jointly defined research program at a high level.		Increase of the research and evaluation capacity and in the long run of the competitiveness of the industry. Enabling of the participation of Austrian researchers and of industry in high end research and participation in large-scale research projects. Enabling access to European funding for R&I (H2020). Targeted education of skilled personnel for the industry.		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	Research Studios Austria (RSA) program	Direct research funding.	The Research Studios Austria (RSA) program promotes the economic exploitation of basic knowledge that is generated in research institutions. By forming small secluded research units (RSA Studios) the generation of prototype developments and the formation of academic spin-offs are supported.		Increase of the research and evaluation capacity and in the long run of the competitiveness of the industry. Enabling of the participation of Austrian researchers and of industry in high		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]

					end research and participation in large-scale research projects. Enabling access to European funding for R&I (H2020). Targeted education of skilled personnel for the industry.		
	Service Initiative	Direct research funding, service innovation	The goal of the Service Initiative is to make awareness for R&D in service industry and for services as added value for the traditional industries		Increase of research and evaluation capacity and in the long run of the competitiveness of the industry. Enabling of the participation of Austrian researchers and of industry in high end research and participation in large-scale research projects. Enabling access to European funding for R&I (H2020). Targeted education of skilled personnel for the industry.		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology 's Funds	Direct research funding.	The Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology continues to fund applied research, for example with targeted competitive calls in the domains of ICT, transport, production technologies, energy, space and security. Within the respective research programs the participation of Austrian researchers and industry in European R&I-initiatives will be enabled.	Researchers; companies	Increase of the research and evaluation capacity and in the long run of the competitiveness of industry. Enabling of the participation of Austrian researchers and of industry in high end research and participation in large-scale research projects. Enabling access to European funding for R&I (H2020). Targeted education of skilled personnel for the industry.		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]

	Program Research Capacity in Industry	Direct research funding.	<p>With the program Research Capacity in Industry the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW) supports companies (primarily SMEs) in the systematic development and upgrading of the skills of their existing research and innovation staff. A second focus is to promote the anchoring of business-relevant research areas at Austrian universities and colleges as well as the impetus for a higher sectoral mobility.</p> <p>Since 2014 the main focus was laid on smart production.</p>	research and innovation staff	Increase of the research and evaluation capacity and in the long run of the competitiveness of industry. Enabling of the participation of Austrian researchers and of industry in high end research and participation in large-scale research projects. Enabling access to European funding for R&I (H2020). Targeted education of skilled personnel for the industry.		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	Program Sparkling Science	Promoting the next generation of highly qualified young researchers.	In 2016 the 6th and final call for proposals of the Program Sparkling Science shall be launched: research institutions will once more be invited to design projects, that involve students under 18 years as junior colleagues in authentic research processes.	Research institutions; researchers; students	The estimated budget of the call will allow funding for around 40 projects, involving around 6.000 students from around 100 schools.		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	initiative "Top Citizen Science"	Promoting the application of modern crowd sourcing methods R&D.	The Center for Citizen Science, which was founded in 2015, will launch the second call for proposals of the funding initiative "Top Citizen Science". This initiative invites project leaders of ongoing research projects funded by the Program Sparkling Science or by the Austrian Science Fund to apply for additional funding, if they are interested in opening up to the public and generate additional results through citizen science methods. The quality of the applications will be evaluated by a peer review procedure, involving citizen science specialists from Europe and from the U.S.A.	Science specialists			National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	"Open Innovation Strategy"	Development of an "Open Innovation Strategy" for Austria.	<p>Adoption of an "Open Innovation Strategy" by summer 2015; subsequently implementation of the measures listed in the strategy.</p> <p>Open consultation process - spring 2016.</p> <p>Adoption - summer 2016.</p> <p>Implementation - summer/fall 2016.</p>		Involvement of wider public in innovation activities. Increase the innovation potential of Austria by using Open Innovation.		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
	Gender equality	Promotion of gender equality and gender	50% female quota in university boards; preparation of affirmative action plans as well as gender equality plans (work-life-balance) by the universities; reduction of the gender pay gap at universities; commissioning of a study	Women in research	Gender equality in decision making positions as well as among young scientists;		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]

		mainstreaming in research.	related to cultural change in research and science landscape, awarding of a diversity award to HEI and RPO.		implementation of the recommendations of the study related to cultural change in research and science landscape; implementation of the diversity award.		
	National strategy	IP Development of a national strategy on intellectual property (IP strategy).	According to the government programme 2013-2018 the Council of Ministers decided to develop a national IP strategy involving the relevant stakeholders. The strategy should be finalised in 2016.		The main goal of the strategy is the increase of the innovative capacity of the innovation system and the deployment of the potential in the field of IP. Key aspects of the strategy include the establishment of an information portal for IP at the Austrian Patent office, clear positioning of public support measures, and the launch of a broad program for awareness, education and professional training		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]

	Programme "Knowledge Transfer Centres and IPR Commercialisation" 2014-2018	Promotion of Knowledge Transfer between universities, other research organisations and the private sector.	<p>Knowledge Transfer between universities, other research organisations and the private sector shall be promoted within three virtual regional Knowledge Transfer Centres and within a virtual thematic Knowledge Transfer Centre in the field of life sciences.</p> <p>The Austrian Patent Office has recently started a process aiming at targeting specific stakeholders in the AT innovation landscape (e.g. research institutes, business incubators, enterprises in the technical and creative sector) in order to further improve their IPR awareness and their capacity to use IPRs.</p> <p>2014-2018.</p>	Universities; public research organisations	Strengthening collaboration in R&D between academia and industry has been a major point in Austria's STI policy for decades. The Austrian RTI strategy aims at improving and stimulating the level of collaboration between universities, public research organisations and the economic sector. For this purpose the Austrian RTI strategy promotes the establishment of knowledge transfer centres. The programme provides incentives for universities to collaborate with other universities and Public Research Organisations in the region and also the pooling of resources between universities at a regional level shall be promoted		National 2020 R&D target [3,76%]
Policy area: Communication - ICT							
	<p>Austrian Broadband Strategy 2020</p> <p>Alignment of the Austrian measures to the 2020-target</p>	<p>Implementation of the Austrian Broadband Strategy 2020 and "Promotion Masterplan" according to the EU Flagship Initiative "Digital Agenda"</p> <p>Alignment of the Austrian measures to the 2020-target = 100 Mbps for all</p>	<p>a. Start and implementation of the broadband promotion-programme "Broadband Austria 2020"</p> <p>b. Pooling of BMVIT-initiatives</p> <p>c. Broadband Competence Office</p> <p>See National Report 2016, Annex 2 for the timetable.</p>		<p>a.</p> <p>1. NGA-Coverage of at least 100 Mbps is available in 2020 to 98% of the population.</p> <p>2. In 2020 70% of the existing points of presence will have been ungraded.</p> <p>3. 10% to 25% of the 2100 municipalities will benefit from the measure.</p> <p>4. Target group are</p>		

		e.g. through improved coordination of planning and implementation of development projects and promotion by subsidy payment.			small and medium sized enterprises. General Target: Increasing the level of supply and reducing the "digital divide" by encouraging broadband expansion (esp. NGA) in rural areas, where private operators do not invest		
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Country: Belgium							
Part of NRP considered: Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Brussels Capital Region	The 2025 Strategy	'redynamise' the Brussels Capital Economy' with a 10 year prospective vision. It fosters and reinforce collaboration and 'cross-policy making' between Employment, Economic, Research, Training and Education policies.	<p>The Strategy works on 3 temporality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a 10 year prospective period; - a 5 years (legislature) period with an evaluation of the strategy; - a yearly period to implement concrete measures in the framework of the strategy. <p>Examples of concrete objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of e circular economy program; - Reinforcement of the training opportunities for the unemployed; - Development of a regional Small Business Act. <p>Reform and rationalization of institutions/departments active in the support to enterprises and employers.</p>		<p>Monitoring and evaluation are programmed to have a clear view on qualitative and quantitative impacts.</p> <p>In terms of qualitative impact, the strategy is a powerful tool to enhance and reinforce cooperation between, education, training and employment public services.</p> <p>The strategy also aimed at fostering Regional Innovation policy.</p>	3	Employment target
Policy Area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: employment policies for people with migrating background							
Federal government	Intersectoral collaboration	Tackle the problem of low employment intensity among people with a foreign origin	The Federal minister of Employment will organise a conference with the other authorities to tackle the problem of low employment intensity among people with a foreign origin. Improvements in the areas of employment, migration, anti-discrimination and education are possible	People with a foreign origin	The overall employment rate could increase significantly		Employment target
Sub-area: employment policies for young people							
Walloon Region	Reform of employment aids (target groups)	Efficiency, coherence and lisibility of the system. Focus on young people with low/middle qualification, older workers and long term unemployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low qualified young people :3 years support (500 € for 2 years, then degressive), entry in the system after 6 month work search for middle qualified. - Long term unemployed : degressive support for 2 years (500 € 1st year). - Older workers: lowered employers contribution. <p>Reform project approved by the government on January 2016. Entry into force foreseen for 1st January 2017.</p>	Low qualified young people; long term unemployed; older workers		3	Employment target

Brussels Capital Region	Integration contract (Contrat d'insertion)	give to young long term unemployed people access to the labour market	Integration contract (Contrat d'insertion) linked to the Youth Guarantee Dispositive to give under 25 young long term unemployed people access to the labour market: 1 year long employment contract within the public sector and non profit sector through the creation of a new employment measure. The measure is expected to start in July 2016.	Young people unemployed	Approximately 300 work contracts can be expected in 2016 2017 should be seen as a test year which, if the measure is positively evaluated, can lead to an extension of the measure (under 30 people, employers of the private sectors,...).		Employment target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education</i>							
French Community, Walloon and Brussels Capital Region	Cooperation between qualifying education and vocational training within 10 living areas	Coherence of education/training supply with socio-economic needs within 10 living areas. Addressing skills mismatches	Developing education/training supply according to needs of enterprises, developing internship. In September 2015, 10 living area are in place.				
Flemish Region	Dual learning	Address skills mismatch and skills shortage	Dual learning is equal to other forms of secondary education and creates perspective for youngsters and entrepreneurs. The aim is to provide the learners with a qualification that gives access to the labour market. A dual learning pathway combines learning at school with a relevant working experience. Learners get the opportunity to learn and integrate competences (related to the curriculum) in the labour market. In constructing this specific dual-learning curriculum, the amount of workplace experience is aimed to be 60% or more of the total time spent on the curriculum.	young people; entrepreneurs	Risks/challenges: Dual learning starts with a strong engagement of companies. This engagement must be focused on the learner as part of a learning process; this learner is not a regular employee. This engagement comes with an investment of companies. Simplification of the statute for employment.		
Wallonia	Single multi-partner guidance for lifelong learning	Develop a long life learning approach	Single multi-partner guidance for lifelong learning, based on the 3 "Cités des métiers" (trade cities). Approved.		The objective is to allow all groups (young people, parents, students, workers or unemployed, businesses, trainers, teachers, ...) to develop a long life learning approach, with the support of a multi-		

					stakeholders partnership, in mutual spaces		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Primary and Secondary Education</i>							
Flanders	Action plan 'together against school dropout'	Maximise the number of pupils leaving secondary education with a diploma	The plan comprises actions concerning "the right to learn" (the right of every pupil to qualitative education and guidance), as well as truancy and early school leaving. Launched in 2015.	Young students in secondary education	The Belgian national Europe 2020 target is 9.5%. The Flemish target is 5.2%. In 2014, Flanders was at 7%.		Early school leaving target
French Community	"Pact for Excellence in education"	Improve quality and performance of education, better resources allocation, fighting against early school leaving	Based on wide consultation, it aims to define action priorities at a 10-year horizon to strengthen the quality in education, at different levels. Launch in January 2015. A large consultation will support the definition of priority for action in a 10 years timeframe. Adoption planned for 2016.	Students; teachers	Improve quality and performance of education, better resources allocation, fighting against early school leaving		Early school leaving target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Education and Training - Higher/Tertiary Education</i>							
Flanders		Maximize students' chances to pass	The Flemish government aims to maximize students' chances to pass. To put a stop to the trend of extending the duration of studies, the relevant legislation has been reformed. Through the Databank Higher Education, higher education institutions can monitor student performance across institutions and programmes starting from the academic year 2015-2016. This allows them to provide more adequate and faster guidance and take reorientation measures and potential measures to keep track of students' progress. The system of "learning credit" (leerkrediet), that tracks students' progress as well, is also under revision	Students in higher education			Tertiary education target
French Community	"Landscape of higher education"	Raise the performance of tertiary education system	Continue to Implement the "landscape of higher education". Some improvements were adopted in February and December 2015 so as to simplify some resort procedures and improve the academics pathway. To cope with the increased number of students, the French Community adopted a draft decree providing for a refinancing of higher education for the years 2016-2019.		Optimize resources and raise the performance of tertiary education system; research excellence, consistency of the supply, increasing collaborations, quality of education, accessibility and promoting success		Tertiary education target

Policy Area: R&D and Innovation							
Brussels Capital Region	Increase budget dedicated to R&D	Implement a new strategy of open and inclusive innovation and smart socialisation	The Brussels Capital Region has increased by 25% the budget dedicated to R&D in order to launch a series of new actions and instruments and implement a new strategy of open and inclusive innovation and smart socialisation.		Provide new funding tools to all R&D stakeholders and bring the region closer to the 3% objective		R&D and innovation target
Wallonia	Regional smart specialisation strategy and reform of the RDI support decree	Developing excellent specialisation	Adoption of the regional smart specialisation strategy and reform of the RDI support decree accordingly. Adopted.		Better articulation of innovation and industrial policy, with the aim of developing excellent specialisation. Simplification and efficiency of the support system.		R&D and innovation target
Flanders	Entrepreneurial-driven cluster policy	More lever of public R&D&I efforts on the businesses sector.	Reshaping of the strategic cooperation between government, knowledge institutes and companies. Two types of clusters will be supported (each to a max of 50% public support). The innovative business networks (IBN) will be bottom-up networks on a small scale, with a future potential. The spearhead clusters will be active in the main innovative domains (e.g. sustainable chemistry) and must make an economic difference, on a large scale, and work on a triple helix model basis. Conceptual paper approved in 2015.	knowledge institutes and companies	Flanders aims to attain a R&D-intensity target: 3% by 2020.		R&D and innovation target

Country: Bulgaria							
Part of NRP considered: Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee							
	Implementation of the 2016 NAPE and of the National Plan for Implementing the European Youth Guarantee 2014 - 2020	activation of inactive young people	Implementation of measures for activation of inactive young people under the National program "Activation of inactive persons" and operation "Active" under the OP HRD.	young people	Expected effect, also on the budget: BGN 2 mln. From the state budget (SB); BGN 26 mln. under OP HRD Outcome indicators: current and target value: 1. 3,000 activated youths aged up to 29; 2. Inactive participants aged 15 to 29 NEETs – 8 700.	3	
	Implementation of the 2016 NAPE and of the National Plan for Implementing the European Youth Guarantee 2014 - 2020	activation of inactive young people	Implementation of measures for activation of inactive young people under the National program "Activation of inactive persons" and operation "Active" under the OP HRD.	young people	Expected effect, also on the budget: BGN 2 mln. from the state budget (SB); BGN 26 mln. under OP HRD Outcome indicators: current and target value: 1. 3,000 activated youths aged up to 29; 2. Inactive participants aged 15 to 29 NEETs – 8 700.	3	
Sub-area: sectoral and regional unemployment policies							
	Financial incentives for job creation in enterprises in sectors with high added value.	Promoting investment, creating jobs in high-tech sectors and in regions with high unemployment	Issuing certificates for investment class and for priority project under the LIP. Allocation of funds for the implementation of promotion measures under the LIP, including for partial reimbursement of social security contributions of the employer for the new jobs created. Operation "Specific training for employed persons" under the OP HRD.		Growth in investment and employment in high-tech sectors and in areas with high unemployment. Budget revenues in the form of paid taxes and social security and health insurance		National target for employment

					contributions as a result of the implementation of the economic activities.		
<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training and Lifelong Learning</i>							
	Introduction of dual education	Improving access and increasing quality of vocational education	Introduction of dual education in two professions of the LPVET in the field of tourism and electrical engineering implementing the project under the Bulgarian-Swiss cooperation program.				National target for employment
	Introduction of credits in the VET system - operation under OPSESG	Improving access and increasing quality of vocational education	Development of SES for attainment of qualification and modular training packages (curricula, programs and national examination programs). Training teams for development of SES for attainment of qualification in professions of the LPVET.		Creating an open and flexible educational environment adapted to the growing requirements of modern labour market and providing conditions for efficient use of available human resources		National target for employment
	System for career guidance in school education	Improving access and increasing quality of vocational education	Implementation of the "System for career guidance in school education" project under OP SESG which builds on the project funded under the OP HRD and is implemented during the period 31.01.2012 - 31.12.2015.		Creating conditions for the improvement of professional skills and acquiring new knowledge by students through development of a career guidance system		National target for employment
	Life-long learning policy	Promoting life-long learning	Implementation of the 2014-2020 NSLLL. Interaction with interested parties for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the LLL policy within NCGLLL. Implementation of EPALE - III stage. Implementation of the work program of NSS of EPALE.		"Erasmus +" Program of the EU (75%) and the budget of the Ministry of Education (25%) Project № 3761-EPP-1-2015-1-BG-EPPKA3-AL-AGENDA "Erasmus +" of the EU (80%) and budget of the Ministry of Education (20%) Project №568829-EPP-1-2015-1-BG-EPPKA2-EPALE-NSS Outcome indicators with current and target value: At least 300 participants in the Life-long learning Days.		National target for employment

	Life-long learning policy	Improving policies on the labour market	Implementation of measures to improve the imbalance between the demand for labour with the necessary competencies and supply of human resources with the respective qualifications. Realization of the following is planned: 1. Operation "Achieving sustainable and quality employment by improving the attractiveness of jobs with low labour supply in sectors key for the development of the Bulgarian economy". 2. Operation "Development of the national system for assessment of competence – My Competence". 3. Operation "Increasing employment policy efficiency".		OP HRD – BGN 5.8 mln. Outcome indicators with current and target value: 1 Enterprises supported - at least 60; 2 Enterprises supported - 50.		National target for employment
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Pre-school and Primary and Secondary Education</i>							
	Reform in pre-school and school education	Providing the necessary conditions and prerequisites for the proper enforcement of LPSE through clear and workable regulations	Development of SES	young people in education	Conditions for enforcement of the LPSE put in place.	4	
	Strategy for Educational Integration of Children and Students from Ethnic Minorities 2015-2020 and Plan for its implementation	Improved access to quality education for disadvantaged children, especially Roma	Improving access to education and improving the quality of education of children and students from ethnic minorities	young people in education	Improved access to education and quality of education for children and students from ethnic minorities Approbated model for monitoring the educational integration of children and students from ethnic minorities; Needs analysis for desegregation at national level; Established electronic platform for collection and promotion of good practice based on	4	
	Operation BG05M20P001 -3.002 "Educational integration of	Improved access to quality education for disadvantaged	Improving conditions for equal access to school education; strengthening the motivation of students and parents to participate in the educational process; improving the quality of education in schools, which educate integrated students from different ethnic	young people in education	Number of students and young people from ethnic minorities (including Roma) covered by educational	4	

	students from ethnic minorities and/or those seeking or who have received international protection” OPSESG	children, especially Roma	groups; additional activities with students for whom Bulgarian is not a native language to compensate for gaps in understanding the material.		integration and reintegration measures – 18,750; grant - BGN 25 mln. (current value - 0, target – 15,000.)		
	Operation BG05M20P001-3.003 “Providing conditions and resources for building and developing a supportive environment in kindergartens and schools to implement an inclusive education - Phase 1 OP SE SG BG05M20P001-3.003-0001 project “Support for equal access and personal development”	Improved access to quality education for disadvantaged children, especially Roma	Creating conditions for the establishment of an educational environment that promotes personal development as well as successful realisation and socialisation; Achieving higher quality and better access to education by creating a supportive environment for early prevention of learning difficulties, including training of children and pupils with SEN and of supportive environment for inclusive education and social inclusion of students with deviant behaviour.	young people in education	Number of kindergartens to provide a supportive environment for early prevention of learning difficulties - current value - 0; target value - 33; Number of children and students with SEN involved in the process of incorporating training - current value - 0; target – 1,800.	4	
	Improvement of facilities in educational institutions	Improved access to quality education for disadvantaged children, especially Roma	Construction, reconstruction, repair, equipment and furnishing of educational institutions - nurseries, kindergartens, primary, secondary and higher education institutions Improving access to quality inclusive preschool and school education	young people in education	Capacity of supported infrastructure designed for child care or education - target value – 180,447 persons (base value - 0).	4	
	2016-2017 Plan for the implementation of the Strategy to reduce the	Reducing the share of early school leavers	Execution of the 2016-2017 Plan for implementation of the Strategy to reduce the share of early school leavers		Reducing the share of early school leavers Outcome indicators with current and target value: Reducing the share of early school		National target for education; National Target for share of the

	share of early school leavers				leavers Current value - 13.1% for 2015		early school leavers
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Higher Education</i>							
	Project under OP SESG "Student Practices - Phase 1"	Increasing the share of 30-34 year-olds with higher education	Improving the relevance of education and training systems to the labour market, facilitating the transition from education to work		Number of students involved in student practices – 46 000; Grants – BGN 37 mln. Outcome indicators with current and target value: Share of students who passed successfully practical training in a real working environment from those involved in practical training under the OP – current status - 0%; target value - 87%.		National target for education; National Target: for share of the people aged 30–34 with higher education
	Regulations on the state requirements for acquiring higher education in specialties of the regulated professions	Increasing the share of 30-34 year-olds with higher education	Preparation of draft regulations		Established long-term framework for adequate development of the higher education system Outcome indicators with current and target value: Regulations on the state requirements for acquiring higher education in specialties of the regulated professions		National target for education; National Target: for share of the people aged 30–34 with higher education
	Improving the infrastructure of the higher education institutions	Increasing the share of 30-34 year-olds with higher education	Construction, reconstruction, repairs, equipment and furniture of the higher education institutions.		Increasing the capacity of supported infrastructure BGN 43 mln. under OPRR 2014-2020 Outcome indicators with current and target value: Improving the infrastructure of the higher education institutions		National target for education; National Target: for share of the people aged 30–34 with higher education
	LAS of the LASDRB	Increasing the share of 30-34 year-olds with higher education	Preparing a draft LAS of the LASDRB		Outcome indicators with current and target value: Long-term framework for adequate		National target for education; National Target: for

					development of the higher education system		share of the people aged 30–34 with higher education
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	ISSS	Support innovation activities to	Implementation of the ISSS measures.		In accordance with a financial plan included in ISSS Outcome indicators with current and target value: Number of innovative enterprises supported		National target for R&D
	Funding of applied research	Support innovation activities to	NIF funding of industrial research and pre-market survey of businesses.		BGN 5 mln. for 2016 Outcome indicators with current and target value: Investments in R&D as % of GDP (change) an increase of 0.01% per annum of public spending on R&D		National target for R&D
	Eureka Eurostars, Eurostars 2 programmes	Support to SMEs	Implementation of programs		BGN 1 mln. for 2016 Outcome indicators with current and target value: Number of approved projects with Bulgarian participation		National target for R&D
	Development of a pro-innovative infrastructure	Pro-innovative infrastructure	Support for the creation / development of TC, TTO, thematically focused laboratories and high-tech laboratories for testing and technological verification. Building and development of technological park "Sofia Tech Park"		BGN 52,1 (EUR 26,65) of grants will be provided under OPIC for the period 2014-2020.		National target for R&D
	Promoting innovation in the enterprises	Pro-innovative infrastructure	Support for the development and introduction of innovations in the enterprises; Development of cooperation between enterprises and academia; Funding of projects for renovation and upgrading of technologies in the enterprises; Introduction of new ICT-based services; Support for existing clusters and newly created ones.		Outcome indicators with current and target value: 1. Share of innovative enterprises (% of the total number of enterprises) – reference value (2012) - 27.4, target value (2023) – 30.4. 2. Expenses for innovations that are not a result of R&D, (% of the turnover - reference		National target for R&D

					value (2012) – 0.49, target value (2023) – 0.63.		
	National target for R&D	Improving research infrastructure	Updating the National Roadmap for Scientific Infrastructure by complementing new scientific developments of regional and European importance		Strengthening research activities, technological development and innovations. Outcome indicators with current and target value: 1. Number of international projects in which Bulgarian researchers take part 2. % increase on an annual basis of the number of scientific publications by Bulgarian researchers/research units in international journals 3. % increase of the number of patents per 100 thousand citizens.		National target for R&D
Policy area: Competitiveness							
	Developing basic technical infrastructure oriented to the businesses	Improvement of the business environment	Improvement of economic activity conditions. Improvement/ upgrade and reconstruction of existing technical infrastructure or construction / development of new technical infrastructure related to business and entrepreneurship		Total surface area of rehabilitated land (target value– 172 hectares) OPRG 2014-2020 r. – BGN 164 mln.		

Country: Cyprus							
Part of NRP considered: Document							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee, employment and activation policies for young people							
	National Action Plan for Youth Employment (NAP) and Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan (YGIP)	Increases youth employment	Development of a strategy that combines measures targeting young individuals aged 15-29 who face multiple barriers to labour market integration and are exposed to longer unemployment spells. It encompasses a Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan (YGIP). It includes measures for an early intervention in the form of a Youth Guarantee (YG) to prevent school leavers and newly unemployed individuals in the younger cohort (ages 15-24) from falling into long-term unemployment and inactivity traps. Objectives: i. Timely intervention for early school leavers and easing the transition of young people from school to work ii. Reform of the design and implementation of labour market policies targeting the youth iii. Implementation of a national youth guarantee, offering youth, less than 25 years old, education, training and employment opportunities within four months of leaving school or becoming unemployed iv. Promotion of entrepreneurship as a career path among young people v. Reduction of youth labour market detachment through outreach strategies and partnerships vi. Expansion of the capacity of the Public Employment Services (PES) for the provision of effective youth employment services vii. Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system to verify the achievement of policy outcomes.	young people			employment target
	Counselling for NEETs	more targeted guidance	The Counselling Services in Secondary Education shall be enhanced so as to offer more targeted guidance to students. Expanding the outreach of counselling services to young people not in Employment Education and Training (NEETs).	NEETs	The young people, who will be supported by these services, will be helped to reflect on their capabilities and be given options for either employment or further education and training.		

<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education</i>							
	Workforce skills	provision of training opportunities	HRDA (Human Resource Development Authority) implements a variety of measures, which include the provision of training opportunities and job placements for the unemployed, the provision of training opportunities for the employed and the development and implementation of a System of Vocational Qualifications.			5	employment target
	Strategic Plan for the System of Technical and Vocational Education and Training 2015-2020	Improvement of skills provision	This comprehensive Strategic Plan includes measures and activities that cover all the public Vocational Education Training (VET) programmes offered namely: (i) Secondary Technical and Vocational Education (STVE), (ii) the Evening Technical Schools (second chance schools), (iii) the Apprenticeship Scheme, (iv) the Afternoon and Evening Classes of Technical Schools, and (v) the Post-Secondary Institutes of VET (PSIVET).				
	Reform and upgrade of Secondary Technical and Vocational Education (STVE)	improvement of the quality of STVE and the acquisition of skills and competences required by the labour market	<p>Development of closer ties and further enhancement of the cooperation between STVE and Industry through dialogue with representatives of the Organisations of Employers in order to promote practical training (industrial placement) of STVE pupils in Industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reform and upgrading of the programme of industrial placements in order to increase the percentage of time STVE pupils spend in industry for their practical training, to be introduced as of the school year 2016-2017. - Review and reform of the fields of study and specialisations offered by Secondary Technical and Vocational Education (STVE) in order to become more attractive and relevant to labour market needs, to be introduced as of the school year 2016-2017. The views and suggestions of various stakeholders invited to participate in two focus groups have been taken into account. - Review and reform of the existing curricula or development of new curricula for the STVE specialisations that are offered by Technical Schools and Evening Technical Schools. The reformed curricula will be oriented towards learning outcomes and will be based on Learning Modules and European Credit System for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET) units. They are expected to be introduced as of the school year 2016-2017. - Organisation of information campaigns regarding the 	young people in education			

			prospects for employment offered by STVE, through the development of suitable informative material and school visits				
	Reform and upgrading of evening technical schools	Improvement of skills provision of adults	<p>i) Review of the fields of study and specialisations offered by STVE and (ii) review of the existing curricula or development of new curricula for the STVE specialisations mentioned under (i) above also cover the programmes offered by the Evening Technical Schools. It is noted that the modularisation of the programmes will offer adult students the opportunity to study and work on a part time basis at the same time.</p> <p>Evening Technical School has been established on the premises of the Central Prisons in Nicosia.</p>	adult students; prisoners	offer adult students the opportunity to study and work on a part time basis at the same time		
	Reform and upgrade of the apprenticeship scheme	Improvement of skills provision: improvement of the quality of the Apprenticeship Scheme and the enhancement of its relevance to labour market needs	<p>Preparatory Apprenticeship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operation of A and B class in order to cater for the needs of pupils with different academic backgrounds and levels of maturity. - Development of criteria for the assessment of each pupil who wishes to attend Preparatory Apprenticeship, in cooperation with the Career Counselling and Educational Services. - Pupils attending Preparatory Apprenticeship who are below 15 years old are given the opportunity, to return to the first cycle of lower secondary education (Gymnasium). <p>Core Apprenticeship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of closer ties and further enhancement of the cooperation between Apprenticeship Scheme programmes and the industry for the promotion of practical training of apprentices in industry. To this end, various meetings have already been held with representatives of the Organisations of Employers. - Connection of the programmes offered by the Apprenticeship Scheme with the programmes offered by the Evening Technical Schools, which operate as second chance schools. The graduates of the Apprenticeship Scheme of the school year 2015-2016 and onwards will be entitled to attend the Evening Technical Schools with part of their education and training acquired in the context of the Apprenticeship Scheme being recognized. As a result, they will be given the opportunity to complete upper secondary education in one or two years instead of four. - Training of trainers, teachers and counsellors, in order to be able to cater for the needs of apprentices. 	young people, students			

			- The Apprenticeship Scheme will become more flexible through the development of about forty specialisations, which will be offered alternately to the various districts, on the basis of the apprentices' demand, labour market needs and the readiness of organised employers to cooperate with the MOEC.				
	development of the Post-Secondary Institutes of VET (PSIVET)	develop recommendation for PSIVET programme	study of PSIVET programmes and classification at the Level 5 of European Qualifications Framework (EQF) and International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)				
	National Lifelong Learning Strategy	Contributing towards achieving common European objectives in education and training.	Strategy: Priorities and indicative actions to be promoted in 2014-2020, aiming to the effective contribution of education and training systems in dealing with the impact of the economic crisis, adapting to variations in the structure of the economy, as well as promoting personal fulfilment and development of skilled, trained and flexible workforce.	students			
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Preschool, Primary and Secondary Education</i>							
	Amending Bill	more effective system for the recruitment of teachers	A Bill amending the relevant legislation aiming at a new more effective system for the recruitment of teachers. Through the new process, teachers will be appointed based on: a) examination results, b) extra qualifications and c) seniority.	young people in education; teachers			Education national target: drop-out rate
	New school timetables and reformed curricula	more effective implementation	The curricula were restructured based on adequacy and success indicators. The introduction of these indicators will support the teachers in implementing the curriculum in a more efficient way.	young people in education; teachers			Education national target: drop-out rate
	Evaluation System for Teachers and School Work.	increases quality of teaching	Introduction of a new Evaluation System for Teachers and School Work.	young people in education; teachers			Education national target: drop-out rate
	New Professional Learning System for teachers and teaching processes	increases quality of teaching	A New Professional Learning System for teachers and teaching processes, in elementary and secondary education was approved by the Council of Ministers on 19 August 2015.	young people in education; teachers	The system will allow the professional development of the teachers based on their individual needs and their school's needs		Education national target: drop-out rate
	Actions for social and school inclusion	increase participation in education	The project tackles issues of low performance, delinquency and early school leaving, in primary and secondary education, through assertive actions.	young people in education	The project will contribute to the alleviation of inequalities in the		Education national target: drop-out rate

					participating school units.		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Higher Education</i>							
	Institutions of Tertiary Education	encourage more people to choose educational paths which are more likely to lead to employment,	Institutions of Tertiary Education were encouraged, through the publication of Job Forecast Reports to offer vocational programmes, especially in areas where there is demand. For example new programmes of study in areas such as “Technician of mechanical installations and natural gas”, “Automobile Engineering” and “Food preparation and culinary arts” were evaluated and accredited in the last years.	young people			Education national target: tertiary education
	Industry Liaison Offices	Enhancement of the cooperation between Universities and enterprises.	In order to link academia and businesses, seven Industry Liaison Offices in three public and four private Universities have been set up.	students			Education national target: tertiary education
	Quality Assurance Agency and Certification for Higher Education	support the enhancement of the quality of Tertiary Education Institutions	Bill for the establishment of a Quality Assurance Agency and Certification for Higher Education				Education national target: tertiary education
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Action Plan on Research and Innovation	maximising the knowledge based development potential of the Cyprus economy through targeted support to the sectors where Cyprus has a competitive advantage	Action Plan included in the S3CY for Research and Innovation		In addition to providing targeted R&I support to priority sectors in order to increase their competitiveness, the Action Plan of S3CY is expected to also address the main issues of the R&I system in Cyprus such as the inclusion of SMEs in RTDI activities and the attraction of private sector in RTDI investments, the establishment of synergies between the research and academic community with the business world and the enhancement of extroversion of the Cyprus RTDI system.		R&D target

	More effective national systems	Implementation of the European Research Area (ERA).	The Action Plan of S3CY includes various measures for rendering the National System more effective, the content of which agrees to a large extent with the recommendations by the National Committee for Research Innovation and Technological Development which had been delivered in 2014.				
	Transnational cooperation	Implementation of the European Research Area (ERA).	Participation in Transnational cooperation				
	Research Infrastructures	Implementation of the European Research Area (ERA).	Research Infrastructures				
	Open labour market for researchers	Implementation of the European Research Area (ERA).	open and transparent recruitment of researchers				
	Gender	Implementation of the European Research Area (ERA).	equal treatment for both genders without any discrimination				
	Knowledge circulation	Implementation of the European Research Area (ERA).	Cyprus currently has three Open Access Institutional Repositories. Furthermore, a network of Enterprise Liaison Offices in Universities was developed to enhance the links between the academia and the private sector.				
	Schemes promotion	Strengthening the link between academia and businesses and fostering better utilization of research results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The financial scheme for Supporting Enterprises to Develop Innovative Products and Services encourages the cooperation between research institutions and industry. It is noted that 14% of proposals involve cooperation with Universities and other research centres. Start-ups can also submit proposals - The Innovation Houses Scheme will provide for the cooperation of University and private enterprises (planned for next year). This scheme will enable graduates to set up their own innovative companies to utilize research results. 				
	Central Technology Transfer Office (TTO)	Support to researchers in relation to the protection and intellectual property.	The Research Promotion Foundation is planning the establishment of a Central Technology Transfer Office (TTO) in order to provide support to the academic and research institutions in Cyprus in relation to the protection and exploitation of their research results and intellectual property.				

Policy area: Competitiveness							
	Digital Strategy	the promotion of the enhancement of use of digital technologies, the improvement of the citizens' access to information and culture, the improvement of job opportunities and the promotion of modern and open e-government	The Department of Electronic Communications, of the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Works (MTCW), as the competent authority for the Digital Strategy, has the overall coordination responsibility for the promotion of the 16 initiatives (DSM actions) which comprise the Digital Single Market Strategy (DSM) adopted by the European Commission in May 2015.				
	Connect Cyprus	achieve the broadband targets of 2020	Objectives of the Action Plan for implementing the Digital Strategy of Cyprus for 2015-2017		Providing connection to ultra-high speed broadband networks.		
	Digital Entrepreneurs hip	Objectives of the funding schemes are to increase the development of local applications on the Internet, based on cloud computing services, to encourage the acquisition of experience from the use of cloud computing applications and to increase the use of e-commerce.	Objectives of the Action Plan for implementing the Digital Strategy of Cyprus for 2015-2017	enterprises	empowering SME's with the use of ICT in their operations		
	Digital Skills	Reduce the digital skills gap	Objectives of the Action Plan for implementing the Digital Strategy of Cyprus for 2015-2017				

	National Plan for the Coalition for Digital Jobs	address the shortage in the new ICT skills and the future mismatching of unfilled ICT-related vacancies	Objectives of the Action Plan for implementing the Digital Strategy of Cyprus for 2015-2017				
Policy area: Competitiveness							
	National Policy Statement for the Enhancement of the Entrepreneurship Ecosystem in Cyprus	Improving the business environment and the entrepreneurial ecosystem	The Policy Statement has been formulated on the basis of an extensive consultation with all the competent Authorities and the key stakeholders of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Cyprus. The Statement identifies five priority areas which are addressed with concrete actions, as part of an action plan with a horizon up to 2020. The actions focus on the creation of the necessary infrastructure, conditions and incentives for entrepreneurial growth. The priority areas of the Policy Statement are the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivating the Entrepreneurial Culture. • Improving the Business Environment. • Enhancing the Entrepreneurial Innovation. • Facilitating Access to Finance. • Improving Access to Markets. 	SMEs	The actions focus on the creation of the necessary infrastructure, conditions and incentives for entrepreneurial growth		
	Entrepreneurship – Women and the Youth	enhancing entrepreneurship and SMEs' competitiveness	Two Grant Schemes (Scheme for the enhancement of Youth Entrepreneurship and Scheme for the enhancement of Female Entrepreneurship) specially designed to encourage business development	Women and young people			
	Business Innovation - Innovative products/Services Scheme	enhancing entrepreneurship and SMEs' competitiveness	MECIT announced a new improved scheme with a total reserved amount of €10 mln for 2014-2020. The grant scheme encourages young people and new enterprises, especially start-ups, to turn to innovation in order to access the markets more easily. Moreover, it encourages cooperation and collaboration of enterprises with research centres and universities as well as among themselves, in order to enhance science based entrepreneurship and widen the range of possible innovative products/services integrated in the value chain.	young people, enterprises	The grant scheme encourages young people and new enterprises, especially start-ups, to turn to innovation in order to access the markets more easily. Moreover, it encourages cooperation and collaboration of enterprises with research centres and universities as well as among themselves, in		

					order to enhance science based entrepreneurship and widen the range of possible innovative products/services integrated in the value chain.		
	Clusters	enhancing entrepreneurship and SMEs' competitiveness	A new scheme is currently under development which provides for creating, developing, supporting and promoting business clusters through partnership/cooperation of competing or complementary units in order to enable them to develop strategic partnerships and achieve economies of scale.		Clusters are regarded as effective platforms to increase productivity and enhance the competitiveness of businesses. Experience around Europe showed that successful implementation of such funding schemes could help SMEs to improve their performance and therefore their productivity, to adopt appropriate technology, to increase their turnover and export performance		
	Cyprus Science Technology Park (STP)	enhancing entrepreneurship and SMEs' competitiveness			The STP is expected to accommodate knowledge intensive enterprises/organisations and applied research centres both local and foreign, that will promote applied research and innovation for the development of competitive innovative products and services.		

Country: Czech Republic							
Part of NRP considered: Document							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee							
	Follow-up projects to "Work Placements for Young People Under 30 Years"	Reduce youth unemployment	The launch of follow-up projects, within the Youth Guarantee Implementation Programme of the OP Emp, which will test innovative measures of the AEP, including trial work placements, internships abroad and returning to education.	young people unemployed		3	
Sub-area: employment policies for and social inclusion of people with a migrating background							
	The Fast Track Project and the Welcome Package project for investors	Support for the arrival of skilled workers from abroad	The Accelerated Procedure for Intra-corporate Transfers and Localisation of Foreign Investors' Employees and Statutory bodies (Fast Track) project and the Welcome Package for Investors project stipulate rules for accelerated transfer and localisation of internal employees, or, if applicable, foreign investors' statutory bodies, for their placement in the Czech Republic, and helps to achieve a sufficient number of skilled workers	companies; foreign investors			
	Pilot project: Special procedures for highly skilled employees from Ukraine	Support for the arrival of skilled workers from abroad	The trial project is intended for domestic employers with long-term difficulties to occupy a vacant job position with a highly skilled specialist from the ranks of the citizens of the Czech Republic or the EU. The project's aim is to save time in administration of applications for employee cards and blue cards for specialists from Ukraine, who will perform highly qualified work in the territory of the Czech Republic in production or services or in the public sector	domestic employers			
	Strategy on Migration Policy of the Czech Republic and the Communication Strategy of the Czech Republic on Migration	Support for legal migration	One of the core principles of the Strategy is to promote legal migration, which is beneficial for the state and citizens, so that the Czech Republic can flexibly react to the needs of its labour market and reflect the state's long-term needs. The objective of the Communication Strategy is to use public discussion on migration and its social impacts to provide objective information to the professional and wider public and, at the same time, systematically analyse impacts of these efforts.				

<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training</i>							
	Unified Final Exams	Development of vocational education and training	Unified final examination was introduced in secondary education for certain categories of educational fields with an apprenticeship certificate.	young people in education		3	
	Cooperation between MEYS and MIT	Development of vocational education and training	Vocational education follows up on results of cooperation between MEYS and MIT achieved during the Year of Industry and Technical Education 2015 and during the implementation of the Pospolu [Together] national project.	young people in education		3	
	System for results of learning and education	Development of vocational education and training	A structured system for results of learning and education is going to be created for use in the areas of general education and key competences as well as in vocational education. The teaching/education results system will be conceived with the use of the complete professional qualifications of the National Qualifications Framework. Specific criteria will be defined to verify these results and tasks will be created to carry out the verification. The planned project Modernisation of Vocational Education.	young people in education		3	
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
	Amendment to the Education Act	better prepare all students for compulsory education, specifically to assure their attendance during mandatory school age	MEYS has prepared an amendment to the Education Act, introducing compulsory early childhood education from 5 years of age. The amendment also includes preferential admission for children into kindergartens established by a municipality or a union of municipalities. Children from 4 years of age will get preferential placement in 2017, from 3 years of age in 2018, and from 2 years of age in 2020. The municipalities would be obliged to provide conditions for early childhood education of the preferentially-placed children. Initially, as per the draft amendment to the Education Act, children from two years of age can receive education at a kindergarten.	children; children with special educational needs	In particular, the final mandatory year of early childhood education should strengthen the involvement of children from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds. These measures will prepare all children for a good start in regular schools.	3	
	Amended §16 of the Education Act	Inclusion in education	These legislative changes strengthen collective education in regular mainstream schools, stipulate the entitlement of the child or pupil to free provision of supportive measures and set the basic parameters of changes regarding the education of these pupils. Thus, children, pupils and students with special educational needs can be educated using a broad registry of supportive measures of organisational, methodical and personnel nature. Standardised procedures for educational counselling facilities, which regulate and integrate the procedural, personnel and general	children; children with special educational needs		3	

			standards of these facilities, have been prepared recently. At the same time, their methodological support, as well as the monitoring and revision mechanisms for ensuring a unified procedure of educational counselling facilities, is currently being modified				
	Amendment to the Framework Educational Programme for Basic Education	Inclusion in education	An amendment to the Framework Educational Programme for Basic Education, which now also includes conditions for the education of pupils with mild intellectual disabilities.	children; children with special educational needs		3	
	awareness-raising and training activities for head teachers and teaching staff	Inclusion in education	Range of awareness-raising and training activities for head teachers and teaching staff of schools, educational institutions, educational counselling facilities and the general public	teachers; children with special educational needs		3	
Regions	4 long-term systemic projects	Inclusion in education	The systemic projects will be aimed at education, methodological support, unification of the procedures of educational counselling facilities, monitoring the impacts of the changes in practice, methodological leadership of trainers in education, awareness-raising and training activities for schools, as well as supporting the implementation of collective education at the regional level	teachers; schools		3	
	Criteria of Quality Schools	Enhancing the quality of schools	the creation of the Criteria of Quality Schools		It should help the school management to actively create healthy educational climate by fostering relationships among teachers, pupils and also mutual relationships between teachers and pupils and their legal representatives, as well as mutual cooperation	3	
socio-economically disadvantaged areas	Systemic project by Czech School Inspectorate	Enhancing the quality of schools	The Czech School Inspectorate is to submit a systemic project seeking to improve the evaluation of education results at all levels of the education system. Within the project, the external evaluation and self-evaluation of schools will be interconnected.	schools and children in disadvantaged areas		3	

ntaged areas	Projects funded by OP RDE		Projects funded by OP RDE will strive to explore the options of support for schools with weaker results, facing challenges due to their location in a socio-economically disadvantaged area or combating the pupils' socioeconomic disadvantage.				
	Career system	Increase attractiveness of the teaching profession, to support teachers during the adaptation period, and to innovate the professional development system of teaching staff.	The draft career system was prepared within the Career System national project.	teachers		3	
	Strategy for digital Education	Development of digital competencies	The Strategy for Digital Education continues to be implemented, and the development of digital competencies is also reflected in other fundamental government priorities, such as the digitisation of the economy.	young people in education		3	
Sub-area: Education and Training – Higher Education							
	Reform of higher education	Development of higher education	i) establishment of rules for the internal systems of assurance and evaluation of universities; (ii) the introduction of two profiles of bachelor and master degree programmes: professional and academic, in order to create space for greater support for study programmes focusing on the needs of the labour market; (iii) the possibility for institutional accreditation in education in case of universities with an established and functional internal quality assurance system. The majority of the amendment's provisions are to take effect in the second half of this year.			3	
	KREDO Individual National Project	Development of higher education	It involves the Strategic Plan for the Development of Higher Education in the Czech Republic until 2030 from the Perspective of Universities, and other documents for strategic decisions in 6 main fields (including efficient funding, quality education and administration of higher education institutions).			3	
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	National Research,	Environment for research,	This national strategy document, in the coming years will set the main direction of development in the field				

	Development and Innovation Policy	development and innovation	of research, development and innovation (R&D&I). It focuses on development of key fields, which include management of the R&D&I system, the public R&D&I sector, cooperation between the private and public R&D&I sectors, and innovations and challenges for the focus of R&D&I. Core areas since 2016: (i) improvement of management of the R&D&I system, (ii) introduction of research organizations evaluation and increasing the efficiency of institutional funding system, (iii) creation of strong applied research foundation by stimulating part of the existing research capacities to transform themselves into research- and technology- oriented centres conducting applied research to the requirements of businesses and other public sector users; (iv) strengthening of research and innovation activity of businesses by stimulating them to commence and develop research and innovation activities and assist with the development of dynamic SMEs.				
	Implement the measures of the <i>Roadmap of the Czech Republic's Large Infrastructures for Research, Experimental Development and Innovation</i> for the years 2016-2022	Development of conditions for excellent research	A methodical framework will be prepared for the first interim evaluation of large infrastructures, approved to provide goal-directed support by a government resolution ⁸ . Simultaneously with the commencement of the ongoing evaluation, a call for possible new proposals of large infrastructures will be announced for the purpose of the first update of their roadmap. This process will be synchronized with the process of updating the Roadmap of the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures.				
	Implementing the measures of National Sustainability Programmes I and II.	Development of conditions for excellent research			Support the long-term sustainability of all research and development capacities, which were built in the Czech Republic in the years 2007-2015 using the resources of the Operational Programme Research and Development for Innovation and the		

					Operational Programme Prague-Competitiveness		
	Ties of OP EIC to community programmes and Horizon 2020.	Development of conditions for excellent research	The Czech Republic is preparing synergic and complementary ties of OP EIC to community programmes and Horizon 2020				
	OP RDE and the announcement of first calls	Development of conditions for excellent research; support for mobility of research workers.	Following the approval of OP RDE and the announcement of first calls, support for research and development will continue primarily by supporting cooperation between the research and application spheres, support for mobility of research workers, and development of human resources in research and development.		OP RDE		
	R&D&I Information System Concept for the Period 2016-2020.	Strategic management of R&D&I at all levels, make public support for R&D&I more efficient, and improve cooperation between the public and business sectors.	It is a part of public administration information systems, and defines 18 specific measures whose aim is to contribute to the strategic management of R&D&I at all levels, make public support for R&D&I more efficient, and last but not least improve cooperation between the public and business sectors				
	Inter-Excellence programme	Strengthening and further deepening of the internationalization of research and innovation environment	New instrument for funding of the Czech Republic's international cooperation in research and development. Financial support for the participation of important Czech subjects in international programmes, such as COST and EUREKA, development of the Czech Republic's bilateral cooperation in research and development (particularly with states outside the EU), support for research and development performed by research organizations in foreign and international organizations, including participation in their managing authorities, and also on support for awareness raising and consulting services relating to participation in the EU framework programme for research and innovation, Horizon 2020. The relevant OP RDE call will also support international mobility of researchers from Czech research organizations.				

	New evaluation methodology	Evaluation of research organizations	Based on the completed project Efficient System of Evaluating and Funding Research, Development and Innovation, the Council for Research, Development and Innovation commenced preparations for a new evaluation methodology. Its main elements are the change of the evaluation principle from evaluating results to evaluating organizations, the introduction of peer review as one of the main evaluation methods, and extension of the evaluation interval from annual to evaluation once every 3 to 5 years.		switch to standard evaluation of individual research institutions and their performance, excellence of the performed research, internal environment, management and level of social relevance (cooperation with the industry and services sectors) depending on the evaluated institution's mission		
	TRIO programme	Cooperation between the research and business sectors	TRIO programme of support for applied research, which will serve to develop the potential of the Czech Republic in the field of Key Enabling Technologies (KETs) in the years 2016 to 2021.				
Regions	OP EIC	Cooperation between the research and business sectors	OP EIC has been designated for companies with innovation potential in individual regions of the Czech Republic. Its priority axis (PA) 1 - Research and Development for Innovation is aimed particularly at support of building infrastructure, implementation of research projects, establishing cooperation in R&D&I, transfer of technologies and patent protection.				
	New program for support to applied research	Cooperation between the research and business sectors	BETA2 for support to research for state administration ZÉTA for support of young researchers in applied research ÉTA for the new social science research programme, particularly in relation to the new social challenges connected with the National Initiative Industry 4.0.				
	Selected projects of the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TACR)	provision of goal-directed support to the R&D&I	For 2016, TA CR is preparing other development projects aimed at improving its functioning, or more precisely provision of goal-directed support to the R&D&I				
	Preparation of the R&D&I Act	rationalization and increase in efficiency for the entire R&D&I system	The Act anticipates the rationalization and increase in efficiency for the entire R&D&I system, strengthening of support for and management of innovations, and introduction of support mechanisms for large-scale national innovations.				

	National Innovation Fund	Support the innovation environment and development of new companies based on original know-how with rapid growth potential.	The support will be aimed at start-up and developing innovation companies, and at commercializing the results of research and development in public research organizations.				
	Involvement in projects at the supranational level	developing SMEs	Central European Fund project ZÁRUKA [GUARANTEE] national programme for the provision of guarantees to domestic SMEs.				
	Innovative financial instruments	The competitiveness of SMEs and increasing energy efficiency in the business sector.	Innovative financial instruments prepared by several ministries (MIT, MoE, MoRD, MoT, as well as the Municipal Authority of the Capital City of Prague). Centralization of their administration is being prepared at national level by creating a national holding fund as part of a broader project of activating CMZRB as a national development bank.				
	Regional policy	Contribute to reduction of regional disparities (equalizing goal), while allowing the use of local potential for increasing the economic and social level of individual regions (growth goal).	When implementing the investment policy of the Czech Republic, an emphasis will be put on its regional/territorial dimension.				
Policy area: Communication - ICT							
	Action Plan for the Development of the Digital Market	support the digital economy	The action plan sets forth specific civil service measures in a number of fields, and also reflects the European debate on the digital single market. The construction of high-speed infrastructure, approval of an act to reduce costs of its construction, and development of eGovernment projects will be the primary goals for 2016.				

			In addition, ongoing activities for strengthening the Czech Republic's cyber security and creating conditions for digitization of industry and for support of digital education will continue.				
	Digitization of industry	implementation of the so-called fourth industrial revolution and prediction requirements for the new industry	The document National Initiative Industry 4.0 maps the initial conditions for the implementation of the so-called fourth industrial revolution in the Czech Republic, and deals with themes such as technological prerequisites and visions, applied research, standardization, security, impact on the labour market, the educational system, and the regulatory environment. Based on this initiative and the task in the Action Plan for the Development of the Digital Market, an expanded version of the document has been prepared under the name Initiative Industry 4.0, including proposed measures for its development and promotion.				
	National Plan for Development of Next Generation Networks	Reduction the construction costs of high-speed electronic communication networks and simplification the construction process	By the end of 2016, the Czech Republic is aiming to complete the National Plan for Development of Next Generation Networks and to get it approved by the EC as a document representing the successful fulfilment of the ex-ante conditionality for drawing EU funds in OP EIC's High-Speed Internet programme				
	Strategy for the Development of Terrestrial Digital Television Broadcasting	preserve a freely accessible TV broadcasting	The Strategy for the Development of Terrestrial Digital Television Broadcasting, which aims to stipulate the general conditions for the transfer process to the new type of digital TV broadcasting, is being prepared				

Country: Germany							
Part of NRP considered: Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2015							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: integration of the unemployed							
Land level	ESF/federal programme "unternehmensWert: Mensch"	provide businesses with nationwide access to advisory and support services	The "unternehmensWert: Mensch" programme will be relaunched from spring 2015. The aim is to provide businesses with nationwide access to advisory and support services in the programme's four action areas (HR management, equality of opportunity and diversity, health, skills and knowledge). In collaboration with the competent Land ministries, "unternehmensWert: Mensch" therefore complements programmes and initiatives at Land level. Approximately 60 regional advice centres nationwide will offer free initial consultation. If a need for action is identified during this initial consultation, the business can avail of a more detailed process consultation directly on-site at the business. "unternehmensWert: Mensch" is part of the New Quality of Work Initiative.			2	employment target
	ESF/federal programme: BIWAQ (Education, Economy and Work in the Neighbourhood)	supports disadvantaged neighbourhoods; improve the employment and training opportunities of the neighbourhood residents; contribution to integrated, social urban development	The BIWAQ programme supports projects in disadvantaged neighbourhoods (=development areas in the "Socially Integrated City" urban development assistance programme) that improve the employment and training opportunities of the neighbourhood residents, particularly long-term unemployed men and women and migrants (aged 27+) and that help strengthen the local economy. The projects aim to strengthen the neighbourhoods overall and make residents identify more with their community (e. g. planting a neighbourhood garden on wasteland). BIWAQ therefore also makes a contribution to integrated, social urban development.	long-term unemployed men and women and migrants (aged 27+)		2	education target; employment target; poverty target
Baden-Württemberg	Activation and reintegration measures in the labour market	integration of the unemployed	With a comprehensive package of measures, the Baden-Württemberg "state programme for good and secure work" contributes to the integration of the unemployed. The programme comprises five modules: passive-active exchange, assisted training/part-time training, lasting integration of long-term unemployed into the labour market, advice centres for the unemployed and work and health.	young people who do not have a vocational qualification, the long-term unemployed, single		2	employment target

			Over 760 people have already received support through the "passive-active exchange" module.	parents, older persons and migrants			
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development</i>							
	ESF/federal programme "Co-funding of career start coaching"	Provide support to lower-attaining pupils in transitioning from school to work.	Career start coaching is aimed at lower-attaining pupils who are likely to have problems earning a school-leaving qualification and are therefore at risk of not getting their working life off to a successful start. To minimise this risk, career start coaches are to provide intensive support to lower-attaining pupils in transitioning from school to work.	lower-attaining pupils		2	education target; employment target; poverty target
Special attention to selected municipalities that are particularly affected by an influx of newly-arrived young migrants from Eastern and Central Europe	"JUGEND STÄRKEN im Quartier" and Youth empowerment pilot programme	Promote the educational, vocational and social integration of socially disadvantaged young people and young people facing particular individual barriers; strengthen local youth social work.	The new ESF youth empowerment pilot programme "JUGEND STÄRKEN im Quartier". Municipalities are supported in trialling new services that have been lacking in order to promote the educational, vocational and social integration of socially disadvantaged young people and young people facing particular individual barriers. The pilot programme seeks to strengthen local youth social work in particular. The assistance services are integrated in city and district development or are geared to support development in rural areas. In addition, as part of the project selected municipalities that are particularly affected by an influx of newly-arrived young migrants from Eastern and Central Europe will receive a federal subsidy to reduce national co-financing. The scope of the ESF programme is extended to include the "YOUTH EMPOWERMENT: 1000 Opportunities project (JUGEND STÄRKEN: 1000 Chancen). As part of this new project, local business networks and industry stakeholders have been offering employment opportunities for young people since January 1, 2014. The project systematically links the social commitment of young entrepreneurs to disadvantaged young people with social and educational work.	socially disadvantaged young people and young people facing particular individual barriers		2	education target; employment target; poverty target
Baden-Württemberg	Introduction of career guidance and orientation as a guiding doctrine and economics/career and study orientation as a compulsory	career guidance and career orientation; assign greater importance to basic economics education and training and study orientation at	In the new plans for education, economics with a focus on career and study orientation will be introduced as a new subject in all post-primary schools of general education from grade 7/8, and "career guidance" will be universally established and binding as a guiding doctrine in all grades. The aim is to assign far greater importance to basic economics education and training and study orientation at general-education schools. The new subject – economics/career and study orientation – will be introduced at all technical	students in secondary education			Education target

	subject in all post-primary schools of general education.	general-education schools	secondary schools (Werkrealschule), intermediate secondary schools (Realschule) and comprehensive schools (Gemeinschaftsschule) between 7th and 10th grade, and between 8th and 10th grade in academic secondary schools (Gymnasium).				
Berlin	State strategy for career guidance and orientation in schools and agency for youth employment and vocational training model	career guidance and career orientation	The aim of the agency for youth employment and vocational training model is to offer all young people go-to point for any questions concerning the transition from school to work. The agency for youth employment and vocational training must bring together the advisory processes of job centres, employment agencies, youth counselling and school guidance in a customer-friendly manner across the region and regulate them through co-operative agreements. The standards for its work are to be defined by autumn. The first regional go-to points of the agency for youth employment and vocational training are to be set up in 2015. Teenagers and young adults under 25 will be able to receive advice and support at these points.	Teenagers and young adults under 25			Education target
Hamburg	career and study orientation strategy	career guidance and career orientation	A binding framework strategy to implement career and study orientation for grades 8-10 has applied since August 1, 2014 for all 60 district schools. The further development of the career and study orientation strategy in senior high school years and academic secondary schools (Gymnasium) is planned for the coming legislative term and will build on the experience gathered at the lower secondary level of district schools.	students in secondary education			Education target
	Training and Skills Development Programme for Elder Care	Improve education levels; promote initial, further and continuing training in the field of elder care and make jobs and employment in this sector more appealing	Given the considerable nationwide shortage of skilled labour in this field, the Training and Skills Development Programme for Elder Care is a community initiative of the Federation, the Länder and associations to meet the challenges in the areas of training and employment and in the professional field. The aim is to promote initial, further and continuing training in the field of elder care and make jobs and employment in this sector more appealing. To make the success of the programme visible, an interim report will be presented after the half-way implementation stage. At the end of the programme, a final report will be drawn up and presented at a closing event.			2	education target; employment target
	"Chance Beruf" initiative	Qualify, connect and advance	The Federal Government began a new "Chance Beruf" initiative in 2014.	young people from a		2	education target;

		education; enable a better transition between the educational areas of school, vocational training and third level; support the modernisation of the system of initial and further training, bolster the supply of skilled labour by specifically attracting certain target groups.	Work on creating and developing central individual measures to implement the new framework initiative got underway in 2014, including the further development of the "Education links to obtain a training qualification" initiative, the initiative to "Enlist university drop-outs in vocational training" and the expansion of the KAUSA initiative for the vocational education of young people from a migrant background.	migrant background			employment target
	2015-2018 Alliance for Initial and Further Training	ensure that more young people successfully handle and complete vocational training	The Federation, the business community, trade unions, the Federal Employment Agency and the Länder have agreed to strengthen the dual system of vocational training and promote the equality of vocational and academic education. Specific measures include the provision of 20,000 additional training places in 2015, the introduction of assisted training for up to 10,000 places in the 2015/16 training year and the development and expansion of support measures that run alongside training.	High-ability young people (e.g. university drop-outs), lower-attaining pupils, people with migration-related problems, young people with disabilities and young people with family commitments.		2	education target; employment target; poverty target
	Right Candidate for the Job	helps small and medium-sized businesses in finding the right candidate for training places	This programme helps small and medium-sized businesses in finding the right candidate for training places and in integrating foreign skilled workers (known as "perfect-fit placement" up to now). With co-funding from the ESF the Federal Government supports around 180 consultants in the chambers and	young people interested in training; foreign skilled professionals		2	education target; employment target; poverty target

		and integrating foreign skilled workers	other business community organisations who advise and support small and medium-sized businesses in finding the perfect candidate for a training place. Furthermore, they also advise businesses in how to create a culture of welcome for foreign trainees – particularly those from EU member states and thereby support the programme to "promote the vocational mobility of young Europeans interested in training" (MobiPro-EU) - and for foreign skilled professionals.				
	JOBSTARTER plus	support businesses in training young people with fewer opportunities and to trial initiatives promoting the mobility of trainees within Germany; better integration of migrants	With the JOBSTARTER training structure programme, measures are taken to strengthen in-company vocational training and fill the skills gap. The projects in the first call for proposals for the JOBSTARTER plus programme will focus on enhancing the training skills of small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) and increasing their willingness to offer training places. The projects specifically aim to support businesses in training young people with fewer opportunities and to trial initiatives promoting the mobility of trainees within Germany. Furthermore, additional service centres for the better integration of migrants will be opened at the start of 2015 and networks will be created for SMEs to motivate university drop-outs enter the dual system of vocational training.	young people with fewer opportunities, especially migrants		2	education target; employment target; poverty target
<i>Sub-area: integration in the labour market of people with a migrating background</i>							
	ESF-funded Programme to Promote Job-related Language Skills for People from a Migrant Background	Improvement of job-related German language skills for people from a migrant background	By combining classic language tuition with elements of continuous vocational training, the aim is to improve these individuals' opportunities to be integrated into the primary labour market on a lasting basis. In addition to individual support for the individual course participants, a contribution is also to be made to attracting and securing skilled labour.	people from a migrant background		2	education target; employment target; poverty target
	Pilot project: "Everyone has potential – early labour market integration of asylum seekers"	make greater use than previously of the potential offered by asylum seekers for the labour market	The pilot project has been trialled at six locations (Augsburg, Bremen, Dresden, Freiburg, Hamburg and Cologne) since January 2014 and has been extended to December 31, 2015 and its scope increased to include three additional locations (including Berlin and Ludwigshafen). The aim is to make greater use than previously of the potential offered by asylum seekers for the labour market, particularly of asylum seekers with good prospects of remaining in Germany. Here, refugees should be actively included in measures for integration	asylum seekers		2	education target; employment target; poverty target

			into the labour market at an early stage, even before the end of their asylum application process.				
	ESF programme "Work Strong – Mothers from a Migration Background Get on Board"	supporting mothers from a migrant background in entering a job	The ESF "Work Strong" (Stark im Beruf) programme has the goal of supporting mothers from a migrant background in entering a job that secures a livelihood. In February 2015, 83 project centres nationwide will commence work on securing better accessibility to existing services and supporting the target group with specific offerings, such as those focussing on the reconciliation of work and family life. Relevant stakeholders – including job centres, childcare facilities, migrant selfhelp organisations and businesses – will be closely integrated in the implementation of the projects.	mothers from a migration background		2	education target; employment target; poverty target
<i>Sub-area: labour mobility, securing skilled labour workforce</i>							
	ESF/federal pilot scheme programme "Changing Careers – Men and Women in Child Day-Care Centres"	securing skilled labour; increase quality in childcare	The ESF/federal pilot scheme entitled "Changing Careers – Men and Women in Child Day-Care Centres" taps into the skilled labour potential of unemployed persons and people changing careers to cover staffing needs in the field of (early childhood) education. The scheme creates or optimises paid, adult-appropriate training formats for child educator training. A career change to become an educator was previously practically closed off as training was unpaid and support structures were often unsuitable. The scheme now opens up this profession for life-long learning and active change processes in career paths. Given the continued high demand for skilled professionals, the entire labour force potential can be leveraged in this way.				employment target; education target
Bavaria	Skilled Workers Strategy in the State of Bavaria	securing skilled labour	As part of the Skilled Workers Strategy in the State of Bavaria, a number of individual measures are being pursued that are directed at different target groups or address a range of different topics. Inter alia, a holistic approach is taken to combat long-term unemployment (skills development and stabilisation in the context of the individual environment), disadvantaged young people are brought closer to the training and labour market, and the effects of demographic change are being counteracted with "coaches for the future" who are active in specific regions.	long-term unemployment; disadvantaged young people			employment target
Brandenburg	Skilled Labour Strategy "Educate, Retain and Enlist"	securing skilled labour	Various ministries, trade unions, employers' associations, chambers, the league of central voluntary welfare organisations, teachers' associations, parent representatives and third-level institutions have been working together under the	businesses and regions			employment target

	for Brandenburg".		"Alliance for a Skilled Labour Base" since 2006. Key results include a comprehensive plan of measures which presents the various activities of the partners to the Alliance, as well as the continued development of the Skilled Labour Strategy under demographic and structural conditions. With the motto "Educate – Retain – Enlist", since 2012 the Skilled Labour Strategy has pooled the breadth of activities to secure the supply of skilled workers and addresses many areas. To support businesses and regions, the "Labour and Skilled Workers in Brandenburg" project will be continued at the Brandenburg Economic Development Board from January 1, 2015 (consisting of the three individual projects: "Regional Offices for a Skilled Labour Base"; "Further Training Database" and "Service Centre for Working Environments and Parental Leave"). This is associated with the following goals: identify the need for skilled labour in businesses and the regions, open up opportunities for training and advancement, greater promotion of family-friendly HR policy, tap into skilled manpower potential and create better job opportunities to strengthen the retention of skilled staff.				
Hesse	Overall strategy to secure the supply of skilled labour	securing skilled labour	Strategy of the Land government with the involvement of trade unions, employers, chambers of commerce and public employment services. Its focus is on three strategic action areas: 1. initial and further training, 2. potential-based labour market policy and 3. Internationalisation as a location factor. Hesse is taking action to be able to fill the current and future skilled labour gap. This is why a department for skilled labour supply in Hesse has been set up at the Hesse Ministry for Social Affairs and Integration to implement and coordinate the overall strategy of the Land government to secure the supply of skilled labour.				employment target
Lower Saxony	"Skilled Labour Initiative of Lower Saxony"	securing skilled labour	The Land government of Lower Saxony, in tandem with the employers' associations, trade unions, the chambers, the Lower Saxony-Bremen regional directorate of the Federal Employment Agency, municipal authority umbrella associations and other social groups, has adopted an agreement to secure the supply of skilled labour. The agreement is complemented by a framework for action with clear objectives in 13 action areas on the basis of which the partners will jointly put measures in place to secure	women, the unemployed, older people and migrants			employment target

			the skilled labour base. The priority areas of the agreement are (i) strengthening the dual system of vocational training, (ii) promoting of the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields and (iii) reconciling family and work commitments. Furthermore, the Skilled Labour Initiative is also to tap even more into the skilled manpower potential of women, the unemployed, older people and migrants in the future.				
Rhineland-Palatinate	Land strategy	securing skilled labour	Through a range of individual measures, the Land strategy to secure the supply of skilled labour in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate pursues the goal of improving the vocational prospects of (disadvantaged) young people and placing them in training and work. Furthermore, an important goal is to reduce the number of unemployed persons, in particular by stepping up efforts to encourage the initial training of young adults, by examining the implementation across the state of a pilot project to provide support to unemployed persons who have recently taken up training or employment, and by continuing the Skills Development Offensive for unskilled 25–35 year-olds.	(disadvantaged) young people; unskilled 25–35 year-olds.			employment target
Saarland	"Saar Future Alliance for Skilled Labour":	securing skilled labour	In dialogue with the economic and social partners and with the stakeholders in labour market policy in the state of Saarland, the Saarland Land government will continue to expand its current activities to secure the skilled labour base in the "Saar Future Alliance for Skilled Labour". In particular, in the newly created "Saar Future Alliance for Skilled Labour" the strategy paper on skilled labour supply in Saarland has been updated, specified in greater detail and modules added. The package of measures for securing the supply of skilled workers covers a comprehensive range of actions, with the individual action areas addressing both individual situations in life and certain target groups. The implementation of the concept of "good work" and the targeted support of SMEs constitute the strategic priorities of the "Saar Future Alliance for Skilled Labour". The overriding goal of the Land government remains that of making Saarland a business location that is fit for the future and an attractive place to live in order to retain skilled workers in the state, qualify skilled workers and attract new ones.	SMEs			employment target
Saxony	"Skilled Labour	securing skilled labour	Development of, and decision on, a "Skilled Labour Strategy 2020" as a guideline framework for skilled				employment target

	Strategy 2020"		labour policy in Saxony, support from skilled labour force for dialog with all the primary stakeholders. With the "Home for Skilled Workers" initiative, the Saxony state government wishes to promote Saxony as an attractive place to live, work and learn and attract qualified professionals (back) to the state.				
Saxony-Anhalt	Skilled Labour Pact for Saxony-Anhalt	securing skilled labour	As part of the work of the Skilled Labour Pact for Saxony-Anhalt, in 2014, inter alia, binding quality standards were adopted for the recruitment of foreign skilled professionals and trainees, including assistance for businesses; an indicator system for securing the skilled labour base was agreed along with policy objectives and regular progress reports; and specific action was approved to strengthen the training market in the state within the framework of a political declaration to the training market. In addition to implementing the pending decisions, a number of measures are planned for 2015 including the implementation of the "Focus on Skilled Workers" project that provides state-wide support and advisory services to businesses, skilled professionals and disseminators and should therefore contribute to securing the skilled labour base. In addition, a support service is to be implemented with the aim of delivering local support to regional stakeholders in utilising scope to fill the skills gap. The appropriate framework conditions for this are also to be created				employment target
Schleswig-Holstein	Future in the North" skilled labour initiative	securing skilled labour	The joint initiative of the Land government of Schleswig-Holstein, municipal Land associations, chambers, trade unions, the Federal Employment Agency, business associations and the state Rectors' Conference was adopted on October 22, 2013. Prior to this, a catalogue of measures comprising 132 actions to secure the supply of young and upcoming skilled workers in the state of Schleswig-Holstein was developed in the course of a one-year development process. The central action areas are: identification and analysis of skilled labour needs, creation of opportunities for education and promotion, unlocking of skills potential and creation of better employment opportunities, strengthening the retention of skilled staff and the development of a targeted location marketing campaign. The skilled labour initiative is designed as an initiative which will be developed further as part of a long-term process and will be				employment target

			optimised regularly in continuous dialog with all partners.				
	Qualified Professionals Initiative & relaunch of the "Make it in Germany" portal	Securing skilled labour; mobilising and educating workers and businesses.	The Qualified Professionals Initiative brings together the existing measures aimed at securing the skilled labour base and carries out public relations activities with the aim of mobilising and educating workers and businesses. "Make it in Germany" is a multilingual "welcome to Germany" portal for international skilled professionals and part of the Qualified Professionals Initiative. Here, skilled workers interested in moving to Germany can get information about living and working in Germany and access links to relevant data and reports. In addition, the portal also provides information to businesses on how to recruit skilled workers from abroad. Within the framework of pilot projects, ever since early 2013 "Make it in Germany" has been providing a particular service to skilled professionals interested in migrating from India, Indonesia and Vietnam: skilled professionals – particularly from the science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields – receive personal onsite support in making the move to Germany. The services provided by "Make it in Germany" consultants range from informative events and individual advice to tips to prepare the individual for relocating to Germany. A trainee programme was added to the portfolio of services in 2014. Within this framework a total of 30 engineering and IT graduates from the three pilot countries (10 per country) completed a subsidised period of practical work at a German SME for at least three months from September/October 2014 following a language and intercultural preparatory phase lasting at least four months. This gives both businesses and candidates the opportunity to get to know one another. The pilot projects finished at the end of 2014, and a final report and an evaluation will be provided in 2015 once measures that have already been initiated and actions that are still needed have been implemented.	skilled professionals and workers, especially from abroad			employment target
	"Work and Live in Germany" hotline	mobilising workers	The "Work and Live in Germany" hotline was launched on December 1, 2014 as the central point of contact for people who have relocated, or are interested in relocating, to Germany and provides comprehensive support over the telephone in German and English on the topics of immigration, integration, job-seeking and the recognition of foreign professional qualifications.	people who have relocated, or are interested in relocating, to Germany			employment target

	First report on the Act to Improve the Assessment and Recognition of Professional Qualifications Acquired Abroad (Gesetz zur Verbesserung der Feststellung und Anerkennung im Ausland erworbener Berufsqualifikationen)	securing the supply of skilled labour; integrating skilled workers with professional credentials acquired abroad; integration of migrants living in Germany into the German labour market	The Federal Government adopted the first report on the Professional Qualifications Recognition Act in April 2014: Within a short period of time, the Professional Qualifications Recognition Act has proven to be an effective tool in securing the supply of skilled labour. The possibilities for integrating skilled workers with professional credentials acquired abroad into the economy have been improved and the integration of migrants living in Germany into the German labour market promoted. Since the Professional Qualifications Recognition Act entered into force in April 2012, a total of roughly 26,500 applications for qualification recognition had been submitted by the end of 2013. In 2013 around 16,700 applications had been processed, and a decision already made for 13,300 (80 %) of these cases. The vast majority (75 %) were granted full recognition and only a handful was completely rejected. An international awareness-raising campaign was started in July 2014 for the recognition portal and for ways to get foreign professional credentials recognised in Germany. The portal is now available in seven languages (German, English, Italian, Romanian, Spanish, Polish and Turkish).	foreign professional; migrants; workers with professional credentials acquired abroad			employment target
	Centre of Excellence for Securing Skilled Labour (KOFA)	securing skilled labour; help SMEs offset their structural disadvantages compared with large businesses in order to make improvements to their human resources strategy	The primary goal of the Centre of Excellence for Securing Skilled Labour (KOFA) is to act as a central point of contact, via an Internet platform, for the securing of skilled labour for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The KOFA gives SMEs guidance and recommends areas for action, provides them with practical examples and information graphics on all areas of HR work and specifically shows SMEs how they can tailor good HR work to their company as a contribution to wellbeing in the working environment. It helps SMEs offset their structural disadvantages compared with large businesses. Since the start of November 2014, businesses have been able to compare their HR work with that of other companies using the free, interactive "HR Policy Head-to-Head" business comparison tool, in order to make improvements to their human resources strategy. The benchmarking system enables the businesses to perform an individual analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of their own HR policies.	SMEs			employment target
	ESF policy – securing	securing skilled labour	The social partners and business stakeholders are supported in this respect. Systematic CET measures	business enterprises			employment target

	skilled labour: continuing education and promotion of equality		are to be incorporated into businesses, organisations and industries and equality of opportunities is to be promoted in business enterprises. The efforts of the social partners will be supported to this end. Collective agreements on training or agreements among the social partners regarding skills development and/or equal opportunities are a prerequisite for support.				
	Task Force for Refugee Children	Increasing the educational achievement of disadvantaged persons; get refugee children into schools or into child day care facilities	The aim is to get refugee children into schools as quickly as possible or into child day care facilities if the children are under school-going age. Here, integration into the regular public school system without long-term schooling in the homes has top priority. Furthermore, the focus is on optimising the support processes, such as registering for education and participation services, school meals, complementary support and school transportation.	refugee children		2	education target; poverty target
	New ESF funding programme to reduce early school-leaving	Increasing the educational achievement of disadvantaged persons; reduce early school-leaving	New ESF funding programme to reduce early school-leaving which is to take effect in the area of general and vocational education. In addition, within the framework of a study structure programme the state of Hesse will make roughly €2.6 million available annually to third-level institutions in Hesse for the further structural development of the Hesse higher education system. This also includes measures to support students from a migrant background.	students, also from a migrant background		2	education target; employment target; poverty target
	Reduce the share of pupils in the general education school system who do not pass 9th grade (Berufsreife)	Increasing the educational achievement of disadvantaged persons	With the start of the 2014/15 academic year, a voluntary 10th grade with a focus on learning was introduced at 27 school locations. After 9th grade the pupils will be given the opportunity to earn their secondary level I qualification (Berufsreife). The target group includes pupils with special needs or learning difficulties that are likely to have the ability to pass secondary level with additional specific support.	Pupils with special needs or learning difficulties who are likely to have the ability to pass secondary level with additional specific support.		2	education target; employment target; poverty target
	Measures to improve language skills	Increasing the educational achievement of disadvantaged persons; help participants with basic knowledge to find their feet in	Rhineland-Palatine is making needs-oriented language courses available across the state to support German language acquisition among refugees and to improve their language skills. A welfare association offers modular language and orientation courses for participants who have either no or little knowledge of German. The aim is help participants with basic knowledge to find their feet in everyday life in the community and German society. The courses primarily	individuals with a residence permit on humanitarian grounds, asylum seekers and foreigners		2	education target; employment target; poverty target

		everyday life in the community and German society	target individuals with a residence permit on humanitarian grounds, asylum seekers and foreigners whose deportation has been temporarily suspended and are not entitled to take part in an integration course.	whose deportation has been temporarily suspended and are not entitled to take part in an integration course			
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
Bavaria	"Educational Quality Support in Child Day Care Facilities" pilot project	ensuring high-quality care	With the "Educational Quality Support in Child Day Care Facilities" pilot project, the goal is to create an external support system in Bavaria which is available to child day care facilities as a service offering and supports them in safeguarding and further developing the quality of their educational processes. The longer-term aim of the pilot project is to establish a sustainable and effective system of quality assurance and development in child day care facilities in Bavaria. The pilot project centres on the provision of systematic advice and support to child day care facilities with regard to the quality of interaction at the facility.				Education target
Berlin	Measures to improve speech and language skills	improve speech and language development, both in school and in pre-school educational services	In the 2014/15 academic year, a host of measures will be implemented in Berlin to improve speech and language development, both in school and in pre-school educational services. Children who do not attend a child day care facility and who are found to have a language deficit in the DeutschPlus4 language test will now receive speech and language assistance 25 hours per week (previously 15 hours) for a period of 18 months (previously 12 months). This assistance will commence 1.5 years before the child starts school. Participation in the support scheme is compulsory.	children			Education target
Berlin	Berlin Literacy Centre (GBZ)	improve school education and reading skills; supports adults with poor writing and oral skills	The Berlin Literacy Centre (GBZ) supports adults with poor writing and oral skills. People with difficulties reading and writing receive advice and are placed in suitable courses. In addition to advising the individuals concerned and the professional field, the programme focus also includes measures to raise public awareness of the issue, develop the skills of instructors and disseminators and forge links between experts in the field.	adults			Education target
Mecklenburg Western	Programme to Ensure Good Schools in	improve school education	With the Programme to Ensure Good Schools in Mecklenburg Western Pomerania in the Future, €50 million in additional funding will be made available to				Education target

Pomerania	Mecklenburg Western Pomerania in the Future		the school sector per academic year to secure the supply of trainee teachers, for the programme to address the cancellation of classes, for better facilities for half-day primary schools and all-day schools, and to increase competitiveness and inclusion.				
Lower Saxony	Efforts to safeguard the quality of education in educational institutions	enhance the quality of schools	Lower Saxony is making a number of efforts to safeguard the quality of education in educational institutions. To enhance the quality of schools, the government of the state of Lower Saxony has decided to develop and strengthen advisory and support services and has created an additional 28 permanent positions for school development advice. In this way, schools can tap into a comprehensive system of advice and support to improve school and tuition development. A total of 50 school inspection positions are provided on a permanent basis in the 2014-2017 period. This expansion of services ensures that all schools will be inspected regularly on a 4-year basis with regard to the level of quality achieved.				Education target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
Bavaria	Higher-Education Alliance for Innovation 2018	increase the rate of third-level graduates or individuals with an equivalent qualification	The state of Bavaria has concluded multi-year alliances for innovation with institutions of higher education in which the goals of higher-education policy and the input from the state and universities to achieve these goals are agreed. With the continuation of the Higher-Education Alliance for Innovation for the 2014-2018 period, the institutions of higher education also continue to be given a reliable financial framework and the necessary ability to plan with certainty.				Education target
North Rhine Westphalia	"Study Success" programme	increase the rate of third-level graduates or individuals with an equivalent qualification	The programme includes the following measures, inter alia, that focus on the sensitive phases of transition and the study programme: a) Between school and studying: b) Before studying c) Starting studying and good teaching d) Study programme e) Studying and careers				Education target
Schleswig-Holstein	"Arbeiterkind.de" initiative	increase the rate of third-level graduates or individuals with an equivalent qualification	Three-year financial support across the state for the "Arbeiterkind.de" initiative, which is geared towards individuals who are the first to study in their family; the University of Kiel seeks to establish the coordination centre in Schleswig-Holstein for Arbeiterkind.de as a long-term centre and filled a vacancy to this end by August 15, 2014.	students in higher education individuals who are the first to study in their family			Education target

	Amendment to the Federal Educational Assistance Act (BAföG)	increase the rate of third-level graduates or individuals with an equivalent qualification	With the 25th Act to Amend the Federal Educational Assistance Act, the Federation will be responsible for the full funding of the allowances under the Federal Educational Assistance Act from 2015 onwards. In this way, the Länder receive annual relief of roughly €1.17 on a permanent basis, giving them more scope to finance education, particularly in the field of third-level education. This forms part of the 25th Act to Amend the Federal Educational Assistance Act as does a substantive amendment to the Federal Educational Assistance Act at the start of the 2016/2017 academic year or the 2016/2017 winter semester, which comprises the following main regulations:-- BAföG entitlements and income allowances will generally be raised by 7 %. The housing supplement for students not living at home will even be increased to €250, an above-average increase. Therefore the maximum level of assistance under the BAföG system for students not living at home will be increased by over 9.7% from the current rate of €670 to the future level of €735 per month.-- The limit on additional earnings for BAföG recipients will be increased in such a way that BAföG recipients will, in future, be able to continuously hold down a mini-job paying up to €450 without having to offset this amount against their BAföG allowances.-- The allowance for own assets of people in training is increased to €7500 and the childcare supplement is increased to a standard rate of €130 per child.-- The amendment closes unintentional gaps in support, particularly gaps in the two-stage study structure in the transition between Bachelor's and Master's programmes.-- The BAföG system is made more international by increasing support entitlement both for training programmes abroad and for non-German trainees.-- The Länder are obliged to enable certain electronic applications by August 1, 2016; the aim is to have nationwide online forms as a web application.				Education target
	Higher Education Pact 2020	Increase the rate of third-level graduates or individuals with an equivalent qualification; safeguard the	With the first pillar of the Higher Education Pact, the Federation and the Länder will make study programs available for 760,000 additional first-year students by 2020 compared to 2005 levels. For this, the Federation is making up to €9.880 billion additionally available, while the Länder are making up to €9.403 billion additionally available within the framework of a fixed-sum model. In future, the higher-education	students in higher education			Education target

		opportunities of the young generation to enter a study programme and secure the next generation of young scientific talent which the country needs.	institutions are to channel 10% of the funds into quality-assured measures to help students successfully complete their studies. Another important goal is to open up third-level education to more individuals with vocational qualifications. The Higher Education Pact gives the third-level institutions planning security for the entire third funding phase. With the second pillar of the Higher Education Pact, overhead funding for the German Research Foundation (DFG) is to be continued through to 2020 and, from 2016 onwards, then increased by a total of 22 % for new projects approved by the German Research Foundation. The funding will cover the indirect, additional and variable project expenses associated with support for projects. By granting the overhead funding for projects supported by the German Research Foundation, university-based research is strengthened on a lasting basis and the ability of third-level institutions to take strategic action is increased.				
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	The new High-tech Strategy – Innovations for Germany	trigger innovations in markets of the future and to promote innovations that improve quality of life and create new scope	<p>The High-tech Strategy (HTS) is the overarching framework strategy of the common research and innovation policy of the Federal Government. The Federal Government coordinates its research and innovation initiatives with the HTS and formulates new priority areas. The Federal Government adopted the new High-tech Strategy– Innovations for Deutschland in September 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It addresses new topics, such as innovative working environments, big data, cyber security, green economy or healthy living. The HTS is based on a broader definition of innovation comprising not only technological innovations but also social innovations. – As part of the HTS, new innovation promotion instruments will be developed, such as instruments for the internationalisation of cutting-edge clusters, forward-looking projects and comparable networks. – Alongside science and business, society is also comprehensively included as a third central stakeholder in the new HTS. <p>The new HTS seeks to trigger innovations in markets of the future and to promote innovations that improve quality of life and create new scope. The potential of key enabling technologies like microelectronics and battery research is also to be exploited here.</p>				R&D target

lands	Regional Innovation Strategy	support of innovation and research & development in specific regions	The Federation's High-tech Strategy is complemented by the Regional Innovation Strategies (RIS) of the Länder. The RIS are location-specific research and innovation agendas that build on the strengths and performance and innovative potential of the specific regions. They are backed by Land funds and funding from the European Structural and Investment Fund, particularly the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The support of innovation and research & development by the ERDF in the 2014–2020 funding period is high on the agenda in the regional operational programmes of the Länder.				R&D target
	Innovations for Future Production, Services and Work	Addresses challenges deriving from the increasing digitisation and interconnectedness of society and from the technical and social innovations in the field of production and services.	The "Innovations for Future Production, Services and Work" programme addresses challenges deriving from the increasing digitisation and interconnectedness of society and from the technical and social innovations in the field of production and services. The programme focuses on solutions that can be leveraged to maintain and grow value-add and jobs in Germany, organise work in an economically sound, socially sustainable manner, and continue to develop production and service-related processes in an efficient, environmentally compatible fashion. For the first time ever research activities for work, production and services were interlinked from the outset in this respect in order to increase the level efficiency.				R&D target
	EXIST – University-based start-ups	Establish a stronger entrepreneurial environment at third-level institutions to the development of innovative start-ups from the results of research.	EXIST seeks to establish a stronger entrepreneurial environment at third-level institutions and contribute to the development of more and more innovative start-ups from the results of research. The two basic modules of the programme, EXIST research transfer and EXIST business start-up grant, promote the establishment of technology-intensive start-ups at universities and scientific centres. The funding possibilities of the two programme modules will be increased considerably. The competition module "EXIST Culture of Entrepreneurship – The University of Entrepreneurs" will be continued.				R&D target
	GA – German Accelerator Programme	supports German high-tech start-up and their international dimension	The German Accelerator supports German high-tech start-ups (particularly in the fields of ICT and clean-tech) to spend a period of 3–6 months abroad in order to validate their business model and, where necessary, adapt it to local needs to get ready to enter the market. There are currently three German Accelerator sites in the US: San Francisco, Palo Alto and – since October 24, 2014 – New York. Through a				R&D target

			comprehensive portfolio of mentoring and coaching services, the start-ups gain access in Germany and then in America to the very strong venture capital scene in the United States and to new business partners.				
	INVEST – venture capital grant	encourage private investment in young innovative businesses	With the “INVEST – venture capital grant” programme, private investors – notably business angels – are encouraged to invest private venture capital in young innovative businesses. Under the conditions of this system, investors get a grant worth 20 percent of their investment if they hold on to their shares for at least three years. Thanks to the tax exemption on the grant (Section 3, Number 71 of the Income Tax Act), the measure has been made even more attractive for investors, with retroactive effect to 2013.				R&D target
	Digital Agenda 2014–2017	define priority area for Digital Agenda	<p>The Digital Agenda 2014–2017 is the framework of the Federal Government's digital policy in which the activities for this field are planned, developed further and implemented. At the same time, it invites all groups concerned to play an active role in the agenda process. Three central goals are pursued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Germany's potential for innovation is to be developed further. – Access and participation for all citizens is to be improved via the expansion of high-speed networks. The digital media skills of all generations are to be strengthened. – The security and protection of IT systems and services are to be improved in order to strengthen the confidence of society and commerce. <p>The Federal Government bundles the measures under the Digital Agenda into seven action areas:</p> <p>Digital infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Digital economy and digital work (2) Innovative state (3) Shape digital living in society (4) Education, science, research, culture and the media (5) Security, protection and confidence for society and the economy (6) European and international dimension of the Digital Agenda 				R&D target
	“Future City”2015 Science Year	find new ways to shape towns and cities	The “Science Years” are a central initiative in the field of scientific communication. This year looks at the “Future City” and, using specific examples, demonstrates the contribution research can make.				R&D target

			Experts reveal useful findings and show us new ways to shape towns and cities – together with the public. The aim is a climate-neutral, social city that makes efficient use of resources and offers its population a high quality of life.				
	Third Pact for Research and Innovation	give the scientific organisations financial planning certainty;	By continuing the Pact for Research and Innovation for the period from 2016 through to 2020, the Federation and the Länder intend to give the scientific organisations financial planning certainty. Subject to the provision of funding by the legislative bodies, they seek to provide an annual increase in funding of 3 % to the individual scientific organisations: the German Research Foundation (DFG), the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft (FhG), the Helmholtz Association (HGF), the Max-Planck Society (MPG) and the Leibniz Association (WGL). Without prejudice to the Federation/Länder funding keys permanently set down in the implementing agreements, the increase will be funded solely by the Federation in this period. In return, the scientific organisations will pledge support for research policy goals and explain how they will deliver on these goals.				R&D target
Policy area: Competitiveness							
	"Gründercoach ing Deutschland" policy	coach and assist entrepreneurs in Germany	Restructuring of the advisory programme for entrepreneurs with a focus on the initial business start-up phase and more solid details of the coaching content to safeguard business start-ups and jobs over the long term		Expected to be relaunched in June 2015		
	Business succession exchange www.nexxt-change.org	facilitate business succession between the former and new owners and to safeguard jobs and knowledge in small and medium-sized enterprises	Further development of the online business succession exchange www.nexxt-change.org in collaboration with regional partners nationwide to facilitate business succession between the former and new owners and to safeguard jobs and knowledge in small and medium-sized enterprises		Expected to be relaunched in June 2015		
	"FRAUEN Gründen" initiative	Strengthen female self-employment.	As part of a joint initiative "Frauen gründen – Gründerinnen und Unternehmerinnen in Deutschland stärken" to strengthen women entrepreneurs and business women in Germany, successful businesswomen will be more visible in public, a range of advisory services specifically geared towards the needs of women will be developed and expanded,		Women Mean Business launched on October 29, 2014; expected to run for 2 years		

			access to financial resources facilitated and reliable conditions created to reconcile family commitments and self employment.				
	"Women Mean Business" initiative	Strengthen female self-employment.	Creation of a nationwide network of role-model business women in collaboration with the National Agency for Women Start-ups Activities and Services (bga) to strengthen female self-employment. The businesswomen selected for the network will report publicly about their move to start up their own business and explain what it is like to be a businesswoman, and in doing so encourage other women and girls to become self-employed, and also increase the visibility of businesswomen on the whole.				

Country: Denmark							
Part of NRP considered: Annex CRS							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: integration in the labour market of people with a migrating background							
	Tripartite discussions	better integration in the labour market of refugees and persons reunified	<p>In March 2016 the government and the social partners reached an agreement which implies among other things that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The vocational competences of refugees are clarified already in the asylum and transitional phase in order to make better use of the competences. - Refugees are deemed capable to work at arrival. - In future, the public sector integration programme is to focus on job-related measures. - Education and training in the Danish language should be more labour-market oriented. - The job centres will strengthen their services to companies. <p>The agreement provides new and better possibilities for companies to employ refugees without qualifications and having low productivity which does not corresponds to the minimum wages set by collective bargaining. This involves e.g. that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A basic integration training module is introduced, such that refugees may work and become better qualified for the Danish labour market. - A cash bonus scheme is introduced for private companies that employ refugees in ordinary non-subsidized employment 	refugees and persons reunified	A significant strengthening of efforts to ensure better integration in the labour market of refugees and persons reunified. The agreement		
Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Adult Education							
	Reform of vocational education and training (VET)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More students must choose a VET programme after 9th or 10th grade. 2. More students must complete a VET programme. 3. The VET programmes must challenge 	Among other things, the reform introduces new basic courses, clear admission requirements, better and more teaching, new opportunities for higher-level courses and a path to higher education. Setting of overarching politically determined quality goals.	young people in education			National Targets for Education

		all students to reach their full potential. 4. Confidence and well-being at VET colleges must be strengthened.					
	Enhanced adult and continuing education effort	Enable more unskilled and skilled workers to upgrade their skills and qualifications, to lift more skilled workers to higher educational level, and to enhance the quality and programmes offered, partly by means of allowing a more flexible framework for training.	For the period 2014-2020, DKK 1 bn. has been earmarked to provide more and better adult and continuing education for unskilled and skilled workers.	adult students	boosting the training activity by up to 180,000 more course participants particularly within adult vocational training (in Danish: AMU) programmes and academy profession (AP) programmes, including 20,000 students at higher educational level		National Targets for Education
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
	Reform of public primary and lower secondary education (Folkeskole)	1) The public school system must challenge all pupils to reach their full potential; 2) the public school system must lower the significance of social background on academic results; and 3) confidence in the school and student well-		young people in education; young people with a migrant background	Altogether, the government initiatives in the field of primary and secondary education are expected to underpin the positive trend in which young people with a migrant background achieve better educational result		National Targets for Education

		being must be enhanced.					
	extensive evaluation research programme	deliver inspiration and follow up on the reform of public primary and local secondary education	An extensive evaluation research programme has been launched which aims to deliver inspiration and follow up on the reform of public primary and local secondary education				
	General upper secondary education	raise academic standards and modernize general educational items in general upper secondary education programmes, with the objective of motivating far more students to embark on higher education and doing so immediately after finishing upper secondary school	Proposal on general upper secondary education. The academic knowledge and skills of students are to be enhanced through the introduction of admission requirements. The specialized study programmes must be simplified, and the higher preparatory examination (in Danish: HF) programme must be targeted towards the academy profession (AP) or professional bachelor programmes.	young people in education; young people with a migrant background	Altogether, the government initiatives in the field of primary and secondary education are expected to underpin the positive trend in which young people with a migrant background achieve better educational results, including a larger share of young people with a migrant background who achieve at least an upper secondary education		National Targets for Education
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
	Adjustment of student intake	Transfer student admission from education programmes with systematic and particularly high unemployment rates among graduates to	In 2015, unemployment-based adjustment of student intake was introduced in terms of higher education programmes. At the same time, a digital overview is provided which enables future students to gain easy access to comparable information on education programmes.	students			National Targets for Education

		programmes which have better employment prospects.					
	Follow-up on the Committee on artistic education programmes		Further adjustment of student intake for architecture and design programmes from 2016 on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on future-proofing artistic higher education programmes as well as the historical and current high level of graduate unemployment	students			
	Reform of the student grant and loan system (SU) and the framework for study programme completion	ensure that students complete their studies faster	Included a SU reform and an agreement on the framework for active study programme completion (the so-called Study Progress Reform; in Danish: fremdriftsreformen).	students	The reform is estimated to strengthen public finances by a total of DKK 2.2 bn. in 2020		
	Growth throughout Denmark	Support access to high-quality education programmes throughout the country as well as a good match between programmes and the competence needs of companies	Funds are earmarked for locating VET basic courses in more sparsely populated areas, for establishing distance learning-based pilot projects in public primary and lower secondary school, and for providing better opportunity for support during internships in peripheral areas and in neighbouring countries. In addition, the basic grant for all upper secondary education institutions has been raised by DKK 1 million in connection with a major restructuring of the taximeter system. This is designed to strengthen the smaller institutions in less populated areas and ensure strong educational provision throughout the country. As part of the plan, it is to be identified what opportunities exist for completing higher education programmes regionally and locally, for example through satellite-based programmes or e-learning programmes.	students			
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Innovation Fund Denmark	strengthen Innovation Fund Denmark's regional roots	As one aspect of the plan for Growth and Development in all parts of Denmark, the government wishes to strengthen Innovation Fund Denmark's regional roots, including that from 2016 and for a three year period thereafter it will be possible for the Innovation Fund to have staff members located in physical proximity to regional knowledge environments				National Target for Research and Development

rural districts	Rural District Growth Pilot scheme	Provide small and medium-sized enterprises in rural districts in Denmark with the opportunity to receive support for up to two years to employ a highly-educated staff member to carry out an innovation project.	As one aspect of the plan for Growth and Development in all parts of Denmark, the government wants to allocate DKK 10 million annually to establish a Rural District Growth Pilot scheme in the period 2016-2019. The scheme is to be established within the framework of Innovation Fund Denmark.				National Target for Research and Development
	Automatisation and new technology in the manufacturing industry	trigger initiatives promoting automatisation and new technology in small and medium-sized manufacturing companies	With the plan for Growth and Development in all parts of Denmark, the government wishes to establish a business partnership for advanced production that will trigger initiatives promoting automatisation and new technology in small and medium-sized manufacturing companies throughout the country.				National Target for Research and Development
	Tax credit for research and development activities		Definition of upper limit for how much expenses on research and development can lead to tax credit relief				National Target for Research and Development
	Stronger knowledge collaboration in development contracts with higher education institutions	development contracts of the higher education institutions	In 2016 the government specified the expectations to the interaction between higher education institutions and small and medium-sized companies throughout the country.		This will be reflected in the development contracts of the higher education institutions with a new target regarding increased regional knowledge collaboration		National Target for Research and Development
	Development contracts with Approved Technological Service Institutes	strengthening the knowledge bridge and ensuring that enterprises have easier	The eight GTS institutes in Denmark play a leading role in transferring knowledge and innovation to Danish small and medium-sized enterprises. Thus, the Minister for Higher Education and Science will enter into development contracts in 2016 with the GTS institutes with a view to strengthening the knowledge				National Target for Research and Development

	(GTS Institutes)	access to knowledge	bridge and ensuring that enterprises throughout the country have easier access to knowledge.				
	Securing more funds from Horizon 2020	forming networks and drawing up successful applications	EUopSTART, KIC-Start and Horizon 2020-NET allocate grants for the preparatory work of Danish businesses and knowledge institutions in order for them to work on forming networks and drawing up successful applications to a number of selected European research programmes under Horizon 2020, including Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KIC).				National Target for Research and Development
	Evaluation of the impact of Danish participation in EU's 6th and 7th Framework Programmes		The evaluation examines the scientific impact of EU projects and the long-term significance that EU projects have had for the participating enterprises. The evaluation demonstrates, among other things, that scientific publications written on the basis of FP6 and FP7 research have had a major impact.				National Target for Research and Development
	Cooperation agreement with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	increase internationalisation of research and researcher mobility	In 2015 the Ministry of Higher Education and Science entered into a cooperation agreement with MIT which means that each year up to 10 PhD students and postdocs from Danish research institutions can spend 6 and 12 months, respectively, at one of the leading universities in the world.	PhD students, researchers			National Target for Research and Development
	Evaluation of Danish Innovation Centres		The evaluation undertaken in 2015 demonstrates a high level of stakeholder satisfaction with the centres in China, the USA, Germany, Korea, Brazil and India. The centres generate significant value for Danish institutions, researchers and enterprises.				National Target for Research and Development
	The joint European research facility European Spallation Source (ESS)	improve the Danish role as co-host	In August 2015, ESS was created as a European research infrastructure (a so-called ERIC). It is the first time that one of Europe's major research facilities has been placed in one of the Nordic countries. In order to improve the Danish role as co-host, in 2015 a national ESS strategy was drawn up which is to establish the benchmarks for future Danish efforts in this area.				National Target for Research and Development
	New Danish roadmap for research infrastructures		The Danish Roadmap for Research Infrastructures 2015 (available in English at www.ufm.dk) presents the Ministry for Higher Education and Research's vision and strategic objectives for research infrastructures for the next five years and includes a catalogue of 22 concrete proposals for national research infrastructures which are estimated to have the greatest national significance for Denmark's				National Target for Research and Development

			competitiveness within research and innovation over the next five years.				
	New law on regulating Danish activities in space and a strategy for space	ensuring that the private sector, the research community and various authorities reap the expected potentials in this area	The government has taken initiative to establish a new law to regulate activities in outer space and to launch the work of formulating a strategy for space. The space strategy sets out the short, medium and long-term frameworks for Danish activities in space and contribute to ensuring that the private sector, the research community and various authorities reap the expected potentials in this area. Among other things, the strategy should set relevant goals for activities in space with their point of departure in the government's overall targets for growth and employment etc.				National Target for Research and Development
	Integrity in research		The government is closely monitoring the implementation of the Danish codex for research integrity.				National Target for Research and Development
	Regional investment in innovation	strengthen innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises	Under the Danish Regional Fund Programme for 2014-2020, the government has agreed with the EU Commission that 50 per cent EU co-financing can be provided for regional projects that can strengthen innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises.				National Target for Research and Development

Country: Estonia							
Part of NRP considered: Annex Action Plan 2015-2020							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub area: regional employment policies							
Ida-Viru County	Support scheme	Improving the quality and efficiency of the provision of labour market measures	Establishing of support scheme for creating jobs to balance the labour market in Ida-Viru County.	workforce in Ida-Viru County.		2	
Sub area: labour mobility, migration, attraction of skilled workforce							
	Cross-border recruitment	Improving the quality and efficiency of the provision of labour market measures	Introducing the cross-border recruitment opportunities opened up by the updating of EURES, the EU's job mobility portal, to job seekers and employers.	Job seekers; employers.		2-3	
	Adaptation programme and an information portal	Improving the availability of qualified labour necessary for the development of foreign investments and export	Developing support services facilitating the adaptation of new immigrants, including an adaptation programme and an information portal.	foreign workers			
	Comprehensive "talent policy"	Improving the availability of qualified labour necessary for the development of foreign investments and export	Developing a comprehensive "talent policy".	foreign workers			
	availability of labour market information in foreign languages	Improving the availability of qualified labour necessary for the development of foreign	Ensuring the availability of labour market information in foreign languages in Estonia.	foreign workers		2	

		investments and export					
	estonia.eu portal	Improving the availability of qualified labour necessary for the development of foreign investments and export	Development of the estonia.eu portal to introduce Estonia as an attractive country.	foreign workers			
	plan of action for the Estonian talent policy	Improving the availability of qualified labour necessary for the development of foreign investments and export	To implement a plan of action for the Estonian talent policy, with the goal of simplifying the discovery, recruitment, immigration, employment and acclimation of foreign talents	foreign workers			
	electronic data exchange related to social insurance between the EU member states	Improving the availability of qualified labour necessary for the development of foreign investments and export	Development of an electronic data exchange related to social insurance between the EU member states, so that people would be assured of rapid solutions for cross-border cases related to social insurance	foreign workers			
	Stage II of the amendment to the Aliens Act	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding to the needs of the modern labour market	Stage II of the amendment to the Aliens Act (simplification and shortening of the process for issuing residence and work permits in order to improve access to the Estonian labour market for highly qualified foreign labour)	foreign people		3	
	Stage III of the amendment to the Aliens Act	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding to the needs of the modern labour market	Stage III of the amendment to the Aliens Act (temporary residence permits for large-scale investors, excluding large-scale investors from the immigration quota, changing the requirement of permanent residency)				

<i>Sub-area: Youth Guarantee, activation and employment of young people, career counselling</i>							
	Provision of services within the framework of youth guarantee	Supporting the educational path and career choices of young people to increase students' awareness of the working world and reduce the number of school dropouts	The provision of services within the framework of youth guarantee measures for young people aged between 16 and 29 in order to provide working, education and training opportunities (the "First job" support scheme combined with training; measures to involve and activate youth not active in employment, education or training).	young people; young NEETs			
	Implementing a Youth Policy Action Plan 2014–2020 program	Supporting the educational path and career choices of young people to increase students' awareness of the working world and reduce the number of school dropouts	Implementing a Youth Policy Action Plan 2014–2020 programme designed to prevent the risk of exclusion and to increase employment of young people.	young people			
	"Labour market services to ensure better opportunities for employment"	Supporting the educational path and career choices of young people to increase students' awareness of the working world and reduce the number of school dropouts	Implementing structural funds' measure "Labour market services to ensure better opportunities for employment".	young students		2 - 3	
	Career services for young people	Supporting the educational path and career choices of young people to increase	Ensuring career services for young people at lower and upper secondary levels as well as higher education levels.	young students		3	

		students' awareness of the working world and reduce the number of school dropouts					
	Provision of information	Supporting the educational path and career choices of young people to increase students' awareness of the working world and reduce the number of school dropouts	Providing career counsellors and pupils with substantial information about the world of work (salaries, labour market trends, job profiles, etc.).	young people		3	
Counties	Career counselling for parents and career planning for young people.	Supporting the educational path and career choices of young people to increase students' awareness of the working world and reduce the number of school dropouts	Raising parents' awareness of further study opportunities and career planning for young people.	young people; parents		3	
	Monitoring system	Supporting the educational path and career choices of young people to increase students' awareness of the working world and reduce the number of school dropouts	Analysis of the principles of a monitoring system for school children and NEET youth and preparation of relevant proposals.	school children; NEET			

<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education</i>							
	Accreditation of vocational education schools and improvement of the quality of management of management	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding to the needs of the modern labour market	Accreditation of vocational education schools and improvement of the quality of management in cooperation with experts in the field.	schools		3	
	Competence-based system	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding to the needs of the modern labour market	Developing a competence-based system of forecasting labour needs including the need for foreign labour	students		3	
	Competence register	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding to the needs of the modern labour market	Preparing the competence register for the development of a competence catalogue and a competence-based self-evaluation web environment.	students		3	
	Professional qualification system	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding to the needs of the modern labour market	Development of a professional qualification system to promote a bridging between the worlds of education and work.	students		3	
	Implementing the Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020 programme	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding to the needs of the modern labour market	Implementing the Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020 programme for consolidating the labour market and learning.	students		3	
	Implementing the Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020 learning and	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding	Implementing the Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020 learning and career counselling programme.	students		2- 3	

	career counselling programme.	to the needs of the modern labour market					
	Promoting adult education and improving learning opportunities'.	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding to the needs of the modern labour market	Implementing the support measure 'Promoting adult education and improving learning opportunities'.	adults		2- 3	
	work-based learning in vocational education, additional apprenticeship and traineeship systems for vocational and higher educational institutions	Ensuring the availability of educated and skilled labour corresponding to the needs of the modern labour market	Development of work-based learning in vocational education; additional apprenticeship opportunities are being created and traineeship systems for vocational and higher educational institutions are being developed.	students		2- 3	
	Business studies module at all levels of education	Developing entrepreneurship and other key competences	The development, testing and implementation of a business studies module at all levels of education.	students			
	Involvement of entrepreneurs	Developing entrepreneurship and other key competences	More active involvement of entrepreneurs in the development of training objectives and definition of learning outcomes for different types of schools.	students		3	
	Database of case studies based on Estonian companies	Developing entrepreneurship and other key competences	We are considering the creation of a database of case studies based on Estonian companies in order to promote entrepreneurship and economic education.			3	
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
	Transition from professional grades of teachers to a	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Continuing the transition from professional grades of teachers to a single vocation system with an aim of keeping teachers motivated for professional development.	teachers			

	single vocation system						
	Increase in the average pay for teachers	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Increasing the average pay for teachers to a level that makes a teachers' job a desirable career choice	teachers			
	Start-up support to teachers	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Continuing payment for start-up support to teachers entering the profession.	teachers			
Ida-Viru county	Extra pay to Estonian-medium teachers in Ida-Viru county	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Providing 30% extra pay to Estonian-medium teachers in Ida-Viru county	teachers			
Ida-Viru county	Additional Estonian language courses	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Providing additional Estonian language courses to employees of the public and third sector and to upper secondary, vocational and university students.	Employees of the public and third sectors; upper secondary, vocational and university students.			
Tallinn and Tartu	Implementing measures under the national programme	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Implementing measures under the national programme with an aim of improving the quality of Estonian language teaching in Russian-medium lower secondary schools to ensure that those leaving school will have reached the 'independent user' level in Estonian.	teachers, students			
Tallinn and Tartu	European Schools in Estonia and promoting IB studies	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Ensuring the provision of internationally recognised English-medium level education by developing the European Schools in Estonia and promoting IB studies.	teachers, students			
	Improving subject lower and upper secondary syllabi	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Analysing lower and upper secondary syllabi with an aim of improving them.		The improvement of subject syllabi is understood to mean better alignment of the syllabi with the principles set out in the general parts of the National Curriculum and thereby the optimisation of student workload.		

	Educational centres of excellence	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Developing educational centres of excellence at universities responsible for teacher training.	students in universities for teacher training			
	General education programme under the Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020.	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Implementing the general education programme under the Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020.				
	"Interesting school" initiative and broad-based and all-inclusive school reform movement	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Implementation of the "Interesting school" initiative and gradual development of broad-based and all-inclusive school reform movement which would include society's various interest groups.				
	Evaluation of heads of school	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	The development and implementation of a performance evaluation model for heads of school.	heads of school			
	Differentiation of teachers' pay	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Development of a basis for the differentiation of teachers' pay.	teachers			
	Integrated planning of post-lower secondary study slots in general and vocational education	Reorganisation of the school network	Integrated planning of post-lower secondary study slots in general and vocational education (including clearer separation between lower and upper secondary levels).	students		3	
Counties	Reorganisation of the network of upper secondary schools and investments' programme for the entire	Reorganisation of the school network	Reorganisation of the network of upper secondary schools and starting the investments' programme with a view to improving the quality of the entire school network.	schools			

	school network.						
	School network program	Reorganisation of the school network	Implementing the school network programme under the Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020.	schools			
	Reviewing the proportions of funding	Reorganisation of the school network	Reviewing the proportions of funding provided to different types of education, with emphasis on effectiveness.	schools		3	
	Digital transformation programme	Reorganisation of the school network	Implementing the digital transformation programme under the Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020.	schools			
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher/Tertiary Education</i>							
	Implementation of higher education reform.	Ensuring high-quality education at all education levels	Implementation of higher education reform.				
	International joint curricula	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	Continued promotion of the development of international joint curricula.	students in higher education			
	"Higher education speciality scholarships in growth areas of smart specialisation" programme	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	SF programme "Higher education speciality scholarships in growth areas of smart specialisation".	students in higher education		3	
	"Institutional development programme for research and development institutions and higher education institutions" programme	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	SF programme "Institutional development programme for research and development institutions and higher education institutions".	students in higher education		3	
	Prioritise the development of internationally strong areas	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	Developing support measures designed to prioritise the development of internationally strong areas (including ensuring further funding of Masters curricula launched successfully under the special measure).				

	"Facilitating the internationalisation of research and higher education".	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	SF measure "Facilitating the internationalisation of research and higher education".	students in higher education; researchers			
	Higher education financing	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	Continuing the organisation of higher education financing and the diversification of sources of financing through the consolidation of the areas of responsibility at the universities.			3	
	Mobility grants	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	Increasing opportunities to use mobility grants for the promotion of international cooperation between students and researchers.	students in higher education; researchers			
	Grant programmes targeted at foreign doctoral students	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	Continuing study grant programmes targeted at foreign doctoral students.	foreign (and visiting) doctoral students			
	Needs-based study grants system.	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	Launching a needs-based study grants system.	students in higher education		2-3	
	Joint curricula	Increasing international competitiveness of higher education	Continuing the implementation of joint curricula at higher education institutions in order to enable students of different departments to learn the basic knowledge and skills of other professions, with emphasis on providing entrepreneurship-related knowledge and skills to students other than economics students.	students in higher education			
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Provision of international training competence	Increasing human capital capacity in order to achieve cross-sectoral objectives	To improve the quality of management training for entrepreneurs via central provision of international training competence.				
	Development programme	Increasing human capital capacity in	Implementation of the development programme for entrepreneurs.				

	for entrepreneurs	order to achieve cross-sectoral objectives					
	income of doctoral students	To develop human capital in the area of research and to ensure the increment of engineers and key specialists	Increasing the income of doctoral students and improving the efficiency of doctoral studies.	PhD students			
	Quality and effectiveness of instruction	To develop human capital in the area of research and to ensure the increment of engineers and key specialists	To develop a research instruction system and implement measures for improving the quality and effectiveness of instruction, with the aim to increase the number of good and effective supervisors.				
	Supporting schools with doctoral programmes and develop further research centres of excellence	To develop human capital in the area of research and to ensure the increment of engineers and key specialists	To continue supporting schools with doctoral programmes and develop further research centres of excellence.				
	Develop a researchers' career model	To develop human capital in the area of research and to ensure the increment of engineers and key specialists	To develop a researchers' career model with integrated solutions for social guarantees to the extent that it starts with entry into the research world and ends with exiting from it, from a post-doctorate that supports career mobility to working in an R&D company without jeopardising the continuation of one's career.	PhD, researchers			
	"Institutional development programme for R&D institutions and schools of higher education"	Developing environments facilitating research and development and innovation	SF programme "Institutional development programme for R&D institutions and schools of higher education"				
	TeaMe+ science	Developing environments	The TeaMe+ science communication programme				

	communication programme	facilitating research and development and innovation					
	Internationalisation of Estonian research and higher education	Developing environments facilitating research and development and innovation	Facilitating the internationalisation of Estonian research and higher education.				
	Involvement of companies in the doctoral programmes	Developing challenge-based research and development and innovation	To increase the involvement of companies in the selection of research topics for PhD theses, the preparation and defence process and the opportunity for business people to be members of the defence committees.				
	Development of infrastructure of research and higher education	Developing challenge-based research and development and innovation	To continue the development of infrastructure of research and higher education and opening the use of infrastructure for entrepreneurs, implementing measures for sustainability and modernisation of R&D infrastructure (regional competence centres will be supported from the measure "Developing regional competence centres" of both 2007–2013 and 2014–2020)				
	The internationalisation of research and higher education; support of mobility and future generations"	Integration into the European Research Area	SF programme "The internationalisation of research and higher education; support of mobility and future generations".				
	Development of a balanced R&D funding system	Integration into the European Research Area	The development of a balanced R&D funding system, which combines institutional funding based on effectiveness and project funding based on competition, is required in order to increase the effectiveness of the R&D system and the capacity of universities and research institutions.				
	international innovation partnerships	Integration into the European Research Area	To increase the motivation of universities and businesses to diversity financing sources, by making use of the research and development needs of companies located outside of Estonia, but also the EU's various R&D&I financing programmes (e.g.,				

			Horizon2020, ERA-net, JTI, KICetc.). To participate actively in international innovation partnerships				
	Increase state funding of private sector R&D expenses	budgetary policy supporting competitiveness	To increase gradually the state funding of private sector R&D expenses to 1% of GDP in order to create growth conditions for private sector R&D investments.				
	support measure for the use of ICT in general economy	Creating preconditions for increasing the volume of research and development in the private sector as well as to increase the amount and quality of innovation output	To create and implement a support measure for the use of ICT in general economy.				
	Sectoral R&D capacity in areas of government of ministries	Creating preconditions for increasing the volume of research and development in the private sector as well as to increase the amount and quality of innovation output	To create and develop sectoral R&D capacity in areas of government of ministries.			3	
	Growth of the percentage of the developments of an applied nature	Creating preconditions for increasing the volume of research and development in the private sector as well as to increase the amount and quality of innovation output	In regard to all of the projects of research and development institutions, to establish the growth of the percentage of the developments of an applied nature to be a priority condition for the use of financing instruments and SF resources.		The implementation of both measures will help to increase the share of applied research.	3	

	Involvement of companies	Creating preconditions for increasing the volume of research and development in the private sector as well as to increase the amount and quality of innovation output	Increasing the involvement of companies in universities' applied research.			3	
	Professional associations	Creating preconditions for increasing the volume of research and development in the private sector as well as to increase the amount and quality of innovation output	Developing the capacity of professional associations as commissioners of innovation.			3	
	Designate companies, associations of companies or consortia of companies and research agencies as applicants and recipients for the use of structural resources	Creating preconditions for increasing the volume of research and development in the private sector as well as to increase the amount and quality of innovation output	To designate companies, associations of companies or consortia of companies and research agencies as applicants and recipients in the conditions for the use of structural resources allocated for research and development activities. In this connection to enable the companies to order the necessary research, development or testing from foreign R&D institutions.		The aim of the Ministry is to increase the local socio-economic impact of the Estonian R&D system and cooperation with companies.	3	
	Programmes of smart specialisation in growth areas	Creating preconditions for increasing the volume of research and development in the private	Development and implementation of programmes of smart specialisation in growth areas.			3	

		sector as well as to increase the amount and quality of innovation output					
	Smart specialisation monitoring system.	Creating preconditions for increasing the volume of research and development in the private sector as well as to increase the amount and quality of innovation output	Launching a smart specialisation monitoring system.			3	
	Increase the share of public procurement supporting innovation	Creating preconditions for increasing the volume of research and development in the private sector as well as to increase the amount and quality of innovation output	To set the target of increasing the share of public procurement supporting innovation to 3% of all public procurements by 2020.				
	Effectiveness of public subsidies and new financing solutions	Improving the effectiveness of subsidies granted by the state and developing new financing solutions	To analyse the possibilities of developing R&D and innovation policies through cross-border support programmes, particularly in order to facilitate the cross-use of financing programmes between countries in the Baltic Sea region.				
	Simplification and transparency of the distribution process for	Improving the effectiveness of subsidies granted by the state and developing new	To simplify the distribution process for research funding and make it more favourable and transparent.				

	research funding	financing solutions					
		Developing environments facilitating research and development and innovation	To develop a longer-term, and more strategic model of cooperation for technology development centres and (industrial) clusters, linking both formats to smart specialisation.				
	Encourage the use of R&D infrastructure	Developing environments facilitating research and development and innovation	To develop a measure aimed at enterprises to encourage the use of R&D infrastructure, with the aim to increase the interest and possibilities of entrepreneurs in using the R&D infrastructure in the product development process.				
	"Support to centres of excellence for research to increase international competitiveness and top quality of research"	Developing environments facilitating research and development and innovation	SF programme "Support to centres of excellence for research to increase international competitiveness and top quality of research".				
	"Support to research infrastructure of national importance"	Developing environments facilitating research and development and innovation	SF programme "Support to research infrastructure of national importance".				
	Support scheme for involving the development and sales workers in companies	Developing environments facilitating research and development and innovation	To establish a support scheme for involving the development and sales workers in companies that make a significant contribution to employment but currently have low added value.				
	Evaluation on eliminating income tax on licensing fee	Developing environments facilitating research and development and innovation	An analysis of whether eliminating income tax on licensing fees would make investments in high tech equipment and processes more expensive.				
	product development	Developing environments	To continue product development grants and the 'innovation voucher' grant measure.				

	grants and the 'innovation voucher' grant measure	facilitating research and development and innovation					
	Venture capital to emerging innovative companies	Improving the availability of early-stage venture capital in order to support the development of innovative enterprises with high growth potential	Offering venture capital to emerging innovative companies (establishing the early stage fund).				
	Measures in cooperation with the Baltic Sea countries	Improving the availability of early-stage venture capital in order to support the development of innovative enterprises with high growth potential	To develop measures in cooperation with the Baltic Sea countries, which would help integrate the Estonian venture capital with the regional venture capital market in a mutually beneficial manner, thereby improving the international investment capabilities of Estonian investors and the access of young innovative Estonian enterprises to international venture capital.				
	Crowd funding platforms	Improving the availability of early-stage venture capital in order to support the development of innovative enterprises with high growth potential	To establish a legal framework for the operation of crowd funding platforms.				
	Training programme for small businesses related to the use of investments	Improving the availability of early-stage venture capital in order to support the development of innovative enterprises with	To implement a training programme for small businesses related to the use of investments that would deal with the objective opportunities for making capital investments and share practical experience.				

		high growth potential					
	Innovation loan measure	Improving the availability of early-stage venture capital in order to support the development of innovative enterprises with high growth potential	Implementation of the innovation loan measure.				
	Network of 'business angels' and start-up funding	Improving the availability of early-stage venture capital in order to support the development of innovative enterprises with high growth potential	To develop a network of 'business angels' and to offer start-up funding through business incubators and business acceleration programmes.				
	Start-up Estonia 2.0 programme	Improving the availability of early-stage venture capital in order to support the development of innovative enterprises with high growth potential	Implementation of the Start-up Estonia 2.0 programme.				
	Challenge-based R&D&I coordination mechanisms	Developing challenge-based research and development and innovation	To develop challenge-based R&D&I coordination mechanisms with a focus on the socio-economic challenges of Estonia (e.g., energy independence, an ageing population, internal and external security) SF programme "Supporting sectoral research programmes of ministries".			3	
	Evaluation of legal framework and promotion of the state	Developing challenge-based research and	Proactively analysing the legal framework and promotion of the state information system, in order to support the initial testing and introduction of smart technologies (e.g., The Internet of Things, Linked Data).				

	information system	development and innovation					
	Joint EUR&D initiatives	Integration into the European Research Area	To participate in the joint EUR&D initiatives and in the joint infrastructures. To contribute to the creation of European Research Area through corresponding national policies				
	Institutional markets	Integration into the European Research Area	To increase the awareness of business people and make better use of the existing and developing opportunities for entering institutional markets (e.g., through NATO, EDA, ESA, EUMETSAT, CERN, ESS, etc.).				
	COSME	Integration into the European Research Area	To support the use of the opportunities provided to businesses by the SME enterprise programme (COSME).				
	European Space Agency	Integration into the European Research Area	Estonia joining the European Space Agency.				
	Earth-based applications	Facilitating an integrated approach in order to increase the impact of interaction between creative industries, ICT and other key technologies	To create possibilities for developing space technologies (Earth-based applications), improving public sector services through the introduction of Earth-based applications of space technology				
	"Supporting applied research in growth areas of smart specialisation"	Facilitating an integrated approach in order to increase the impact of interaction between creative industries, ICT and other key technologies	SF programme "Supporting applied research in growth areas of smart specialisation".				
	R&D programmes for ICT, energy	Facilitating an integrated approach in order to	To continue and ensure the achievement of the goals of the R&D programmes for ICT, energy technologies, biotechnology, green technologies, health				

	technologies, biotechnology, green technologies, health technologies and material technologies as key technologies	increase the impact of interaction between creative industries, ICT and other key technologies	technologies and material technologies as key technologies.				
	"Improving the R&D capacity of state agencies"	Facilitating an integrated approach in order to increase the impact of interaction between creative industries, ICT and other key technologies	SF programme "Improving the R&D capacity of state agencies".				
		Facilitating an integrated approach in order to increase the impact of interaction between creative industries, ICT and other key technologies	To develop and implement a measure to facilitate the development of services by service sector enterprises (e.g., service design)				
Policy area: Creative Industries							
	Incubation for the creative industry	Developing measures to support creative industries more effectively	Development of incubation for the creative industry.				
	Support structures	Developing measures to support creative industries more effectively	Development of support structures for the creative industry.				

	Export capacity of companies	Developing measures to support creative industries more effectively	Development of the export capacity of companies acting in different sectors of the creative industry.				
	Linking the creative industry to other sectors	Developing measures to support creative industries more effectively	Linking the creative industry to other sectors (small and large projects).				
	Awareness	Developing measures to support creative industries more effectively	Increasing awareness of the creative industry.				
	Infrastructure and technical capacity	Developing measures to support creative industries more effectively	Developing the infrastructure and technical capacity of the creative industry.				
	Support structures and export potential of creative economy	Increasing human capital capacity in order to achieve cross-sectoral objectives	To continue supporting the support structures and export potential of creative economy and improving the awareness by support schemes for enterprises of creative economy				
Policy area: Communication - ICT							
	Basic network in rural areas and supporting access to the network	Increasing the potential of information and communication technology networks	Introducing a new generation broadband connections everywhere by establishing a basic network in rural areas in Estonia and supporting access to the network (supported under the 2007–2013 measure "Improving access to the Internet in regions that use the new generation electronic communication network").				
	Open Data	Facilitating an integrated approach in order to increase the impact of interaction between creative industries, ICT and other key technologies	Developing a strategy for reuse of Open Data and promote the re-use and access of public sector data, incl. creating an appropriate infrastructure.				

		Facilitating an integrated approach in order to increase the impact of interaction between creative industries, ICT and other key technologies	Increasing the skills and raising the awareness of entrepreneurs, and stimulating investments in e-business and e-commerce solutions for smarter and broader implementation in business processes (e.g. an awareness campaign to introduce new technologies or sector-based demo centres).				
	IT Academy programme	Facilitating an integrated approach in order to increase the impact of interaction between creative industries, ICT and other key technologies	Further development of the IT Academy programme.				
	Entrepreneurs' e-services skills	Increasing the potential of information and communication technology networks	Launching a programme designed to improve the entrepreneurs' e-services skills.				
	Digital IDs for (Stage I).	Increasing the potential of information and communication technology networks	Starting to issue digital IDs for e-residents (so-called stage I).				
	Digital IDs for (Stage II).	Increasing the potential of information and communication technology networks	Creating the possibility to apply for e-residency electronically and start issuing these digital IDs through Estonia's foreign representations (so-called stage II).				
	"10 million e-Estonians"	Increasing the potential of information and communication	Preparing and implementing an action plan for the programme "10 million e-Estonians".				

		technology networks					
	infrastructure for collecting real-time transport information	Increasing the potential of information and communication technology networks	Developing, among other infrastructure investments (e.g., introducing sensor-based collection and forwarding of road information), the infrastructure for collecting real-time transport information.				
	Supporting the development of trip planning and other transport information services	Increasing the potential of information and communication technology networks	Supporting the development of trip planning and other transport information services, including mobile services, between modes of transport and/or services that are integrated with additional services.				
	autonomous vehicles	Increasing the potential of information and communication technology networks	Developing the legislation facilitating safe introduction of autonomous vehicles and the relevant standards of interoperability, safety and monitoring.				
	Single Window applications	Increasing the potential of information and communication technology networks	Developing the Single Window applications further.				
Policy area: Competitiveness							
Ida-Viru County	Update the action plan for north-eastern Estonia	Modern business environments	To update the action plan for north-eastern Estonia (Ida-Viru county) with regard to the activities aimed at developing the regional business environment and prepare a similar action plan for south-eastern Estonia				
Ida-Viru County	"Sustainable development of the cities of Ida-Viru county"	Modern business environments	Physical, social and economic revival of underused city areas by using SF measure "Sustainable development of the cities of Ida-Viru county".				
	"Improving regional competitiveness" and "Development of regional	Modern business environments	To support the development of the business environment by using SF measures "Improving regional competitiveness" and "Development of regional competence centres"				

	competence centres"						
	Cross-border collaboration (EE-LV, EE-RU, The Mid-Baltic Sea programmes)	Modern business environments	Raising the competitiveness of the business environment through cross-border collaboration (EE-LV, EE-RU, The Mid-Baltic Sea programmes)				
	Support measures to develop the knowledge and skills of entrepreneurs	Modern business environments	Implementation of support measures designed to develop the knowledge and skills of entrepreneurs.				
	Support measures for the construction of industrial infrastructure	Making Estonia an attractive investment environment	To find possibilities for local governments to continue the support measures for the construction of industrial infrastructure (e.g., power lines, roads etc.) that facilitates the development of the public entrepreneurship environment.	foreign workers			
Ida-Viru County	Foundation Ida-Viru County Industrial Areas Development (IVIA)	Making Estonia an attractive investment environment	To continue the activities of the Foundation Ida-Viru County Industrial Areas Development (IVIA).	foreign workers			

Country: Greece							
Part of NRP considered: Document							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee							
	Programme for the Promotion of young people toward self-employment	job creation, training and vouchers for young people to gain work experience (Youth Guarantee – Youth Employment Initiative)	Programme for the Promotion of i) 5,000 young people aged 18-24 and ii) 5,000 young people aged 25-29 toward self-employment, through subsidizing social security costs up to 12 months	young people aged 18-24 and aged 25-29			
	Programme for the promotion of youth entrepreneurship	job creation, training and vouchers for young people to gain work experience (Youth Guarantee – Youth Employment Initiative)	Programme for the promotion of youth entrepreneurship through innovation/start ups aiming to reinforce youth entrepreneurship	young people			
	Integrated intervention actions young people	job creation, training and vouchers for young people to gain work experience (Youth Guarantee – Youth Employment Initiative)	Integrated intervention actions for 8,000 young people up to 24 years for providing counselling and training, training programmes with guaranteed employment, employment or entrepreneurship	young people up to 24 years			
	Vouchers for young people	job creation, training and vouchers for young people to gain work	Vouchers for young people i) aged 18-24 (10,000 beneficiaries) and ii) aged 25-29 (3,000 beneficiaries)	young people aged 18-24 and aged 25-29			

		experience (Youth Guarantee – Youth Employment Initiative)					
	Training voucher for young unemployed	job creation, training and vouchers for young people to gain work experience (Youth Guarantee – Youth Employment Initiative)	Training voucher for 15,000 young unemployed aged 18-24. The action provides vocational training, certification and on-the-job training in private sector enterprises in cutting-edge sectors of the economy and in particular in the following: supply chain (logistics), retail trade, international trade (focusing on primary sector), information and communication technologies (ICT).	young unemployed aged 18-24			
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development</i>							
	Rationalizing and improving access to lifelong learning opportunities	Increase the participation rate in lifelong learning and widen the range of beneficiaries.	The facilitation of access to Lifelong Learning opportunities is sought after by strengthening the network of Centres for Lifelong Learning through the involvement of regional and local communities, higher education institutions, social partners and civil society organizations. In particular, the aim is to widen access to education and training through more effective and targeted actions.	Special targets: low-skilled, unemployed, early school leavers, older workers, immigrants and minority groups, with emphasis on those coming from marginalized communities.			Tertiary education target
	National strategic policy framework for Lifelong Learning (LLL)	Increase participation of adults (age group 25-64) in formal or non-formal learning	The National strategic policy framework for LLL includes — the support of the development and interconnection of LLL services, including their implementation and foreseeing the participation and the co-operation of stakeholders by providing for the involvement and co-operation of stakeholders — the development of skills of various targeted groups, that are defined as priority groups in the national or regional strategic policy framework — the widening of access to LLL, through the effective implementation of transparency tools (e.g. the European Qualifications Framework, National	adults (age group 25-64)			

			Qualifications Framework, the European Credit System for Vocational Education and Training (VET), the European Assurance Quality in VET).				
	Participation in the PIAAC Survey – Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Skills (16-65 years old)	Increase participation of adults (age group 25-64) in formal or non-formal learning	Greece participates in the second round of the international survey PIAAC of OECD, for the period 2012-2016.	adults (age group 25-64)			
	Improving the interconnection between education and the labour market	Increase the employment of recent (age group 20-34) upper secondary and tertiary education graduates.	The restructuring of initial vocational learning programs (IVET) is planned with a view to be more compatible with the needs of the labour market, especially in sectors of economic activity that are growth enhancing. The enhancement of the relevance between educational and training systems, the labour market and companies, as well as the improvement of lifelong counselling and guidance in all education and training levels will also be pursued.	recent upper secondary and tertiary education graduates (age group 20-34)			
	Implementation of national strategic policy framework to improve the quality and effectiveness of vocational education and training (VET)	Increase the employment of recent (age group 20-34) upper secondary and tertiary education graduates.	It includes measures: – to improve the compatibility of VET systems in accordance to the labour market needs, in close cooperation with stakeholders. Measures will include the adaptation of curricula, the acquisition of work experience in various forms and the adoption of mechanisms of anticipation of skills shortages – to improve the quality and attractiveness of VET, through the establishment of a national approach for the quality assurance in VET (according to the European Framework for Quality Assurance in VET) and the application of transparency instruments, such as the European Credit System for VET (ECVET).	recent upper secondary and tertiary education graduates (age group 20-34)			
	increase the number of students / graduates participating in apprenticeship programs	Increase the employment of recent (age group 20-34) upper secondary and tertiary education graduates.	– redesigning the Apprenticeship Programmes for 150 specializations/professions – improving the curricula, enhancing the syllabus and the elaboration of the textbooks of all specializations – providing practical training in Maritime Academies – developing and implementing the apprenticeship programmes for EPAL and IEK graduates.	recent upper secondary and tertiary education graduates (age group 20-34)			
	Vocational Education and	decrease the share of 16 year	• Redesigning the structure of EPAL, in favour of the development of students' Basic Competences and	16 year old students			

	Training-Apprenticeship Programmes	old students with underachievement in reading, mathematics and science	<p>limiting fragmentation and excessive specialization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a VET curricula quality framework • Redesigning of VET curricula and Study Guides • Gradual implementation of Apprenticeship Schemes at EPAS, the optional fourth year of EPAL and IEK. <p>Creating an apprenticeship quality framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and implementing Apprenticeship pilot projects • Alignment of VET systems with the real needs of the Greek economy, as these are recorded on a national and regional level. • Creating a Skills Diagnosis Mechanism (Ministry of Labour) and integrating its' outputs in VET systems. • Designing and implementing a Guide for local partnerships • Design, implementation of web platform and accompanying language technology tools to support teaching Modern Greek in T.E.E. • Designing a pilot project in order to transform EPAL into a ZEP (Zone of Educational Priority) • Approaching the VET systems Governance in a more holistic way. • Upgrading quality and monitoring in CVET 				
	Promotion of Human Resources Development (HRD) policies to accommodate labour market needs	mechanism for the identification and forecasting of skills needs in the labour market	The new legislation defines the governance of the system and establishes a network of bodies with distinctive roles and responsibilities, which are involved in the inputs and outputs of the system. It also provides for the establishment of a Coordination Committee composed by members of the central government, social partners and other stakeholders for the monitoring and coordination of the process.				
	National Strategic Framework on VET and Apprenticeship	Upgrade and expansion of Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Apprenticeship	The CVET reform includes establishing an institutional framework on Lifelong learning Centres level 1 and 2 (licensing, accreditation, trainers), as well as shaping the educational context (define of learning content).				
	Reform in the Apprenticeship system	Upgrade and expansion of Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Apprenticeship	The reform in the Apprenticeship system includes upgrading and expansion of the institution. These are being achieved through the following axes: quality assurance, ensuring a sufficient number of apprenticeship places, ensuring active involvement of social partners and all VET/Apprenticeship actors,				

			incentives for enterprises and communication activities.				
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training</i>							
	Implementation of the national strategic policy framework for ESL	Addressing the reduction of early school leaving (ESL)	Implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • based on empirical data; • covering the relevant education sectors; • focusing especially on socially vulnerable at-risk groups (EKO); • encompassing measures of prevention, intervention and compensation; • including all policy areas; • encouraging participation of all relevant bodies that are involved in addressing ESL. 				early leavers target
	Development of the system to collect and analyze information on ESL to support targeted policies.	Addressing the reduction of early school leaving (ESL)	The DIOFANTOS CTI will complete the implementation of the relevant MySchool Information System application and will streamline the data collection process according to the recommendations of the Institute of Educational Policy (IEP). In IEP, the Student Drop-out Observatory, will analyze the data and indicators on early school leaving. The aim is to take compensatory and supportive measures at regional and national level.				early leavers target
	Operational Programme "Development of Human Resources, Education and Lifelong Learning"	Addressing the reduction of early school leaving (ESL)	The new Operational Programme "Development of Human Resources, Education and Lifelong Learning" of the period 2014-2020 also foresees development and implementation of measures to combat early school leaving and reduce ESL rate.				early leavers target
	Students with disabilities	Increase participation in education	A set of measures to individually support disabled pupils and to provide accessible instructional material for students with disabilities will be introduced through the use of New Technologies and existing educational materials in digital form. Special Education School Units will be also be restructured.	disabled pupils			early leavers target
	ZEP – Zones of Educational Priority	Increase participation in education	Various actions are implemented to support primary and secondary schools that are included in the Educational Priority Zones (ZEP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing school failure of repatriated and foreign pupils in the Greek school, in order to ensure as far as possible the equal learning opportunities between these groups and native pupils and their social integration. 	pupils in primary and secondary schools, especially from vulnerable groups			early leavers target

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing activities of intercultural education in Secondary Schools by strengthening transnational cooperation, that refer to the operation of Reception Classes ZEP and Remedial Teaching Classes for pupils who come from socially vulnerable groups (foreign, repatriated, Roma, Muslims, etc.). • Implementing educational activities with special emphasis on culture and supporting the inclusion of students from vulnerable groups (EKO) in Primary Schools. 				
	Digital School	decrease the share of 16 year old students with underachievement in reading, mathematics and science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of digital services for the creation of a public digital library of old school textbooks • Development of methodology and digital teaching scenarios for the cognitive subjects of Primary and Secondary (General and Vocational) Education • Development of a Digital Educational Platform, Inventory and Collection of existing Digital Educational Material and Co-ordination of Actions • Definition of new focused thematic classifications • Selection and enrichment via educational meta-data of existing digital content from cultural bodies' collections (museums, libraries, audio-visual archives, etc.). 	16 year old students			
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	co-founded programme for hiring post-doctoral fellows, teaching fellows and researchers in the HEIs and Research Centres	Reversing the tendency of young scholars and researchers to seek employment abroad (brain-drain).	Planned co-founded programme for hiring post-doctoral fellows, teaching fellows and researchers in the HEIs and Research Centres				
	Adoption of the new national smart specialization strategy for research and innovation. Framework improvements for the utilization of		This policy will allow better use of resources available from ESIF and other national resources aiming at increased investment in RTD as well as better coordination of policies affecting the operation of the Technology and Innovation Research System (RTDI) of the country. The national smart specialization strategy (RIS3) has a specific sectoral dimension, which resulted from the application of the entrepreneurial discovery process. The priority areas that emerged are: - Agrofood				R&D intensity target

	structural funds.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life Sciences & Health - Pharma - Information and Communication Technologies - Energy - Environment and Sustainable Development - Transport and Logistics - Materials - Construction - Culture - Tourism - Cultural & Creative Industries <p>1. Strategic Pillar 1: Investing in the creation and dissemination of new knowledge aiming to promote excellence in research, to enhance networking mechanisms and human research potential (capacity building), to support research and innovation infrastructure as well as access to them and to exploit research results.</p> <p>2. Strategic Pillar 2: Investing in research and innovation aiming to support innovative, internationally competitive firms, through research and innovation, and to create new, innovative, productive players</p> <p>3. Strategic Pillar 3: Developing innovative culture and institutions and RTDI interfaces with society to address societal challenges.</p>				
Policy area: Competitiveness							
	Development Law	Strengthen the growth potential. Promotion of investments having productive, extrovert and innovative orientation	<p>The basic feature of the new Development Law (DL) is the provision of motives for investments having productive, extrovert and innovative orientation, and also the simplification and transparency of procedures. At the same time, the new DL facilitates the creation of a new productive model which will increase growth and solve the problems of previous laws such as ineffectiveness, uneven allocation of resources and failure to utilize the comparative advantages of the country.</p> <p>The new DL turns from capital subsidies to tax exemptions. For a great range of investments, the new law gives the choice of reduced financial support, with reference to regional supports, or of increased tax exemptions. It retains capital subsidies for new SMEs that face difficulties in finding funds and also for dynamic companies which focus on extroversion, creation of jobs and high added value outcomes. The new DL retains financial support towards cooperatives, clusters, innovative companies and at special areas which face problems, so as to enhance motives for investment. Moreover, the new law provides various</p>				

			investment motives through new hedging tools, especially for SMEs with revolving loans, participation in share capital, collaterals etc. targeting to multiply the available public funding with private funding.				
	Strategic Investments	Strengthen the growth potential. Promotion of investments having productive, extrovert and innovative orientation	There is a plan in progress that aims to redefine strategic investments, including the reduction of threshold for recognizing an investment as strategic, the sectoral differentiation of investments and the rise in countervailing measures, especially at the local level.				
	Foreign Direct Investments	Strengthen the growth potential. Promotion of investments having productive, extrovert and innovative orientation	The aim is to create an appealing environment for FDIs through the reconsideration of the institutional framework. The introduction of measures concerning authorization, residence permit for investors and a stable tax regime for FDIs will attract capital inflows. In addition, instruments ("Investment Receptors") and actions for attracting productive/dynamic investments are being designed				
	Hellenic Fund for Entrepreneurship and Development (ETEAN)	Strengthen the growth potential. Promotion of investments having productive, extrovert and innovative orientation	The new ETEAN will coordinate, plan and manage a series of funding actions for SMEs and will contribute to the planning of the development strategy for Greece. The new ETEAN will be more flexible concerning the forms of financial assistance for companies and it will have an inner structure that will manage European funds with transparency and effectiveness. The new ETEAN will function complementary to the systemic bank system.				
	Entrepreneurs Parks	Strengthen the growth potential. Promotion of investments having productive, extrovert and innovative orientation	The Greek Government in cooperation with the Observatory of Entrepreneurial Environment conducts a study concerning the impact of the law 3982/2011. The study will be ready on next May and the aim is to evaluate (a) the effectiveness and the extent of implementation of the law (b) its effects on business, employment and regional development.		The results of the study will be used to enhance the effectiveness of the law's implementation by introducing improvements for the various aspects of Entrepreneurs Parks.		

Country: Spain							
Part of NRP considered: Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee, employment and inclusion policies for young people							
	Annual Plan of Employment Policy 2015, within the framework of the Spanish Strategy for Employment Activation 2014-2016.	Planning and coordination of employment policies; improve employability of group at strong risk of unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ejecución de la Estrategia Española de Activación para el Empleo 2014-2016, como instrumento para una planificación eficaz y coordinada de las actuaciones de los distintos servicios de empleo. La Estrategia define objetivos estratégicos y estructurales para todos los servicios públicos de empleo, que son evaluados anualmente con vistas a, en función de los resultados obtenidos, orientar la financiación de las políticas de empleo. • En desarrollo de la Estrategia en 2015 se ha aprobado el "Plan Anual de Política de Empleo para 2015", según el cual los servicios y programas que desarrollen los Servicios Públicos de Empleo deberán dirigirse al cumplimiento de cinco objetivos estratégicos: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mejorar la empleabilidad de los jóvenes y desarrollar el Plan de Implementación de la Garantía Juvenil en España. 2) Favorecer la empleabilidad de otros colectivos especialmente afectados por el desempleo, en particular la de los mayores de 45 años que sean desempleados de larga duración y la de los beneficiarios del PREPARA. 3) Mejorar la calidad de la formación profesional para el empleo, que se traduce en su mayor impacto en términos de inserción y de mejora en el rendimiento en el puesto de trabajo. 4) Reforzar la vinculación de las políticas activas y pasivas de empleo, como forma de ofrecer la mejor protección y vías de retorno al empleo para las personas en situación de desempleo. 5) Impulsar el emprendimiento como parte inseparable de la activación y recuperación del empleo. • El Plan Anual de Política de Empleo establece los indicadores utilizados para valorar el cumplimiento de los objetivos citados. 	young people, old people	Mejora de la efectividad de las políticas activas de empleo, orientando su actuación de forma coordinada a los objetivos prioritarios definidos por la Estrategia Española de Activación.	3	Contribuye a aumentar la tasa de empleo y luchar contra la exclusión social.

	Specific measures to combat youth unemployment	Fight against youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Garantía Juvenil, cuya finalidad es que los jóvenes ni ocupados, ni integrados en los sistemas de educación o formación puedan recibir una oferta de empleo o formativa. El Sistema contempla los siguientes elementos: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sistemas de registro y gestión: se ha establecido un registro telemático para que los jóvenes interesados se puedan inscribir. 2) Catálogo de medidas: se han definido diversas medidas enfocadas a facilitar la inserción y formación de los jóvenes. 3) Incentivos a la contratación: se han aprobado bonificaciones en los contratos indefinidos firmados con jóvenes inscritos en el sistema de la garantía juvenil, así como beneficios adicionales en la cobertura de los costes de tutoría asociados a los contratos de formación firmados con estos jóvenes. 		Incrementan la tasa de empleo de los jóvenes, facilitando la transición desde los estudios, el desempleo o la inactividad hacia diferentes formas de formación profesional o hacia el empleo por cuenta ajena o propia.	3	Contribuye a aumentar la tasa de empleo y luchar contra la exclusión social, en el ámbito del empleo juvenil.
	Youth 2020 Strategy and 2014-2016 Action Plan	Social inclusion of the youth population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seguimiento de las actuaciones incluidas en el Plan de Acción: - Está disponible el Informe de Seguimiento 2014. - Se está elaborando el Informe de Seguimiento 2015. • En 2016 se elaborará el Informe de Evaluación Intermedia de la Estrategia de Juventud 2020. 	young people	Apoyo a la inclusión social de la población juvenil a partir de su formación y su inserción laboral.		número de personas en situación de pobreza o exclusión social
<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training</i>							
	Improvement of the vocational training system for employment	Improvement of the vocational training system for employment	<p>Desarrollo del nuevo sistema de formación profesional para el empleo, que constituye el principal instrumento para la ejecución de las políticas destinadas a la formación y cualificación profesional de los ocupados y trabajadores desempleados.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> El nuevo sistema revisa en profundidad los instrumentos de planificación, ejecución y evaluación de las actividades de formación financiadas con fondos públicos. Las principales novedades del nuevo sistema son: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Nuevo marco de planificación, basado en programas plurianuales y anuales destinados a identificar con mayor efectividad las necesidades formativas del sistema productivo. 2) Nueva definición de los cometidos desempeñados por los distintos agentes del sistema, clarificando las funciones de los Servicios Públicos de Empleo, los agentes sociales y las entidades de formación. Se establece una separación expresa entre las funciones de los agentes sociales en la planificación de las necesidades formativas y la impartición de las acciones formativas del sistema. 		Incrementa la tasa de empleo, mejorando la calidad de la educación obligatoria, reduciendo el riesgo de abandono escolar, orientando a los estudiantes hacia los estudios de formación profesional orientada a la inserción laboral y, en general, mejorando la calidad de la formación profesional recibida por los trabajadores, tanto ocupados como desempleados.	3	Contribuye a aumentar la tasa de empleo y luchar contra la exclusión social, en el ámbito del empleo juvenil.

			3) Revisión de los mecanismos y modalidades de financiación, estableciendo el principio general de concurrencia competitiva en la distribución de los fondos para asegurar la mayor eficiencia en el gasto de formación.				
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training</i>							
	Implementation of educational reform in primary education, compulsory secondary education, vocational training and baccalaureate.	Improvement of the quality of education; reduce early school leaving	Ley Orgánica 8/2013, para la mejora de la calidad educativa: • Evaluaciones finales en la educación primaria para la detección precoz de dificultades en el aprendizaje y riesgo de abandono educativo temprano. • Refuerzo de la atención individualizada al estudiante con dificultades de aprendizaje. • Modificación del currículo básico de la educación primaria, con incremento de la carga lectiva en competencias claves para el desarrollo académico, tales como comprensión lectora y matemáticas.		La reforma del sistema educativo contribuirá a reducir el abandono educativo temprano a través de una detección más precoz de las dificultades de aprendizaje y reforzando el aprendizaje sobre competencias clave para el desarrollo académico		Se estima que la reforma educativa puede contribuir a reducir hasta el 15% la tasa de abandono educativo temprano en 2020.
	Plan for the reduction of early school leaving 2014-2020	reduce early school leaving	Líneas estratégicas para los planes contra el abandono educativo temprano de las administraciones territoriales. El Plan especifica varios indicadores para valorar los avances en cada una de las líneas estratégicas. La evaluación se estructurará en dos fases: evaluación de cada uno de los planes específicos y análisis global del plan general.		Complementando la reforma educativa, contribuirá a reducir la tasa de abandono educativo temprano mediante actuaciones específicas sobre los principales factores de riesgo y reforzando las medidas de atención personalizada.		Tasa de abandono escolar temprano.
	Implementation of the new Basic Vocational Training	ensure possibility of continuing towards medium-level vocational training	Nueva Formación Profesional Básica (a partir de los 15 años) de carácter obligatorio y ampliándose su duración (de 1 a 2 años). A esta formación se accederá aún sin tener finalizada la educación secundaria obligatoria, garantizando un título profesional y con posibilidad de continuar hacia la formación profesional de grado medio.	people over 15	Contribuirá a reducir el abandono educativo temprano ofreciendo una vía educativa alternativa a aquellos estudiantes cuyas capacidades, aptitudes y expectativas se dirigen en mayor medida a las enseñanzas aplicadas.		Se estima que la reforma educativa puede contribuir a reducir hasta el 15% la tasa de abandono educativo temprano en 2020.
	Updating of the National Qualifications Catalog	allow greater agility in the accreditation of new and	Nuevo procedimiento de actualización de los títulos de formación profesional y certificados de profesionalidad para permitir mayor agilidad en la acreditación oficial de nuevas y relevantes competencias profesionales valoradas en el mercado de trabajo.		Contribuirá a reducir el abandono educativo temprano, permitiendo una fácil y rápida actualización de los		Tasa de abandono escolar temprano.

		professional skills			títulos de formación profesional a las necesidades del mercado de trabajo y al desarrollo profesional y personal del estudiante, haciendo, por tanto, más atractivos los estudios de formación profesional.		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Higher Education</i>							
	Regulation for the creation and recognition of universities	Adaptation of the regulations for the creation and recognition of universities	Optimización de los requisitos y exigencias necesarios para el reconocimiento e inicio de actividades de Universidades y centros universitarios privados, favoreciendo así la aclaración de dichos requisitos y simplificando el régimen hasta ahora vigente en la materia.		Proyección esperada en el incremento del porcentaje de personas entre 30 y 34 años que ha finalizado estudios de enseñanza terciaria por encima del 40% (esperado 44% en 2020)	4	La mejora del marco regulatorio puede contribuir a mejorar la tasa de crecimiento potencial y la creación de empleo. Proyección esperada en el incremento del porcentaje de personas entre 30 y 34 años que ha finalizado estudios de enseñanza terciaria por encima del 40% (esperado 44% en 2020)
	Support to entrepreneurs and their internationalization	increase quality of education	Medidas destinadas a mejorar el emprendimiento		Contribuirá a aumentar el número de personas con estudios terciarios a través del incremento del atractivo y calidad		porcentaje de personas entre 30 y 34 años que ha finalizado estudios de

					de las enseñanzas de educación superior.		enseñanza terciaria
	Procedures for admission to university	increase number of university students	Nuevos procedimientos de admisión para extranjeros a las universidades españolas y agilidad en los procedimientos de homologación de títulos expedidos en el extranjero.		Contribuirá a aumentar el número de personas con estudios terciarios al facilitar el acceso y la admisión de los extranjeros a las universidades españolas.		porcentaje de personas entre 30 y 34 años que ha finalizado estudios de enseñanza terciaria
	Regulations of official university education and official doctoral education.	increase number of university students and phd students	Flexibilización de la organización de las enseñanzas universitarias.		Contribuirá a aumentar el número de personas con estudios terciarios a través de ofertas formativas variadas, adaptadas a las demandas económicas y sociales de formación.		porcentaje de personas entre 30 y 34 años que ha finalizado estudios de enseñanza terciaria
	Regulations for contract for training and learning and basis of dual vocational training.	increase the number of people in higher education; increase the success rates of basic vocational training	Fomento de la Formación Profesional dual de la educación superior.		Contribuirá a aumentar el número de personas con estudios terciarios al repercutir positivamente en las tasas de éxito y graduación de la formación profesional básica de grado superior.		porcentaje de personas entre 30 y 34 años que ha finalizado estudios de enseñanza terciaria
	Incentives for the incorporation in companies in the formation process.	making tertiary education more attractive by facilitating paid professional experience in companies.	Bonificación del 40% en las aportaciones empresariales a las cuotas de la Seguridad Social para el personal investigador con dedicación durante todo el tiempo de trabajo a I+D+i. Es una bonificación compatible con las deducciones fiscales por I+D+i en el caso de PYMES. Bonificación del 100% en las aportaciones empresariales a la Seguridad Social para las empresas que incorporen en prácticas retribuidas a estudiantes de titulaciones universitarias o de formación profesional que incluyen la realización obligatoria		Contribuirá a aumentar el número de personas con estudios terciarios haciéndolos más atractivos al facilitar experiencia profesional retribuida en empresas.		porcentaje de personas entre 30 y 34 años que ha finalizado estudios de enseñanza terciaria
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Definition of an appropriate framework of strategic planning and	Improved management and planning of the Spanish System of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mejora en la planificación de las convocatorias garantizando un marco estable en sus publicaciones. • Mejora de la coordinación de las políticas públicas de la AGE a través de la Secretaría de Estado de Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación (SEIDI) y 		•Mejorar la ejecución y seguimiento de las actividades previstas en el Sistema Español de Ciencia, Tecnología e	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidación del Espacio Europeo de Investigación

	funding model (policy mix) that increases the impact / efficiency of public aid to promote R&D&I.	Science, Technology and Innovation to optimize the impact and synergies in the sector	creación de la Agencia Estatal de Investigación. • Impulso de un sistema de seguimiento ex post de las ayudas públicas de I+D+i. • Desarrollo de herramientas para la prospectiva y medición del impacto científico, social y económico de las ayudas públicas a la I+D+i. • Identificación y alineación de medidas e instrumentos para contribuir a la consolidación del Espacio Europeo de Investigación (EEI).		Innovación. • Optimizar el impacto científico, social y económico de los resultados de las actividades financiadas. • Mejorar los procesos de gestión y de las ayudas públicas (convocatorias) y asegurar una distribución eficiente de la contribución pública a la financiación de la I+D.		• Mejora en la capacidad de ejecución de los créditos presupuestarios (AGE) destinados a ayudas de I+D+i y contribuir al objetivo de lograr una inversión del 2% del PIB
	State Agency of Research (Agencia Estatal de Investigación - AEI)	Creation of the State Agency of Research (Agencia Estatal de Investigación - AEI)	• Creación de un agente único para la gestión de fondos y ayudas en I+D que garantizará un marco estable de planificación y financiación, de forma que se eliminen las ineficiencias observadas por la heterogeneidad de agentes de la Administración Pública que gestionan fondos a la I+D+i y se incorporen las mejores prácticas internacionales en materia de fomento y evaluación de la investigación. • Equiparación al modelo de gestión europeo.		• Introducción de un marco eficiente de financiación y gestión de las ayudas públicas. • Su mayor flexibilidad de gestión le permite el uso de remanentes presupuestarios. • La AEI gestionará el 75% de las subvenciones de la SEIDI. • Será el interlocutor con los agentes de financiación en la UE.	4	La AEI se configura como el agente de financiación pública de la I+D más importante en España contribuyendo a incrementar la eficiencia de los instrumentos y ayudas públicas (AGE) en materia de I+D+i.
	Map of Unique Scientific and Technical Infrastructures 2013-2016	Map deployment of unique scientific and technical infrastructures to be accessible to all agents of the System and facilitate quality research and coordination of	• El nuevo Mapa está integrado por 29 Infraestructuras Científicas, Técnicas y Singulares (ICTS) que aglutinan un total de 59 infraestructuras (56 operativas y 3 en construcción). • Es una herramienta de planificación, desarrollo y financiación de estas infraestructuras en coordinación con las comunidades autónomas. • Identifica las infraestructuras sostenibles financieramente. • Se integra en el EEI para coordinar las políticas europeas y nacionales en materia de infraestructuras.		Mejora las sinergias entre fuentes de financiación nacionales, regionales y europeas. • Racionalización y optimización de los recursos financieros disponibles destinados a grandes infraestructuras científicas y técnicas.	4	R&D target

		regional, national and European funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mejora la coordinación y permite la aplicación de fondos estructurales europeos (FEDER) dentro del Programa Operativo de Crecimiento Inteligente. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducción de la brecha regional y generación de capacidades de I+D+i. • Implementación de las Estrategias de Especialización Inteligente Nacional y regionales. 		
	Review of public expenditure priorities (AGE) in R & D&I.	Improve the budgetary allocation of the calls and actions of R&D&I of the SEIDI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dotar presupuestariamente las convocatorias para garantizar las capacidades científico-técnicas del Sistema mediante un aumento del 2,2% del gasto en los PGE de 2016 en I+D+ civil y del 12% las partidas no financieras. • Incremento en las dotaciones de las convocatorias de la SEIDI en 2015, incluyendo las actuaciones del CDTI, en un 3,36% (del 21,6% sin incluir CDTI). Esto implica un aumento de 64,5M€ respecto a 2014. • Con estas dotaciones se garantizan la publicación convocatorias de 2015 y 2016 y reducir los retrasos de años anteriores. 		Las ayudas públicas para la ejecución de actividades de I+D+i tienen un impacto directo sobre el empleo y la movilización de inversión privada en I+D+i. Aumento en los PGE de 2016 de la partida de I+D+i civil en un 2,2%, representando el 1,6% del PGE. Los créditos del presupuesto no financiero se incrementan un 12% respecto a 2015.	4	Contribuye al objetivo de la Estrategia Española de alcanzar una inversión del 2% PIB en 2020.
	Access of companies to financing	Facilitate the access of companies to public aids and other sources of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implantación del sello y del registro pyme innovadora para dar preferencia a dichas empresas en el acceso a ayudas públicas y líneas blandas de financiación. • Es imprescindible para compatibilizar deducciones con bonificaciones. • Da valor añadido a la marca. 		1.294 Pymes innovadoras han conseguido el sello y 310 solicitudes se encuentran en fase de tramitación.	4	
	Support the employability of human resources dedicated to R&D&I and improve the access of young researchers to the public and private R&D&I system.	Foster the training and incorporation of research personnel in the public and private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tratamiento del sector de investigación como sector prioritario para la oferta de empleo público en Organismo Públicos de Investigación (OPIs) • Desarrollo del estatuto del personal de Investigador laboral. • Regulación de las retribuciones del personal investigador funcionario. • Mejoras introducidas para la contratación de personal investigador en formación. • Priorizar las ayudas públicas destinadas a la formación e incorporación de investigadores en el sector público y privado 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apoyo y mejora de las condiciones de contratación de investigadores con una trayectoria reconocida en el sector público y empresarial. • Mejora en la ejecución y absorción de actividades de I+D+i en el sector público y empresarial • Impulso de una carrera investigadora no 	4	R&D target

					funcionarial • Fomentar la investigación industrial y facilitar la inversión empresarial en I+D.		
	Promoting participation in Horizon 2020 program initiatives	Promotion of Spanish participation in international and European initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impulso de la participación española en el Programa Marco de Investigación e Innovación de la UE y a la construcción del Espacio Europeo de Investigación (EEI). • Incentivos directos a la participación a través de convocatorias en concurrencia competitiva como Europa Centros, Europa Excelencia, Europa Redes, COFUND y Horizonte pyme • Actuaciones y difusión del CDTI para incentivar, propiciar y asesorar a empresas y centros públicos de investigación para la presentación de propuestas en las convocatorias Europa 2020. • Alineamiento y priorización de la contribución española al Foro Estratégico Europeo de Infraestructuras de Investigación-ESFRI. • Participación española en convocatorias conjuntas para la financiación de proyectos transnacionales de cooperación tecnológica ERA-Nets. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mejora de la posición española en convocatorias internacionales. • Desde 2014, han participado 1.307 entidades españolas en 1.657 proyectos de las 13.127 propuestas europeas. • España es el 4º receptor en la UE-28 de ayudas de Horizonte 2020 con un retorno del 9,7%. • Cumplimiento con los compromisos financieros en instituciones internacionales. • Participación española en 2015 en 33 ERA-Nets con una aportación financiera de 27 M€. 	4	Contribución a la consolidación del Espacio Europeo de Investigación (EEI) e implementación de objetivos de Horizonte 2020 ligados a las actuaciones de programación conjunta, participación en ESFRI y otras actuaciones de valor añadido europeo.
	Support for private/business investment in R &D&I	Increased public support for the execution and financing of private R&D&I projects and innovative and technology based companies	<p>Publicación de convocatorias 2015 de programas del CDTI y mejora de las condiciones de acceso a la financiación (Tramo Reembolsable) y mejora de los tramos no reembolsables de las ayudas CDTI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • financiación de proyectos: destacan el Programa CIEN para la financiación grandes proyectos de investigación industrial estratégicos; la Línea de Innovación Global para el crecimiento e internacionalización de PYMES; la línea directa de Innovación para la incorporación y adaptación de tecnologías novedosas a nivel sectorial, FEDER Interconecta 2015 para regiones menos desarrolladas ligada al Programa Operativo de Crecimiento Inteligente 2014-2020 e Innodemanda para procesos de compra pública innovadora. • internacionalización de la I+D+i: destacando los Programas INNVOLUCRA para fomentar la 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movilización de inversión privada destinada a I+D+i y apoyo financiero a la innovación. • En 2015, el CDTI ha financiado 1.402 proyectos contribuyendo a incrementar la financiación empresarial asociada a la I+D+i. • El fondo de capital riesgo contribuirá a apoyar las fases más tempranas de innovación y reforzar las 	4	Fomento de la inversión empresarial para alcanzar objetivo de 2/3 de financiación de I+D+i por sector privado (Estrategia Española de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación).

			participación en proyectos internacionales y la convocatoria Horizonte PYME para otorgar una subvención nacional a proyectos españoles que no han sido financiados por la Comisión Europea (Instrumento PYME) por falta de fondos. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • financiación de empresas innovadoras y de base tecnológica: destaca el Programa INNVERTE para impulsar la entrada de capital privado en empresas tecnológicas españolas y el Programa NEOTEC para la mejora de condiciones para las empresas de base tecnológica de reciente creación. 		inversiones especializadas en empresas tecnológicas.		
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Country: Finland							
Part of NRP considered: Document							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CSR	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Youth Guarantee, activation and employment of young people, career counselling							
	Ohjaamo centres	Strengthening Youth Guarantee	One-stop guidance centre (Ohjaamo) activity. Ohjaamo is a low-threshold service point for young people under 30 years of age that offers, taking the individual circumstances of young people into account, multidisciplinary information, guidance and support with the aid of the basic public services of various administrative branches and a cooperation network. The centres are run as a collaborative effort of the public, private and third sectors.	young people under 30 years		3	
	Kohtaamo project	Strengthening Youth Guarantee	Supports and coordinates the work of the Ohjaamo centres. Its task is to develop the Ohjaamo service model as well as an online information, advice and guidance service for young people. Digital guidance services will be developed for all young people (eGuidance services, telephone services and information videos) and their integration ensured as part of the electronic service and application services (studyinfo.fi).	young people		3	
	Wage Subsidy Reforms	Strengthening Youth Guarantee		young people		3	
	Funding reform	Strengthening Youth Guarantee	The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is currently exploring the option of extending the possibility of using unemployment benefits so that, in future, appropriations allocated to benefits could fund a wage subsidy or start-up grant corresponding to job seekers' needs.	young people	The change in funding would support the implementation of the youth guarantee. On the completion of the funding reform, it is expected that use of the Sanssi card will increase.	3	
	Apprenticeship	Strengthening Youth Guarantee	An apprenticeship will be offered as one possible option to young people who are not in employment or education. An Employment and Economic Development Centre expert will examine apprenticeship opportunities together with the young person.	young people		3	
	Measure to promote young people's employment and activity	Strengthening Youth Guarantee	- Services for young people outside education, work and other required support (NEET) will be enhanced through outreach youth work and by offering guidance, advice and support service packages. - job-seeking activity will be strengthened by encouraging company visits and thereby finding hidden jobs	young people, young NEETs		3	
	Young people's entrepreneurship workshops	Strengthening Youth Guarantee	Young people's entrepreneurship workshops will be established for those intending to become entrepreneurs, and the operating model taken into use throughout the country. The workshops will provide training, advice and coaching on entrepreneurship. The digitalisation of guidance services (eGuidance services, telephone services and information videos) will also be developed.	young people		3	

	Purchase of services intended for young people based on the results	Strengthening Youth Guarantee	Employment and Economic Development Centres will acquire purchased services intended for young people based on the results. Service providers will focus on the individual guidance, coaching, skills evaluation and job-seeking of young people.	young people		3	
	Competitive tendering of employment services	Strengthening Youth Guarantee	The Ministry of Employment and the Economy has initiated competitive tendering of employment services as part of the key project 'Reform of employment service activities to support employment'. Young people and the youth guarantee will be taken into account as far as possible in the pilots.	young people		3	
<i>Sub-area: integration in the labour market of people with a migrating background</i>							
	Integration Programme 2016–2019 and Integration Partnership Programme	Enhance integration of immigrants through rapid access to education and training and other integration services as well as employment.	The programme will specify integration objectives and measures as well as the required resources. Simultaneously with the Government Integration Programme, an Integration Partnership Programme will be prepared with other key partners (municipalities, labour market organisations, immigrant communications and organisations, religious communities, non-governmental organisations, business representatives).	people with a migration background	The recognition of immigrants' skills and competence-based qualifications will be expanded and accelerated in cooperation with educational institutions. Immigrants will be directed particularly to sectors suffering from labour availability problems, and the utilisation of immigrants' innovation and entrepreneurship potential will be emphasised. The active participation in integration measures of asylum seekers given leave to stay will be emphasised and a support system developed to activate and promote integration into society.	3	
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Vocational Education and Training</i>							
	Reform of vocational education qualification structure	Develop a vocational education qualification structure which is skills-based, modular, oriented towards working life and facilitates the building of flexible study paths.	The vocational education qualification structure has been reformed so that it is skills-based, modular, oriented towards working life and facilitates the building of flexible study paths. The learning outcomes of qualifications and competence requirements have been specified based on skills, and the building of qualifications from mandatory and optional study modules has been strengthened, which facilitates their flexible utilisation in responding to skills needs. The new structure also promotes identification and recognition of previously acquired expertise as part of studies			3	
	Reform of the funding and governance framework of	The objective is for various forms of learning in the workplace to form	Reform of the funding and governance framework of vocational upper secondary education. The reform will also increase and diversify learning in the workplace by developing apprenticeship training and by introducing a new training			3	

	vocational upper secondary education	a clear and coherent entity for the learner, the employer and training provider.	agreement model that facilitates flexible paths to learning in the workplace and a practical approach to obtaining a qualification.				
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
	Reform basic education	Improve learning results; respond to future skills needs, renew pedagogy through experimental schemes and inspire lifelong learning; promote school peace and to ensure a psychologically, physically and socially safe and secure school day for every pupil and student.	The reform consists of three parts: a new pedagogy, new learning environments and digitalisation of education.				Early school leaving target
	Reform early childhood education	increase in early childhood education	Objectives for early childhood education were revised, right of a child to early childhood was reinforced, the inclusion of the child and guardian was strengthened, and the preparation of early childhood education plans was made obligatory for organisers of early childhood education.	pupils			Early school leaving target
	Changes to early childhood education	increase in early childhood education	The changes relate to restricting the subjective right to early childhood education and increasing the ratio between of over 3 year-old children to educators in day care centres. In addition, an increase in early childhood education customer fees is being prepared.	pupils			Early school leaving target
	Obligation to participate in pre-school education	increase in early childhood education	The obligation to participate in pre-school education means that, in the year preceding compulsory schooling, children must participate in one year of pre-school education or in other activity that achieves the objectives of pre-school education.	pupils			Early school leaving target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher/Tertiary Education</i>							
	Reforms in tertiary education	Increase number of people having completed tertiary education.	The selection procedure for universities will be reformed and cooperation between secondary and tertiary education will be tightened to ensure that young people move more quickly into further education. Flexible study paths will facilitate the completion of studies as well as reconciliation of work and studies.				tertiary education target
	Reform of financial aid for students	Increase number of people having completed tertiary education. Take into account EU legislation and the	Financial aid for students will be reformed. From the beginning of August 2016, the study grant will no longer be increased in line with the National Pensions Index. The Government Programme outlined a saving on financial aid for students. The criteria for granting financial aid for students will also be changed so that financial aid for students will be granted for studies abroad to Finnish citizens and comparable persons				tertiary education target

		increased mobility of students.	who, based on living conditions, have a fixed connection with Finland. The grant period intended for all tertiary education will be shortened by 10 months and the degree-specific grant period will be shortened by two months. The amount of the government guarantee for student loans will rise.				
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Reforms in priority areas and key projects	Improving the level of research activity, reforming public sector research structurally and operationally, and diversifying the structure of business and industry	In the period 2015–2019, the Government will make reforms in five priority areas, which will be implemented through 26 key projects. A number of key projects are connected with R&D policy, and one of the most important is the key project to strengthen cooperation between universities and business in order to utilise and commercialise research results.				R&D target
	New form of funding and existing and new instruments for utilising research	Improving the level of research activity	The Academy of Finland will implement a new form of funding aimed at financing researcher-proposed measures to utilise the results of their scientific research. The Finnish Funding Agency's for Innovation (Tekes) existing and new instruments for utilising research will be increasingly directed to commercialisation of research results and to solving social challenges (e.g. Creating Business from Research instrument, Challenge Finland, Research Benefit and Innovation Scout instruments).				R&D target
	Cooperation and division of responsibilities between universities and research institutes	Improving the level of research activity	Development of cooperation and division of responsibilities between universities and research institutes will be continued.				R&D target
	reforms of structures and operating practices	Improving the level of research activity	In agreement negotiations conducted with universities during 2016, reforms of structures and operating practices as well as a timetable will be agreed in order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of universities.				R&D target
	Funding models for universities and renewal of universities of applied sciences	Improving the level of research activity	Funding models for universities and universities of applied sciences will be renewed so that they enhance the quality, effectiveness and productivity of their activities.				R&D target
	multi-annual roadmap	Improving the level of research activity	A multi-annual roadmap for deepening cooperation between universities and research institutes was prepared in April 2015.				R&D target

Country: France							
Part of NRP considered: Document							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee, employment policies for young people							
	Implementation of Jobs for the Future initiative	Inclusion and improved employability of young people	Jobs for the future are subsidised jobs for young people. They come with a training requirement	Young people.	Impact on France's economic potential by 2020, through an increase in or preservation of human capital		
	Implementation of the Youth Guarantee	Inclusion and improved employability of young people	The Youth Guarantee provides enhanced support for vulnerable young people aged 18 to 25 (especially those who are neither employed nor in education or training) to help them find a job or training	young people aged 18 to 25			
	The "right to a second chance" for young dropouts	Securing labour market transitions and improving the quality of jobs, making career changes more secure and facilitating them	this right is organised as follows: - the right to a supplementary period of vocational qualification training as a vocational training intern will take the form of hours credited to the Personal activity account; - the hours credited are financed by the regional government as part of the regional public vocational training service; - the hours credited by the regional government will be added to the hours already acquired by the account holder; - the regional governments shall determine which training courses are eligible by virtue of their powers for defining regional public vocational training services and include them in the regional training programme.	young people			
	Making career paths more secure and strengthening access to employment for volunteers completing civic service	Securing labour market transitions and improving the quality of jobs, making career changes more secure and facilitating them	Access to training through the Personal activity account for volunteers completing a period of civic service meets the objective of making the careers of the young people concerned more secure	young people	The number of volunteers finding jobs after completing civic service is high, but 20 out of 100 are still jobless. Furthermore, given that the volunteers have low levels of qualifications, access to training hours will enable these young people to enter training		

					courses more easily. this prevents gaps in career paths and enables the young people concerned to capitalise on their work experience rapidly, particularly by obtaining vocational qualification certificates (some certificates are based primarily on skills acquired through work, such as the qualification certificates delivered by the ministry of Employment).		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Career Counselling, Adult Education</i>							
	Act on Vocational Training, Employment and Workplace Representation	Better matching of labour supply and demand and productivity gains from higher qualifications	Fighting frictional and structural unemployment (improved access to training for the unemployed) and support for mobility with portable training entitlements (personal training account). Reforming financing and governance: the Act reconfigured financing from companies with a view to reducing their tax burden, while ensuring that the smallest enterprises maintained their training efforts. The Act marks a break with the former reasoning behind financing training, switching from an obligation to provide financing for training to an obligation to provide training. the act also reforms the financing of apprenticeships; the Act introduced sweeping changes in the governance rules for the national and regional vocational training system, allowing all of the stakeholders (central government, management, labour and regional governments) to start using new tools for concerted action; the act marks the end of the decentralisation cycle and transfers the residual powers relating to training still held by the central government to the regional governments. The Act also enshrined the four party approach (with management, labour, regional governments, central government) that has been incarnated in the national Vocational training and guidance council (Conseil national de l'emploi, de la formation et de l'orientation professionnelles, CNEFOP), which was inaugurated in November 2014, and in the Regional Vocational				

			training and guidance councils (Comités régionaux de emploi, de la formation et de l'orientation professionnelles, CREFOP) in each region. the crucial measures under the act are the Personal training account and career counsellors, which are now in place				
	Personal Training Account and Personal Activity Account	Securing labour market transitions and improving the quality of jobs, making career changes more secure and facilitating them	<p>The Personal Training Account (compte personnel de formation, CPF) gives workers rights to training at any point in their career, whether they are working or not, so that they can develop their skills and make career changes including changing to another sector of activity.</p> <p>According to the Personal Activity Account (compte personnel d'activité, CPA), all workers will have personal accounts that bring together all of their individual rights that can be claimed at their own initiative and that follow them when they change jobs. This will ensure greater continuity in every worker's career.</p> <p>The Personal activity account will also be available for self-employed workers and civil servants to ensure the portability of their training rights if their occupational status changes.</p> <p>One of the goals of the Personal activity account is to offer vocational training to workers with a low level of initial training (workers under the age of 25 who left school without a diploma and Employees with no educational attainment).</p> <p>The Civic Engagement account included in the Personal activity account is designed to encourage volunteer work.</p>	employees; self-employed workers and civil servants			
	Training plan	Supporting and training jobseekers, promoting their participation in the labour market and reorienting and strengthening active training policies	The President announced that training courses for an additional 500,000 jobseekers would be financed in 2016 to train jobseekers, particularly those with few or no skills or whose skills are obsolete and to meet the recruitment needs of companies in fields where skilled workers are scarce or fields of the future.	jobseekers	The plan will increase the percentage of jobseekers with access to training up to about the same level as in Germany.		
	New partnership between the central government	Supporting and training jobseekers, promoting their participation in	In practical terms, this plan will require: - closer coordination of employment, vocational training and economic development policies with renewed governance shared between central and regional governments at the local level;	jobseekers			

	and regional governments to fight unemployment and promote training	the labour market and reorienting and strengthening active training policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - experiments with new types of contracts between Pôle emploi, the public employment service and regional governments to ensure actions to support jobseekers are more consistent with regional economic strategies; - commitments from all parties to make apprenticeships a recognised training path for integrating young people into the work force and experimenting with a greater role for regional governments in regulating the allocation of financing; - a stronger role for regional governments in support for SMEs and mid-sized enterprises to create permanent jobs that cannot be moved offshore and the start of discussions on regional governments' tax autonomy. 				
	Continuing deployment of Pôle emploi's digital strategy	Supporting and training jobseekers	<p>Pôle emploi's digital strategy enhances the personalisation of services for jobseekers and for employers. It enables the most autonomous jobseekers to obtain immediate support, offers many additional job-search services and frees up Pôle emploi staff to focus on jobseekers needing more intensive support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - online service platform "job store" - central government start-up "the Right company" (la bonne boîte) - website also ensures that jobseekers who are less familiar with digital technology or do not have easy access to the Internet are not left behind. 	jobseekers; employers			
	Introducing adapted vocational training contracts for older workers and the long-term unemployed	Supporting and training jobseekers	<p>two new vocational training contracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the "new career" vocational training contract - the "new opportunity" vocational training contract <p>the term of this vocational training contract and the training periods are adapted to the needs of the long-term unemployed</p>	Workers and the long-term unemployed.			
	Renovating vocational training	Adapting initial training and renovating vocational training in secondary and higher education	The government has continued renovating and improving the image of the vocational track in education. this includes setting up internship placement centres in all school districts, initiating projects on changing vocational course offerings, teachers' training, assessment of the vocational qualifications system with a view to future changes, including skill sets in diploma requirements, setting up a "future career" scheme (parcours Avenir) to enhance	young people			

			guidance and career counselling for all secondary school pupils				
	Diversifying training by opening up the Ministry of Labour vocational qualifications certificates to apprenticeship programmes	Adapting initial training and renovating vocational training in secondary and higher education	This measure is a response to a demand from occupational sectors. For employers, it diversifies the training available for skills that are regarded as more in demand. It also meets their needs to fill jobs rapidly, with a system where trainees can start their training at any time of the year. For young people who are not comfortable in the school system, it opens up new job prospects with shorter training periods. It also enables young people cutting short their apprenticeship contract to find a new direction immediately. Opening up vocational qualifications certificates to apprenticeship programmes is one of the commitments made as part of the joint central government-regional government platform.	young people			
	Facilitating careers counselling for young people	Adapting initial training and renovating vocational training in secondary and higher education	The "Labour Bill", will make the data concerning employment of graduates of vocational schools and apprenticeship programmes public. The practical purpose of this measure is to make apprenticeships more attractive. It also promotes informed and relevant career choices since young people and their families have critical information about employment prospects in different occupations	young people			
	Supporting training in certain schools, such as factory schools, with revenue from the apprenticeship tax	Adapting initial training and renovating vocational training in secondary and higher education	Teaching in these schools is based more on the principle of "learning by doing" and is aimed at young dropouts in many cases, ensuring their right to a second chance. The classes lead to public school diplomas (caP, Bac PRO) or vocational qualifications certificates that are recognised in the national Register of Vocational Qualifications. The government has also upheld its commitment, as well as its expectations, with regard to the "second chance" schools.				
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
	Combating school dropouts	Ensuring high-quality education for all and combating school dropouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuation of the "General Mobilisation to End dropping Out" plan of action started in November 2014. - Mobilisation of teaching teams in schools (establishing "dropout" contacts, a teacher training plan, deployment of the "stay-in-school week" in all school districts during the 2015-2016 school year) - Forging links with families, especially the lowest-income families - Strengthening partnerships at all levels to promote 	students; young people	reduction in young people dropped out of school		

			<p>cooperation between schools, local governments, associations and businesses in teaching and employment. A national memorandum of understanding between central and regional governments was signed for this purpose in July 2015 and developed at the regional level in the form of "dropout agreements".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing the right to go back to school: this right was established by the 2013 act and concerns young people aged 16 to 25 who do not have diplomas or vocational qualifications. - creating new support structures for dropouts throughout the country. This includes "back-to-school structures", experiments with "customised basic education tracks" and "education alliances". Following an assessment, these experiments are slated to be rolled out to all school districts during the 2016-2017 school year at the latest. 				
	Launching new priority education programmes	Ensuring high-quality education for all and combating school dropouts	<p>Since the start of the 2015-2016 school year, 1,089 priority education networks cover 1,094 secondary schools and more than 6,500 elementary schools, representing 20% of the pupils in those grades. The priority education networks have benefited from the creation of new jobs to strengthen the "more teachers than classes" scheme and to improve the enrolment rate of children under the age of 3. Teacher training provisions have been enhanced, team teaching has been facilitated through working hours and pay conditions that compensate for the difficulties of teaching in these schools in order to attract more experienced teachers.</p>	pupils			
	Developing a new common core of basic knowledge, skills and culture	Ensuring high-quality education for all and combating school dropouts	<p>Preparations for the entry into force of the new curricula for elementary and secondary schools, based on a new common core of knowledge, skills and culture, have included training and education resources. The new common core covers everything pupils must know and understand at the end of their mandatory schooling.</p>	pupils			
	Reforming the school system: "priority on early education"	Ensuring high-quality education for all and combating school dropouts	<p>The Public school Reform act upholds the priority on early education. Each child starting school must be offered the best learning conditions. These resources will be used to step up the efforts to extend the "more teachers than classes" scheme and to expand enrolment of children under the age of 3 in the most socially deprived areas, as well as to</p>	pupils			

			strengthen replacement resources and in-service training for teachers.				
	Reforming lower secondary schools	Ensuring high-quality education for all and combating school dropouts	In addition to new curricula, the reform of lower secondary schools calls for enrichment of modern language instruction (a second language for all pupils starting in the first year of lower secondary school), working in small groups, time for individualised support for all pupils, interdisciplinary classes in practical subjects and more leeway for schools to meet their pupils' needs more effectively.	pupils			
	Strengthening the mobilisation of schools to promote the values of the Republic	Ensuring high-quality education for all and combating school dropouts	new ethics and civics lessons and a "citizenship track", combined with a training plan for 300,000 teachers and staff, new teaching resources, and the deployment of "citizenship reserves" (more than 6,000 volunteers working with pupils) have been put in place since the start of the 2015-2016 school year				
	Strengthening social diversity	Ensuring high-quality education for all and combating school dropouts	Since the start of the 2015-2016 school year, 21 départements have joined forces with the ministry of Education to strengthen social diversity in lower secondary schools. The areas for a pilot study were selected using social segregation diagnostic tools provided to local governments. Two major types of solutions are currently being promoted: work on districting, which may include creating districts with multiple lower secondary schools, and work on making schools more attractive through curriculum enrichment.				
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Invest for the Future Programme	Support for investment and innovation	Plan targeting research and innovation in growth sectors: are involved in all aspects of innovation: from education and research to technology transfer and corporate innovation. The Programme conducts national calls for future-oriented projects whenever appropriate. The projects are assessed by a panel of international experts or independent experts tasked with selecting innovative projects with the potential to boost growth. As soon as an action is launched under the Programme, independent assessments are planned as a matter of principle and a budget is provided for the assessments.		The programme's impact stems from: an increase in government investment, the leveraging of private investment and a productivity effect from channelling investment to R&D		
	Local government reform	Stimulating investment and innovation to strengthen non-cost	Local government reform is part of an on-going effort to improve the effectiveness of our institutions. The government clarified local governments' powers with regard to economic development and coordinated the action of each level of government to create the right		Improving decision-making and increasing powers wielded at the level of urban areas should enhance the		

		competitiveness and boost growth potential	conditions for more effective economic policy-making by local governments. Regional governments and municipalities are key players in economic development		effectiveness of urban planning and transport policies, increasing population density in some urban areas and generating economic gains in several ways: access to a broader and more competitive range of intermediate good suppliers, better matching of labour demand and supply, more fluid exchanges and dissemination of information, a wider or better adapted supply of public goods (infrastructures, transport, etcLocal government reform also contributes to this broader drive to boost productivity and economic potential by coordinating the actions of the different local governments and by making decision-making more effective		
	Third phase of clusters (pôles de compétitivité)	Enhancing the ecosystem that fosters innovation	Each cluster is bound by a performance contract based on forging closer links with technology transfer players, strengthening support for SMEs seeking access to financing, international development and access to expertise. The government will also continue its work on optimising financing for clusters. Financing will focus on the most active clusters in terms of collaborative research. Financing for the promotion structures focuses on the clusters with the highest ratios of private financing and the largest number of collaborative research projects.		The preliminary findings of an ongoing survey by France strategy show that companies in the clusters have increased the self-financing of their R&D activity and that self-financing now outstrips the government R&D funding that they receive (direct subsidies and research tax credit). The survey also highlights the clusters' positive impact on R&D		

					jobs and on the number of patents filed. In 2012, each company in a cluster added an average of 6.5 R&D jobs and filed an average of 2 patents.		
	Métropoles French Tech	Support for innovative start-ups to enhance the ecosystem that fosters innovation	The central government, building on local government initiatives, wanted to stimulate the networking and concentration of players and companies in major French Tech Cities (Métropoles French Tech).		<p>The networks should bring local players together to develop start-ups and provide a showcase for France's appeal as a place to do business.</p> <p>In addition to stimulating local ecosystems, the French Tech initiative has brought French start-ups together and raised their international profile.</p>		
	Bpifrance's support	Support for innovative start-ups to enhance the ecosystem that fosters innovation	Bpifrance, the public investment bank, has continued to provide financial support for start-ups through customised products that support innovative entrepreneurs (Bourse French Tech, seed capital loans) and renewed support for the venture capital sector with funds of funds (national seed capital fund, "multicap croissance" fund of funds) and direct investment funds (Ambition numérique, Innobio).				
	Raise the profile of start-ups and attract financing	Support for innovative start-ups to enhance the ecosystem that fosters innovation	The central government holds competitions to raise the profile of start-ups and attract financing, such as the World Innovation Competition, the Digital Innovation Competition and the i-Lab Competition. A campaign to promote innovative public procurement was launched to stimulate the demand for innovation. In addition to the existing tax measures (Research Tax Credit, Innovation Tax Credit, Innovative Start-Up Scheme), a new corporate venture incentive came into force in 2016 to encourage corporate groups to invest in start-ups (see below for other international actions of French Tech).				
	Promote youth entrepreneurs	Support for innovative start-ups to	Campaigns to promote youth entrepreneurship and innovation were conducted: student innovation, technology transfer and entrepreneurship hubs (pôles				

	hip and innovation	enhance the ecosystem that fosters innovation	étudiants pour l'innovation, le transfert et l'entrepreneuriat, Pépite) were set up on every higher education and research campus to raise awareness and support students interested in entrepreneurship; a student-entrepreneur scheme has been created; a call for projects worth €20 million was launched to support the dissemination of the innovation and entrepreneurship culture, particularly in schools.				
	Making the Research Tax Credit permanent	Assessing and modernising support for innovation	In January 2016, the President of the French Republic confirmed that the Research tax credit (crédit d'impôt recherche, CIR) would become a permanent measure		The permanence of the tax credit is critical for the effectiveness of the incentive system		
	Assessment of the Innovative Start-Up scheme (jeune entreprise innovante, JEI)	Assessing and modernising support for innovation	The scheme was introduced to reduce R&D and innovation costs for these start-ups through exemptions from taxes and social security contributions. It was targeted at SMEs in their first eight years where R&D expenditure accounted for more than 15% of total expenditure.				
	Continuing assessment of innovation support schemes as part of governance renovation	Assessing and modernising support for innovation	The government decided to simplify governance of innovation policies and strengthen policy assessments.				
	Encouraging founder shareholdings	Assessing and modernising support for innovation	Founders' warrants (<i>Bons de Souscription de Parts de Créateur d'Entreprise, BSPCE</i>) were introduced in 1998 to encourage founders to acquire and retain shares in start-ups. The Growth, Economic Activity and Equal Economic Opportunity act expanded the scheme.		The warrants create both financial and tax incentives. The recent improvements will promote the creation of subsidiaries and the reorganisation of start-ups by maintaining the tax incentives		
	New Face of Industry in France and Industry of the Future	Stimulating productive investment and building the industries of the future	The second phase of the " <i>New Face of Industry in France</i> " programme (Nouvelle France Industrielle) focuses on nine industrial solutions (eco-mobility, data economy, smart objects, medicine of the future, sustainable cities, digital trust, new resources, transport of tomorrow, smart food production) and a cross-cutting initiative (<i>Industry of the Future</i>) for the modernisation and transformation of industrial enterprises.				

	Developing a legal framework for crowd funding for SMEs (particularly innovative start-ups)	Facilitating financing for SMEs	The government wanted to address three issues regarding the development of crowd funding. First, adapting to technological changes, fostering the development of crowd funding platforms and improving their regulation. Secondly, enabling the rise of new financing sources for SMEs, mid-sized enterprises and innovative start-ups. And thirdly, protecting investors by regulating intermediation and crowd funding platforms.				
	Facilitating access to equity financing for innovative start-ups	Facilitating financing for SMEs	The IsF-PmE scheme provides tax breaks for taxpayers liable for the wealth tax (IsF) who invests in SMEs, either directly or through investment funds. The new rules mark a major advance for France's venture capital system. The overall cap on investment by Innovation-Focused mutual Funds (FcPIs) is now €15 million over the life of the enterprise, instead of the previous annual cap of €2.5 million. Investment in an innovative company is now possible for up to 10 years after its first commercial sale and the rules on follow-up investments (reinvesting following the initial investment) have been relaxed substantially. The new rules governing local Investment Funds (FIPs) will channel investment more towards newer companies, which is a positive economic development for the stages prior to private equity deals.				
	Deploying Bpifrance's resources	Facilitating financing for SMEs	Bpifrance's support for businesses has increased. The public investment bank manages most of the business financing tools (Oséo, Fonds stratégique d'investissement, CDC Entreprises, etc.) and contributes to improving financing terms for SMEs by providing guarantees, innovation subsidies, cofinancing and co-investment in projects. In keeping with Bpifrance's strategic plan, the bank provides appropriate financing solutions for each stage in the life of a company, with a special emphasis on financing innovation and business growth, through the use of unsecured loans in particular.				
	French Tech – international action	Supporting the international development of companies and raise the international profile of the start-up ecosystem	3 programmes have been implemented. 1) €15 million from the Invest in the Future Programme have been allocated to support the international attractiveness of French tech. 2) The objective of the French tech hubs programme is to federate communities of French start-ups abroad. Ten communities have been awarded the French tech hub label to date: San Francisco, New York, Tokyo, Israel, Moscow, Abidjan, Cape Town, London, Hong Kong and Montreal. 3) The				

			French tech ticket competition enables foreign start-ups to develop their projects in France by awarding winners a resident visa, €12,500 in prize money and access to a programme in business incubators working in partnership with French tech.				
Policy area: Communication - ICT							
	Digital Republic Bill	Developing a digital strategy	The Digital Republic Bill proposes a new framework, combining support for innovation and new business models, and wider access to public and private sector data that are "common goods", to promote the circulation of knowledge, protect privacy (access to digital services, protection of personal data), enhance fair competition between platforms, network neutrality, data portability and greater access to digital technology.		Promoting the use of open data, opening up the government decision-making algorithms, and the use of data-sciences should increase the participation of citizens, NGOs and other stakeholders in government policy-making and assessment through digital technology. The Digital Republic Bill will also create a framework for paperless procedures and transactions by guaranteeing and recognising digital identity procedures and digital vault models.		
	Deployment of the High-speed broadband plan	Developing a digital strategy	The high-speed broadband plan (Plan France très haut débit, PFTHD) was launched in 2013 to provide high-speed broadband Internet connections (> 30 mbit/s) to half of the country's inhabitants in 2017 and full coverage in 2022. The plan will also reduce the digital divide by providing rapid solutions for end users who do not have high quality broadband connections (3-4 mbit/s) by modernising the existing land line networks and by mobilising land-based and satellite wireless technologies.				
	Digital transformation of government	Developing a digital strategy	Online procedures have become the "default" channel for accomplishing nearly nine out of ten formalities with central government administrations. The government's key website, service-public.fr, has been improved and simplified. It now offers users the option of receiving, filling out and storing documents online. The on-going deployment of "France connect" will make it possible to use a single identifier for all online				

			public services, which will simplify procedures for individuals and businesses.				
	Digital Plan for Education	Developing a digital strategy	Resources will be earmarked to provide pupils will be with digital hardware and digital learning resources for the start of the 2018-2019 school year, for a digital technology training plan, for a national bank of digital learning resources, for the deployment of a secure environment for access to digital resources, for support and promotion of teaching technology innovation, for partnerships with economic players, and for the development of the digital resources publishing industry. In addition, the teaching of computer science and digital technology has been stepped up in lower secondary schools, with new curricula for the autumn of 2016) and in general and technology upper secondary schools (since the autumn of 2015 for the first year of upper secondary school and starting in the autumn of 2016 for the second year of upper secondary school).				
	National Higher Education Strategy	Developing a digital strategy	The National Higher Education Strategy has three headings that concern digital technology: diversifying the supply of international courses by developing massive online open courses (mOOCs); planning for systematic use of digital technology for teaching and assessing students; developing digital resources and content curation. A new portal, sup-numerique.gouv.fr and a Public Interest group, gIP Fun-mOOC was created.				
	Using open data policies to unleash new opportunities for businesses	Developing a digital strategy	The Digital Bill aims to increase the volume of administrative documents accessible online under the open data policy in order to enhance government transparency, improve public services and stimulate use of the data that creates economic and social value.				
	High-speed Broadband Plan	Access to high-speed broadband Internet for the entire population by 2022	The plan supports local government projects to make high-speed broadband available and encourages private operators to coordinate their action to speed up the extension of the network.				

Country: Croatia							
Part of NRP considered: Document, Annex main reforms							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee							
	Implementation of the Youth Guarantee	improving labour market outcomes for young people who are not in employment education or training system	A report on the status of the implementation of measures within the Youth Guarantee (YG) and projects financed from the State Budget, including those funded in the previous financial perspective (2007-2013), shall be prepared by the end of July 2015. According to the report, the Implementation Plan for Youth Guarantee will be revised in line with the Operational Programme Effective Human Resources 2014-2020 in order to harmonise the final expenditures of individual projects, as well as the projects themselves, defined during the drafting phase of the Operational Programme.				employment target
	system for tracking people in NEET	improving labour market outcomes for young people who are not in employment education or training system	The relevant institutions (Ministry of Labour and Pension System, CES, Ministry of Science, Education and Sports and the Croatian Pension Insurance Institute) signed an agreement related to the establishment of a system for tracking people in NEET status, while in November 2016 a comprehensive system for monitoring of persons in NEET status will be established on the basis of which the analysis of persons with NEET status shall be conducted, as well as the preparation of measure for access and activation.	NEETs, especially young			employment target
Sub-area: Education and Training - Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development							
	system of career development	Implementation of activities for overcoming unemployment by sectors	Croatia will strengthen the system of career development based on the Strategy for Lifelong Career Guidance and Career Development in the Republic of Croatia 2016-2020, adopted in October 2015.				employment target
	Adoption and implementation of the Vocational Education and Training Development Program	Improve the system of continuous professional development of teachers of vocational subjects. Strengthening	Achieving a better understanding of the European Credit system for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET) and the expending its application in vocational schools. Improving the system of professional guidance for students before and during vocational education and training.	students	Improved system for professional development of teachers of vocational subjects. Increased mobility of students in vocational Increasing the number		

		the excellence and attractiveness of vocational education and training.			of students in vocational education.		
	Development of the validation of non-formal and informal learning system	Achieve faster employment and ensuring scarce and other professions needed in the Croatian economy	Recognition of informal and non-formal learning based on qualifications standards and categories of learning outcomes entered into the CROQF Register. Encourage the development of occupational standards, qualifications standards and programs for the evaluation of non-formal and informal learning in priority sectors in accordance with the list of scarce professions and data derived from projections of movements on the labour market.		Shorter duration of formal education of individuals who have already achieved certain learning outcomes.		
	Increase availability of educational programs for adults and encourage participation in lifelong learning	Better implementation of adult education program, lifelong learning and worker retraining schemes	Projects will be implemented based on the Operational Program Effective Human Resources 2014-2020 with the following objectives: (1) promotion of lifelong learning (2) inclusion of adult education students in priority education programs (nannies, caretakers, caretakers of elderly and disabled, teaching assistants who work with people with developmental disabilities, beekeepers, farm managers) (3) improving literacy as the foundation of lifelong learning	adult, workers	Increased number of participants in lifelong adult education by increasing the number of allocated vouchers . Development of education plans		
	Improve the system of worker retraining, additional training and training	Better implementation of adult education program, lifelong learning and worker retraining schemes	Enable faster employment of unemployed persons based on market needs, directly contacting employers and educating the unemployed in accordance with the defined needs. Educate unemployed persons to perform wanted and scarce jobs.	adult, workers	Segmentation and increased competences and qualifications of unemployed persons in accordance with the needs of employers and labour market trends. Reorganization of the CES will enable employers to solve all their workerrelated needs with the help of one adviser - from selecting the unemployed to the conclusion of contracts		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
	Passable and efficient system of	Linking education with interests, life	Implementation of comprehensive curriculum reform linking education with interests, life experiences, needs and abilities of students and with the needs of		Adopted curriculum documents in compliance with the		

	early and preschool, primary and secondary education	experiences, needs and abilities of students. Linking education with the needs of society and economy	society and economy		needs of society and economy. Professional training of human resources in order to prepare for experimental implementation of the curriculum reform. Experimental implementation and evaluation of the experimental implementation		
	Increase the representation of traineeship in higher education	Harmonization of educational programs with needs of the labour market at the higher education level	Analysis on the quantity and representation of traineeships within study programs offered by higher education institutions in the Republic of Croatia will be used to develop models of cooperation between universities and employers to increase skills needed on the labour market.	students in higher education	Greater representation of traineeship in higher education		
	Further implementation of the CROQF	The standardization of educational programs in accordance with the relevant analytics on labor market needs.	Compliance of educational programs at all levels with the relevant occupational standards and qualifications (quality standards). Sector Councils evaluate first qualifications standards. Act on Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education will ensure harmonization of study programs with standards entered into the CROQF Register.		Alignment between the education system and labour market needs. Expected reduction of study programs.		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
	Increase the representation of traineeship in higher education	Harmonization of educational programs with needs of the labour market at the higher education level	Analysis on the quantity and representation of traineeships within study programs offered by higher education institutions in the Republic of Croatia will be used to develop models of cooperation between universities and employers to increase skills needed on the labour market.	students in higher education	Greater representation of traineeship in higher education		
	methodology for determining of quotas by fields and study programmes; selection of teacher on	Establishing a high-quality binary system of higher education in line with national needs and the principle of effective	We will develop a methodology for anticipating the need related to social competency and determining of quotas by fields and study programmes for all three levels of higher education. We will define a system in which the selection of teachers is based on curriculum content and not the type of educational institution. Each teacher must hold adequate teaching competencies that are required to share certain				Tertiary education target

	curriculum and required competences	management of higher education institutions	curriculum content, regardless of the type of educational institution where he teaches..				
	pilot programme contracts within the project "Capacity Building for Financing of Higher Education Institutions' Programmes"	Ensuring effective and developmentally stimulating system of financing higher education institutions	By the end of 2016 the evaluation of pilot programme contracts in cooperation with the World Bank, within the framework of the project "Capacity Building for Financing of Higher Education Institutions' Programmes" will be introduced. The World Bank will evaluate seven universities for their readiness to enter into a comprehensive funding programme, support four public universities in the establishment of a mechanism for the implementation of a comprehensive funding programme, and prepare a draft legal framework in order to enable effective programme financing				Tertiary education target
	scholarships to students of lower socioeconomic status and students in STEM fields	Improving the student standard with special care given to the social dimension of education process	Award a large number of scholarships financed by the European Social Fund to students of lower socioeconomic status and students in STEM fields. A large number of subsidies granted to the students are indirect aids that are not socially sensitive. A gradual transition from indirect to direct aids based on the socio-economic status and in accordance with the Strategy for Education, Science and Technology is planned . .	students of lower socioeconomic status and students in STEM fields			Tertiary education target
	Internationalisation of higher education	Internationalisation of higher education and stronger integration with the European and international higher education spaces	By using the resources of the European Social Fund, higher education institutions will develop courses/modules and entire study programmes in foreign languages, including joint study programmes performed in cooperation with foreign universities.	students in higher education			Tertiary education target
	continuous education of teachers and instructors	Improvement of initial education and training of teachers and continued education	In 2017 we will develop programmes for the continuous education of teachers and instructors, as well as a licensing system for teachers and instructors. In December 2017, the profession of a licensed teacher will be entered into the CROQF Register and occupational standards and qualifications for trainee teachers will be developed. Based on the draft professional development plans a systematic mechanism for the continuous education of teachers shall be developed, which will directly affect the	teachers	These activities will increase the degree of professionalisation of the teaching profession and will improve the quality of study programme and other programmes for the initial and continuous		Tertiary education target

			modernisation and quality of teaching and learning at schools and increase the level of achievements related to the education of students.		education and training of teachers.		
		Development of a student monitoring system	The Faculty of Law at the University of Zagreb performed an employability analysis for graduates of polytechnics and colleges in the Republic of Croatia. The analysis was made on the basis of information on all persons who attained a degree from a college or polytechnic in the period from 2008-2013 (39 public and private colleges and polytechnics, i.e. 23,052 persons). Based on this integrated analysis, the Faculty of Law of the University of Zagreb professional team made an individual reports for each higher education institution that participated in the study and the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports will forward due report as a recommendation for improvement. The Agency for Science and Higher Education will develop an analysis of the employability of study programmes that will be financed through the Effective Human Resources OP. We also plan to improve records of graduates from a particular higher education institution and systematically connect them.				Tertiary education target
	scholarships to students of lower socioeconomic status and students in STEM fields	Increase of student enrolment in the STEM area through funding incentives	Given the strategic objective of strengthening natural, biotechnical, biomedical, and technical fields (STEM fields), beginning in 2016, funds will be allocated to subsidise school fees for regular students who first entered the first year and for full-time students who have successfully fulfilled their educational obligations, i.e. achieved 55 or more ETCS points. Subsidies are allocated to higher education institutions in a way that is calculated based on the number of students who qualify for an exemption from schooling fee and the amount for each student. For the first time, subsidies are related to the area of the study programme and are expected to set out measures to encourage higher education institutions to enroll more students in STEM fields and increase the completion of available study programmes by empowering higher education institutions to have an impact on the amount they could obtain.	r students who first entered the first year and for full-time students who have successfully fulfilled their educational obligations			Tertiary education target
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Increaseand direct public and private investments in R&D	Create strong financial and coordination mechanisms that will better	Increase public and private investments in research and development and directing public and private investments to areas where we have the greatest opportunities for achieving economic growth on the basis of the Smart		Increasing long-term economic competitiveness of the Republic of Croatia based on increased		R&D target

		harmonize policies of investment in research and development by the public and private sectors.	Specialization Strategy (S3). Secure at least EUR 1 billion of additional investment in R&D by the end of 2020 by the public and private sectors based on resources we have at our disposal from EU funds and tax reliefs. Publishing calls for tenders for the allocation of EU funds in the amount of EUR 390 million in 2016		investments in research and development. Improving economic relevance and operational quality of the scientific and research community in the Republic of Croatia by engaging in a more intensive cooperation with the overall economy. Main performance indicators: - Increasing investments in research and development (from 0.8% to 1.4% of the GDP by 2020)		
	Incubation Centre for Bioscience and Technology Commercialisation – BIOCENTRE	Strengthening the national innovation system and innovation potential of the economy	Strengthening the absorption potential of scientific organisations with a view to withdraw funding from EU funds represents an ongoing process of equipping the new Incubation Centre for Bioscience and Technology Commercialisation – BIOCENTRE, which is aimed at companies in the field of biological sciences and biotechnology.				R&D target
	project Research Infrastructure Development	Strengthening the national innovation system and innovation potential of the economy	supporting an ongoing project Research Infrastructure Development at the University of Rijeka campus aimed to equip four research centres and thus ensure the implementation of new methodologies and technologies in interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary fields of science and research, all in order to increase research capacity and achieve excellence in the development, innovation and research in the Republic of Croatia.				R&D target
	Use of funds from OP	Strengthening the national innovation system and innovation potential of the economy	The funds from Operational Programmes will support further investment in scientific infrastructure and organisational reform, scientific centre of excellence projects, synergy with the programme Horizon 2020, activities of various Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs) and science and technology parks, with the aim to encourage cooperation between scientific and business sector within the regional and national innovation system. In order to achieve that objective,				R&D target

			we will support projects conceived in partnership with public research organisations and private sector sections such as "Research, Development and Innovation Fund" and "Capacity Building for Research, Development and Innovation"				
	Project activities within the framework of the OP Competitiveness and Cohesion 2014-2020 - 1a "Improvement of the infrastructure and research capacities and innovation for the development of research and innovation success and promotion of competence centres, in particular those of European interest"	Strengthening the national innovation system and innovation potential of the economy	Project activities within the framework of the OP Competitiveness and Cohesion 2014-2020 - 1a "Improvement of the infrastructure and research capacities and innovation for the development of competence centres, in particular those of European interest" are aimed at improving scientific organisations' capacities for the implementation of cutting-edge research for the further transfer of knowledge and skills that can significantly contribute to social and economic development related to priority areas and intersectoral themes within the Smart Specialisation Strategy.				R&D target
	project "Crossing Borders - Scientific cooperation"	enable Croatian scientists to raise their scientific excellence to the next level and become more competitive and able to attract sources of international and European	Continue the project "Crossing Borders - Scientific cooperation" in 2016. The "Scientific Cooperation Programme" encourages ground-breaking scientific research by financing medium size projects conducted in cooperation between scientists from Croatia and Croatian diaspora. The objective of this project is to enable Croatian scientists to raise their scientific excellence to the next level and become more competitive and able to attract sources of international and European funding through this type of cooperation with scientists from Croatian diaspora. This programme also encourages projects that create new knowledge useful to the private sector or allow the		This type of support should facilitate the return of scientists from Croatian diaspora to Croatia through the networking of scientists and experts from Croatian diaspora with colleagues from Croatia.		R&D target

		funding through this type of cooperation with scientists from Croatian diaspora	transfer of knowledge and technology from world's leading institutions, where scientists from Croatian diaspora work, to the private sector in the Republic of Croatia, through the cooperation between Croatian scientists, scientists from Croatian diaspora and private sector.				
	Competitive funding of national research projects	to establish scientific cooperation between Croatian scientists and scientists from Croatian diaspora.	The Foundation, as a focal point for the competitive funding of national research projects during 2016, plans to announce a new call for competitive research projects. The fund "Unity Through Knowledge", which was in 2014 allocated to the Foundation, is currently financing nine projects within the programme "Crossing Borders - Scientific Cooperation".				R&D target
	programme for activities in the area of climate change	courage research and development activities in the area of climate change for the period from 2015 to 2016	In addition, the Government of the Republic of Croatia has in November 2015 adopted a programme which aims to encourage research and development activities in the area of climate change for the period from 2015 to 2016, which awarded additional HRK 17 million to scientific projects. This programme was designed as the first in a series of programmes that will be specifically designed to finance scientific research activities in order to facilitate challenges of climate change we are facing. It is expected that this measure will become permanent, since it uses funds that the Republic of Croatia realised by selling CO2 emission units.				R&D target
	new Committee and model for the restructuring of public research institutes to the Government	restructuring of public research institutes	In line with the further restructuring of public research institutes, the Government will appoint a new Committee which will, upon completion of its sessions and on the basis of previous analyses (thematic evaluation, re-accredited, independent international evaluation of public research institutes, In-Depth Analysis of Expenditures of the State Budget of the Republic of Croatia, etc.), submit a model for the restructuring of public research institutes to the Government by the end of 2016.				R&D target

Country: Hungary							
Part of NRP considered: Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	C S R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee, employment policies for young people, youth mobility							
Convergence counties vs. Central Hungary	Youth Guarantee Labour Market programme	promoting youth employment	Within the framework of the project, as part of the Youth Guarantee Scheme, youth may receive targeted support based on their individual plans to find employment or gain qualifications. The employment service offers a path to immediate employment, becoming an entrepreneur, gaining a marketable qualification or through enabling users to gain the necessary primary school education, in addition to counselling and mentoring. The programme is implemented by involving employers, local educational, social and youth organisations.	young people	Within the framework of the programme, at least 40,000 young people under the age of 25 receive Youth Guarantee offers in convergence regions. As a result of the measure, the number of young NEETs decreases and the qualification and employment level of young people between 16 and 25 years of age improves.	4	Employment objective
Convergence counties vs. Central Hungary	Youth Entrepreneurship Programme	promoting youth employment	As part of the Youth Guarantee Scheme, the program helps youth become entrepreneurs – with training, knowledge and competency development – to write their business plan and, also, with financial support for the initial costs of their businesses. In the first phase the service, training, and mentoring organisation(s) are selected, the young people involved are trained and business plans are prepared. In the second phase, young people who have successfully completed the first phase and establish their businesses are provided with non-repayable subsidies to support their initial costs.	young people	As a result of the measure, the number of young NEETs decreases and the employment level of youth aged 16-25 (in the case of first-job seeking higher education graduates, aged 25-30) increases. The programme helps 1,400 young people establish their businesses in the country.	4	Employment objective
Convergence counties vs. Central Hungary	Traineeship Programme	promoting youth employment	The measure is part of the Youth Guarantee Scheme. The Traineeship Programme aims to establish workplaces directly: to help skilled young workers gain work experience early in their lives and improve their employability. Within the framework of 'Traineeship Programme to Support First-Time Job Seekers', the projects of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises are supported which employ skilled young people. In the programme enterprises receive subsidies for the wages and	young people	As a result of the measure, the number of young NEETs decreases and their employment level increases. As a result of the Traineeship programme, the number of apprentices gaining work experience is 4,500. The project supporting the	4	Employment objective

			contributions of the employed apprentices, the wage supplements of their workplace mentors and purchasing tools. The amount of the subsidy can be HUF 1,900,000 – 30,000,000. 'Traineeship Programme – Supporting Services' aims to support the involvement in the Traineeship programme EDIOP-5.2.4, and make it well-known among young people and businesses through vocational centres.		Traineeship programme helps establish and strengthen the relationship and cooperation between different players (youth, vocational centres and businesses).		
	'Diplomament ő Program' ('Degree-saving Programme')	promoting youth employment	The organising and managing of language courses for accredited language exams in Hungary to prepare those citizens who passed their final higher education exams in Hungary but could not receive their diploma due to their lack of a language exam.	young people	As a result of the measure, the number of people obtaining a language exam to receive their diploma increases. The programme contributes to gaining qualification-relevant employment after the receiving of the diploma.	4	Employment objective
	'Youth, Come Home Programme'	promoting youth employment	The integration of young people who work abroad and intend to return home into the domestic labour market. Within the framework of the programme, information, job offers, preparation for selection and placement and the establishing of businesses here are provided.	young people	As a result of the measure, the number of young people with work experience abroad and language skills who return to Hungary and become employed here increases.	4	Employment objective
<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development</i>							
	Learning forms and programmes provided by cultural institutions facilitating lifelong learning	Developing basic competencies	Within the framework of the measure, libraries, cultural institutions, museums and institutions of art place great emphasis on reducing the disadvantages that schools are unable to compensate for (e.g., effects of quality). Within the framework of the measure, programmes facilitating lifelong learning will be implemented, which help people without qualifications and those over school age return to the education system or adult training.	young people; people in education	The programmes contribute to the reduction of early school leaving, equal access to knowledge in order to overcome socio-cultural and regional disadvantages and reintegration into the public education system by developing basic skills with LLL tools. As a result of the systemic developments carried out by cultural institutions, public education indicators will improve, the number of early school	5	education target

					leavers will decrease and, on the basis of equal opportunities, more people will gain access to lifelong learning. The measure will contribute to an increase in the population retention capabilities of the regions and settlements.		
	Early school leaving	the transformation of vocational training adjusted to economic demands	The EDIOP 6.2.2-15 scheme aims to improve the basic skills of VET students, make VET more efficient, improve school performance and support lifelong learning in accordance with the country-specific recommendations. The ultimate aim of the measure is to reduce the number of students leaving vocational education without qualifications. In order to increase employment, the Europe 2020 Strategy's headline targets include the reduction of the rate of school leavers without qualifications, i.e., early school leavers, to below 10%. School leaving without a qualification is 30% in vocational training; consequently, special attention has to be paid to the improvement in quality and effectiveness and the success of vocational training, the increase in the qualification level of students in vocational training and the enhancement of their further studies.	people in education; young people	The measure results in a reduction of the rate of school leavers without qualifications in vocational training; the learners' basic skills will develop. Proportionately with the improvement of the quality of the vocational training system and the reduction in dropping out, more people will enter the labour market with competitive knowledge, i.e., the gap between labour market demand and supply will be narrower. Pedagogical innovation and collaboration means a paradigm shift, whose implementation regarding the entire institution system takes a long time.	5	education target
	Developing digital literacy	the transformation of vocational training adjusted to economic demands	The EDIOP 6.1.2-15 priority programme basically aims to develop the digital competencies of 200,000 disadvantaged persons. Development also includes an upgrade to the Telecommunication Reference Framework (TFR), defining knowledge levels.	people in education; young people	As a result of the measure, equal opportunity indices are improving, the labour market key competencies of the groups being excluded from the labour market are developing and the chances of their inclusion are increasing. By providing accessibility to and literacy in terms of	5	education target

					ICT tools, the primary and secondary digital gap is narrowing. It is a risk that the target group is reacting slowly to the facilities provided by the programme – especially reaching and involving the participants with low qualifications (ISCED 1-2), and keeping them in the programme can mean difficulties. The teaching material is based on ICEFR with a learning result approach, which is a new task for the trainers; the acceptance of the new approach may take some time, but can be handled with appropriate communication.		
	Participating in the OECD PIAAC programme	the transformation of vocational training adjusted to economic demands	PIAAC (The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies), being implemented in the framework of EDIOP 6.2.1, is an international programme directed by OECD, over the course of which the most important reading comprehension, maths, problem-solving and info-communication competencies of those aged 16-65 are measured and assessed by direct data collection, on the basis of a representative sample in a ten-year cycle. It aims to support the policies of the alignment of the working population's qualifications and motivation with labour market capacity and the establishment of a detailed exploration of best practices and labour market processes at national and international levels.	people in education	Following the survey based on the OECD programme, public, searchable databases are created. As part of the relevant OECD analyses, the domestic reports are drafted on the basis of the above. The research results and reports based on the databases help generate structural changes which support national policies and aim at mapped problem solving. Risks: Divergence from the methodological, professional and schedule requirements called for by OECD may risk the implementation of the programme; this results in international and national professional risks	5	education target

					(loss of trust and professional prestige).		
	Modifying the National Training Register	the transformation of vocational training adjusted to economic demands	From the 2016-2017 school year, vocational schools are being transformed in order to carry out the tasks defined in the 'Vocational Training in the Service of the Economy' scheme, which was adopted by Government Decree 1040/2015 (II. 10.). In the current vocational secondary schools; the rate of vocational training (including the rate of practical training) will increase in the education phase – including grades 9-12 – prior to the secondary school-leaving exam, which provides that, in addition to the school leaving exam, students obtain a vocational qualification as well. In order to successfully introduce the measures, it is necessary to modify the National Qualifications Register (NQR) containing the vocational qualifications approved by the state, in the framework of which the vocational qualifications will be obtainable with the school leaving exam.	people in education; young people	As a result of the measure, there is a possibility to obtain a vocational qualification of a longer period in several phases, thereby adult training facilities have been further expanded. As a consequence of the amendments to the legislation from the 2016-2017 school year, vocational secondary school students have the opportunity to obtain more vocational training content, foreign language and IT knowledge according to the renewed National Qualifications Register.	5	education target
	Overall reform of the vocational training system	the transformation of vocational training adjusted to economic demands	Following the task implementation of the 'Vocational Training in the Service of the Economy' scheme adopted by Government Decree 1040/2015. (II. 10.), the overall reform of vocational training is ongoing in 2016 in the interest of three priority targets, in line with the provisions of Act CLXXXVII of 2011 and Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education. The vocational training reform is built on the following three priority target areas: 1. The renewal of the institutional system and management structure The current structure of the vocational school and special vocational school will be transformed, and the education according to the new school types is going to be introduced from the 2016-2017 school year. The changes are aimed at as many students as possible passing the secondary school-leaving exam so that they also obtain a vocational qualification or reach the technician qualification level. 2. The content renewal of formal vocational training provision Within the framework of the reform, the bridge programme of vocational training will be renewed, and	people in education; young people	1. As a result of the reform, more students will successfully pass the secondary school-leaving exam while also getting a vocational qualification at the same time or reaching the technician qualification level. 2. Following the content renewal, the different vocational training programmes will provide the basic competencies and basic literacy necessary for the lifelong learning of the young and relevant professional competencies for them; the aim is to attract more people in vocational training than previously. 3. By strengthening dual	5	education target

			<p>from September 2016 the special vocational school – with the name of vocational school – will be of five grades, and students can automatically continue their studies in the grade that prepares them for the secondary school-leaving exam. Over the course of the developments, the further support of the new operation structure, primarily the 44 vocational training centres and the analysis of the operation of the system and the fulfilment of the explored needs have to be paid attention to.</p> <p>3. Strengthening the relationship between vocational training and the economy and extending dual vocational training</p> <p>The introduction of the 'Guarantee of the Economic Chamber' in the 2015-16 school year aims to strengthen the priority of practical training for business.</p>		<p>vocational training, the practical side of the knowledge transferred through vocational training, and the marketability of those trained will improve on its merits.</p>		
	Actively for Knowledge	Measures for disadvantaged, primarily Roma, people's social inclusion	<p>It aims to increase the qualification level of the disadvantaged, including the Roma, thereby increasing their chances of employment. The aim is to involve people aged 18-55 with a low or no educational level or none at all in order to help them become employable and be capable of self-care.</p>	disadvantaged groups, primarily Roma	<p>The priority project will be implemented by involving 21,000 people, 8,400 of whom will be expected to participate in development training (elementary school completion support, functional illiteracy reduction, providing the basis for learning a profession and basic skills development).</p> <p>Predecessor projects: 1. SoROP 5.3.8.-B – results: Number of those involved in the programme: 44,142; Number of those involved in competency development training: 17,846; Number of those who have successfully completed the development training: 14,500; Number of those who have successfully completed the development training and participated in subsidised</p>		Poverty objective; education target

					employment/public work and were involved in the employment programme: 3,500; Number of those being employed for at least 90 days in the 180-day period following the successful completion of the competency development training: 1,750. 2. SoROP 5.3.10 – results: In the competencies assessment, 16,000 persons have been involved. Of these, 8,602 of them started the 400-hour training aimed at the development of key competencies, which also included lifestyle knowledge, but they also had the chance to obtain basic household, agricultural or architectural knowledge, depending on needs. 7,544 people got the certificate, proving the successful completion of the training. 2,851 people could find a job in the labour market within a short time.		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
	Measure affecting public education	Reducing early school leaving	The measure aims at the complex development necessary for providing quality education in the cases of permanently underperforming institutions, the dissemination of the encouraging of pedagogical and learning organisation methods and different individual knowledge acquisition and cooperative learning solutions and procedures, helping groups at risk of dropping out to achieve school success, creating equal opportunities and the preparation of further targeted interventions.	people in education	The application of the complex core pedagogical programme to be introduced is able to effectively reduce school leaving without a qualification. The programme applied in heterogeneous groups is also able to reduce the segregation of learners	5	education target

					and develop social competencies which help disadvantaged learners be competitive in the labour market.		
	Integrative Pedagogical System	Supporting students belonging to vulnerable groups	The Integrative Pedagogical System aims to provide and strengthen public education's (in kindergartens) role in creating opportunities and helping in terms of inclusion regarding disadvantaged children: kindergartens shall become capable of successfully educating disadvantaged children, shall support their integration and promote their future success at school (HDOP 3.1.3.). HDOP 3.1.3. is the continuation of ability development and integration preparation rules and the organisation of kindergarten development programmes defined by Article 171 and 173 of 20/2012 (VIII.31.). HDOP 3.1.3. Is different from the previous one inasmuch as only the organisation of the kindergarten development programme defined in Article 173 is implemented, and that defined in Article 171 is not.	young people in education belonging to risk group	Through the project, the role of public education to create opportunities and support inclusion becomes stronger.	5	education target
	'Útravaló' Scholarship Programme	Supporting students belonging to vulnerable groups	The programme supports disadvantaged and multiply-disadvantaged (especially Roma) learners in achieving school success and obtaining a higher level of qualification. The programme provides mentoring and scholarships for pupils, and scholarships or contributes to self-finance for students participating therein. The programme supports participating learners from grade seven of elementary school up to their obtaining a degree. The target group of 'The Road to Secondary School' sub-programme are pupils in grades seven and eight, and aims at having participants continue their studies in secondary school education and pass their school-leaving exams. 'The Road to a Qualification' sub programme aims at having learners successfully finish vocational training in order to pass a special exam. 'The Road to a Degree' supporting scholarship and contributing to self-finance aims at participating students getting a tertiary qualification ('The Road to a Qualification' and 'The Road to a Degree'). The HDOP 3.1.4 'Útravaló Scholarship Programme aims to promote disadvantaged learners' achieving success at school, reduce their dropping out, prepare them for studying at a secondary school that provides a school-leaving exam and aims at their successful completion of secondary school and being admitted to	young people in education belonging to risk group	The programme effectively reaches the most socially disadvantaged learners; Roma learners are especially well-targeted. It is extremely popular and of intense social concern: half of the pupils in grade eight and 26% of secondary school students getting scholarships are provided with support within the framework of the programme. The programme plays an important role in creating equal opportunities in education as well. Mentor training started in 2015 and professional support has been launched, from which a significant improvement in quality is expected.	5	education target

			higher education by providing personal mentoring and scholarships. HDOP 3.1.4. Is the continuation of the programme defined by Government Decree 152/2005, (VIII.2). HDOP 3.1.4. Is different from the previous one inasmuch as the two sub-programmes of the 'Útravaló' Scholarship Programme are implemented with a shift in the EU budget, whereas the other two continue to be financed from the domestic budget.		The structural reforms affecting the programmes, the budgets of 'The Road to Secondary Education' and 'The Road to a School-Leaving Exam', being shifted to EU sources since 2015, may be at risk regarding their implementation at an appropriate pace and in a predictable way.		
	'Tanoda' Programmes	Supporting students belonging to vulnerable groups	The measure aims to help disadvantaged, especially Roma, learners in their achievement of school success with extra-curricular public education tools and in complex development affecting personality on the whole (competencies and skills development, the support of individual learning, personality development, compensating for social disadvantages). It aims at having special schools (tanoda) cooperate with public institutions, parents and other partners to build a bridge between school and family and network learning). Tanoda is operated as a civil or religious organisation aimed at compensating for disadvantages with an innovative approach considering local characteristics and building upon the participation of children and young volunteers; it operates a community site used by the Tanoda maintainer in an autonomous way. Tanoda provides a complex service which considers overall personality development that children and young people who are less successful in public education or are particularly marginalised cannot reach. Professional support is given by the Türr István Training and Research Institute, who provide training tailored to those implementing the programme and the necessary input	young people in education belonging to risk group		5	education target
	Inclusive education	Supporting students belonging to vulnerable groups	The measure aims at enhancing the practice of inclusive education and the professional support thereof, the complex development of underperforming institutions (creating opportunities in public education), participation in handling school leaving without qualifications and dropping out, increasing the disadvantaged learners' educational and labour market chances, promoting their social inclusion, and thereby	young people in education belonging to risk group		5	education target

			increasing the fairness of public education and the competitiveness of the economy.				
	Arany János Talent Fostering Programme, Arany János Fostering Boarding Facility Programme and Arany János Vocational School Programme	Supporting students belonging to vulnerable groups	Implementation of the Arany János Talent Fostering Programme, Arany János Fostering Boarding Facility Programme and Arany János Vocational School Programme aim to support secondary school students in need in achieving school success and, through elaborate means, to preventing students from dropping out of school.	young people in education belonging to risk group	As an effect of the programme, learners achieving school success will increase, and their dropping out of school will decrease.	5	education target
	Preventing Roma Girls from Early School Leaving	Supporting students belonging to vulnerable groups	The scheme of Preventing Roma Girls from Leaving School without Qualifications aims to primarily reduce disadvantaged Roma girls' school dropping out and increase their chances of studying further. A further aim is to strengthen the learning motivation of the girls at risk of dropping out, rise the age of their establishing a family and having children, improve their health conditions and reduce the possibility of becoming a victim.	young people in education belonging to risk group	The measure results in the considerable reduction in drop-out risk regarding Roma girls in elementary or secondary school between the ages of 10 and 18 (e.g., failing a subject, grade repetition, skipping classes) and the generation of motivation for learning while girls and their families become aware of what a large role education means in terms of the labour market. The rate of the girls' (target group) further education is increasing to a greater degree; they will become more cooperative with public institutions, local professionals, etc.	5	education target
	The complex development of permanently underperforming institutions	Developing basic competencies	The project aims at the complex development of permanently underperforming institutions so that they provide quality education, the dissemination of motivating pedagogical and learning management methods, the acquisition of individual and cooperative learning solutions and procedures, the promotion of school success for groups at risk of dropping out, the	young people; people in education	The application of a complex pedagogical method tailored to heterogeneous learning groups to develop basic competencies, providing for the learners' successful development.	5	education target

			creation of equal opportunities and further targeted interventions built thereon.				
	Review of the National Core Curriculum and the framework curriculum	Developing basic competencies	The measure aims to review and renew the National Core Curriculum and the framework curriculum and develop a pedagogical assessment and examination system in public education. Within the framework of the diagnostic skill and ability assessment, elementary schools shall provide that every fourth-grade pupil participates at least once in the e-based diagnostic skill and ability assessment in the fields of reading, mathematics and natural sciences.	young people; people in education	The development is carried out by building on the teachers' professional experiences and involving them so as to meet social demands. The project results in the extension of the learners' competency map in the public education system.	5	education target
	The development of pedagogical professional services	Developing basic competencies	The project aims to develop pedagogical professional services, and in line with standard national rules, to develop the Pedagogical and Educational Centres operating as organisational units of the Educational Authority in the less developed regions to reduce early school leaving.	young people; people in education	The measures contribute to the reduction of the shortcomings in the operation of the pedagogical and educational service, creating consistent access with sound quality everywhere in the less developed regions – by adjusting it to the targets for the reduction of regional differences and social inclusion set out in the scheme for the regional differentiation of human services in accordance with Government Decree 1709/2015 (X.5.)	5	education target
	Experimental course books	Developing basic competencies	The measure aims to continue the trial of the experimental course books and extend the functionality of the National Public Educational Portal (Smart Portal) and digital content development.	young people; people in education	Digital content development and access thereto fulfils the social demand that everybody shall have free access to course books and teaching materials.	5	education target

	Supporting institutions endangered by dropping out	Reducing the number of early school leavers	The measure aims to complexly develop permanently underperforming institutions in order to provide quality education, promote groups at risk of dropping out to achieve school success and create equal opportunities. The scheme is the direct, targeted support of public education institutions underperforming from the uniform aspects of quality and analysis and affected by dropping out, and it aims to strengthen the teaching management practice of co-education.	young people in education; young people at risk	In accordance with the strategy to prevent school leaving without qualifications, the key element of the measures is to prevent dropping out; its positive effect is that it contributes to achieving the objectives aimed at reducing early school leaving enshrined in the EU2020 Strategy and the improvement of learners' performance as reflected in the PISA assessment.	5	education target
	Increasing public education institutions' ability to compensate for disadvantages	Reducing the number of early school leavers	The measure aims to increase public education institutions' ability to create opportunities and compensate for disadvantages by implementing professional and methodological developments and organise new pedagogical and free-time programmes.	young people in education; young people at risk	As a result of the measure, several public education institutions and the disadvantaged learners getting education and training therein (at least 3,000 persons) will participate in inclusive education.	5	education target
	New Generation Education	Reducing the number of early school leavers	The measure aims to review and renew the National Core Curriculum and the framework curriculum, and develop the pedagogical assessment and examination system and pedagogical service, and, in line with standard national rules, to fully develop the Pedagogical and Educational Centres operating as the organisational units of the Educational Authority.	young people in education; young people at risk	The measure supports the schemes aimed at reducing school leaving without qualifications and early school leaving from a measurement aspect by identifying skills and knowledge from different aspects and creating the opportunity for targeted intervention, thereby contributing to the indicators undertaken for the 2014-2020 programming period. As a result of the project, the competency map of the learners participating in the public education system is expanded.	5	education target

	Developing kindergarten education	Increasing participation in inclusive mainstream education for disadvantaged groups, especially the Roma	The measure aims to strengthen the kindergarten's role in creating opportunities, which provides the basis for school education-teaching and its ability to compensate for disadvantages, with special attention to the professional support of the introduction of obligatory kindergarten education from the age of three and the successful implementation of the reduction of disadvantages enshrined in the national sub programme of kindergarten education, which is defined in Government Decree 363/2012. (XII. 17.).	young people at risk	Developing kindergarten education and promoting early childhood socialising, the transition to primary school becomes easier in the deprived regions as well. The implementation is hindered by the lack of resources in the EU financed operational programme regarding the Central Hungarian region in the case of HDOP 3.1.9, 'Institutional Support of Early Childhood Education'.	5	education target
	Support for institutions endangered by dropping out	Increasing participation in inclusive mainstream education for disadvantaged groups, especially the Roma	The measure aims to identify – according to standardised, reasoned criteria – the school districts and institutions affected by segregation where desegregation measures are planned. Following the above process, the institutions underperforming in the process of assessment and endangered by segregation will be provided with support within the framework of the project. The implementation of the measures aims to provide methodological support with institution mentoring and the cooperation of social, health, elementary and secondary school education-teaching institutions, local and administrative actors, institution maintenance authorities and civil organisations and through the establishing of and contact with a network of multidisciplinary teams. Monitoring the implementation and efficiency of the measure.	young people at risk	As a result of the project, the number of institutions applying the new educational methodology will increase, and the rate of early school leavers will decrease, also among the Roma.	5	education target
	Investment and equipment development	Increasing participation in inclusive mainstream education for disadvantaged groups, especially the Roma	Supporting the infrastructure investments and equipment development of the institutions of the planned regional school network, expanding capacity based on real demand and establishing functional task fulfilment sites.	young people at risk	As a result of the measure, the rate of institutions operating at a low infrastructure level will decrease. The implementation is hindered by the lack of resources in the EU financed operational programme regarding the Central Hungarian region.	5	education target
	Supporting learners with	Increasing participation in	The primary aim of the measure is intensive professional development, strengthening family	young people at risk	As a result of the projects' professional,	5	education target

	special educational needs	inclusive mainstream education for disadvantaged groups, especially the Roma	competencies and promoting social inclusion. This is underlined by the National Disability Programme, whose main aim is the development and implementation of policy strategies for the complex rehabilitation of those with severe and multiple disabilities. The measure aims at the infrastructure development of pedagogical services and institutions caring for children with severe and multiple disabilities.		methodological and equipment provision of the institutions providing education for learners with special educational needs will improve. The implementation is hindered by the lack of resources in the EU financed operational programme regarding the Central Hungarian region.		
	Improving the standard of support provided for disadvantaged groups – especially the Roma – with targeted teacher training	Increasing participation in education for disadvantaged groups, especially the Roma	The measure aims to complexly develop permanently underperforming institutions in order to provide quality education, disseminate encouraging pedagogical and learning management methods and different individual and cooperative learning solutions and procedures, promote groups at risk of dropping out to achieve school success, prepare the creation of equal opportunities, and aims at further targeted interventions.	young people at risk	Teachers learn a complex pedagogical method and apply it in everyday practice, which increases the level of education-instruction for disadvantaged, especially Roma, learners. The learning of the application of the method will be included in the teacher further training as well.	5	education target
	Supporting the transition between the different phases of education and to work	IT development of public education institutions and an improvement in their equipment supply	The measure aims at the IT development of public education institutions and an improvement in their equipment supply based on an assessment of the situation.	young people in education	The labour market requires that workers are able to work with IT tools at a user level. The measure helps learners find a job in the labour market. The implementation is hindered by the lack of resources in the EU financed operational programme regarding the Central Hungarian region.	5	education target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
	Support for tertiary career guidance – with special regard to the fields of MNTI	Increase participation in STEM studies	Within this HDOP-scheme, supporting career orientation activities, it is a priority to increase the number of applications to maths, natural sciences, engineering and informatics (STEM) programmes courses and increase the rate of STEM graduates in higher education.	young people	The scheme increases the popularity of engineering and natural sciences in public education and raises the number of applications to STEM programmes The measure contributes	5	education target

					to the improvement of educational level the youth coming from disadvantaged geographical, social and economic environment and helps them the obtaining of tertiary qualifications, especially in fields they are underrepresented in.		
	Strengthening labour market-orientated operation of higher education at the structural level	Strengthening the relationship between higher education and the labour market	By establishing Community-based Higher Education Centres (KFKK), tertiary education organisations in the interest of local social interests, e.g. in the form of community tertiary education centre, thereby even communities in deprived regions can get access to the competitive knowledge which locally provides them a successful life.	people in education; young people	KFKKs established in the interest of local and regional interests will train professionals with the knowledge relevant to local employers. By the elimination of the 'zones free from tertiary education', (from a geographical point of view), the retention capability of the regions and the competitiveness of local economy will increase.	5	education target
	Strengthening the relationship between tertiary education and the business sphere	Strengthening the relationship between higher education and the labour market	In order to strengthen the relationship between tertiary education and the business sphere, in the academic year of 2015/2016 nineteen higher education institutions launched 28 different BA/BSc dual education programmes in engineering, economic sciences, informatics and agriculture and in one MSc program as a pilot course. The Dual Education Council decides on the programmes launchable by higher education institutions. The related objective aim is to increase the rate of first-year students in the relevant fields of education to 8% by 2020. To achieve this it is necessary to develop the tertiary dual education programmes launched in the academic year of 2015-2016 and extend the number of programmes in 2016.	people in education; young people	The rate of first-year students participating in dual education in the relevant fields will increase to 8% by 2020.	5	education target
	support scheme for higher education institutions	Reducing dropping out	a) One of the supporting scope of activities in this support scheme for higher education institutions includes, are the areas of mentoring, tutoring skills assessment and skills development, foreign language programmes, "learning by doing" type of learning	people in education; young people	As a result of the measure, the portfolio of student-advisory activity in tertiary institutions will be extended and the	5	education target

			programmes, and other programmes contributing to graduation among disadvantaged students, students from disadvantaged regions or, disabled students, as well as among female students in fields where they are underrepresented. b) By increasing the support of the Mentor Programme targeting socially-disadvantaged students, the number of students participating in the programme will increase and the services provided for the students (e.g., catch up courses) will be extended.		relationship between the relevant institutions and student advisory offices will be established and strengthened. Another important effect is the reduction of dropping out and the increase in the number of graduate students.		
	Supporting Roma colleges for advanced studies	Enhance disadvantaged, primarily Roma, students' educational success	The measure aims to enhance disadvantaged, primarily Roma, students' educational success, involve them in research activities, stimulate their social activity and promote further education among disadvantaged students in secondary school through members of the colleges.	people in education; young people at risk; Roma people	As a result of the measure, an increase in the number of Roma students in tertiary education is expected.	5	education target
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Smart specialisation strategy action plan	implementation of the strategic objectives	The action plan sets the focuses on the implementation of the strategic objectives, identifies those affected and responsible, allocates the resources needed for the fulfilment of the aims and proposes changes for the management, regulation and administrative procedures.		Necessary future modifications can be decided upon based on the feedbacks obtained and experiences over the course of the implementation.		R&D target
	Research Infrastructure Roadmap	modernisation of infrastructures and internationalisation/networking	Document introducing the situation and vision of the Hungarian research infrastructure		See relevant tender schemes (EDIOP 2.3.2-15; EDIOP/CCHOP-2.3.3-15).		R&D target
	Pre-Commercial Procurement (PcP pilot)	technological and service renewal of significant economic impact,	The Pre-Commercial Procurement (PcP) process promotes the development of alternative solutions for the tasks of the public organisations, subject to public procurement. As a final result of the PcP, a product available to anyone, and which is demanded in "large quantity" (and provides not only a solution to a single need), implying significant savings, or savings and added value shall be produced.		PcP aims at technological and service renewal of significant economic impact, thereby (i) continuity of the innovation chain can be ensured; (ii) cost savings can be achieved in the budget for the public service provider, so the saved budgets can be spent on further RDI support; (iii) quality improvement can be achieved in public services by demand-oriented,		R&D target

					tailored acquisition structures.		
	Encouraging companies' R&D&I activities	Encouraging private R&D&I investments and activities	Corporate R&D&I (non-repayable, loan, supplemented by loan, combined loan) Industrial property right voucher ecosystem Innovation Innovation Prototype R&D&I Guarantee Programme		Hungarian SMEs' proposal writing and submission knowledge of and ability to involve resources will increase, and national and international relationships will improve. They will participate in developing new, marketable products, procedures and services and their management/protection awareness of intellectual property will increase		R&D target
	Supporting Strategic R&I Cooperations and Initiatives	Encouraging Strategic R&I	R&D Competitiveness and Excellence Partnerships Supporting innovation in international cooperation Development of international R&D relationships		By being utilised in the economy and other fields of society, the research results contribute to solutions to existing important problems of social significance. The country's economic competitiveness and domestic R&D&I human capacity will increase, and the research, development and innovation competencies will develop. The domestic research community will increasingly integrate into international networks.		R&D target
	Establishing excellence in the service of R&I capacity	Establishing excellence in the service of R&I capacity	Strategic R&D workshop excellence Strengthening R&I infrastructure – internationalisation, networking Higher Education and Industrial Partnership Centre – development of research infrastructure Implementation of ELI laser research centre (ELI-ALPS) major project, phase 2 Supporting calls for research topics		The excellent research units (research and education/outreach) will reach the international level; by developing a critical mass of high-level research and development capacity (primarily infrastructure), it will be possible to be increasingly involved in international excellence		R&D target

					partnerships (Horizon 2020 is a priority); and the desired excellence will increase in research as the coefficient of the two processes. The relationships between enterprises and publicly-financed and non-profit research organisations (research and education/outreach provider) will be established.		
	Achieving the aims of the National Environmental-Technological Innovation Strategy (NEIS) (in the period 2011-2020)	Promoting the aims of NEIS	Achieving the aims of NEIS in the planning of the 2014-2020 operational programmes' tendering, in accordance with the implementation of NEIS, and the Norwegian-EEA Funds (2009-2014).		By achieving the aims of NEIS, Hungary's competitiveness will improve while environmental and human health protection are taken into account		R&D target
Policy area: Communication - ICT							
	National Information Strategy 2014-2020	The diffusion of broadband internet	The necessary policy interventions, measures and actions in info-communication are included in the National Info-communication Strategy; the Chapters of the Green Paper derived there from; the National Digital Development Programme; and InternetKon of the Internet Consultation announced by the Government, considering the Digital Single Market (DSM). Based on the results of the National Consultation on Internet and Digital Development (InternetKon), the Government Decree of 2012/2015 (XII.29.) has been promulgated.		The diffusion of broadband internet has an economy-boosting effect. The existence of infrastructure is also important in digitalising the industry; the elimination of disadvantages, the development of digital skills and the extension of e-government services are all based thereon.		R&D target
Policy area: Communication – Territorial Cohesion							
Less developed regions	Endless opportunities – Pilot programme for the regional inclusion of	Mitigating regional Disparities	The project aims to launch the pilot programme in the five districts having the lowest complex indices: - Curbing further exclusion of the least developed regions concerned to stop exclusion and reduce the large differences within the region by developing the local communities and enhancing the local communities' way of thinking;		The target area of the programme is the five districts in which the greatest accumulation is shown regarding economic, infrastructure, social and labour market		

	the least developed districts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Running the interventions aimed at improving the population's life chances, quality of life, access to services, managing disadvantages, mobilisation and activating the capacity of the community; - Supporting and developing under-motivated services and services lacking capacity, using the opportunities of connecting services. 		<p>disadvantages, and the rate of the population living in poverty is significantly higher than the Hungarian average. The programme is expected to be implemented in about 15 settlements involving 500 Roma.</p> <p>As a result of the project, the cooperation between the settlements of the districts concerned will increase. The access to public services of those living in the settlements of the districts concerned will improve. The local development policy of the district's settlements and their harmonisation at the district level, and the ability to raise funds and implement the programmes necessary for the developments will improve. The disparities between</p>		
Less developed regions	Supporting integrated regional child programmes in deprived regions	'Chances for Children Programmes regarding disadvantaged and multiply-disadvantaged children	<p>The 2007-2013 programming period, integrated, regional Chances for Children programmes were launched (SoROP 5.2.3) in 23 MD small regions, in three tender rounds and with a two-year implementation period. In order to achieve substantial changes, the Chances for Children programmes, with the help of local professionals and decision makers, have prepared a ten-year local child strategy which can only be implemented if the programmes are going on. Accordingly, the EDIOP 1.4.2 scheme continues the long-term inclusion processes which started earlier at the regional level.</p> <p>Activities: Making services which are important for children and families with children accessible, increasing their capacity; introducing local innovative solutions; early development of abilities; informal learning activities; youth supporting work; promoting</p>	young people disadvantage d groups, less developed regions	<p>In the previous programmes 80,267, persons participated in one of the services. The number of people in the main target group aged between 0 and 17 is 54,379. About 63% of the children reached were disadvantaged (disadvantaged, 25%; multiply-disadvantaged, 38%).</p> <p>This scheme provides for the prevention of the reproduction of deprivation suffered by</p>		Poverty objective; education target

			<p>career orientation; free-time activities; arranging camps; improving housing conditions; preventive activities; screenings, social work at kindergartens and schools; operating professional and inter-professional networks; increasing the efficiency of the child protection warning system.</p>		<p>children in up to 31 deprived target areas (grantee districts) and the enhancement of children's chances.</p> <p>As a result of the intervention, the competencies of the parents in terms of life style and raising children will develop, and the children's ability to socialise and the conditions for them to be successful in public education will improve.</p> <p>As a result of the programme, the change in perception will continue, which is reflected in the sound commitment of the majority of those who work with the children and families, the positive attitude of the local decision makers regarding the goals of the programme, the strengthening of the supporting nature of</p>		
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Country: Ireland							
Part of NRP considered: Document							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: regional employment policy							
	Regional Action Plans for Jobs	Regional employment growth	Each plan was devised after extensive consultation with regional stakeholders and reflects the specific dynamics of the respective region focusing on its strengths and future jobs-growth potential. These regional plans, covering the period until 2017, are accompanied by their own specifically designed actions and monitoring process to support job creation				employment target
Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development							
	Step-up in skills reform		The cross-Government initiative includes: - developing 25 new apprenticeship programmes led by industry groupings; - launching a First-Stop-Shop portal, with a budget of €1.5 million, for those overseas looking to find ICT jobs and help them move to Ireland; - establishing Regional Skills Fora as a mechanism for enterprise and education and training providers to work together in building the supply of skills for their regions.		Significant measurable impact on job creation		employment target
	National Skills Strategy 2025	improving the development, supply and use of skills	The Strategy sets out a wide range of actions under six key objectives aimed at improving the development, supply and use of skills over the next decade. Key new actions include: - The production of employability statements by further education and higher education institutions - The development of a new Entrepreneurship Education Policy Statement and guidelines for schools to support the delivery of Entrepreneurial Education and experiential learning opportunities - A full review of guidance services, tools and resources to ensure they are fit-for purpose				employment target
	Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019	skills development, sustain all types of employment, boost the future growth and competitiveness	Providing for widespread reform of the sector to ensure the provision of a broad range of high quality FET provision to assist individuals to gain and refresh economically-valuable skills to access and sustain all types of employment, tackle skills shortages and boost the future growth and competitiveness of the Irish economy				employment target

<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
	Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools (DEIS)	To reduce the percentage of 18-24 year olds with at most lower secondary education and not in further education and training	It is Ireland's main policy initiative to address educational disadvantage, including early school leaving. DEIS targets those schools serving the most disadvantaged communities in the country.	young students from most disadvantaged communities			share of early school leavers
	Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) 2015-2017	To reduce the percentage of 18-24 year olds with at most lower secondary education and not in further education and training	Underpinned by three high level goals. Goal 2 of SICAP focuses on life-long learning supports and includes a focus on disadvantaged children and young people who are still in education, and Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) youth. It contains a preventative focus by requiring Programme Implementers to work with children under 18 who are at risk of early school leaving. Concurrently, there are also initiatives and interventions aimed at those young people who have already disengaged from the school system, led by the education and youth specialists	disadvantaged children and young people who are still in education, and Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) youth; children under 18 at risk of early school leaving			share of early school leavers
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
	National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030	To increase the share of 30-34 years olds having completed tertiary or equivalent education	The National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030 provides a framework for the development of the higher education sector for the next twenty years.	people in higher education; young people under 30 years old			Tertiary attainment levels
	Student Universal Support Ireland (SUSI)	To increase the share of 30-34 years olds having completed tertiary or equivalent education	In 2015/16, Student Universal Support Ireland (SUSI) continued to make significant improvements to its systems and procedures to streamline the grant application, processing and payment processes. These and other SUSI changes have led to speedier processing of grant applications and earlier payment of awarded grants.	people in higher education; young people under 30 years old			Tertiary attainment levels
	new pilot support scheme	To increase the share of 30-34 years olds having	The new pilot support scheme was introduced for applicants who are in the protection process or at 'leave to remain' stage (not deportation stage).	Students in the asylum seeking process who			Tertiary attainment levels

		completed tertiary or equivalent education		have been in the Irish school system for five years or more.			
	new National Access Plan for 2015-19	To increase the share of 30-34 years olds having completed tertiary or equivalent education	It contains five key goals and more than 30 actions that will contribute to making the student body in higher education more reflective of the diversity of Ireland's population. This includes: - evaluation of existing access measures such as the Student Access Fund and the Fund for Students with Disabilities; - the development of a working group to examine the issue of student retention at third level; - direct engagement with communities, parents and students in disadvantaged areas to promote the benefits of higher education, and - measures to facilitate more students from under-represented groups to train as teachers.	people in higher education; young people under 30 years old			Tertiary attainment levels
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Innovation 2020	Increase public research investment and to maximise leverage of greater private investment.	A new Innovation Strategy for Research and Development, Science and Technology. It recommits Ireland to the 2.5% R&D intensity target and sets a roadmap for reaching this target through measures to increase public research investment and to maximise leverage of greater private investment. Key initiatives over several pillars: - continuing to support excellent research across the full continuum and all disciplines; - continuing to focus on relevance and impact of research - targeting investment at strategically important areas where we are most likely to get greatest economic and societal return; - introducing challenge centric funding to address national challenges collaboratively through enterprise, the public sector and academia; - ensuring a comprehensive and accessible suite of innovation supports for enterprise (including taxation measures) which can leverage greatest private investment in R&D; - improving the framework condition for Intellectual Property, enhancing support for commercialisation of research and transfer of knowledge from the public system to enterprise and increasing IP activity in enterprise;				R&D target

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensuring a sufficient quantity and quality of trained people by increasing enrolments in research masters, PhDs and post-docs to meet industry demand; - supporting, maintaining and ensuring access to research infrastructures; - building further international cooperation in research to maintain and enhance our scientific excellence through engagement with EU and 3rd countries; and - improving coherence of the public research system and using innovation to support modernisation of public services. 				
	Ireland's engagement within the European Research Area		<p>Ireland's commitment to deepening its engagement within the European Research Area (ERA) is articulated in Innovation 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancing coordination and coherence across the full range of policy instruments so that public resources are deployed to maximum effect, making our research system more effective; - deepening and optimising engagement at transnational level through, inter alia, Horizon 2020, bilateral relationships with 3rd countries, active engagement with joint programming and ESFRI processes and membership of international research organisations; - continuing to promote and facilitate an open labour market for researchers through advice and support services; - a comprehensive employment equality legislation framework to complement addressing gender related issues in regard to career progression in research and innovation; - actively engaged in developing Open Access to publicly funded research data based on the national policy set out in the National Principles for Open Access Policy Statement in 2012, closely following EU best practice in this regard. 				R&D target
	Innovation 2020	increase research and development, science and technology	Key Government policy that plan for medium term growth which focuses on Ireland's strategy on research and development, science and technology over the next five years. This roadmap will continue to develop the talent base through exceptional educational programmes and facilities, complemented by and integrated with world-class research programmes				employment target; R&D target

Country: Italy							
Part of NRP considered: Document ((no EU2020 target measures))							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CSR	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee							
	Youth Guarantee Programme	integrating young people into the labour market; improve the employability of the NEET	The first phase of the programme came to a conclusion on 31 December 2015, and the second phase is now in the start-up stage. It includes a new measure, the so-called super bonus for the transformation of traineeships, designed for employers hiring a young person aged 16 to 29 who has attended or is currently attending an extracurricular traineeship as part of the Youth Guarantee Programme. The amount is twice that of an ordinary bonus: starting from a minimum of €3,000 to a maximum of €12,000, disbursed in monthly instalments of equal amount.	young people ages 16 and 29 years	As of 1 April 2016, there were some 1,016,600 youths registered in the programme, with an increase of 11.2 per cent with respect to 31 December 2015. An increase was also seen in the number of participants who had been taken on as apprentices/trainees or offered job- or training-related support from the services responsible: some 75 per cent of the participants, net of those cancelled, had been taken as apprentices/trainees, while 35 per cent of participants had been received at least one proposed job or training-related initiative.	5	
Sub-area: Career Development							
	Territorial labs for employability	provide tools for transitioning to employment	€45 million appropriation for the activation of the new territorial labs for employability, as provided by the law for education reform. With these labs, students will get tools for transitioning to employment, and for creating employment with an educational programme that is concentrated on strategic Made in Italy sectors and closely linked to the productive, social and cultural orientation of each territorial area.			5	
Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education							
	Education reform (La Buona Scuola)		The education reform (Buona Scuola) came into force in July 2015 a number of implementing decrees must be issued for the reform to be fully implemented. After the extraordinary recruitment plan initiated in 2015, the process of adding new teachers to the government payroll to fill vacancies is being continued. The reform also led to the start of the school self-assessment process, the introduction of the external assessment groups for educational institutions and the assessment procedures of school managers.			5	
	School-work alternation and apprenticeship	reducing early school-leaving and facilitating the	The education reform has also introduced new forms of vocational learning through school-work alternation and apprenticeship linked up with the labour market reform (Jobs			5	

		employability of youths	Act). The programme is mandatory for the students in the last two years or final year of their upper secondary school education and it provides for a mandatory minimum number of hours (400 hours for technical and professional institutes and 200 hours for upper secondary school) as well as a charter of rights and obligations for the students involved. A register established to list businesses involved in the programme will be used for schools finding companies available to host participating students and for monitoring of the programme.				
	Signing of protocols of intent for the experimental start-up of the Dual System.	reducing early school-leaving and facilitating the employability of youths	The experimentation, which was approved through a specific State-Regions accord, will make it possible for some 60,000 young people to earn their diplomas with various types of training that is tantamount to a school-to-work programme. For some young students, the on-the-job training will be carried out on the basis of a first-level apprenticeship contract, while for others, it will be done through the introduction of an intensified work-to-school programme, with an additional 400 hours per year, as from the second year of upper secondary school or the professional training institute.			5	
	National Plan for Digital School	digitization of the school and innovation of spaces and learning models	Key actions include: - with regard to connectivity: the accord signed by the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research and the Ministry of Economic Development, which has prioritised connectivity of academic institutions within the National Ultra Broadband Plan; - with regard to skills: the imminent start-up (April 2016) of the first €5 million project for the production of open educational resources (OER) in favour of digital skills development (information literacy, computational thinking, media education, digital economy, open and big data literacy, making, educational robotics, and digital creativity and production); in addition, the first national curriculum for digital entrepreneurship is to be started up with a total annual investment of approximately €10 million; - with regard to training (lifelong learning) the first phase of training programmes is under way as part of the National Digital School Plan: organised through more than 300 training centres, the training will involve 80,000 participants, from headmasters to teachers and administrative and technical personnel; a 'digital excellences' training programme dedicated to top-performing teachers and headmasters is now being organised in partnership with global leaders in technology and leading universities in order to provide intensive training abroad at innovation-focused institutions; - with regard to accompanying actions a digital animator has been designated at each school; the 8,300 animators will take care of developing training policies within the school, activating best instructional and organisational practices and involving the academic community at large.			5	
	Assessment of national	Improvement of education.	In 2015 the National Assessment System has emphasized three initiatives: self-assessment of academic institutions,			5	

	education system		external assessment and assessment of the school administration.				
	School construction projects	Modernization of the school infrastructure	Italy has outlined a three-year national plan for school construction projects as well as of a single register: more than 6,000 projects have been approved for the 2015-2017 period; the projects have been identified based on the priorities indicated by the regions, after consultation with local entities. The identification and planning of these projects will be facilitated by the full-scale activation (20 years after its institution) of the single school construction register as of September 2015. The register also supplies data regarding mobility, environmental sustainability and the quality of school infrastructures.			5	
	provisions for the operation of the school and research system and continuation 'Scuole belle' programme	Modernization of the school infrastructure	A recently approved decree-law contains urgent provisions for the operation of the school and research system, and the continuation of the 'Scuole belle' programme (from 1 April 2016 to 30 November 2016), so as to allow for continuation of projects for minor maintenance, decoration and functional restoration of school buildings.			5	
Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education							
	technical colleges (ITS)	revive this branch of tertiary education with significant potential to employability	The State-Regions Conference approved guidelines for simplification and for promoting new governance so as to encourage study at technical colleges (ITS). More specifically, the guidelines outline: the possibility for the students to pursue higher technical education also as apprentices; initiatives to facilitate the participation of new businesses in the foundations that operate the ITS; the creation of a national commission to coordinate training, which will also have union involvement for the first time.			5	
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Recruitment plan for researchers	hiring of 'young scholars with high-level scientific qualifications'	An extraordinary plan for hiring 861 university researchers has been initiated through a decree implementing the provisions of the 2016 Stability Law. The resources appropriated by the Stability Law have also allowed for the hiring of 215 researchers at public research entities under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research.		By 2016 the Plan will increase the number of type B researchers (tenure track), working at public universities from the current 700 to over 1,500. These researchers can be confirmed as tenured associate professors after a three-year contract if they have the scientific qualifications and have received a positive assessment from their universities.	5	
	Recruitment plan for full professors and associate professors	recruit new personnel	Resources have been allocated to the 500 professorships awarded on the basis of merit named after Giulio Natta, an extraordinary recruitment plan for hiring full professors and associate professors predicated on excellence criteria based on international standards and characterised by competitive			5	

			remuneration and research funds and by the mobility of winners across all the Italian universities willing to hire them.				
	conferral of national scientific qualification to university professors		A decree has recently been drafted concerning the conferral of national scientific qualification to university professors. Among the changes introduced, the decree provides for 'single service desk', namely, a system to certify scientific qualification for persons aspiring to become an ordinary or associate university professor; once the desk is activated, it will operate continuously. Aspiring professors may also present their candidature to qualify for university teaching at any time of the year and no longer during periods set by the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research. The qualification is now valid for six years (previously, four years), and the means for staffing the commissions have been revised so as to ensure greater representation of the academic disciplines.			5	
	2015-2020 National Research Plan	incentivising business competitiveness and promoting the country's development through research expenditure	The Plan is based on six pillars: internationalisation, human capital, selective support to research infrastructure, public-private partnerships, the Mezzogiorno, quality and efficiency of expenditure (broken down in 12 specialisation areas). The Plan also intends to attract internationally renowned scientists offering them a high degree of flexibility in the organisation of their research activities, as well as the possibility to receive matching funds for already existing excellence research programmes. See also p.80-81			5	
	Simplified procedure to access the Guarantee fund	Incentivizing the development of innovative start-ups	With the aim of incentivizing the development of innovative start-ups a simplified procedure to access the Guarantee fund has been introduced. The establishment and consolidation of innovative businesses has also been pursued through the setting up of a venture capital fund for start-ups and innovative high-growth potential SMEs.			6	
	Italy Venture I	creation and consolidation of innovative businesses	The creation and consolidation of innovative businesses has also been pursued through the incorporation a venture capital fund for the start-ups and innovative SMEs with high growth potential. 'Italy Venture I', is managed by Invitalia Ventures, the Invitalia Group's funds management company.			6	
	Incentives for transfer of knowledge	Facilitating the transfer of knowledge	Incentives have been introduced to unlock the potential of patents and other intellectual property. More specifically, the optional concessionary tax regime for income from intangible assets (patent box) has been further fine-tuned, with provisions governing its conditions and timeframe.			6	
	new legal status of 'Innovative SME' and adjustment to start-ups regulations	Making corporate management more flexible, deregulating compensation plans, enabling credit access, introducing innovative tools for raising capital,	The legislative framework for innovative enterprises has also been improved through the introduction of the new legal status of 'Innovative SME'. It benefits from a whole series of simplified rules and concessions similar to those envisaged for innovative start-ups, which ensure more flexible governance of these enterprises by deregulating compensation schemes and by strengthening access to credit thanks to the introduction of innovative tools and concessions for raising capital as well as favouring access to foreign markets. Regulations governing innovative start-ups have been further			6	

		facilitating equity investment and favouring access to foreign markets.	adjusted with a decree extending to 2016 tax concessions for individuals investing in these firms and by raising the threshold for eligible investment for each innovative start-up.				
	tax benefits for anyone investing in innovative businesses	creation and consolidation of innovative businesses	The governance of innovative start-ups is rounded out by the issuance of a decree that extends tax benefits to 2016 for anyone investing in these businesses, with the admissible investment threshold raised to €15 million for each innovative start-up during the entire period when the business is classified within the special section of the Business Register. CONSOB's new regulations on 'equity crowd funding' are a step in the same direction, allowing for more simplified web-based capital fund-raising than in the past, thus reducing the costs of funding and expanding the array of potential investors who can contribute to financing innovative business projects.			6	
	Initiatives for innovative businesses	creation and consolidation of innovative businesses	These measures are part of an overall framework of incentives that has witnessed the addition of numerous initiatives since the Growth Decree of October 2012. Among these are: the Italy Start-up Visa and Italy Start-up Hub programmes to attract and retain talented young non-Europeans interested in starting up innovative enterprise in Italy; interest-subsidised loans granted by Invitalia as part of the Smart&Start programme; a new online procedure for setting up an innovative start-up through standard articles of incorporation and by-laws and the use of digital signature; the extension of the duration of innovative start-up status from four to five years.			6	
	the tax credit for R&D expenditure	Making enterprises more competitive also entails encouraging R&D spending.	The concession is available to all enterprises regardless of their turnover, legal status, accounting regime or economic sector they operate in. The tax incentive amounts to 25 per cent of incremental costs incurred during the 2015-2019 period, and reaches 50 per cent of costs incurred for hires of skilled staff and the use of research contracts with universities or other equivalent institutions and innovative start-ups.			6	
	"brain gain" fiscal provision	return of workers to Italy	It is an initiative promoted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance which established a special regime for the return of workers abroad. The "brain gain" fiscal provision establishes a favourable tax regime for workers with executive functions or with high-level professionalism or specialization skills, or for EU citizens with a university degree which have worked abroad for 2 years or more, or for EU citizens which have studied abroad achieving a university degree or a post-lauream degree.	workers with executive functions or with high-level professionalism or specialization skills, or for EU citizens with an university degree which have worked abroad for 2 years or more, or for EU citizens which have studied abroad	The fiscal regime has been renovate in 2016 for other 4 years; then, the budget law 2017 made permanent the fiscal facilitation		

				achieving a university degree or a post-lauream degree			
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Ultra Broadband Plan	increase the population covered with connection of at least 100Mbps)	As part of the European Digital Agenda, the Ultra Broadband Plan operating programme was approved in August 2015, and appropriates €2.2 billion to be drawn from the resources in the 2014-2020 Cohesion and Development Fund (CDF), for immediate project implementation. A framework agreement signed with the regions in February 2016 provides that such resources will be used according to a territorial distribution that considers i) the estimated funding needed for public projects in the so called 'white areas' ('market failure') and ii) the other resources available for the financing of the Ultra Broadband Plan in each region. In the 'white areas', direct project work will be undertaken with the construction of a network that will remain public (State-regions) and will cover 7,300 municipalities nationwide, and thus the completion of the project work will no longer rely on sinking fund subsidies.			2	
	Decree for telecommunications service providers	implementation of the guidelines set out in the European Digital Agenda	As part of the implementation of the guidelines set out in the European Digital Agenda, a decree was approved in February that will allow telecommunications service providers i) to use other network infrastructures, ii) to be able to negotiate the inclusion of channels in the networks being planned, and iii) to access certain information about existing network infrastructures.			2	
	Rural Development Plan		As part of the 2014-2020 Rural Development Plan, the farming industry will be expected to contribute to ensuring the Digital Agenda objectives through infrastructures that will ensure connectivity of more than 30Mbps and up to 100Mbps for ultra broadband in rural areas. The funding as provided by the partnership agreement includes public resources of €566 million, including €258 million from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). Around 3,000 Italian municipalities situated in intermediate rural areas and those with overall development problems will benefit from the direct project work. These are marginal areas affected by broadband market failure where only public intervention can guarantee high-speed connectivity.			2	
	Smart Cities & Communities policy	facilitate adoption of smart technologies	An add-on to the Ultra Broadband Plan is the Smart Cities & Communities policy that is designed to facilitate adoption of smart technologies in Italy's main cities, including through experimental projects.			2	
Policy area: Territorial Cohesion							
	Initiatives under Juncker Plan		Italy has 29 initiatives in process, between financing agreements and infrastructure projects, for €1.7 billion of resources. Considering the leverage effect, additional investments of approximately €12 billion can be made. The development of the projects included in the Juncker Plan				

			represents an important contribution to infrastructure investments. see p. 55-56				
	Operation of the Agency for Territorial Cohesion and structural funds	promote greater effectiveness of governance of resources; better use of structural funds; Reducing regional imbalances	In its first year of activity, the Agency for Territorial Cohesion worked closely with central and regional administrations involved in the implementation of the 2007-2013 planning of the structural funds, identifying measures to accelerate the expenditure and intensifying the task-force activities set up to support programmes experiencing the greatest delays within the Regions of Calabria, Campania and Sicily, and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation.				
South of Italy	Master plan for the Mezzogiorno	Revitalisation of southern Italy; Reducing regional imbalances	One of the instruments that the government has used for turning around the past trend and recover the gap with respect to the central and northern regions. The Master plan starts from the strengths and vigour of the southern economic fabric (aerospace, electronics, steel, chemicals, farming, and tourism) and places them within an industrial-policy, services and infrastructure context that will allow exploiting the region's excellent assets so as to generate entrepreneurship and works skills and to attract productive activity that will pave the way to recovery and a transformation of the area's entire economy.		The important results already obtained by the government and regional and local institutions include: i) the recovery of the delay in the use of the structural funds appropriated in the 2007-2013 European planning cycle, which has led to the achievement of the objective of the full absorption of the resources available; ii) the completion of the process of defining the planning of the 2014-2020 European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF); iii) the response to business crises, through instruments such as development contracts and programme agreements that have allowed for tackling crisis situations at individual companies and areas at risk of industrial desertification.		
South of Italy	Industrial policy for southern Italy	Implementation of Master plan for the Mezzogiorno; eliminating the infrastructure gap that separates southern Italy from the rest of the country; Reducing regional imbalances	The first phase of the Master plan regards conditions within the framework of reference, with respect to two elements: the rules for operating markets and the preparation and availability of common production factors, namely, infrastructures and human capital				
South of Italy	Pacts for southern Italy	Revitalisation of southern Italy;	The government has taken action to create 16 Pacts for the South, one for each of the eight regions (Abruzzo, Molise,				

		Reducing regional imbalances	<p>Campania, Basilicata, Apulia, Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia) and one for each of the eight metropolitan cities (Naples, Bari, Taranto, Reggio Calabria, Messina, Catania, Palermo and Cagliari).</p> <p>Each pact is structured in four chapters: i) the vision that the region or the city has about its future and that is endorsed by the government; ii) the recognition of the instruments and the resources available, with the objective of systemising the various sources of national, regional and European financing earmarked for the territory; iii) priority projects; iv) process governance.</p> <p>The project plan is structured on the basis of four key macro areas common to all of the pacts (infrastructures, environment, economic and productive development and tourism and culture) which are rounded out by other areas for initiatives depending of territorial specifics (e.g. security and legality; schools and universities).</p>				
	tax credit for purchasing new capital goods for productive facilities located in assisted areas of the southern Italian regions	support growth and create jobs of specific areas	<p>Businesses purchasing new capital goods for productive facilities located in assisted areas of the southern Italian regions¹⁵¹ will get a tax credit (total appropriation of €617million per year) amounting to 20 per cent for small businesses, 15 per cent for medium-sized businesses and 10 per cent for large businesses. The tax credit is automatic, and the forms and instructions for taking the credit were approved by the Revenue Agency in March 2016.</p>				
	committee for the Cohesion and Development Fund	promote greater effectiveness of governance of resources	<p>The government has also taken action to promote greater effectiveness of governance, both with simplifications and clarification of the distribution of responsibilities among the administrations and with the creation of a steering committee for the Cohesion and Development Fund, which will be required to allocate resources in a manner to maximise synergies with the structural funds for the national and regional operating programmes and to provide for adequate monitoring so as to maximise the actual spending capacity. The steering committee, department for cohesion policy and agency for territorial cohesion will work closely with the central and local administrations to provide an impetus for administrative action, remove procedural hurdles and accelerate authorization processes. The steering committee involves the central and territorial administrations, and interfaces with the Department for Cohesion Policies, the Agency for Territorial Cohesion, Invitalia and their respective tools for intervention.</p>			2	

Country: Lithuania							
Part of NRP considered: Document, Annex CRS							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CSR	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development							
	New apprenticeship promotion project	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	To start the implementation of a new apprenticeship promotion project (training of masters, compensation for their work, compensation for materials used by companies for training apprentices)	young people	More extensive application of training at the workplace, more active participation of employers in professional training.	2	
	Project for the improvement of practical vocational training (Work Based Learning, WBL-BALT)	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	To participate in and to implement the project of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for the improvement of practical vocational training (Work Based Learning, WBL-BALT)	young people	Exchange of experience related to the reforms of the vocational training system between the Baltic states, particularly with regard to practical work-based learning and apprenticeship	2	
	Renew vocational training programmes	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	To renew vocational training programmes according to regional demands and demands of the economy: to prepare 20 modular vocational training programmes and 5 professional standards		A developed modern vocational training system	2	
	Provide vocational activation services (project "The Creation and Development of Career Education and Monitoring	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education,	To increase the compliance of the qualifications of the workforce with the demands of the labour market, to provide vocational activation services according to the project "The Creation and Development of Career Education and Monitoring Models in General Education and Vocational Training" of the European Social Fund (ESF)	young people	Better availability and quality of guidance (career) services	2	

	Models in General Education and Vocational Training")	increasing attainment in basic skills					
	Sector-specific practical training centres	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	13 sector-specific practical training centres were opened		Acquisition of high-quality skills was ensured in the education and training system	2	
	Scholarship programme "Implementation of Norwegian Experience in the Field of Adult Education in Lithuania" of the European Economic Area	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	To begin the implementation of the project according to the scholarship programme "Implementation of Norwegian Experience in the Field of Adult Education in Lithuania" of the European Economic Area, which is intended for the development of services of non-formal education of adults		Services of non-formal education of adults have been developed	2	
	Non-formal adult education and continuous training	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	To prepare implementing legislation of the law on amending the law on non-formal adult education and continuous training: the development programme of non-formal adult education and continuous training for 2015–2022; the financing methodology for learning according to non-formal adult education and continuous training programmes; the description of the procedure of improving the quality of non-formal adult education and continuous training, ensuring the quality of activity self-assessment, external assessment, self-assessment of participants and their progress financed from the state budget and (or) municipal budgets	adults (25-64)	A lifelong learning system was created for adults that will help them to adjust to the changing demands of the labour market. Increased lifelong learning level in the 25–64 age group	2	
	Adults learning information system (ALIS)	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing	To develop the platform created for distance non-formal learning of adults – the adults learning information system (ALIS)	adults	The teaching of general lifelong learning skills to various target groups is promoted	2	

		attainment in basic skills					
	Coordinate and encourage the initiatives to create lifelong learning	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	To coordinate and encourage the initiatives to create lifelong learning based on partnership between institutions in vocational training institutions and third level education institutions	adults	Non-formal adult education programmes are being implemented	2	
	project "Implementation of Adult Learning Agenda for 2015-2017"	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	To start the implementation of the project "Implementation of Adult Learning Agenda for 2015-2017"	adults	Inter-institutional cooperation in the area of adult lifelong learning is being coordinated	2	
	International and national lifelong learning and adult education research	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	To participate in international and national lifelong learning and adult education research	adults	Better focused non-formal education and professional development programmes	2	
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary education</i>							
	pre-primary education for all six-year-olds	creating the opportunity for all future six-year-olds to participate in pre-primary education	As of 2016, pre-primary education will be obligatory for all children who turn 6 during the respective calendar year. - new pre-primary and preschool education groups - increase the availability of pre-primary and preschool education,	children (less than 6 and 6)			national school drop-out rate target
	activities for creating more targeted educational content and new learning	Improve pupils' writing and reading skills and reduce the number of low-achieving pupils; development of	In 2016, activities for creating more targeted educational content and new learning organisation methods will continue and it is planned to introduce criteria-based cumulative assessment and recognition of learning outcomes.	children			national school drop-out rate target

	organisation methods	higher order thinking skills.					
	Support to non-formal education of children	Increase the diversity and availability of non-formal education of children.	The non-formal education activities of 60,000 pupils will be financed by target funds. In addition, to improve the quality, diversity and availability of non-formal education programmes for children and young people studying in general schools.	children	In 2015, non-formal education opportunities in schools and elsewhere were used by a total of 30.9 % of children (in 2014 – 28.4 % of children and young people).		national school drop-out rate target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
	Monitoring of third-level education.	Address the challenge of a shrinking working-age population by improving the labour-market relevance of education, increasing attainment in basic skills	To create and develop a system for monitoring the employment and careers of third-level education graduates, to constantly update the Lithuanian economy forecast, to plan acceptance to third-level education institutions on the basis of system data: to implement connections with the databases of the State Social Insurance Fund Board under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour (SODRA), the STI, and the Labour Exchange of Lithuania under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour (Labour Exchange), and the Population Register (this will allow transitioning to constant monitoring of graduates' careers) and to prepare an analysis of the links between the qualifications of specialists and their jobs		The results of the map of specialists' qualifications will be used for the implementation of state policy in the areas of formal and non-formal education, the qualifications system, lifelong learning, and research and development, including for the purposes of planning the acceptance to state-funded positions, targeted studies financing, external evaluation and accreditation of science and studies institutions and study programmes, establishing and reorganising science and studies institutions, issuing and reviewing permits to provide studies and (or) studies-related activity, informing the public and groups concerned about graduate careers, education supply and other topical issues, and for performing other functions stipulated in legal acts.	2	national tertiary education target
	professional development of teachers in third-level educational institutions	professional development of teachers (pedagogical and didactic competences)	In 2016, invitations to submit applications to finance projects for the professional development of teachers will be announced. With the use of 2014–2020 EU structural funds, a project is planned for the professional development of teachers in third-level educational institutions. During the project, teachers' pedagogical and didactic competences will be improved, a system for the improvement of teachers' pedagogical and didactic competences as well as competence centres will be created.	teachers			national tertiary education target
	Support will be given to students of joint	Increase the internationalisatio	New initiative will be started to encourage international exchanges of students – support will be given to students of joint programmes (travel expenses to the third level education	students in tertiary	According to preliminary data, the number of students going abroad for		national tertiary education target

	programme and support visiting foreign teachers	n of third-level education.	institution of a partner country will be covered). In 2015, in order to support the visits of foreign teachers to third-level education institutions of Lithuania, tenders were held to support visiting foreign teachers. The visits of 80 teachers to third-level education institutions of Lithuania were financed.	education; teachers	part-time education or practice is increasing: in 2013–2014 it was 3.17 % and in 2014–2015 it was 4.1 %. The number of foreign students in Lithuania is growing as well. In 2014, the share of foreign students studying their entire study programme or a part thereof, in comparison with the total number of students in the country, was 4.3 % (in 2013, it was 3.7 %).		
	Modes for evaluating and recognising qualifications acquired abroad	Increase the internationalisation of third-level education.	The modes for evaluating and recognising qualifications acquired abroad were adopted by two third-level education institutions: Vilnius University and Vilnius Gediminas Technical University.				national tertiary education target
	targeted payments and social scholarships	create social and financial incentives for students from socially sensitive groups	Social scholarships will be increased by 8.3 %; it is planned to allocate EUR 8.27 million for the scholarships. Targeted payments will be paid according to the project supported by the European Social Fund.	students from socially sensitive groups			national tertiary education target
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Smart Specialisation Strategy	to transform the economy in the sphere of advanced technologies and innovations, to strengthen the international competitiveness, to accelerate the development of the most promising sectors that are receptive to science and business, to involve foreign companies in using the R&D infrastructure, and to contribute to the economic growth of the EU	The Strategy contains 6 priority axes: energy and sustainable environment; agricultural innovations and food technologies; health technologies and biotechnologies; inclusive and creative society; new production processes, substances and technologies; transportation, logistics, information and communication technologies.				National R&D target

		and the promotion of competitiveness.					
	Guidelines for reforming the quality of the science and studies system	reforming the quality of the science and studies system	The Ministry of Education and Science suggested the guidelines for reforming the quality of the science and studies system. The main aspects of the proposal are related to restructuring the requirements imposed on third-level education institutions and the assessment of schools, restructuring the accreditation of studies and financing programmes, restructuring the network of state universities, reform of the Research Council of Lithuania, and validation of the possibility of joint science doctorate programme and business.				National R&D target
	Government resolution on science and technology parks	to achieve targeted development of science and technology parks and to enhance their role in the Lithuanian innovations ecosystem while implementing the Smart Specialisation Strategy	The resolution of the Government was adopted to change the development concept of science and technology parks. It establishes the operational activities and tasks of science and technology parks, defines the services provided by them, sets the performance monitoring and evaluation indicators, and describes the role of parks in the implementation of the Strategy.				National R&D target
	Increase scholarships of doctoral candidates	to increase the human resources potential	According to a Government resolution, the scholarships of doctoral candidates were increased by 25 % as of 2 November 2015				National R&D target
	Knowledge intensive firms (spin-off)	to create a favourable environment for innovation	In 2015, 13 new knowledge intensive firms (spin-off) founded in science and studies institutions were supported. In total, 48 new knowledge intensive firms were supported in 2012–2015. To create a favourable environment for innovation, support was allocated in 2015 to state science and studies institutions for laboratory accreditation.				National R&D target
	Projects for innovative technological companies	to promote the establishment of innovative technological companies	In 2015, two projects were completed with the goal to promote the establishment of innovative technological companies. As a result, 116 new technological companies were established, 18 new products were introduced to the market, and 7 companies were given the opportunity to accelerate in foreign business accelerators.				National R&D target
	state project "Fostering Internationalisation of Partnership between Business and Science"	promotion for the creation and implementation of joint innovative solutions of companies and science and studies institutions as well	The state project "Fostering Internationalisation of Partnership between Business and Science" was implemented. As a result, 5 new clusters were founded in 2015.				National R&D target

		as participation in international clusters					
	Description of the Pre-commercial Procurement Procedure	to increase the use of innovation demand encouragement instruments	A scheme for financing pre-commercial procurement from EU structural funds. During pre-commercial procurement, innovative abilities of companies are enhanced and innovative activity is encouraged in order to create the products necessary for solving the state's social and economic problems.				National R&D target
	Partnership of innovations	to create new opportunities for innovative solutions	A new procurement method – a partnership of innovations, which will open up new opportunities for contracting authorities to purchase the creation of a new product that is not yet on the market. This procurement method will allow contracting authorities to purchase an innovative product prototype, and later, goods that were produced on the basis of it. In addition, the aforementioned draft law also suggests that contracting authorities may evaluate innovative aspects by establishing proposal evaluation criteria and conditions of public procurement agreements.				National R&D target
	Defence	To carry out state orders in the field of defence,	To carry out state orders in the field of defence, funds were allocated to R&D projects in 2015. At the end of 2015, the presentation of the first stage project results took place under real conditions, i.e. flight testing of pilotless aircraft.				National R&D target
	protection of intellectual property	promotion of the protection of intellectual property	Continuing the promotion of the protection of intellectual property, state support were allocated to intellectual property projects in 2015. Support was intended for patenting 20 inventions and registering 8 design projects.				National R&D target
	project for accounting and reporting of R&D services and results	To improve accounting and reporting of R&D services and results in businesses and publicly funded research organisations	A project was implemented in 2015, during which "Inoskaita" consultations were held (on R&D activity and reporting) for operators of small and medium-sized enterprises that start implementing new R&D activities.				National R&D target
	2016 actions linked to Smart Specialisation Strategy	To use state resources for the most promising science disciplines and knowledge intensive business areas	In the areas of smart specialisation, science and studies institutions plan to create and update the scientific research infrastructure, to encourage the implementation of R&D activities that result in new technologies, products, and processes, and to strengthen the human potential. As part of improving the capacities of scientists and other researchers to implement R&D activities, attention will be focused on R&D projects intended at increasing the potential of high-level researchers, on exchange of scientific ideas, post-doctorate studies, and attraction of foreign researchers. In accordance with smart specialisation, there are plans to increase the interest of pupils in natural sciences, technologies, engineering, and mathematics.				National R&D target
	Implementation of technology intelligence and	facilitate and accelerate the creation of	Start the implementation of technology intelligence and brokerage activities that will facilitate and accelerate the creation of innovative products or services as well as the				

	brokerage activities. industrial doctorate programme instrument	innovative products or services as well as the implementation of innovations	implementation of innovations. Form an industrial doctorate programme instrument whose goal is to encourage applied scientific research on business-relevant topics and to promote cooperation between studies and science institutions and companies.				
	methodology for assessing the scientific (artistic) activity of science and studies institutions	In order to enhance smooth cooperation between science and business.	Improve the methodology for assessing the scientific (artistic) activity of science and studies institutions, create framework conditions to organise a joint doctorate programme with business				
	creation of technology centres	In order to ensure functioning of the detailed innovations system link	Create an instrument encouraging the creation of technology centres intended for experimental development activities that include proof of concept, creation of mock-ups and prototypes, testing and demonstration, standardisation and certification procedures, pre-production and preparation of the product for the market.				

Country: Luxembourg							
Part of NRP considered: Document, Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee, activation policies for young people							
	Guarantee for Youth programme	professional integration, a return to school, apprenticeship, qualifying training or support in the development of the personal project /professional of young people	The Guarantee for Youth programme has been continuously developed and improved, especially regarding the launching mechanism for NEETs, youths who are not in jobs, not in school, not in training programmes and not in an academic course.	young NEETs under 25	offer to young people under 25 years olds a quality service for professional integration, a return to school, apprenticeship, qualifying training or support in the development of the personal project /professional		Employment target
	measures favouring the transition of young people from academic life to professional life and those motivating them to return to school	reducing threaten of poverty and social exclusion; Promoting the social inclusion of young people	The government delved into the problematic of disadvantaged young people through the National Youth Service (SNJ), particularly qualified young people with NEET profiles (Not in Education, Employment or Training). The challenge is to inform young people about their opportunities through the ANELO platform and the information fairs, to incite them to return to an activity by offering them practical workshops, offering peer support under the Level Up programme and adapting existing offers or create new ones based on the results of the NEET study. Volunteer service programmes are adapted to make them more accessible to young people with few opportunities. All of these activities and projects for SNJ were implemented in 2015 and will be continued in 2016. Certain financing by the ESF expired in 2015, including ANELO and the NEET study, and other financing will begin	disadvantaged young people; NEETs, qualified NEETs	Promoting the social inclusion of young people		poverty target; education target
Sub-area: employment policies for target groups							
	Measures and actions supported by the new operational programme	professional integration of at risk groups	The implementation of measures and actions that were developed to sustainably promote professional insertion, keeping people employed and social inclusion are supported by the new operational programme for 2014-2020 of the European Social Fund (ESF). p. 40-42	young people under the age of 30, people far away from the labour market and	Developing the sustainable professional integration of young people under the age of 30, people far away from the labour market		Employment target

	for 2014-2020 of the European Social Fund (ESF)			jobseekers and those aged over 45	and jobseekers and those aged over 45.		
<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development</i>							
	National strategy for lifelong learning	maintaining employees on the job	In order to support and improve lifelong learning (LLL), the government will progressively implement the measures of the white paper on the national strategy for lifelong learning. There are eight of these measures, including the adaptation of the LLL mechanism to the life cycle of the learner and diversity in Luxembourg society, and the development of quality in the area of adult training	workers, especially older	Support and improve lifelong learning (LLL).	2	Employment target
	Development of the provision of language training by ADEM (internal and external).	develop skills of job-seekers from immigrant communities who do not have a good command of at least one of the languages used in Luxembourg; employment of people with migrating background	ADEM has developed its internal language training offer and developed partnerships externally to offer job-seekers more courses	Job-seekers from immigrant communities	Offer immigrant job seekers language courses used in Luxembourg		Employment target
	Adult education	increase education achievements of adult population	The training is based on 9th form practical, 9th form multi-skills and 9th form technical class programmes that lead to the Professional Competence Certificate (CCP), to the Professional Aptitude Diploma (DAP), to technician training and to the technical scheme. The educational project is formalised by a training agreement and at the end of the programme participants receive a grade report, a description of skills attained and a guidance recommendation.	adults	Allow to raise the 9th grade of young people and adults who have not reached the 9th level required to carry out their professional projects		early school leaving target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Pre-School, Primary and Secondary Education</i>							
	Continue the policy of providing socio-educational welcoming structures to children	reducing threaten of poverty and social exclusion	The number of authorized places in socio-educational welcoming structures for children 0-12 years old was 51,124 at 31 December 2015. Luxembourg therefore has widely exceeded its national objective of 35,000 places in 2015.	foreign children 0-12 years old	Increase the employment rate of women and single-parent families; Breaking the circle of intergenerational transmission of poverty; Social inclusion and		poverty target; education target

					social cohesion in the multicultural society.		
	Observatory for school maintenance	Implementation of a national strategy to overcome the problem of academic dropouts; Coordinate efforts for pupils at risk of dropping out	An education summit meeting in December 2015 was dedicated to academic success. This constitutes the starting point for reflecting on how to draw up a national strategy to keep youths in school. In 2016, an Observatory for school maintenance was established. It will coordinate efforts to support students who risk dropping out and will initiate innovative processes for leading them to recognised certification programmes	pupils at risk	Coordinate efforts for pupils at risk of dropping out and introduce innovative approaches to bring them to a recognized certification		early school leaving target
	Guidance Centre	Promote prevention by sparking synergies in the regions; Improving educational and vocational guidance	Academic and professional guidance programmes will be better and more consistent following draft law 6787 dated 6 February 2015 relating to setting up the Guidance Centre. Single windows will be set up in the regions. They will assemble academic and non-academic professionals in one location to provide better service to parents and students	parents and students	Improving educational and vocational guidance, setting up one-stop shops in the regions and bringing together school and out-of-school actors for better care of pupils and their parents		early school leaving target
	Draft law on academic and professional guidance	Developing an overall approach to school	The draft law on academic and professional guidance will introduce the obligation of each school to determine its own approach to guidance counselling. Collaboration with parents will be supported, especially in the lower academic grades of secondary and secondary technical schooling. Cultural projects will be promoted, especially for weaker students in the preparatory scheme, which will help these youths to learn differently and to discover talents and promote them	pupils	Introduce the obligation for each school to define its own orientation.		early school leaving target
	More flexible and transparent academic transitions	a diversified academic programme and to bring primary education closer to secondary education	The fourth cycle guidance policy of primary education will be adapted to increase the participant's sense of responsibility and to support them better, to account for a more diversified academic programme and to bring primary education closer to secondary education. Profiles will be established for youths in the tenth form to enter professional training programs. These will orient students in their preparation to move into various training programmes and will lead to more specific guidance toward desired training	pupils in primary and secondary education	adapt the orientation practice to Cycle 4 of basic education in order to give greater responsibility and support to the actors involved, to take into account the more diversified educational offer and to bring basic education and secondary education closer together		early school leaving target

	A more diversified academic programme	A more diversified academic programme, targeting students with problems and who risk dropping out of school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French options are available in the lower forms of secondary school as from the 2015-2016 academic year in two Lycées. - The VTT (Verhalen, Testen an Trainéieren) structure offers an academic programme and supervision for youths aged between 11 and 15 years with severe behaviour problems and who risk dropping out of school. - The PAS (Plateforme Accrochage Scolaire) programme is a mechanism that was implemented in 2013 that seeks to systematically evaluate the risk of leaving school amongst students in the tenth form of secondary technical education, as those in the fourth form of secondary education, through individual supervision and involvement in the classes. - Establishing academic programmes and improving existing ones for students in difficulty, done through the Second Chance School, cultural classes for students with behaviour difficulties, special classes for students held back a year and guidance and professional introductory courses (COIP) are other measures employed in this area. 	pupils	Diversifying school offer		early school leaving target
	Bachelor of Educational Sciences and Master's Degree in Secondary Education	Initial and continuing training for teaching and socio-educational staff	Bachelor of Educational Sciences will be instituted. It will place special emphasis on specific cognitive disorders, such as language and learning disorders like dyslexia, dysorthographia, dysphasia, dyspraxia and dyscalculia. A Master's Degree in Secondary Education will be offered at the beginning of the 2016-2017 school years. The Training Institute of the Ministry of National Education, Children and Youth will set up a consistent mechanism for professional work practices and continuing education for all teaching and socio-educational staff.	future teaching and socio-educational staff	Increase appropriate initial and continuing training for socio-educational teachers		early school leaving target
	remedial programme process	stronger remedial programme	Each secondary school will prepare a remedial programme process with extended autonomy. A wider margin for manoeuvre will be granted to schools so as to allow them to make pedagogical choices that fit their specific requirements	pupils	To enable each school to make educational choices adapted to their specific needs.		early school leaving target
	representation systems for parents	Reinforcing the link between parents and schools	The government intends to implement representation systems for parents that have firmer footing in secondary and secondary technical education. With regard to professional and academic guidance, collaboration with parents will be supported, especially in the lower academic forms of secondary and secondary technical schooling	parents	Involve parents more in school life in order to create a true culture of school-family collaboration		early school leaving target

	Local Youth Action (ALJ)	systematic follow-up of school dropouts	The government is also working on preparing family learning formats and campaigns to make families aware of the importance of supporting their children in their academic careers, and of the impact this type of support has on their motivation levels and success	pupils	Systematic follow-up of school dropouts		early school leaving target
	European and Regional projects	keeping kids in school	the Comenius Regio cross-border project "La culture au service de la réussite scolaire" (Culture at the service of academic achievement), the Erasmus+ project "Training Without Borders", which is a European project involving the Greater Region of Luxembourg, France and Belgium, and some fifty projects against academic exclusion in around twenty secondary schools, which promote keeping kids in school and which the government will continue				early school leaving target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
	Reform of the State financial aid schemes for higher education	increase tertiary education completion; avoid discrimination between the various target groups	A new reform of the State financial aid scheme for higher education was carried out for the 2014-2015 academic year, entering into effect in August 2014 via the law dated 24 July 2014 on State financial aid for higher education. Financial aid components for university studies are still loans and grants, with the latter broken down into different categories: Basic grants, mobility grants and social criteria grants. In contrast to previous legislation, the new system has a modular structure that introduces an element of social selectivity. As with prior legislation, an anti-overlap mechanism is present to avoid discrimination between the various target groups. The financial aid is moveable in the sense that Luxembourg students are free to choose the nature and country of their studies		increasing the level of training of the population in order to better match people's qualifications to the labour market, following a modular logic with the introduction of an element of social selectivity		tertiary education target
	A revision of some of the provisions of the law dated 24 July 2014	Improving the Law on State Financial Assistance for Graduate Studies	A revision of some of the provisions of the law dated 24 July 2014 has been planned for the 2016-2017 academic year. The draft law relating to this was adopted by the government in March 2016. It will exert a budgetary impact on the following points (p.35-36): - Mobility grants - Social bursaries - Eligibility - Disabled students: - Use of an indexing system for the various bursaries	students, focus on Disabled students	Improving the Law on State Financial Assistance for Graduate Studies (2014)		tertiary education target
	expand the offer of public and private higher	To increase the level of training of the population with	In May 2015, three additional shorter professional programmes of a BTS technical certificate course were accredited, bringing the number of accredited BTS programmes to 24 for the 2015-2016 academic year.		To increase the level of training of the population with a view to a better match		tertiary education target

	education possibilities	a view to a better match between the qualifications of the people and the labour market	In addition to this, since 2013-2014 a cycle of shorter higher education studies have been in place as preparatory classes to competitive examinations for entry into the major French business schools. Furthermore, the range of private programmes offered was extended for the 2015-2016 academic year, with 32 accredited programmes offered compared to 26 in 2014-2015		between the qualifications of the people and the labour market		
	Financial resources	Implement a strong policy regarding higher education and research in terms of financial resources.	Financial contributions for the operational side of the University of Luxembourg have increased considerably.		Increase R & D capacity at the higher education level as well as the number of students		tertiary education target
	comparative analysis of changes in higher education costs	achieve in a financially effective manner the objective of satisfying the growing demand for high quality university education, together with the government's determination to expand access to higher education	The government has adopted procedures whose purpose is to perform a comparative analysis of changes in higher education costs in universities. This led the government to produce financial statistics for the first time in the area of higher education and to comply with EU regulation no. 88/2011 issued by the Commission on 2 February 2011. Compiling these statistics is useful for comparing expenses in the area of higher education with those in other countries. Luxembourg is in a category above other OECD countries with regard to expenses per student in higher education and university R&D programmes, which amounted to €32,876 Euros in 2012. More is spent also on primary and secondary education in Luxembourg. Expenses per student in higher education are in line with expenses per student for primary and secondary education.		Enabling a comparative analysis of the evolution of spending by higher education institutions		tertiary education target
	Belval site		The University of Luxembourg moved into the Belval site at the beginning of the 2015-2016 academic year. Investments in higher education and research infrastructure in the Belval site are continuing, with a total investment of €800 million planned over the period 2010-2019. A total of 7,000 students and 3,000 teachers and researchers are expected over the medium and long terms		Consolidate services on a single site to optimize available resources		tertiary education target
	new National Library (BnL)	Rationalize and modernize the operation by	The law dated 18 April 2013 provided for a new National Library (BnL), for which construction began in 2014 and whose opening is slated for 2018. With its		Rationalize and modernize the operation		tertiary education target

		regrouping all collections and services.	new building, BnL will rationalise and modernise its operations by grouping all of its collections and services into a single site. This will increase attractiveness and visibility in the eyes of the public. Expanded human capital base and lifelong learning structures will be driven by the creation of an infrastructure that has sufficient, appropriate and attractive space to increase the directly accessible documentary range of paper and digital media. This documentation, supported by high connectivity, will go hand in hand with high level documentary and consulting services and longer open hours for BnL.		by regrouping all collections and services.		
	bibnet.lu	Rationalize and modernize the operation by regrouping all collections and services.	In parallel, BnL is working to continually modernise its bibnet.lu network, which has 71 member libraries. Through this network, even small libraries have high performing IT infrastructure. The unified a-z.lu search engine developed by BnL for the network is a powerful tool for permanent training that can be used to view and access the country's entire documentary asset base from any location in Luxembourg and the Greater Region. In 2015, BnL jointly conducted an e-books project, www.ebooks.lu with eleven public reading libraries, providing these libraries with a multilingual offer of over 78,250 e-books. By integrating the catalogues of mobile libraries consisting of two book vehicles into the collective catalogue of the bibnet.lu network, visibility of its collections was increased, leading to a greater number of users in 2015.		Rationalize and modernize the operation by regrouping all collections and services.		tertiary education target
	BnL access for refugees	support language development	BnL also took measures to facilitate the access of refugees to its collections, in particular to the language learning tools for the country's languages	refugees			tertiary education target
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	new Belval infrastructures	R&D activities located on a single site	Finalization of construction and equipment of new research infrastructures in Belval.		Combine R&D activities on one site and increase the efficiency of the national research		R&D target
	Organization of public research centres	bolster the RDI environment by consolidating cooperation amongst the various participants in public research	Under the 3 December 2014 law whose purpose is to organize public research centres, LIST, which is the offshoot of the grouping of the Gabriel Lippmann and Henri Tudor public research centres and which has been operational since 2015, is intended to contribute to the socio economic development of the country by developing technological skills and activities focusing on the three major areas of the Environment, ICT and Materials. Along the same lines, the integration of the Integrated BioBank of Luxembourg (IBBL) and the		Definition of CRP status, definition of missions, the definition of organs and CRP governance, definition of the status of the PRC. Regrouping of CRP Henri Tudor and Gabriel Lippmann in LIST and integration of		R&D target

			CRP-Santé Health Research Centre in the Luxembourg Institute of Health (LIH) ensure the grouping of a certain number of activities in the area of health and biomedicine		IBBL and CRP-Santé into the LIH.		
	reform of the NRF	strengthen the role of NRF in the public research mechanism	The NRF has a strengthened role in the public research mechanism, as underscored by the law on the reform of the NRF, which led to the fund focusing on three strategic objectives: achieving critical mass in R&I by developing scientific leadership in the key domains, transforming public research into a competitive advantage and establishing a link between science, research and civil society.		Update of FNR missions, redefinition of the framework of bodies eligible for intervention of the FNR, improvement of governance		R&D target
	PRIDE financing programme	support doctoral education at the national level; attracting the best doctoral student	Introduction of a new PRIDE financing programme to support doctoral work on the national level. This programme is used to finance a block of non nominative doctoral bursaries in order to support a critical mass in a specific area of excellence and to attract the best doctoral students.	students seeking to enter in doctoral programmes	Financing a block of non-nominative doctoral fellowships in order to support a critical mass in a specific area of excellence, and attracting the best doctoral students.		R&D target
	CORE programme	concentration of effort on a limited number of priority areas; quality public research	The CORE programme is a multi-year financing program for priority areas, also used to improve the quality of public research in these key areas.		Concentration of national R&D effort on a limited number of priority areas		R&D target
	Shared recruiting of excellence universities	increase joint research, events and supervised doctoral student activities, to work more closely together	Shared recruiting of excellence universities is at the foundation of the plan implemented by the government. This has given rise to a memorandum of understanding between the University of Luxembourg and LISER, and eight joint professorships are planned for recruitment in 2016 and 2017		Increase joint research activities, events and supervised PhD students		R&D target
	National Centre of Excellence in Research on Parkinson's disease	improve research on Parkinson's disease	Since 2015, the NRF has been financing the National Centre of Excellence in Research on Parkinson's disease. This programme combines the skill sets of three Luxembourg partners, LCSB, LIH and CHL in the domain of Parkinson's disease for a four-year period.				R&D target
	Performance contracts 2014-2017 with public		The government established the agreements for implementing public research activities for 2014-2017 in concert with the participants. In accordance with the Performance Contract philosophy, the research centre agrees to achieve a number of objectives		Ensure performance-based funding through an institutional assessment		R&D target

	research organizations		specified by indicators and results in exchange for an aid allocation from the State. The State also accords an important role to carrying out results oriented evaluations in order to ensure that public expenditure achieves its objectives.				
	Second OECD review of the RDI policy	assess the strengths and weaknesses of R&D in Luxembourg	New recommendations based on an in-depth analysis of the current system were formulated and will serve as food for thought in 2016 to establish a national strategy for higher education, research and innovation, in order to best determine complementary fits between different institutions, to create synergies and to better coordinate actions on the national level		Analyze the level and quality of implementation of previous recommendations and assess the strengths and weaknesses of R&D in Luxembourg		R&D target
	Community Horizon 2020 programme	Stimulate the development and implementation of joint projects at national, European and international level	The government seeks better integration of Luxembourg players in scientific and technological cooperation programmes and initiatives at the European and wider international levels. Particular attention is paid to heightened participation in the Community Horizon 2020 programme activities. Statistics for January 2014 to November 2015 show that 101 out of 623 projects were selected, 16.21% of them, with a financial return of €30.7 million.				R&D target
	ERC consolidator grant	Stimulate the development and implementation of joint projects at national, European and international level	At present, four beneficiaries of an ERC consolidator grant are working in Luxembourg and six researchers of Luxembourg nationality are carrying out research projects financed by ERC outside of the country				R&D target
	INTER programme	Stimulate the development and implementation of joint projects at national, European and international level; support exchange of key knowledge and technological expertise; link up research	The INTER programme is used by the NRF to initiate bi- and multi-national arrangements for tenders to projects in collaboration with other national/international financing organizations. Through this, Luxembourg researchers can implement joint projects between foreign research centres and their own institutions. The Luxembourg partner must be deemed eligible by the NRF, while the foreign partner must be deemed eligible by the financing agency of the partner country. The purpose of the INTER Mobility programme is to promote exchanges of senior researchers between public research organizations of Luxembourg and other countries for periods of six weeks to one year. This programme is				R&D target

		communities in the private sector with those in the public sector.	also used to support exchange of key knowledge and technological expertise, as well as to link up research communities in the private sector with those in the public sector.				
	ERA-Net projects	Stimulate the development and implementation of joint projects at national, European and international level	The NRF currently participates in seven ERA-Net projects (M.ERA.Net, ERA-net NORFACE, ERA-net NEURON, ERA-SysApp, ERA-net Transcan, JPND, ERA-CoSysMed), in multi-lateral projects like the EUROCORES Scheme of the European Science Foundation (ESF), European Collaborative Research Projects ERCP (ESF), Materials World Network (MWN) - NSF MATERIALS, and in the initiatives under article 185 like the joint assistance programme for autonomy at home (AAL), the partnership of European countries and development of clinical trials (EDCTP2), as well as the R&D programme undertaken jointly by several Member States that seeks to support SME working in R&D (EUROSTARS 2) activities.				R&D target
	PRIMA initiative	Stimulate the development and implementation of joint projects at national, European and international level	In 2014, Luxembourg also declared its financial commitment for the PRIMA initiative, a research and innovation partnership in the Mediterranean region over a period of ten years.				
	DARIAH programme	Stimulate the development and implementation of joint projects at national, European and international level; develop and support research in all human and social sciences disciplines	Luxembourg is participating in DARIAH, a digital infrastructure that seeks to develop and support research in all human and social sciences disciplines.				R&D target
	SHARE programme	Stimulate the development and implementation	Luxembourg is participating in SHARE, an infrastructure carrying out a survey on health, ageing and retirement in Europe.				R&D target

		of joint projects at national, European and international level; develop and support research concerning health, ageing and retirement					
	EATRIS and ELIXIR	Stimulate the development and implementation of joint projects at national, European and international level; medical translational research	The stakes in EATRIS, an advanced medical translational research infrastructure, and ELIXIR, an infrastructure that supports information on biological data, are currently going through the decision process within the government.				R&D target
	PRACE	Stimulate the development and implementation of joint projects at national, European and international level; provide large scale access to resources and services for management and data processing.	Certain players have expressed interest in participating in PRACE, for which the representative organizations are putting a pan-European infrastructure in place for high performance calculations that provide large scale access to resources and services for management and data processing.				R&D target
	European Charter for Researchers and Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researcher	seeking to promote mobility and career prospects	The European Charter for Researchers and a Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers must be included in the internal regulations. The AFR financing programme complies with the principles stated in the Charter and the Code and adheres to the "Towards a European framework for scientific careers" directives. In order to ensure open, transparent and merit based recruitment, all positions announced by public RDI institutions must be made public and all positions				R&D target

			displayed on European / International scope web sites, especially the EURAXESS portal. In addition, recruiting committees for new management positions are obligatory.				
	ATTRACT and PEARL programmes	seeking to promote mobility and career prospects	The ATTRACT and PEARL programmes of the NRF seek to attract top researchers. The ATTRACT programme targets exceptional young researchers from abroad, while the PEARL programme offers the means to public research organisations of recruiting experienced researchers in areas of strategic importance to Luxembourg.	exceptional young researchers from abroad; experienced researchers in areas of strategic importance			R&D target
	general Doctoral Education Framework policy	seeking to promote mobility and career prospects	The University of Luxembourg is currently offering doctoral programmes in seven areas that actively participate in the implementation of the general Doctoral Education Framework policy for professionalizing doctoral degrees and facilitating students' entry into career paths. Furthermore, the NRF adopted the Quality Framework for Doctoral Education document that determines quality principles and standards for institutions hosting doctoral programmes financed by the NRF	PhD and PhD students			R&D target
	promote gender equality in research	seeking to promote mobility and career prospects	The University of Luxembourg will be spotlighting the effort for equal opportunities by developing an equality action plan and tools for the recruitment and career of researchers. As part of the policy for attaining a better balance between men and women, especially in the area of public research, the NRF has set an average objective of candidacies of the under-represented gender of 40% through the ATTRACT programme and 30% through PEARL programme over a period of four years, it will increase the proportion of under-represented gender in its expert committees and it will set medium term objectives	women			R&D target
	National Composites Centre Luxembourg	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives; operation between public and private players.	This is a centre whose operational concept is based on close cooperation between public and private players.		Promote cooperation between public and private actors		R&D target

	High performance Computing and big Data enabled applications (HPC)	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives; stimulate new HPC uses for industry and to ensure access to world scope installations by public and private research entities.	After identifying the requirements of the players for a super calculator, the national scope project became a strategic project on the European level with the application for the Important Project of Common European Interest label. The project objective is to stimulate new HPC uses for industry and to ensure access to world scope installations by public and private research entities. In parallel, cross-functional applications have been identified and oriented toward the development of a Smart nation, such as Fintech, Smart Space, Smart mobility, manufacturing 4.0 and others		Stimulate new HPC uses by industry and ensure access to global facilities for public and private researchers.		R&D target
	Joint Research Programme	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives; favouring long-term PPPs between research and technology organisations and industries; increase the attractiveness of Luxembourg	In collaboration with the NRF, this programme, which is in the process of being drawn up, has the objective of favouring long-term PPPs between research and technology organisations and industries, to increase the attractiveness of Luxembourg as an acknowledged hub dedicated to technological research and to develop the use of testbed facilities and living labs on the national scale.		Promote long-term PPP relations between organizations for research and technology and industries, and increase the attractiveness of Luxembourg as a hub dedicated to technological research		R&D target
	Implementation of a new law relating to the promotion of RDI	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives; encourage enterprises of all sizes to co-operate between public and private actors	A draft law providing significant motivation for companies of all sizes to cooperate with public and private entities, to innovate with products and services and to participate in the production process is currently in the legislative process. It also extends the range of aid schemes. The existing law has only two of the nine initial schemes, which explains the perceptible drop in projects with grants		Encourage enterprises of all sizes to co-operate between public and private actors in innovation in services or products and in production processes		R&D target

	smart specialization strategy	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives; Diversifying the economy, while focusing on a limited number of specific sector	The preparation of a smart specialization strategy in which the emphasis is placed on diversification in the economy, while concentrating on a limited number of specific sectors such as industry, eco-technologies, logistics, health technologies and ICT.		Diversifying the economy, while focusing on a limited number of specific sectors: industry, eco-technologies, logistics, health technologies and ICT		R&D target
	Luxembourg Cluster Initiative	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives; bringing the public and private sectors together in networks	Regarding cluster activities, the Luxembourg Cluster Initiative (Biohealth, EcoInnovation, ICT, Materials and Production Technologies, Automotive Components, Space) was launched, which actively encourages bringing the public and private sectors together in networks		Gather resources and means to achieve critical mass and accelerate knowledge transfer		R&D target
	Automotive Campus	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives; offers an exchange of technologies and possibilities of synergies	This is an industrial site specialized in R&D that offers an exchange of technologies and possibilities of synergies in an open framework that promotes innovation		Fostering open innovation, technology exchange and opportunities for synergies		R&D target
	Luxembourg Intellectual Property Institute (IPIL)	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives	The Luxembourg Intellectual Property Institute (IPIL) will be officially operational in 2016. Its task will be to coordinate the implementation of public policy and to federate all involved entities, to develop and provide support and assistance services to companies, research entities, public institutions and all other interested parties, to develop and provide training programmes and promotional or awareness activities and to carry out projects and studies in order to advise the government		Promote the development of intellectual property for the needs of the economy by combining national competencies and international competences into a coherent whole and making them available to economic and		R&D target

					institutional actors to be a lever for growth.		
	Fit 4 Innovation programme Fit 4 Digital programme SME instrument Innovation Club	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives; Support to SMEs and providing incentive to innovations	Support to SMEs and providing incentive to innovation are bolstered by continuing the Fit 4 Innovation programme, whose objective is to help SMEs free up resources for innovation, by launching the Fit 4 Digital in 2016, whose objective is to promote optimal use of ICT amongst very small entities (VSE), by supporting the participation of companies in using the SME instrument as part of the Horizon 2020 programme, and by launching the Innovation Club together with the Chamber of Trades and Luxinnovation as a forum for discussing the key factors of the success of innovation and the emergence of new ideas.		Releasing resources within SMEs and crafts to foster innovation and growth in the medium and long term. Promoting the optimal use of ICT in very small enterprises		R&D target
	NRF promoting public-private partnerships	maintain a sustained rate of growth and to approach national objectives; establish Luxembourg as an innovation hub	In addition to the principal objective of the NRF, which consists in promoting scientific quality and excellence in research as well as its consolidation, a particular emphasis will be placed on public-private partnerships in both research programmes (CORE-PPP) and doctoral and postdoctoral (AFR-PPP) programmes. Geographic and inter-sector mobility are taken into consideration. As part of the mid-term revision of the multi-year agreement between the government and the NRF, the NRF will develop a partnership with the Ministry of the Economy with the objective of providing financial support for major, strategically important public-private projects that seek to generate new knowledge to face the technological challenges of the future for partners and countries and to establish Luxembourg as an innovation hub				R&D target
	general activities for the support and promotion of innovation	support and promotion of innovation	Regarding general activities for the support and promotion of innovation, the following measures were taken: the implementation of a Luxembourg portal for innovation and research that centralises RDI information, the establishment of Letzbio (www.letzbio.lu), which provides information in the area of life sciences, the "Business meets Research" forum, which offers on-site visits and bi-lateral encounters through innovation matchmaking ; the magazine FOCUS-Research and Innovation in Luxembourg promoting RDI in Luxembourg on the international level, training modules by Luxinnovation on the subject « How to learn to innovate in seven days » and the launch of the NRF Promoting Science to the Public (PSP) programme, which seeks to bring the general public closer to science in an interactive				R&D target

			way. Along the same lines, on the European level, the online ENGAGE2020 instrument set up in 2015 offers support to policy makers, researchers and others in their efforts to bring the public closer to RDI.				
	Fit4Horizon2020 measure	support of Luxembourg participation in European programmes	The Fit4Horizon2020 measure's pilot phase was launched in 2014-2015 to encourage SMEs to participate in Horizon2020 by covering a part or all the costs for submitting project proposals		Supporting Luxembourg participations in European programs, and increasing the success rate		R&D target
	ERA road map	support of Luxembourg participation in European programmes	The government is seeking to better align its national RDI policy with that of the European Research Area (ERA), and expects to propose a national strategy based on the priorities of the ERA road map by mid-2016		Supporting Luxembourg participations in European programs, and increasing the success rate		R&D target
Policy area: Communication - ICT							
	Government invitation to National Stakeholders of public research to publish in "Open Access"	optimizing the circulation and transfer of knowledge	The government has requested that the University of Luxembourg and other public research organisations publish their scientific articles by Open Access (OA) in as a much as possible. The government supports drawing up common guidelines in this area.				R&D target
	"Knowledge and innovation transfer support" programme	optimizing the circulation and transfer of knowledge	In 2015, the NRF developed the Knowledge & Innovation Transfer Support programme that will allocate competitive financing to research institutions in order to attract specialists in the area of knowledge transfer				R&D target
	"Digital Letzebuerg" digital strategy	optimizing the circulation and transfer of knowledge	The Digital Lëtzebuerg strategy is part of the EER digital framework and aims at reinforcing the position of the country with regard to ICT over time. In recent years, Luxembourg has experienced major development in technological companies working in the sectors of digital content, cloud computing and Big Data. The mass digitalization of the assets of cultural institutions of the State and their related services are also part of this digital strategy, just like the long-term digital information infrastructure and preservation programme that the National Archives and the National Library of Luxembourg (BnL) are currently setting up, in collaboration with the Centre for Information Technologies of the State (CTIE), in order to guarantee long-term access to digital archives and publications of all types				R&D target

Country: Latvia							
Part of NRP considered: Document							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee, employment and activation policies for young people							
	Vocational education programmes	Develop practical skills of the youth aged 15–29 and to foster the possibility for them to find a job successfully by developing and implementing new measures aimed at youth belonging to the NEET group.	In cooperation with 35 vocational education institutions and colleges the implementation of vocational education programmes was launched allowing youth in a year or year and a half to obtain a professional qualification in one of 72 professions.	youth aged 15–29; young NEETs			Employment target
	Project "KNOW and DO!"	Develop practical skills of the youth aged 15–29 and to foster the possibility for them to find a job successfully by developing and implementing new measures aimed at youth belonging to the NEET group.	Work on the project "KNOW and DO!" of the Agency for International Programs for Youth. The goal is to develop the skills of youth at a risk of social exclusion and to facilitate their engagement in education, including vocational training with master craftsman, events of Youth Guarantee, as well as activities of non-governmental organisations and youth centres. Every youth will have an individual programme of measures developed and mentors assigned.	youth aged 15–29; young NEETs			Employment target
	project for imprisoned youth aged 15 to 29	Develop practical skills of the youth aged 15–29 and to foster the possibility for them to find a job successfully	In 2015, work on project providing the imprisoned youth aged 15 to 29 with the knowledge and skills necessary in the labour market and increasing their competitiveness in the labour market was launched	youth aged 15–29 imprisoned			Employment target

		by developing and implementing new measures aimed at youth belonging to the NEET group.					
	Training measures for the youth	Develop practical skills of the youth aged 15–29 and to foster the possibility for them to find a job successfully by developing and implementing new measures aimed at youth belonging to the NEET group.	Within the Latvian and Swiss cooperation programme Support for the Development of Youth Initiatives in Peripheral or Disadvantaged Regions, 21 training measures for the youth (3–4 individuals in each programming region) with the total number of participants reaching 345 have been implemented in 2015.	youth			Employment target
	State budget support is provided to youth centres and youth organisations	Develop practical skills of the youth aged 15–29 and to foster the possibility for them to find a job successfully by developing and implementing new measures aimed at youth belonging to the NEET group.	Annual state budget support is provided to youth centres and youth organisations for the implementation of non-formal education programmes for the youth.	youth			Employment target
	Career consulting	Develop practical skills of the youth aged 15–29 and to foster the possibility for them to find a job successfully by developing	Youth at the SEA in cooperation with a career consultant and other specialists can find out their strengths, receive information on available vacancies in Latvia, obtain new skills and their first work experience, as well as receive support for entrepreneurship. There are in total 10 measures available to youth, and participation in those is determined by profiling results, including taking into account their prior experience in the labour market,	youth aged 15–29; young NEETs			Employment target

		and implementing new measures aimed at youth belonging to the NEET group.	the education obtained, as well as the level of skills and competences;				
<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development</i>							
	Vocational education content reform	Improve the quality, attractiveness and compliance of vocational education to the labour market needs, as well as to promote the interest of students in vocational education.	Vocational education content reform was initiated to ensure a transition from subject-based vocational education content to result-based learning, as well as to introduce a modular approach in implementation of vocational education programmes.			2	early school leaving target
	Improvement of the vocational education institution network	Improve the quality, attractiveness and compliance of vocational education to the labour market needs, as well as to promote the interest of students in vocational education.	The improvement of the vocational education institution network under the MES has been completed – in 2015, 9 vocational education institutions with a small number of students were reorganized by merging them with educational institutions qualifying as vocational education centres. Thus, the number of secondary education institutions under the MES decreased from 60 institutions in 2010 to 24 by the end of 2015			2	early school leaving target
	Amendments to Vocational Education Law	Improve the quality, attractiveness and compliance of vocational education to the labour market needs, as well as to promote the interest of students in vocational education.	On 23 April 2015, the Saeima adopted Amendments to Vocational Education Law prescribing improvement in the management of vocational education institutions, including a framework to create convents of vocational education institutions and its competence, to further develop the activities of Sectoral Expert Councils in order to ensure the compliance of the Latvian vocational education classification levels with the Latvian qualifications framework level, as well as to set the legislative framework for implementation of the work-based learning (WBL).			2	early school leaving target

	Work-based learning	Improve the quality, attractiveness and compliance of vocational education to the labour market needs, as well as to promote the interest of students in vocational education.	The Amendments to Vocational Education Law define WBL as one of vocational education forms as well as delegates the CM to determine the procedure for organisation and implementation of WBL. A WBL pilot project was implemented in cooperation with approximately 200 enterprises (involving approximately 500 students in 40 programmes); 15-20 educational institutions applied and served as experimental platform for potential WBL model and approach implementation.			2	
	Career Education Implementation Plan for State and Municipal General and Vocational Education Institutions for 2015–2020	Improve the quality, attractiveness and compliance of vocational education to the labour market needs, as well as to promote the interest of students in vocational education.	The Career Education Implementation Plan for State and Municipal General and Vocational Education Institutions for 2015–2020, requiring to develop and approve the implementation of career development support models in state and municipal general and vocational education institutions, to develop modern methodological and informational material resources, providing for access to career development support services in general and vocational education institutions			2	early school leaving target
	Education Development Guidelines for 2014-2020	expanding education opportunities for adults	The measures of the Education Development Guidelines for 2014-2020 are focused on the introduction of the lifelong learning principle, while one of the policy action directions envisages expanding education opportunities for adults (for example, expanding the second chance education opportunities, support for employers in educating employees, as well as support of raising the qualification of the employed based on employers' requirements, etc.).				Education target; Employment target
	Adult Education Management Model Implementation Plan for 2016-2020	Promoting cooperation and ensuring coordination among the partners involved in adult education	Coordination of adult education system requires a new and efficient management model focused on transparent and harmonised system operation in order to prevent the fragmentation of adult education, lack of harmonised action in separate institutions, as well as lack of information that is necessary for assessment of overall situation, and to establish an efficient adult education system.				Education target; Employment target
	Support building	Developing national	Support for building capacity of vocational education institutions in adult education is expected to be				Education target;

	capacity of vocational education institution	qualifications framework and adjusting its level to the European qualifications framework	provided in the EU funds programming period 2014–2020, envisaging promotion of cooperation with employers, improvement of competences of administrative and teaching staff within the context of study organisation, methodological matters and technology development, as well as implementation of assessment of competences obtained outside formal education within the context of labour migration processes, informative measures by involving industry expert organisations.				Employment target
	National Qualifications Framework of Latvia and European Qualifications Framework	Developing national qualifications framework and adjusting its level to the European qualifications framework	The aim is to introduce the National Qualifications Framework of Latvia, thus fostering a transition to an education based on learning outcomes, as well as to link it to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) by reflecting the corresponding EQF level in the certificates on formal education of Latvia. The relevant amendments in legislative acts were made in 2014–2015.				Education target; Employment target
	Ensuring assessment of knowledge, skills and professional competences obtained outside formal education	Ensuring assessment of knowledge, skills and professional competences obtained outside formal education	Develop and introduce a mechanism to assess and recognise knowledge, skills, and professional competences obtained outside formal education, as well as to permit to receive a professional qualification document.				Education target; Employment target
	ESF support programmes	Supporting improvement of employee qualifications according to employers' requirements with respect to employee training within sectors	The ESF support programme Support to Employee Training for Improving Competitiveness of Enterprises – Support to Training in Partnerships was completed in 2015. The aim of this programme was to promote direct participation of enterprises in raising the qualification of the labour force. The work on Draft Regulations Regarding Support Measures for Employers in Additional Education of Employees, the Procedure for Implementation of Support Measures and the Criteria for Granting the Support has been launched, envisaging financial support for employers in providing education to employees. In 2016, and ESF support project Improvement of the Professional Competences of the Employed will be launched. Within this project, a support will be provided for improvement of people's professional qualifications and competences, including career		people aged 25 and over		Education target; Employment target

			consulting services and support mechanisms for engagement of persons subject to risk of social exclusion into adult education measures.				
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
	Financial state support to private preschool educational institutions (the PPEI) and private providers of child supervision services (the PCSS)	Ensuring access to preschool education	<p>In 2013, the financial state support to PPEI) and PCSS was launched on condition that municipalities would find a solution to solve the preschool accessibility issue in the period from September 2013 until December 2015.</p> <p>The municipal support to private preschool educational institutions is being calculated using a new method starting from 2016. According to the information gathered, the amount of support to children attending private preschool educational institutions will generally increase in all municipalities.</p>	children	In 2016, the average municipality support level will reach approximately EUR 190 per month. In 2015, the average municipality support level was EUR 154.84 per month.		
	report <i>On Creation of Alternative Policies in Solving Early School Leaving Issue</i>	reducing early school leaving	A conceptual report On Creation of Alternative Policies in Solving Early School Leaving Issue was drawn up as a precondition for the preparation of the EU funds support programme, based on the studies carried out in 2014-2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – opinion of youth aged 18-24 – early school leavers who have chosen to return to educational system – on reasons for early school leaving and on issues related to returning in educational system; – educational institution employees' survey on reasons for and risks of early school leaving among youths aged 13-18; – survey of early school leavers aged 15-20 on reasons for early school leaving and on factors influencing school leaving decision, as well as interviews with experts in the field on proposals for alternative solutions in the Latvian policy on early school leaving 	pupils			early school leavers target
	procedure for pupil absent from school	reducing early school leaving; Ensuring access to primary and secondary education	The state has established a single procedure stipulating how an educational institution should inform parents, the local government or public authorities if a pupil is absent from the educational institution without a justified reason, and improvements have been made to the record-keeping of children at the mandatory education age who are not registered with any educational institution.	pupils			early school leavers target
	Coordinated approach to prevention of	reducing early school leaving; Ensuring access	Development and implementation of a coordinated approach to prevention of and intervention to early school leaving is planned, thus diminishing early	pupils			early school leavers target

	and intervention to early school leaving	to primary and secondary education	school leaving, including ensuring identification of youth at risk of early school leaving, providing the necessary support, creation of a supporting school environment, coordinated involvement of municipal institutions, as well as improvement of information and data exchange among the institutions concerned.				
	Competence approach-based general education content	reducing early school leaving; Ensuring access to primary and secondary education; raising the youths' level of knowledge and interest in science-related subjects		pupils			early school leavers target
	Quality evaluation methodology	Ensuring access to primary and secondary education	In 2015, the quality evaluation methodology of activity of educational institutions and examination centres, as well as implementation of educational programmes had been improved updating the question about the career education in the accreditation process of general education and vocational education.	pupils			early school leavers target
	Career development support and information events	reducing early school leaving; Ensuring access to primary and secondary education	Career development support and information events were arranged in 2015	pupils			early school leavers target
	new teacher's wage calculation model and wage raising schedule	reducing early school leaving; Ensuring access to primary and secondary education	The model prescribes a raise in teachers' wages, while fostering increase in teachers' work quality, and ensuring an efficient use of financial resources.	teachers			early school leavers target
	consulting and methodological support system	reducing early school leaving; Ensuring access to primary and secondary education	In the context of fostering inclusive education, the main focus in 2015 was on the improvement of consulting and methodological support system. At the same time, in 2015, teachers were invited to participate in state-funded professional competence improvement programmes, thus providing a methodological support.	teachers			early school leavers target

	Adjustment of the legislative framework regulating support for general education institutions when integrating a child with special needs	reducing early school leaving; Ensuring access to primary and secondary education	In 2016, adjustment of the legislative framework regulating support for general education institutions when integrating a child with special needs is planned, including defining the set of necessities and costs related to it, in the context of adjustment of special education funding system.	children with special needs			early school leavers target
	Modernisation of the study process	modernise and foster access to the teaching process	Modernisation of the study process: - approbation and implementation of competence based-approach education content; development of both educational and methodological materials is planned, including for students with special needs and learning disabilities, as well as improvement of teachers' professional competence in the context of implementation of the new content; - establishing an education quality monitoring system to provide support to educational research, including participation in international educational quality research, development of monitoring instruments, implementation of monitoring, result analysis and preparation of proposals, as well as to the development of scientifically justified instruments and indicators for the assessment of learning environment quality	students, also those with special needs and learning disabilities; teachers			early school leavers target
	Asylum seeker adaptation programmes and language acquisition programmes	integration of asylum seekers in educational institution	Asylum seeker adaptation programmes and study material have been developed together with language acquisition and integration programmes, both for pupils of different school grades, youth, as well as adults.	foreign pupils, foreign adults			early school leavers target
	Support for students	Improve students' performance; develop inclusive education.	ESF support is planned for the students in order to develop their talents, improve their performance in the country in general, as well as inclusive education, including providing the necessary support to students with learning disabilities and special needs to facilitate their integration in general education institutions.				early school leavers target
	Support for development of general education	Facilitating a gradual implementation of the competence	A complex support for development of general education institution infrastructure is planned within the EU funds programming period 2014-2020, aimed at facilitating a gradual implementation of the aforementioned competence based-approach general				

	institution infrastructure	based-approach general education content	education content. The support is also intended for adjustment of general education institution network on a regional level, based on municipality and municipality associations' development strategies providing for support in the following areas: establishing an ergonomic learning environment, natural science equipment, implementation of primary education programme, purchasing the necessary teaching aid and technical equipment; modernization of accommodation facilities; implementation of innovative ICT solutions in the learning process, and development of methodological centres, including areas of STEM and ICT; improvement of sports infrastructure in educational institutions				
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
	New higher education financing model	Improve the quality in higher education.	Considering Latvia's socio-economic situation, a three-pillar financing model was proposed as the most suitable solution containing the following main elements (pillars): 1) base financing (institutional financing to ensure the functioning of education and research); 2) performance-based financing (financing that is allocated to reaching the study outcomes and research results); 3) innovation financing (future development-oriented financing that promotes specialisation of institutions and profile development).			2	tertiary education target
	Improvement of management of higher education institutions	Improve the quality in higher education.	Research on improvement of management of higher education institutions will be conducted in cooperation with the WB, covering assessment of internal management and financial administration of higher education institutions in the context of new higher education financing model.			2	tertiary education target
	Academic Information Centre (AIC)	improve the quality in higher education and research; Establishment of a national institution for quality assurance	The policy direction is oriented towards the improvement of a quality assessment system of higher education and creation of provisions for the establishment of a national quality assessment agency and its registration at the European Quality Assurance Register for Higher Education(EQAR register). As of 1 July 2015, the Academic Information Centre (AIC) has taken over accreditation of higher education institutions and study fields, as well as organising of licensing of study programmes, in order to stimulate the improvement of study programme quality			2	tertiary education target
	Ensuring equal access to higher education	improve the mechanism for granting scholarships, as	In 2015, the crediting of student and study loans from assets of credit institutions with a state warranty was ensured according to demand. In total, 323 agreements on granting student loans were signed in				tertiary education target

		well as study and student loans, thus giving a larger number of people an opportunity to study and promoting a more targeted choice of the study field	2015 for the total amount of EUR 1.6 million, as well as 1,495 agreements on granting study loans for the total amount of EUR 7.8 million. In 2015, work on facilitation of higher education accessibility, including by means of more efficient management of available resources, was continued. In January 2016, the CM adopted amendments to Regulations Regarding Scholarships providing for, among other things, granting of the one-time scholarships to meet the social needs of students. It is planned to improve the student support system specifying the credit discharge provisions to certain professions and increasing in proportion the amount of budgetary assets in 2016 and 2017. To ensure a quality and operative system of issuing student loans and study loans by reducing the administrative burden of debtors, work continues on the improvement of system regulation of crediting student loans and study loans from assets of credit institutions with a state warranty.				
	ESF support to scholarship provision	improve the mechanism for granting scholarships, as well as study and student loans, thus giving a larger number of people an opportunity to study and promoting a more targeted choice of the study field	With the support from the ESF, scholarships aimed at increasing the share of highly qualified specialists in the labour market in priority areas (natural sciences, mathematics, IT, engineering, health care, environmental science, creative industries, etc.) were granted. From 2007 until the end of 2015, the ESF scholarships were granted to 2129 master's students and 1973 doctoral students, including: 94 master's and 24 doctoral students as repeated recipients of ESF scholarships in 2015. However, compared to 2013 when 315 new doctors of science obtained their degrees in higher education institutions of Latvia, the number has decreased significantly in 2014 and 2015 – 264 and 255 doctoral degree recipients respectively. It is intended to provide support to students (of all study levels) engaging in implementation of projects of research and innovation aimed at development of new products, technologies and innovative solutions, or addressing social issues (total indicative financing – EUR 34 million, including ERDF financing of EUR 28.9 million). Recipients of the financing – higher education institutions. The implementation of this project will be initiated in the 4th quarter of 2017. Further support is expected to be provided to master's and doctoral students by engaging them in projects of practical nature and scientific researches, especially in				tertiary education target

			the study fields of sciences (technology, engineering, and mathematics). In 2016, implementation of the 1st stage of support for research of practical nature will be launched (total indicative financing for research of practical nature – EUR 766.5 million, including the ERDF financing of EUR 65 million). Recipients of the financing – scientific institutions and merchants.				
	Implementatio n of STEM study programmes	Modernising the material-technical base of higher education institutions and raising the efficiency of resource use	To ensure a modern study environment suitable for research conditions for the implementation of the STEM study programmes, incl. the medicine and creative industries, and at the same time to ensure a territorially focused creation of study spaces and foster the matching of higher education with the needs of economic development and the labour market, it is planned to support the development of a territorially focused infrastructure of the studies and scientific work within the EU funds programming period 2014–2020 (the total indicative financing is EUR 44.6 million, including the ERDF financing of EUR 37.9 million). At the same time, a support from EU funds is intended for the first level vocational higher education STEM study programmes, including medicine and creative industries, and improvement of learning environment in colleges (total indicative financing EUR 14.2 million, including the ERDF financing of EUR 12 million).				Tertiary education target
	infrastructure modernisation	Modernising the material-technical base of higher education institutions and raising the efficiency of resource use	In 2015, the infrastructure modernisation was completed in 5 higher education institutions (in total 31 higher education institutions have been modernised from 2010 to 2015).				Tertiary education target
	consolidation and joint use, elaboration of joint study programmes, strategic specialisation of higher education institutions	Reducing fragmentation of study programmes, joint use of resources	To ensure quality and competitive higher education, within the EU funds programming period 2014–2020, it is planned to support the improvement of competences and skills of academic personnel, attraction of new lecturers (doctoral students) and foreign lecturers to work for higher education institutions. To ensure a cooperation among the higher education institutions by concentration of the material and intellectual resources, within the new EU funds programming period 2014–2020, it is planned to support the development and improvement of support				Tertiary education target

			strategies for higher education institutions, implementation of external assessment recommendations, operation of study field councils, incl. support to restructure the studies and update the study content, as well as improve the efficiency of the system of internal quality provision of higher education institutions in compliance with the quality assurance standards and guidelines in the European Higher Education Area, support development of e-solutions, incl. support to inter-institutional cooperation solutions				
	joint study programmes	Attracting foreign students	Nine accredited joint study programmes were implemented in 2015 in Latvian higher education institutions in cooperation with foreign higher education institutions (including higher education institutions in Lithuania, Estonia, Spain, Austria and the Netherlands) in the areas of international business and export management, management of technologies and innovations, innovative engineering of roads and bridges, strategic border management, etc.	foreign students			Tertiary education target
	support measures	attract foreign teaching staff	The goal in Latvia is to increase the share of foreign teaching staff from 0.5% in 2012 to 7% in 2020. During the academic year of 2015/2016, there were 256 foreign guest professors, assistant professors and lecturers working in the Latvian higher education institutions, constituting 4% of the total number of academic staff. In order to attract foreign teaching staff, a range of support measures for higher education institutions, including support for development of programmes in the official EU languages, support of post-doctoral studies and the abovementioned thematic doctoral study centres, are being planned	foreign PhD students and post doc researchers			Tertiary education target
	The International Student and Staff Mobility	Attracting foreign students	Starting from 2015, a new activity is available within the programme Erasmus+, The International Student and Staff Mobility, allowing European higher education institutions to cooperate with institutions outside Europe and to provide support to foreign higher education students and staff. Latvian higher education institutions participate in this measure by forming partnership with various institutions outside Europe and attracting more foreign students.	foreign students			Tertiary education target

	website www.studyinlatvia.eu and www.studyinlatvia.lv	Attracting foreign students	In 2015, measures for promoting higher education exportability and recognition of Latvian higher education were implemented, incl. maintenance of the website www.studyinlatvia.eu and www.studyinlatvia.lv, to inform potential foreign students about the study programmes, Latvian culture and education system. The website is linked to social networks, where students can ask questions of their interest and receive information about education opportunities in Latvia				Tertiary education target
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Structural reform in science	development of excellence in research	A structural reform in science was carried out focusing on functional and territorial resource consolidation, strengthening management capacity, increase in the critical mass of research human resources, as well as development of excellence in research, in order to ensure a more efficient concentration of financing for research, development and innovation to achieve Smart Specialisation Strategy goals. The reforms are implemented based on the results of the External Assessment of Science and a report of the MES On the Implementation of Structural Reforms in Science in Latvia until 1 July 2015, which is a precondition for the investments from the EU structural funds and the Cohesion Fund in the programming period for 2014–2020.			2-3	
	Report <i>"On the Territorial Mapping of the Concentration of Science and Innovation Infrastructure and Research Activity Concentration"</i>	increase investments in R&D; developing a long-term cooperation platform for enterprises and scientists; development of conditions of implementation of R&D infrastructure	An informative report prepared as a basis for intended investments in science infrastructure in the EU funds programming period for 2014-2020.			2-3	
	Agreement with JASPERS (Joint Assistance to Support	Increase investments in R&D; development of conditions of	Agreement with JASPERS was reached on expert support in development of conditions of implementation of R&D infrastructure to facilitate high-quality development and assessment of submitted projects (<i>"R&D in Assessment of</i>			2-3	

	Projects in European Regions)	implementation of R&D infrastructure; developing a long-term cooperation platform for enterprises and scientists	<i>Infrastructure Projects and in Performing the Socio-Economic Analysis")</i> .				
	Regulation of allocating the base financing	improve the quality in higher education and research	In 2015, regulation of allocating the base financing to science was further clarified stipulating that scientific institutions with low evaluation score would not receive the base funding starting from 2016. Scientific institutions with low evaluation score will be given the opportunity to be integrated in stronger scientific institutions facilitating both concentration of resources and establishment of critical mass.			2	
	Implementation of merging of scientific institutions		In order to implement the merging of scientific institutions, re-organisational measures, as well as support development of scientific institution resource administration and management system, 14 scientific institution development strategies were developed within the ERDF financing in 2015, while the number of scientific institutions registered in the Register of Scientific Institutions has decreased by 16 as a result of scientific institution structural reforms.			2	
	Support for post-doctoral research	developing potential of scientific activity	Post-doctoral research support programme envisages development of skills of approximately 450 young scientists, increase in scientific capacity and better career-starting opportunities, as well as attracting private investment.			2	R&D target
	Guidelines on Research, Technology Development, and Innovation for 2014–2020 and the Smart Specialisation (RIS3) Strategy	develop the Latvian science, technology and innovation sector	The GRTDI define the trajectory to achieve investments in R&D in the amount of 1.5% of GDP by 2020, as well as the required measures and indicators to achieve the target. The RIS3 strategy is a national economy development strategy defining the economy transformation directions, growth priorities, and smart specialisation fields, and prescribing a well-determined focus on research and innovation resources in the fields of knowledge where the state has a relative advantage or a basis to create such advantage. The key direction is economic transformation to knowledge- and technology-driven growth and catching up towards the development of knowledge-based skills. The RIS3 strategy also identifies the following specialisation				R&D target

			areas: (1) knowledge-based bio-economy, (2) biomedicine, medical appliances, bio-pharmacy and bio-technology, (3) advanced materials, technologies and engineering systems, (4) smart energy, and (5) the ICT.				
	Consolidation of scientific institutions	Developing potential of scientific activity	The consolidation of scientific institutions is being continued. In compliance with the recommendations of the international assessment, consolidation is carried out by focusing the resources in the best state scientific institutes and universities, as well as research centres.		It is expected that as a result of the consolidation, 20 competitive scientific institutions will operate in 2020.		R&D target
	National-level research centres (NLRC)	increase investments in R&D; developing potential of scientific activity	A public debate round on further development possibilities of national-level research centres was launched.				R&D target
	Activity "Attraction of Human Resources to Science"	increase investments in R&D; developing potential of scientific activity	Implementation of projects within the activity "Attraction of Human Resources to Science" of the EU funds programming period 2007-2013.				R&D target
	Activity "Support to Science and Research"	increase investments in R&D; developing potential of scientific activity; foster integration of research and manufacturing	Implementation of stage projects within the activity of the EU structural funds "Support to Science and Research" in order to foster integration of research and manufacturing, and implementation of research results in line with the national priority research directions.				R&D target
	Activity "Research and Scholarships"	increase investments in R&D; developing potential of scientific activity; Norwegian-Latvian cooperation in the field of	The overall goal of the activity is to promote the development of research-based knowledge in Latvia with the help of Norwegian-Latvian cooperation in the field of fundamental and applied research. This research activity is directed towards strengthening of bilateral cooperation between Norwegian and Latvian research institutions, thus promoting a long-term cooperation, as well as development of their capacity and competences. There are two thematic fields within which the projects are implemented – social sciences and humanities, and health	researchers			R&D target

		fundamental and applied research					
	Activity "Support to International Cooperation Projects in Research and Technologies"; programme "Baltic Bonus"	increase investments in R&D; developing potential of scientific activity; participation in the EU framework programmes for research and innovation and to promote the international cooperation	EU fund programming period 2007-2013 activity "Support to International Cooperation Projects in Research and Technologies" to facilitate the participation of scientific institutions in the EU framework programmes for research and innovation and to promote the international cooperation in the fields of research and technologies. Furthermore, the programme "Baltic Bonus" within which financial assistance was granted for development of projects that were further submitted to competitions of the programme Horizon 2020 and received a good expert evaluation.	researchers			R&D target
	Competence Centres	increase investments in R&D; developing a long-term cooperation platform for enterprises and scientists	In 2015, scientists and businesses continued implementation of joint industrial research, as well as development of new products and technologies within the 6 established centres of competence. The EU structural funds programme "Competence Centres" had been implemented by the end of 2015		It is estimated that additional private co-financing of at least EUR 18.4 million could be attracted for R&D activities as a result of operation of all competence centres.		R&D target
	Technology transfer system	increase investments in R&D; developing a long-term cooperation platform for enterprises and scientists	- Development of the technology transfer system concept was completed - Implementation of the new technology transfer programmes - Strengthening of IDAL capacity in the fields of technology and transfer of knowledge, as well as providing services to science institutions and merchants (innovation voucher)				R&D target
	Activity "Development of Research Infrastructure"	increase investments in R&D; developing a long-term cooperation platform for enterprises and scientists;	Within this activity, research and development infrastructure of 27 state scientific institutions was modernized and commercial infrastructure was improved.				R&D target

		development of conditions of implementation of R&D infrastructure					
	Implementation of business projects	increase investments in R&D; supporting the development of innovative enterprises	These projects concerned development and implementation of new products and technologies, including development of technologies with reduced environmental impact - Implementation of 112 projects within the programme <i>"Development of New Products and Technologies"</i> . - implementation of 189 supported projects the state support programme co-financed by the EU structural funds <i>High Value-Added Investments</i> . - implementation of 22 supported projects with support from EU structural funds co-financed activity <i>New Product and Technology Development Programme in SMEs</i>				R&D target
	Pre-incubation and incubation services and <i>"Green Technologies Incubator"</i>	increase investments in R&D; supporting the development of innovative enterprises	Development of pre-incubation and incubation services, along with secured financial support for development of business activities or development and manufacturing of significantly improved environmental product technologies, as well as putting them into production.				R&D target
	Development of new innovation support activities	increase investments in R&D; supporting the development of innovative enterprises; ensure the absorption of EU structural funds period 2014-2020	- In 2016, as a part of programme <i>Introducing New Products in Manufacturing</i> , support will be provided to enterprises for development of full-scale production manufacturing facility prototypes and their testing in the actual manufacturing environment within Smart Specialisation fields. - work on support activity Innovation Motivation Programme has been carried out, to promote understanding about innovation and business, as well as to practically involve different society groups in business activities, and development and further implementation of innovative ideas and solutions.				R&D target
Policy area: Communication - ICT							
	Guidelines for Development of Information Society for	increase the contribution of ICT to the growth and innovation	The GDIS define the priorities of the ICT area for the programming period 2014-2020. The GDIS is based on the objectives set in the flagship initiative <i>Digital Agenda for Europe of the Europe 2020 strategy</i> . The GDIS aims to develop knowledge-based economy and				

	2014–2020 (GDIS)		improve the overall quality of life through opportunities of the ICT, thus contributing to an increase in efficiency of public administration and competitiveness and growth of the country, as well as creation of jobs.				
	Project <i>Development of Next Generation Electronic Communications Network in the Rural Areas</i> and development of broadband network	developing infrastructure; ensure equal access to electronic communication services	Project to ensure equal access to electronic communication services across Latvia.				
	Centralised ICT management model	Ensuring access to digital content and e-services; increase the amount of digital content and the number of e-services, thus ensuring their wider use	The concept of <i>ICT Organisational Management Model of Public Administration</i> approved in February 2013 envisages major reforms in the public ICT management by developing centralised ICT platforms. After the approval of the concept, most ministries have centralised the ICT management and user support, as well as have created centralised software solutions for efficient management of its IT infrastructure. There are 125 e-services available on the single state and municipal services portal latvija.lv. Cultural content digitalisation and e-service development projects e-health project				
	Law on Information Technology Security	Increasing ICT security.	Measures adopted in compliance with the law: – a critical IT infrastructure protection system has been created and a procedure has been established for planning and implementing IT critical infrastructure security measures; – the IT Security Incident Response Institution (CERT.LV) has been established; – the procedure in case of the IT security incidents has been defined; – standard requirements have been set in the field of IT security for public and local government institutions, as well as electronic communication enterprises ensuring public electronic communication networks; – the National Information Technology Security				

			Council has been established to coordinate the planning and implementation of IT security-related tasks in Latvia.				
	Guidelines on the Cyber Security Strategy of Latvia for 2014–2018	Increasing ICT security.	The guidelines describe the cyber security situation in Latvia and defining the fundamental principles, aims and strategic priorities of cyber policy making in the following five priority directions of action: cyber security management and resources, rule of law in the cyberspace and reducing cybercrime, public awareness, education, and research, readiness and ability to respond to crisis situations, international cooperation.				
	Measures for cyber security and to meet EU requirements	Increasing ICT security.	Measures and relevant regulation to guarantee a secure use of IT				
	European e-Skills Week	Developing e-skills; foster the development of information society by giving the opportunity to the Latvian population to learn e-skills relevant to their education and professional activity.	Annual information campaign held in Latvia.				
	Computer science learning curricula	Developing e-skills; foster the development of information society by giving the opportunity to the Latvian population to learn e-skills relevant to their education and	In order to introduce the new competence-based education standard a pilot project of 5 computer science learning curricula was offered to schools for approbation.				

		professional activity.					
	Planning further action of the GDIS	Developing e-skills; foster the development of information society by giving the opportunity to the Latvian population to learn e-skills relevant to their education and professional activity.	Items in the Section 6 Planning further action of the GDIS envisage the promotion of e-skills of teachers in general education schools and heads of education institutions: – improving professional qualification of teachers, including business skills, leadership, creativity, ICT and foreign language skills; – improving practical skills of teachers and field practice advisers involved in vocational education (including ICT skills).		The implementation of the GDIS is expected to improve the medium level ICT skills of the population, reaching 40% in 2020 and reducing the share of people that have never used internet from 18% in 2015 to 9% in 2020. Promotion of ICT education and e-skills learning will result in improvements of e-commerce, thus enterprise turnover from internet sales will reach 15% in 2020 and the public administration efficiency (GRICS indicator) will increase to 85% in 2020.		
		Developing e-skills; foster the development of information society by giving the opportunity to the Latvian population to learn e-skills relevant to their education and professional activity.	In 2015, measures aimed at exchange of experience and rising qualification of teachers were arranged in eight ICT enterprises. In total, 99 teachers from educational institutions from 49 Latvian municipalities participated in the training.				
	Latvian Information and Communications Technology Association (LIKTA)	Developing e-skills; foster the development of information society by giving the opportunity to	LIKTA in cooperation with experts from the MES and National Centre for Education developed recommendations for development and assessment of digital teaching aid and resources.				

	recommendations	the Latvian population to learn e-skills relevant to their education and professional activity.					
	second survey for determination of E-Index of Latvia	Developing e-skills; foster the development of information society by giving the opportunity to the Latvian population to learn e-skills relevant to their education and professional activity.	The second survey for determination of E-Index of Latvia, assessing the quality of state and municipal services provided in e-environment and their accessibility for citizens and merchants.				
	Integrated e-governance informative campaign	Developing e-skills; foster the development of information society by giving the opportunity to the Latvian population to learn e-skills relevant to their education and professional activity.	An integrated e-governance informative campaign implemented with an aim to encourage the public to try using e-services and their opportunities so that as many residents as possible would use the e-governance opportunities and to explain the positive benefits thus reducing concerns, fostering trust, achieving a shift in the attitude, motivating the switch to the electronic channel as the primary channel of service provision and receipt.				
Policy area: Competitiveness							
	Guidelines on the National Industrial Policy for 2014–2020	Promoting Productive Investments and Exports	The Guidelines identify the following main policy directions of action: development of industrial areas, promotion of access to finance, increased innovation capacity, issues related to access to labour and qualification, promotion of exports and reduction of energy resources costs; a plan of measures for the next 3 years has been prepared based on the aforementioned directions.				

	Guidelines for Promoting Latvian Exports of Goods and Services and Attracting Foreign Investments for 2014–2019 and the Action Plan for their implementation	Promoting Productive Investments and Exports	The guidelines are aimed to promote competitiveness of the economy of Latvia in the open product (goods and services) and capital markets.				
Policy area: Territorial Cohesion							
	Improve the public business infrastructure of the state and local governments	Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in attracting companies and investments					
	Increase the amount of private investment in local governments	Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in attracting companies and investments	in compliance with the Operational Programme Growth and Employment, in the EU funds programming period 2014–2020, the local governments will have access to support for increasing the amount of private investment in local governments by investing in business development in accordance with the territorial specialisation set in development programmes of the local governments and based on the needs of local entrepreneurs, support to revitalise the territories by regeneration of degraded territories, as well as support for improving energy performance of municipal buildings, and the total financing of the EU funds prescribed for this objective reaches EUR 326.9 million (ERDF). Investments will be made in municipal public infrastructure provided there is a demand on the merchants' side, while investments in the property of private merchants will receive no support. Merchants will have the possibility to participate in the municipal project as cooperation partners;				
	Attraction of specialists	Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in attracting	providing support in the amount of EUR 6.6 million (100% ESF financing) for the attraction of specialists to planning regions, cities, towns, and counties, as				

		companies and investments	well as for building the capacity of planning regions and local government development planning.				
Latgale planning region	Pilot project for establishment of the business and innovation system in the Latgale planning region	Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in attracting companies and investments	A pilot project for establishment of the business and innovation system in the Latgale planning region (LPR) was implemented.				
	Support to large local governments for external marketing measures and training of local governments' specialists and involved parties	Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in attracting companies and investments	In order to expand the capacities of local governments and instruments in promoting entrepreneurship and attracting private investments, support will be provided to large local governments for external marketing measures (offering them to prepare marketing materials in English, providing opportunities to participate in international exhibitions and prepare materials for investment attraction), as well as training of local governments' specialists and involved parties will be organised				
remote and underdeveloped regions	Attraction of qualified labour and entrepreneurs to remote and underdeveloped regions.	Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in attracting companies and investments	Development of support measures for the attraction of qualified labour and entrepreneurs to remote and underdeveloped regions.				
	Project <i>Increasing the Territorial Planning Capacity of the Latvian Planning Regions and Local Municipalities and Drafting of Development Project Documents</i>	Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in attracting companies and investments	The main activities within the project are related to strengthening the development planning capacity of the planning regions and municipalities indirectly affecting the strengthening of municipal capacity in business sector, as it constitutes an essential component of development planning.				

	Measure supporting the use of EU funds	Improving the absorption of EU fund	<p>A methodological support to the authorities engaged in management of the EU funds, i.e. guidelines and methodology updated taking into account the shortcomings identified during audits, inspections of functions delegated by the managing authorities, site inspections and procedure assessments, as well as amendments in the legislative acts. Methodological material is available on the web page of the EU funds www.esfondi.lv</p> <p>Improving the awareness of parties involved of anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures, on the procedure of potential fraud investigation and possibilities for reporting on fraud within the EU funds work continued on simplifying the system of the EU, reducing the administrative burden on funding beneficiaries, enhancing inter-institutional cooperation, avoiding overlapping functions, development of an efficient monitoring and control system, a more complete introduction of e-governance and others</p>				
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Competitiveness measures more in detail at pp. 31-36. Measures promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship at pp.51-52.

Country: Malta							
Part of NRP considered: Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CSR	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: employment policies for young people							
Gozo	Business Promotion and Incentive Framework	incentivise business opportunities in Gozo	The Ministry for Gozo has identified three main sectors and is working on them: (a) youth employment; (b) the agricultural-artisanal sector; and (c) supporting businesses to develop new skills.		Through this measure, the Government intends to incentivise business opportunities in Gozo. The impact of the measures outlined should form the basis for the formulation of schemes and actions targeted towards these specific sectors.		
Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development							
	Alternative Learning Programme (ALP)	Reducing the number of potential ESLs	To provide alternative learning pathways for Form 5 students not sitting for any SEC examinations and therefore, almost de facto ESLs.	young students	It is being envisaged that there will be more engagement at post-secondary level especially in VET areas due to the great investment in the new ALP premises. Challenge/risk: More psycho-social support staff, such as a psychologist, is needed to work full-time at the ALP.	2	ALP is helping reduce early school leavers and school absenteeism of students who are more hands-on than theory-oriented in their learning. The ALP also helps reduce the risk of adolescents ending up not in employment or in any educational path (NEET).
	Lifelong Learning Strategy	Increasing participation in lifelong learning to improve skill matching	A draft Lifelong Learning Strategy has been published and adopted as final in December 2014. The scope of the Lifelong Learning Strategy may be widened to encompass all levels of learning from early childhood education until learning in old age by the main thrust of the strategy is adult education		There are 40 strategic programmes to be implemented by 2020. Challenge/risk: The successful implementation of the Strategy is	2	The EU2020 target is to increase participation in adult learning from 7% to 15 %.

					dependent on the collaboration of various entities involved in adult learning.		
	The Institute of Education	improve basic skills and further reduce ESL by promoting the continuous professional development of teachers	A Legal Notice was enacted for the setting up of the Institute of Education, which is an autonomous entity and which will carry out the function related to Continuous Professional Development and training of educators and shall serve as a main driver in these fields.		Providing continuous professional development. Challenge/risk: The successful implementation of the Strategy is dependent on the collaboration of various entities involved in adult learning	2	Through Continuous Professional Development and training of educators, educators will continue to be assisted in having the appropriate skills to further reduce ESLs.
<i>Sub area: Education and Training</i>							
	Strategic Plan for the Prevention of Early School Leaving (ESL)	Fighting against ESL.	The Strategic Plan for the Prevention of ESL, as per Council Recommendation 10544/11, was published in Malta in June 2014. This strategy is based on 3 pillars: prevention, intervention and compensation	young students	A more focused strategy to prevent ESL with cooperation from different stakeholders from within and outside of the Ministry for Education and Employment (MEDE). Challenge/risk: To set up the necessary organisational structures, in order to bring stakeholders together for concerted action focused on tangible results	2	A more focused approach will be taken by all stakeholders to reach the 10% target for ESL in Malta by 2020 in line with the Europe 2020 target.
	Comprehensive Monitoring System in relation to Early School Leaver	To have a clear picture of whom ESL really are in order to have in place focused and effective strategies to reduce ESL.	To have an effective monitoring system that gives up-to-date information about potential and real ESLs, with particular reference to school attendance, assessment of student performance, and relationship between ESL and wider socio-economic factors.	young students	All the information retrieved from E1 and also from the proposed wider framework will be invaluable to complement the statistical information supplied by the National Statistics Office (NSO) from its Labour Force Survey. Further to the February 2015 meeting with the NSO, another meeting	2	The Report on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Prevention of ESL is very useful for evidence-based policies that would be more effective in making

					<p>was held during January 2016 to discuss the monitoring criteria and to inform NSO about the potential Secondary School Certificate & Profile in line with the ESL Strategy.</p> <p>Challenge/Risk: To bring all stakeholders together, especially Church and Independent schools.</p> <p>To convince the non-State sector to share data.</p> <p>To coordinate the data gathering exercise with entities within the MEDE and also with other agents within the MEDE that are gathering data of their own, in order to avoid duplication and ensure a harmonious effort.</p>		schools more effective and meaningful and to reduce early leaving from education
	Reform of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) in Malta	This document outlines the core components that should govern Malta's national curriculum so that personal growth and inclusivity, responsible citizenship and employability can continue to be sustained.	To have a number of learning areas and general learning outcomes that will determine learning and assessment programmes, standards, criteria and profiles. These will guide the teaching and learning process in compulsory education.	young students	<p>Youths ending compulsory schooling in Malta should have obtained all of the necessary skills. This approach will also motivate them to continue learning and engage in lifelong learning programmes.</p> <p>Challenge/risk: To bring all stakeholders to work together and to coordinate all the initiatives that will be taken.</p>	2	Through the reform of the NCF, the LOF will be the keystone for learning and assessment throughout the years of compulsory schooling. This will be achieved through giving freedom to schools and learners to develop programmes that fulfil the framework.

							Therefore this will engage learners and thus will assist in addressing Malta's EU 2020 targets for education an
	Follow up exercise with 4th and 5th Formers	Identifying and supporting potential and ESLs	Form 4 & Form 5 students who will not sit for at least one SEC exam and those who have a history of habitual absenteeism are identified and interventions are held accordingly.	young students	Students will no longer leave education without formal qualifications and will be better equipped to respond to the demands of the labour market. Challenge/risk: The main challenge in this area is that human resources related to career guidance are inadequate. The need for more specialised personnel in career guidance is also an issue	2	Contribution to the reduction of ESL
	Broadening Access in Education	Fighting against ESL.	This initiative was set up at the University of Malta to increase participation in post-secondary and tertiary education in regions with low level of participation, with a particular focus on Cottonera.	students; residents age 60 and over	The objective of these projects is to help more students from all colleges, especially colleges in the South Region such as the Cottonera area, to further their education. One also hopes that by befriending students already studying at University, these students might be encouraged to attend this institution. Challenge/risk: These projects depend on the voluntary work carried out by University of Malta students. Such projects cannot run without these volunteers	2	The purpose of this initiative is to increase education in regions traditionally associated with low level of participation, therefore this will assist in addressing the European 2020 target related to education, and through education, people may be removed from poverty and social exclusion.

	Construction and Modernisation of Schools	The main objectives are to implement projects in a strategic manner and in close consultation and collaboration with the Education Directorate, which will set out prioritisation.	As announced during the Budget 2015, Government is currently constructing two new schools in Dingli and Kirkop. During the coming years, new primary schools are planned in Marsascala, St Paul's Bay and Rabat (Gozo) to cater for demographic trends and for other educational requirements of the country	young students	The school investment aims to promote an overall improvement in quality of life through an enhanced educational system. It finances interventions intending to improve the availability of state-of-the-art educational infrastructure starting from early childhood, through effective primary and secondary schooling. Challenge/risk: In view that construction and modernisation rely heavily on authorities and private contractors, there may be the possibility of various delays.	2	With the creation and introduction of the college and co-ed systems, the Education Directorates analysed the current school building stock so as to ensure that all school children are provided with modern, well-equipped and challenging school environments that will facilitate their learning processes and help them develop to their full potential.
	Arrangement with the Cambridge University	To strengthen the use of English and encourage more children to choose to study languages through more attractive packages.	Government will be sustaining the arrangement it has reached with Cambridge University to strengthen the use of English. It will continue encouraging more children to choose to study languages through more attractive packages as was the case with the Subject Proficiency	children in education	This should result in an upgrade to the proficiency of the English language	2	This measure will help Malta to reach its national literacy targets.
	Tools for Teachers	Equip teachers with digital tools that will enable them to monitor their students' learning progress effectively and to tailor education around their students' needs.	This measure involved the purchasing of 3D scanners and printers for Design and Technology laboratories in middle and secondary schools, as well as interactive whiteboards with short-throw projectors and all-in-one computers so as to have one whole set available in each class. Furthermore, all teacher laptops were replaced and laptops were also made available to kindergarten assistants and learning support assistants	teachers; educators; learning support assistants	Provides tools for teachers to assist them in their teaching.	2	The procurement of new equipment for a number of refurbished existing learning and training facilities was undertaken in order to

		Assist educators in creating material; data management; resource gathering; researching online; visually enhance instruction; offers alternative learning opportunities; modelling software use.					address objectives such as the education target of the Europe 2020 Strategy.
	Screening Programme	Through this programme, all Maltese children will be screened for any delays in developmental milestones at an early stage, and therefore this may contribute to decreasing the possibility of these children becoming ESLs in the future due to the lack of timely diagnosis of such developmental conditions.	A new screening programme will be launched with the title of 'Lenti fuq l-Iżvilupp ta' Uliedna'. The programme will monitor children from an early age to identify their needs in good time for them to be given the support they require.	children from an early age	This project shall ensure that most of the developmental issues are identified at an early age, thus reducing the need for more intensive type of intervention later on in the child's life, eventually reducing overall health and education cost. Challenge/risk: A possible challenge may be the area of human resources	2	Possible contribution to decreasing any potential ESL
	Enhancing financial education in Malta	To widen and deepen financial education in Malta both through collaboration with the MEDE in schools and higher education as well as among the general public.	As part of its corporate social responsibility, the MSE is also focusing on enhancing financial education in Malta through its own initiatives as well as through other initiatives with the MEDE to widen the scope of financial education in schools in order to ensure a better informed and more knowledgeable investor base.	students; general public	Enhanced financial education, more market activity, and more diverse investment. Challenge/risk: The challenge is to ensure that financial education within the curriculum or the creation of specific courses or other training opportunities are all within the	4	

					timeframe of the start of the next scholastic year.		
Policy area: R&D and Innovation - Competitiveness							
	Industrial Parks	increase private Investment Incentives; address growth bottlenecks and economic imbalance; upgrading works in industrial parks	With an investment of € 16 million, Malta Industrial Parks (MIP) is in the final stage of implementing an extensive programme of upgrading works in a number of industrial parks.		The upgrading of these industrial zones will enhance Malta's competitiveness thus contributing to Malta's growing knowledge-based economy.		
	Setting-Up of Conventions Malta	attract more conferences and events to Malta as a destination	Build an effective strategy that will truly attract more conferences and events to Malta as a destination		Major stakeholders within the industry strongly believe that there is a lot of room for this market to grow and the only way forward towards this growth would be through the collective efforts of a new national conventions bureau. Throughout 2014, the MICE sector contributed to a record breaking 7.7% of tourist arrivals, that is, an increase of 12% on the previous year		
	ERDF funded grant schemes	address growth bottlenecks and economic imbalance	Currently there are 36 projects in Gozo and 403 projects in Malta that are complete with a total of over €21.9 million allocated. All these projects have been refunded and were completed by the end of 2015.		These schemes have contributed towards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - business growth by assisting start-ups; - enhancement of innovation by assisting businesses in launching new or improved products; - an increase in ICT usage in businesses; - an increase in the adoption of environmentally-sensitive technologies by providing aid to SMEs. 		
Policy area: Communication - ICT							
San Gwann	Digital Hub		The Digital Hub structure situated in San Gwann is now ready while the EU funded project is now completed.		The development of a central hub is intended to		

					provide the physical environment which will serve as a catalyst for collaborative and possibly clustering activities.		
	Consultancy Services to Determine the Technical and Financial Feasibility for the Implementation of a digital hub in Gozo	addressing adequate resiliency and redundancy for inter-island data connectivity	The measure's objective is to commence actions aimed at addressing adequate resiliency and redundancy for inter-island data connectivity. A feasibility study on the setting up of a digital hub in Gozo was completed and concrete action related to the findings is being developed.		his measure aims to determine the economic potential as well as the technical, financial and economic feasibility of the laying and operation of a data cable between Malta and Gozo with a view to assess the possibility of replicating the proposed Malta-based digital hub in Gozo. The provision of a second fibre cable between the two islands will provide Gozo with a reliable international connection. Furthermore, since investment on the island of Gozo is intimately dependent upon the availability of effective and resilient telecommunication/data connectivity between Gozo and Malta, a resilient link will assist the Government's effort and intent in developing Gozo's value added services with a view to overcome its inherent insularity and augment its economic growth and well-being.		
Policy area: Creative Industries							
	Financial Incentives for the Audio-visual Industry (formerly known as 'Cash Rebate Incentives for	attract more film production companies to Malta	The Malta Film Commission gives financial incentives, in the form of a cash rebate, to production companies that choose Malta as a film location. To be eligible for the rebate, a qualifying company with a qualifying production needs to pass the cultural test and present all the documentation as requested in the Guidelines to the Financial Incentives for the Audio-visual Industry. There is no capping/maximum amount that one can apply		The Film Commission succeeded in developing a new strategy that attracted a record number of film productions to Malta during 2015. In 2015, the films industry in Malta generated a record amount of		

	the Film Industry')		for. However, the qualifying company applying for the Financial Incentives for the Audio-visual Industry with an eligible audio-visual production must have a minimum expenditure of €100,000 for Qualifying Productions and €50,000 for Difficult Audio-visual Works in Malta to be eligible to apply for this scheme		economic activities that exceeded €100 million. This strategy is being developed continuously in order to remain relevant for the coming years.		
	Film Studios	modernise the film industry infrastructure; attracts big productions to Malta			The Government made an important step forward in the process to have a modern films studio in Malta that includes sound stages. This will give a new impetus to the film industry, with modern infrastructure that attracts big productions to Malta.		
	Culture and Creative Industries	Address creative potential being developed into professional activity, investment in artistic excellence, connecting Malta to the international artistic community, increasing opportunities for cultural engagement and capacity building for public cultural organisations.	An overarching Strategy for the period 2016-2020 that bridges cultural policy programmes. Its vision is that of placing the arts and creativity at the heart of Malta's future. Eight interlinked strategic tools underpin these targets: (1) investing in the cultural and creative sectors through funding and brokerage; (2) encouraging stronger programmes in arts education and providing training opportunities; (3) celebrating diversities and giving value to communities; (4) working on business development; (5) providing data and reflection through research; (6) linking the sectors internationally; (7) communicating effectively with the public; (8) creative professionals and other stakeholders.		Based on research carried out in 2014 by the Economic Policy Department within the Ministry for Finance (MFIN), in collaboration with the Creative Economy Working Group, findings show that the cultural and creative industries contribute 5% to GDP, which is a larger contribution than the construction industry (4% of GDP) and close in size of output to the financial and insurance services industry (7% of GDP). 3,308 enterprises are registered as engaged in activities related to the cultural and creative sector while around 10,378 people are economically active in the sector (full/part-time and self-employed).		
	Training for the Film Industry	Re-skilling of workers for the local film industry	The Film Commission drives the vision of the local indigenous film industry. It also offers training and grants to further develop the local talent. Through the acquired skills from this training, local crews will give a better service to foreign productions, while local film makers will get the know-how to start producing their own films. The two-phased EU-funded project ' <i>Re-skilling of workers for the local film industry</i> ' was intended to train a minimum	workers for the local film industry	The project was successful. 345 persons were trained in various aspects of the films industry. In all, 19 courses were given in Malta, 10 workshops were held in Gozo, a number of master classes were also held, and		

			of 100 persons but due to substantial positive interest, training was provided for 345 persons who attended 709 training placements.		a film was made in collaboration with experts from Film London.		
	New Campus ITS	ensure a higher quality in the services offered in the tourism sector and workforce	The objective of this measure is to construct a new campus for the Institute of Tourism Studies (ITS). The new campus will provide a better service for the tourism industry and greater opportunities, especially in continuous professional development and higher education.		The new campus will be used to up skill the tourism workforce to increase and ensure a higher quality in the services offered in the tourism sector and workforce. Additionally, the measure is intended to keep up with the demand and increase in the number of students that enrol in the tourism industry. This will also ensure an increase in the number of courses offered to the students		
	Malta Film Fund	development and production of Maltese qualifying productions	<p>The objective of the Malta Film Fund is to nurture and back the development and production of Maltese qualifying productions in all genres from new and established filmmakers for local and international distribution. It also aims to promote Maltese storytelling, Maltese stories and Maltese cinema and by doing so, improve the structure of the Maltese indigenous film industry.</p> <p>The Malta Film Fund offers three funding strands, one for development, one for production and one for distribution at International Film Festivals. There are six schemes within the funding strands, which aim to provide support.</p>				

Country: Netherlands							
Part of NRP considered: Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area - Education and Training							
	Implementation of the follow-up of the "Attack on Early School Leaving" (Aanval op Schooluitval) programme.	reduce number of early school leavers	Implementation of the follow-up approach for early school leavers. In addition to unflagging commitment to the existing target group, focus will be placed on the group of young people in a vulnerable position and older early school leavers. Retention of successful elements from the previous approach to tackle early school leaving. The approach largely concerns the existing target group, with a focus on young people in a vulnerable position and young people who have dropped out of school previously		Further improvements and embedding of results of policy in the area of early school leaving. Coherent approach to young people in a vulnerable position		Contribute to further reduce the total group of early school leavers
Sub-area - Education and Training – Higher Education							
	Strategic Agenda for Higher Education and Research.	improve quality of higher education and research	Implementation of the Strategic Agenda for Higher Education and Research setting out the course for higher education in the next 10 years. The agenda focuses on giving a tangible boost to the quality of higher education and education-related research using resources from the student advance loan system. It contains policy guidelines for the years ahead for the following three themes: (1) world class education, (2) accessibility, developing talent and diversity, and (3) alignment with society.		Increase quality and the accessibility of higher education and enhance talent development and diversity within higher education as well as a better alignment between higher education and society.		Contribute to keeping the percentage of people with a tertiary education stable at above 40%
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Vision for Science 2025	supporting investments in R&D	A number of measures have arisen from this vision. The Dutch Research Agenda was published in 2015. It will be implemented. Furthermore, predictability and stability of the first funding flows will be increased by working with three-year averages. The measure for promotions in the first funding flow will be topped at 20%. The new road map for large-scale research facilities will be adopted. The talent policy and impact of science are important developments for the future		Making connections between fundamental research and implementation and practice-oriented research on scientific and societal issues Contributing to multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research Enabling a more joint programming by the parties involved Shaping the direction of the Netherlands' efforts	1	R&D target

					in Horizon 2020/European connection (National Research Agenda) More investments in large-scale research facilities by adopting a new road map for large-scale research facilities. A long-term shift towards supporting investments in R&D.		
	Knowledge and Innovation contracts	supporting investments in R&D	Working on new Knowledge and Innovation contracts		Joint agreements on investments of companies, knowledge institutions and the government in research and innovation. A long-term shift towards supporting investments in R&D	1	R&D target
	Subsidies to SMEs	supporting investments in R&D	Working on the ability of SMEs to compete. MIT-SME Innovation Stimulation for Top Sectors).		Coordinated use of instruments and resources for SME innovation. A long-term shift towards supporting investments in R&D	1	R&D target
	Fiscal incentives for innovation (WBSO/RDA)	supporting investments in R&D; working on the preconditions for improving private R&D spending	Working on fiscal incentives for innovation (WBSO/RDA)		More investment in R&D by businesses. A long-term shift towards supporting investments in R&D An attractive and more transparent fiscal R&D scheme for Dutch companies	1	R&D target
	Consolidation packages	supporting investments in R&D	The various consolidation packages of recent years have considered the quality of education, research and innovation by sparing these parts of the budget as much as possible and intensifying them wherever possible. The 6 billion package, for example, has made an additional annual amount of €600 million (0.1% of the GDP) available for quality in education		Policy must contribute to a highly educated population and an innovative economy	1	R&D target

	Stimulating public private partnerships	supporting investments in R&D; working on the preconditions for improving private R&D spending	Stimulating public private partnerships		More investment in R&D by businesses A long-term shift towards supporting investments in R&D	1	R&D target
	Top Consortia for Knowledge and Innovation (TKI) grant scheme	supporting investments in R&D; working on the preconditions for improving private R&D spending	Simplifying the Top Consortia for Knowledge and Innovation (TKI) grant scheme for the top sectors		It takes less time for knowledge institutes and companies to obtain certainty about funding for the public-private partnership	1	R&D target
	legislation and regulations for innovation and enterprise	supporting investments in R&D; working on the preconditions for improving private R&D spending	Working on future-proof legislation and regulations that give enough space for innovation and enterprise		Encourage innovation through legislation and regulations in concrete cases, remove as many obstructions posed by regulations as possible, create an attractive climate for research. A long-term shift towards supporting investments in R&D Encourage innovation through legislation and regulations	1	R&D target

Country: Poland							
Part of NRP considered: Document, Annex CSR							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee, employment policies for young people							
	Initiatives for the implementation of the Youth Guarantee	promotion of educational and economic activity of young people; implementation of the Youth Guarantee	<p>The Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy has continued implementation of the Youth Guarantee in the formula of two central calls for proposals under the Knowledge, Education, Development Operational Programme (OP KED).</p> <p>The first of these (Call for proposals 1.3.1.) envisaged the support for over 2800 young persons aged 15-29 under projects related to individual and comprehensive promotion of educational and economic activity of young persons (unemployed, inactive and job-seekers, including in particular those not registered in a labour office).</p> <p>Another initiative (Call for proposals 2.4.) envisaged development of recommendations by partnerships established under projects (one in each Voivodeship), which are to be used by labour market institutions to support young people who are particularly disadvantaged in the labour market (the substantive evaluation of projects has been completed).</p> <p>In case of VLC (Voluntary Labour Corps)'s activities: "The idea for everyone - YEI and ESF" consisting in delivery of workshops on active job search, courses on entrepreneurship, individual psychological support, qualification vocational courses and projects "Equal in the labour market - YEI and ESF", under which individual psychological support has been provided, category B driving courses, group and individual classes with lawyers or social skills trainings.</p> <p>Under implementation of the project "Equal in the labour market - YEI and ESF", implementation of activities related to individual support of clients by tutors, apprenticeships with employers and organisation of employment of participants were concluded. At the same time it needs to be added that implementation of the Youth Guarantee is based on labour force participation activities carried out by poviats labour offices, the loan programme "The first business - support for the start" and on regional calls for proposal launched since the beginning of 2015.</p>	young persons aged 15-29			national employment target

	Reimbursement of the cost related to employing of an unemployed persons below 30	To support the employment of young persons	Introduction of a new tool supporting employment of young people through reimbursement of the cost related to employing of unemployed persons below 30 years of age to an employer. In return for employing a young person full-time for the period of 12 months, an employer shall receive a monthly reimbursement in the amount not exceeding the minimum remuneration. The employer shall be under the obligation to continue to employ such person full-time for another 12 months.	unemployed young people below 30 years	By 2018 the total number of persons covered by the programme is to reach 100 thousand persons under 30 years of age		national employment target
<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development</i>							
	Integrated Qualifications System		In 2015 works were finalised on the draft Act on Integrated Qualifications System, which envisages i.e. introduction of 8-level Polish Qualification Framework (characterising requirements towards learning outcomes defined in categories of knowledge, skills and competence) and Integrated Qualifications Register.		Implementation of new instruments will contribute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitating development and modernisation of qualifications according to the labour market needs; - facilitating access to information on qualifications; - enhanced effectiveness of spending public and private means for education and training; - improved human resources management in enterprises; - facilitating workers mobility on the labour market. 		
	Changes in provision of vocational education	to ensure to students practical occupational learning	Schools providing vocational education shall ensure to their students practical occupational learning pursuant to changes introduced by the Regulation of the Minister of National Education. The most important changes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - definition of the dual education system, where the legal basis for practical classes at employers' premises may be in a form of job agreement aiming at vocational training concluded between a young employee and an employer, as well as in a form of agreement for practical occupational learning concluded between school headmaster and an 	students			national target on early school leaving

			<p>employer accepting students for practical occupational learning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assignment of every form of practical occupational learning to a particular type of school; - defining the amount of practical classes with the employer on the basis of dual education system; - ensuring possibility for the employer to influence the content of vocational learning programme in the scope of practical classes carried out in his or her company. 				
	<p>"Competence development programme", and programme "Studying? Get practice!"</p>	<p>increasing the competences of people participating in higher education to match the needs of the economy, labour market and the society</p>	<p>Competition was announced under the "Competence development programme", and competition for high quality work placements under the programme "Studying? Get practice!" Project evaluation and selection procedure is currently in progress.</p>	<p>students in higher education</p>			<p>national target on tertiary education</p>
	<p>Models development and support for processes modernising higher education system</p>	<p>to contribute to improvement of higher education quality and to enhance significance of its practical element</p>	<p>In the framework of actions that are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - applications for co-financing of the off-competition projects of the conceptual nature concerning creation of vocational training model in State Higher Vocational Schools "Education on PhD studies: Development of PhD studies programmes with diverse profiles" were prepared; - the evaluation of the offers from the competition "The best from the best!" for highly gifted students participating in international competitions and contests is in progress; - in October NCR&D announced competition entitled "Academic Career Offices". Its aim constitutes in supporting actions improving quality of services provided by the academic career offices and other university units supporting students entering labour market. Currently, the submitted applications are under assessment. 	<p>students in higher education</p>			<p>national target on tertiary education</p>
<p><i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Preschool education</i></p>							
	<p>Activities aiming at development of institutions of care over children aged</p>	<p>Support for solutions facilitating reconciliation of professional and family; ensuring equal</p>	<p>The Ministerial programme for the development of childcare institutions for children aged up to 3 years "Toddler" ("Maluch") 2015 edition has been implemented.</p> <p>The Ministerial programme for the development of childcare institutions for children aged up to 3 years "Toddler" - 2016 edition has been drafted.</p>	<p>children aged 3-5 have</p>	<p>Final objective to provide, by 1 September 2017, all children aged 3-6 with a location for delivery of pre-school education in kindergartens and other</p>		<p>national employment target</p>

		opportunities for men and women in the labour market; right to use pre-school education	More childcare institutions have been established On 29 December 2015 the Act on the education system was amended, which reinstated the previous school entry age.		forms of pre-school education, and by 31 August 2019 also in kindergarten units of primary schools - where the level of fees collected from parents has been limited by the act of law.		
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Innovativeness Council	to support entrepreneurs, search for new solutions and initiate actions aiming at development and creation of competitive advantage of the domestic economy	The appointment of Innovativeness Council: the members of the Council are Minister of Economic Development (Head of Council), Minister of Culture and National Heritage, Minister of Science and Higher Education, Minister of Digital Affairs, Minister of Health, Minister of National Education and Minister of Treasury. Actions undertaken by the Innovativeness Council will constitute of projects aiming at concentrating the efforts and means to improve the innovative potential in Poland.				national R&D target
	Innovation acts	To stimulate and develop innovation through the elimination of administrative barriers and introduction of additional incentives, including the fiscal ones.	Preparation of the innovation acts (Ministry of Science and Higher Education/Ministry of Economic Development/ Ministry of Finance). The planned legislative amendments are intended to stimulate and develop innovation through the elimination of administrative barriers and introduction of additional incentives, including the fiscal ones. The new regulation will result in the possibility of creating a comprehensive system to support innovation at the various stages of innovation development.				national R&D target
	Credit for technological innovation	to enhance innovativeness and competitiveness of micro-, small and medium enterprises	It is an instrument of financial support the aim of which is to enhance innovativeness and competitiveness of micro-, small and medium enterprises by enabling them the implementation of technological innovations resulting from their own R&D work or R&D works purchased by entrepreneurs in the framework of the project. The support for entrepreneur is in the form of technological premium, which constitutes the repayment of the part of the technological credit granted by the commercial bank for the implementation of technological investment.				national R&D target

	New tax relief for R&D	to enhance innovativeness and competitiveness of micro-, small and medium enterprises	New tax relief for R&D, which replaces the relief for the purchase of new technologies. It envisages the possibility for entrepreneurs to deduct from the tax base within the income taxes particular costs, so called "eligible costs" incurred for the research and development activity. The amount to be deducted cannot exceed the value of 10%, 20% or 30% of eligible costs, depending on their kind.				national R&D target
	accreditation system for business environment institutions providing pro-innovative services	to enhance innovativeness and competitiveness of micro-, small and medium enterprises	The works aiming at preparing accreditation system for business environment institutions providing pro-innovative services were finalised. In December 2015 the call for proposals for accreditation was launched. Innovation centres which obtain accreditation gain the possibility to start cooperation with SME in the framework of the sub-measure 2.3.1 SG OP. Moreover the recommendations for the entrepreneurial discovery process (EDP) were developed on the central level, i.e. through the results of the EDP project carried out by the World Bank commissioned by the former Ministry of Economy. In 2015 the model for monitoring and evaluation of NSS was developed, which will be in place until 2023.				national R&D target
	Key National Cluster		The Key National Cluster is a cluster of significant importance for the national economy and highly competitive internationally. The key national clusters are identified at the national level, using criteria such as critical mass, development and innovation potential, current and planned cooperation as well as coordinator's experience and potential. The process of cluster evaluation and granting Key National Cluster status assumes choosing such entities from the clusters currently operating in Poland that display substantial potential for the development of Polish economy and are competitive in international terms. The KNC status is awarded through a competitive process. The appointed KNC may profit from the dedicated Measure 2.3.3 SG OP, which was developed in order to support their international expansion. Preferential points were developed for KNC also under other selected SG OP measures.				national R&D target
	principles of financing science		Amendment of the act on the principles of financing science, which is targeted i.e. at enforcement of internationalisation of Polish science, especially adjusting financing of large research infrastructure to the European Research Area and improvement in				national R&D target

			procedures and rules for granting financial resources for science.				
	Research and development programmes and programmes supporting cooperation between science and industry	increase R&D; support cooperation between science and industry	Research and development programmes and programmes supporting cooperation between science and industry were carried out: 3rd competition within STRATEGMED programme, 2nd competition under BIOSTRATEG programme, 6th and 7th competitions under LIDER programme, 3rd competition under CuBR programme, 2nd competition under DEMONSTRATOR+ programme, 1st competition under RID programme.				national R&D target
	sectoral programmes	increase R&D; support cooperation between science and industry	In June and October 2015 the Council of the National Centre for Research and Development gave the positive opinion about launching of the following sectoral programmes: InnoSBZ – unmanned systems, INNOTEXTILE – textile industry, INNOCHEM – chemical sector, INNOTABOR – innovative rolling stock for passenger, goods and dedicated transport, GameINN – video game production, INNOSTAL – steel sector, PBSE – electrical power engineering, INNOMOTO – motorization, IUSER – power generating smart devices. In 2015 competitions programme under INNOMED and INNOLOT was announced, and in 2016 recruitment for programs INNOCHEM and INNOTEXTILE was opened. Competitions are also planned as part of INNOSBZ, INNOSTAL and GameINN.				national R&D target
	Agreements for financial support		Since April till the end of 2015 under the “Programme for support of investments of high importance to the Polish economy for 2011-2020” there were 26 agreements for financial support signed. The total number of the agreements implemented by the end of 2015 amounted to 64 (8 of them are agreements for maintenance of an investment which has already received support). Besides, the grants were paid in accordance with the agreements provisions. In accordance with the programme the agreements could be concluded only before the end of 2015, however the grants will be paid until the end of 2020.				national R&D target
	project “Foresight National Programme - implementation of results”		On 23 December 2015 the final implementation protocol was signed in connection with the completion of the project “Foresight National Programme - implementation of results”.				national R&D target

	Innovation vouchers for SMEs	to enhance innovativeness of SME	Competition was held under sub-measure 2.3.2 Innovation vouchers for SMEs in the framework of SGOP. Under the 1st competition 561 applications for financing were submitted through the application generator for a total amount of about 130 million. In 2016 a second competition is planned under sub-measure 2.3.2 Innovation vouchers for SMEs in the framework of SGOP. The programme is intended to stimulate the cooperation of researchers and entrepreneurs based on financing of the services addressed to micro -, small and medium enterprises and implemented by research unit in order to contribute to the development of the products of these enterprises (goods or services).				national R&D target
	programme "Support for obtaining grant"		The 4th edition of the programme "Support for obtaining grant" was carried out for which 23 agreements for support were concluded				national R&D target
	Agreement under "Top 500 Innovators" programme		Under the Top 500 Innovators programme agreements were concluded with Stanford University, University of California, Berkeley (USA) and University of Cambridge (Great Britain), as well as 180 agreements with the programme participants.				national R&D target
	Innovation Brokers programme	To provide support to the basic organisational units of a university in the area of cooperation contacts between the research community and economic environment.	The innovation brokers identified the research projects of high commercial potential, developed and maintained the networks between the research community and economic environment. During the project implementation the innovation brokers organised meetings of the research and economic environment representatives while preparing the portfolio of research projects of high implementation capacity. They also initiated the process of spin-offs establishment and participated in license agreements or other forms of cooperation between the research community and economic environment representatives. There were 61 license agreements concluded and 12 spin-offs established with the framework of the programme.				national R&D target
	Programme "Start in Poland"	opening of SOEs to the innovation	START IN POLAND programme is an initiative of the Ministry of Development, dedicated for start-ups. It will allow the start-ups to develop based on the needs of State-owned enterprises (SOE) and private Polish corporations with their financial and technical support. Implementation of the programme implies a wider opening of SOEs to the innovation, among others through appointment of persons responsible for		In consequence, access to the potential of State-owned companies' globalisation of activities, implementation of concepts and ideas realised by start-ups in		national R&D target

			<p>innovation at the level of Management Board member of selected SOEs, and first of all through informed investments in the innovation projects implemented by Polish start-ups.</p> <p>The role of Polish corporations will consist not only in providing investment capital, but first of all in providing adequate resources (knowledge, infrastructure) necessary for dynamic development of start-ups. Each corporation participating in the programme will act as a trade partner, i.e. it will bear responsibility for a specific market sector and will take the specific companies from the fund portfolio under its "wing". Such approach allows to minimize the investment risk, to conduct fast and transparent investment process, and, in the first place, to implement the innovative product or services into the industry while ensuring significant competitive edge to the project participants.</p> <p>Within the framework of the programme an investment vehicle will be established with a financial envelope derived from the private funds received from large enterprises. Thus, the projects that would emerge in response to the specific needs of large enterprises could be continued within the framework of investments undertaken by a specially created fund.</p>		<p>the State-owned companies will allow the start-ups to develop and raise the level of their innovativeness.</p>		
	Guarantee Fund for SMEs innovation development	to support the development of innovative enterprises in the SME sector	<p>Guarantee Fund for SMEs innovation development under the Innovative Economy Operational Programme is intended to support the development of innovative enterprises in the SME sector, based on the use of repayable instruments. This is the first innovation support guarantee programme. The responsibility for the instrument implementation is borne by Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego which is to provide the SME entrepreneurs with a product in the form of a guarantee based on the proven formula of de minimis aid. The commercial banks interested in the guarantee instrument may apply for guarantee portfolio limit to the Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego for the innovative entrepreneurs in the SME sector.</p>		<p>The assumed benefits for SMEs: better accessibility of the commercial credits for innovative activity, easier access compared with the support in the form of subsidies and faster decision path, lack of commission and guarantee up to 60% of the credit capital.</p>		national R&D target
	Supporting projects within areas and technologies of the greatest potential for growth	develop a monitoring process	<p>Actions will be carried out which relate to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Smart Specialisation (NSS), indicating endogenous potential of the Polish economy which will be aiming at the support within the new financial perspective 2014-2020 in the area of R&D&I. The essence of monitoring and evaluation of NSS will</p>		<p>The activities will allow to regularly updating the identified National Smart Specialisations adding the emerging Polish technological niches, the actual</p>		national R&D target

			<p>be the collection, development and processing of information, which are useful in the management of NSS. The monitoring process will involve the systematic observation of changes taking place within individual specialisations at national and regional level as well as within the objectives determined for NSS. The process of entrepreneurial discovery will make it possible to verify and update the list of R&D&I (National Smart Specialisation). Moreover, the recommendations for the entrepreneurial discovery model will be implemented on the central level, among others through the results of the EDP project carried out by the World Bank commissioned by the former Ministry of Economy. In view of the need to monitor global technological trends, the need to use good practices of enterprises and of other countries in the field of internationalization and the creation of international cooperative relations and identify the Polish success stories in global markets, Ministry of Development will continue actions included in the project "InSight2030 into Silicon Valley" as well as the cooperation with Polish office of Silicon Valley Acceleration Centre (SVAC).</p>		<p>successes of Polish enterprises on foreign markets and adjusting R&D works to changing global trends in the field of technology and development.</p>		
	<p>training sessions on the protection of intellectual property addressed</p>	<p>To use protection of intellectual property as a tool for gaining competitive advantage and measurable benefits.</p>	<p>The Patent Office of the Republic of Poland developed the concept of training sessions "From concept to commercialisation", addressed to youth and entrepreneurs. Two such sessions will be organised as a part of the 10th International Warsaw Invention Show IWIS 2016. The training courses will concentrate on the selected aspects of intellectual property protection, including industrial property (characteristics of individual industrial property objects and their respectively awarded exclusive rights, the procedure regarding obtaining the protection, technology transfer tools, e.g. licenses, etc.) and management of intangible goods (issues concerning building the competitive advantage on the market based on innovation, valuation of intellectual property, legal and practical aspects of the commercialization process etc.). Two consecutive sessions, addressed to school children, will take place in the first quarter of 2017. During these courses, their participants will become familiar with the basic principles of the protection of</p>	<p>youth and entrepreneurs</p>			<p>national R&D target</p>

			intellectual property, will meet young inventors who have succeeded commercializing their solutions and will take part in workshops on entrepreneurship conducted by a start-up representative				
	introduction of an opposition system and change of trademark and industrial design	increasing the availability of the trademarks and industrial design, protection thus contributing to the competitive growth and boosting the innovation; o enable protection of both trademarks and industrial designs at the national level by companies	The Industrial Property Law simplifies the procedure of examining trademark applications and brings it more in line with the standards of the EU law. According to the new system (opposition system) the registration of trademark will take no more than half the time it required under the previous system. Moreover, a draft regulation has been prepared providing for the change of fees for filing a trademark application with simultaneous reduction of a fee for registering trademark in one class of goods, as well as reduction of fees for the protection of industrial designs for the first two protection periods lasting five years each.				national R&D target
	The "Sokół" ("Falcon") programme	implementation of innovative environmental technologies	The "Sokół" ("Falcon") programme to be implemented is focused on the implementation of innovative environmental technologies intended to reduce the impact of plants/facilities/equipment on the environment and to use or produce the technologies which compatible with at least one area of the National Smart Specialisations in respect of sustainable energy (KIS7) as well as natural resources and waste management (National Smart Specialisations 11 and 12) The program will consist in the implementation of measures intended to launch the production of a new or modernized product/technology, or new or significantly improved technology that help increase efficiency of the use of natural resources, reduce human adverse impact on the environment or strengthen the resilience of economy against environmental pressures. The projects must be innovative at least at the national level.				national R&D target

Country: Romania							
Part of NRP considered: Document, Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee							
	Application the 2016-2020 Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan.	Facilitating the transitions from unemployment or inactivity to employment; Integrating young people (age group 16-24) into the labour market	<p>Implementation of a non-competitive project, financed under ESF 2014-2020, through which 200,000 inactive NEETs young people will be assisted to register with PES and subsequently to benefit by tailor-made active employment measures adapted to their needs</p> <p>In addition, the creation of the NEETs database - Electronic NEETs People Register ensures the interoperability of data provided by General Register of Population, National Agency for Fiscal Administration, National Agency for Payments and Social Inspections, Labour Inspectorate, National Trade Register Office and National Authority for Disabled Persons.</p> <p>The correlation between database of PES and the one of Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research is ongoing, as a result the young persons have been identified would benefit by packages of tailor-made measures, funded by UIB and ESF</p>		By the year 2020, the estimates indicate that more than 31,770 young persons will participate in programmes of apprenticeship at work, and about 52,110 young university graduates will benefit by traineeship stages. Mobility bonuses will be delivered to 10,785 young people and other 31,730 young persons will benefit by sign-on bonuses, including long-term young unemployed. Employers' incentives will facilitate the labour market integration of more than 51,640 young people, other 287,300 young persons will attend training programmes, and 76,975 young persons will benefit by validation of skills and qualifications acquired through non-formal and informal learning.		
Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development							
	Approval of VET structure and the training standards	Modernization of VET	In terms of VET, the Minister of Education and Scientific Research Order No 5293/2015 on the approval of VET structure and the training standards was issued.	pupils			National target on

							early school leaving
	Strategy on education and vocational training in Romania 2016-2020	Strengthening technical vocational education and training, especially the work-based learning component	This strategy will aim at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the relevance of vocational training systems to the labour market; • Increasing participation and facilitating access to vocational training programmes; • Improving the quality of vocational education and training; • Developing national and international innovation and cooperation in the field of vocational education and training. 				National target on early school leaving
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Pre-School, Primary and Secondary Education</i>							
	Expanding early education services	Stimulating access to and participation in preschool education of children from disadvantaged families	The Law offers to the local authorities the opportunity to allocate social benefits from their local budgets by way of granting educational incentive for families at risk with children aged 3 to 6. Granting incentive is subject to compulsory attendance of a kind of pre-school education by children from families lacking material resources or with limited material resources	children from disadvantaged families	Combating poverty and social exclusion, by allocating resources such as vouchers to a well-defined category of beneficiaries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating access to the right to education for disadvantaged children. - Increasing the attainment rate of these children in school and their chances in advancing in education as far as possible. - Reducing the school dropout rate and crime rate. - Ensuring sustainable economic and social development by facilitating access to education. Challenge/risk: Non-inclusion of all the potential beneficiaries of the law because of administrative obstacles (e.g. lack of identity	3	National target on early school leaving; national poverty target

					documents, delays in the process of identification of beneficiaries to be carried out by local authorities, etc.)		
	Schedule for drafting a new curriculum	Modernization of school curriculum for lower and upper secondary education	<i>Schedule for drafting a new curriculum</i> establishes deadlines for setting-up the curriculum frameworks and syllabi for lower-secondary (gymnasium) and upper-secondary (high school) education until December 2017	pupils			National target on early school leaving
	Curriculum policy document Guidelines	Modernization of school curriculum for lower and upper secondary education	The curriculum policy document Guidelines for designing and updating the national curriculum developed by the Institute of Education Sciences (ISE) and which underlines the curriculum model was developed and submitted for consultation with stakeholders.	pupils			National target on early school leaving
	Framework curriculum plan	Modernization of school curriculum for lower and upper secondary education	A Framework curriculum plan for lower-secondary education and the development of Framework curriculum plans for upper secondary education	pupils			National target on early school leaving
	The Romanian Secondary Education Project – ROSE	Modernization of school curriculum for lower and upper secondary education	The Romanian Secondary Education Project – ROSE, financed by a loan from IBRD, will provide ISE with the technical and financial assistance for reviewing the curriculum for secondary education on a skills-based approach.	pupils			National target on early school leaving
	Consolidating access to digital resources in school education and textbooks evaluation			pupils			National target on early school leaving
	Regulatory framework for the recruitment and	improve the quality of school education	To improve the quality of school education, MENCS seeks to improve the regulatory framework for the recruitment and appointment of managers in schools and school inspectorates.				National target on

	appointment of managers in schools and school inspectorates						early school leaving
	School inspectorates and the National strategy on educational infrastructure	improve educational infrastructure	Regarding the educational infrastructure, and to collect data on investment needs for each school separately, MENCS requested school inspectorates to support local authorities in identifying investment works required to obtain the operating permit.				National target on early school leaving
	Integrated Education Information System of Romania (SIIIR)	Setting-up of a data collection and processing mechanism at MENCS level	The Integrated Education Information System of Romania (SIIIR) is operational and encompasses a data collection and processing mechanism, and a series of modules comprising reporting sections which lists both data export, and data summarizing and aggregating facilities by vertical.				National target on early school leaving
	National Strategy on Reducing Early School Leaving	reducing early school leaving	Approval and starting implementation of the National Strategy on Reducing Early School Leaving. The OPAC project Monitoring and evaluation of ex ante conditionality strategies in education and improving decision-making by monitoring institutional performance at central and local level to be implemented with the WB technical assistance will improve MENCS institutional capacity in terms of coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the measures contained in the education strategies.				National target on early school leaving
	Development, at national scale, of the School after school program	Replicating the prevention and intervention measures on early school leaving, including by tailored support for children exposed to early school leaving risk	With the aim of replicating the prevention and intervention measures tackling early school leaving and in conjunction with the measures within the Government integrated package to combat poverty, MENCS seeks means of action for the development, at national scale, of the School after school program, including by extending the pool of funding.	children exposed to early school leaving risk			National target on early school leaving
	Second chance programs	support participation in primary and	The implementation of Second chance programs for primary and lower secondary education will continue and shall be expanded, including for young	young people, including for			National target on

		secondary education	people aged 16 to 24, and the implementation of Vocational Scholarship programme continues for all students attending vocational education	young people aged 16 to 24			early school leaving
	First call within ROSE project	support participation in secondary education; reducing the dropout rate in high schools	Within the Romanian Secondary Education Project - ROSE, a first grant call was launched for 300 high-schools (an average of 100,000 Euro per high-school), representing approximately 25% of beneficiary high schools, following that the second call which will cover more than 850 schools eligible to participate in the grant scheme to be launched starting with the school year 2017-2018.	high school students			National target on early school leaving
	Consolidating the social package in education	support participation in primary and secondary education	For consolidating the social package in education targeting the pupils and students from groups facing risks, MENCS continues to run annual social programs to support pupils and students from disadvantaged areas i.e. School supplies, Money for high-school, Euro 200, Reimbursement of transportation costs and School shuttles	pupils and students from groups facing risks			National target on early school leaving
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
	Approval and starting implementation of the National strategy on tertiary education 2015-2020	To ensure an open, quality, competitive higher education adapted to labour market needs	To ensure an open, quality, competitive higher education adapted to labour market needs, the National strategy on tertiary education 2015-2020 was approved. Subsequently Plans on implementing and monitoring the results of the strategy will be developed.				Educational headline target on tertiary education
	Project evidence-based policies and the impact on the labour market(INFO-HE) and IT systems	Strengthening the mechanisms for monitoring the insertion of higher education graduates in the labour market and the strategic information system for higher education and educational	The SOP HRD project Evidence based policies and the impact on the labour market(INFO-HE) has focused on the strengthening and development of integrated tools at national level to track the educational pathway of young graduates and the employability of higher education graduates to increase transparency and accountability of universities, and to enhance public confidence in higher education in Romania. The project developed, updated and implemented three IT systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Educational Register(REI)- rei.gov.ro; • National Student Enrolment Single Registry (RMU)- a component of rei.gov.ro. By RMU, universities can run administrative operations at student level achieving interoperability between existing databases at the pre-university and higher education levels, and 				Educational headline target on tertiary education

		policy making; development and integration of education and research IT system	facilitating retrieving data from SIIIR in the RMU; • Students, Graduates and Labour market (SAPM) – sapm.forhe.ro. SAPM platform is a support tool in running inquiries targeting higher education, carrying-out monitoring studies on graduates' careers and consultations of students				
	Social programs	supporting students from rural areas, disadvantaged groups and non-traditional students to participate in tertiary education	Social programs are being carried out: scholarships, grants for board and lodging, partial reimbursement of transportation costs.	students from rural areas, disadvantaged groups and non-traditional students	Impact assessment studies on major social policies in higher education were carried out (national system of student grants, social services, special places allocated for young Roma in state universities), the results being available online at: http://iemu.forhe.ro/conferinta/resurse/		Educational headline target on tertiary education
	Granting incentives	incentives to continue their studies in tertiary education (higher education or other post-secondary education)	Loan Agreement between Romania and the IBRD ROSE project	Upper secondary education graduates			Educational headline target on tertiary education
	Methodology on allocating budget funds for basic and additional funding of higher education institutions in Romania for 2016	supporting students from rural areas, disadvantaged groups and non-traditional students to participate in tertiary education	Methodology on allocating budget funds for basic and additional funding of higher education institutions in Romania for 2016. The methodology includes a set of quality indicators on the international (the share of student mobility's through ERASMUS and ERASMUS MUNDUS programs, and the share of students enrolled in study programs in foreign languages) and regional orientation, and social equity (ability to integrate people from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds in educational programs, university contribution to the scholarship fund, places in dormitories)				Educational headline target on tertiary education
	National Strategy on the internationaliz	developing institutional capacity and increasing	By October 2016 a National Strategy on the internationalization of higher education in Romania 2016-2025 will be developed. To improve the administrative capacity of universities two strategic				Educational headline target on

	ation of higher education in Romania 2016-2025	internationalization of higher education	projects financed from European funds will be launched: projects will focus on adapting the academic curriculum to the global context and stimulating universities to promote their educational offer on the portal Study in Romania				tertiary education
	Methodology for the allocation and use of the Fund for institutional development of the public universities	developing institutional capacity and increasing internationalization of higher education	At MENCS level there is currently a ministerial order on the approval of the Methodology for the allocation and use of the Fund for institutional development of the public universities pending approval.				Educational headline target on tertiary education
	Studies on the quality and relevance of academic programs	increasing the quality of higher education and matching labour market needs	The three studies will be undertaken under the project Development of MENCS monitoring and forecast capacity on the evolution of higher education in relation to the labour market, in partnership with the National Institute of Economic Research "Costin C.Kirițescu" of the Romanian Academy				Educational headline target on tertiary education
	OPAC project <i>Improving public policies in higher education and quality regulation by updating quality standards</i>	increasing the quality of higher education and matching labour market needs	The project will be implemented in partnership with ARACIS and based on a clear and transparent indicators and data toolkits. Through the project, MENCS will develop and implement the methodology and guidelines for the classification of higher education institutions and ranking of academic study programs.				Educational headline target on tertiary education
	Lifelong Learning Framework	setting-up and development of an open and accessible lifelong learning framework	National Strategy on Lifelong Learning Lifelong Learning Community Centres				Educational headline target on tertiary education
	National Register of Qualifications in Romania		The registry will be updated and managed by the ANC as a single reference tool in training, ensuring both a fair access to national and European labour market and the matching of education and training, and the labour market. Moreover, this tool will support recognition of diplomas, improve graduate's mobility in the labour market and stimulate their employment.				Educational headline target on tertiary education

Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	The Human Resources and Ideas Programmes	Developing human resources for research	The Human Resources and Ideas Programmes of NPRDI II financially supported over 2,000 researchers (half being young researchers under 35 years old) within projects for post-doctoral research, for stimulating the formation of young independent research teams, for the award of research results or for supporting exploratory research activities.	researchers; researchers under 35 years' old			
	the Young Research Teams competition	Developing human resources for research	In 2014 the Young Research Teams competition financed 384 projects.	researchers			R&D target
	Attract high skilled researchers from abroad	Developing human resources for research; stimulating the collaboration with high skilled researchers from abroad	ERDF 2014-2020 finances projects for attracting high skilled researchers from abroad to create scientific and technological competence centres in the smart specialization fields within a R&D institution or a host enterprise with R&D activity. In addition, the Conference Diaspora in Scientific Research and Higher Education in Romania falls within the coordinated actions aimed at bringing together scientists from abroad interested in collaborating with counterparts from Romania.	researchers			R&D target
	Measure for developing large R&D infrastructures	strengthening the capacity and performance of the RDI system	These measures, financed from ERDF 2014-2020, aim at both the development of a high-performance material base for research and the creation of scientific and technology competence centres in the smart specialization fields.				R&D target
	Project SIPOCA 27	development of the administrative capacity of ANCSI; Improving the capacity of ANCSI to monitor the national RDI system	The project for the development of the administrative capacity of ANCSI to implement certain actions provided in the National Strategy for RDI 2014-2020 (NSRDI 2020). I. Full accomplishment, by Q4/2016, of the ex-ante conditionality's for the absorption of the European funds available for RDI, namely: making operational the mechanism for strategic orientation, serving both to monitor the smart specialization processes laid down in NSRDI 2020 and to provide corrections and real time reorientation; the development of a multiannual plan prioritizing the investments from the state budget in research infrastructure (in which context, the Romanian Committee for Research Infrastructure/ CRIC will be reactivated). ii. The development of an integrated platform for				R&D target

			research (interconnecting the on-line registers of researchers, research results, experts for the evaluation of RDI activities, programmes and projects, potential economic contractors and national research infrastructures), ensuring a solid information base for political decision-makers and the transparency of the national R&D system towards the society				
	Inter-ministerial Committee for Competitiveness	improve the governance in the innovation field and to approach the economic and RDI policies in a coordinated matter	The up and will be made operational. The objective of this committee is to coordinate all public policies impacting on competitiveness at national level the intention being that one of the committee's working groups to address innovation.				R&D target
	Calls for proposals under National Plan for RDI 2015-2020		Calls for proposals under National Plan for RDI 2015-2020				R&D target
	project Anelis+	Promoting the access to scientific research literature for all research organizations	Within the project Anelis+ (financed from the state budget under the Capacities Programme of NPRDI II), the IT infrastructure for the national electronic repository for scientific publications was created.				R&D target
	Unique Applicant Guide for OPC 2014-2020	Promoting the access to scientific research literature for all research organizations	In Q4/2015, the Unique Applicant Guide for OPC 2014-2020, section I was under public consultation, to launch the call for a support project (with a total budget of 35 mil. Euro) aiming at ensuring permanent access to publications via this infrastructure.				R&D target
	Evaluation, classification and certification of national R&D institutes		Evaluation, classification and certification of national R&D institutes				R&D target
	Projects for the development	Developing the RDI activity in	To stimulate private investments in RDI, projects for the development of RDI activities in private sector will be financed				R&D target

	of RDI activities in private sector (Projects of innovative clusters; Projects of innovative start-ups and spin-offs; Investments projects of newly-established innovative enterprises)	the private sector					
	Partnerships for knowledge transfer	Creating public-private partnerships for R&D and transfer of knowledge	To stimulate private investments in RDI, projects for creating partnerships for knowledge transfer will be financed				R&D target
	Granting fiscal facilities to enterprises with R&D activities	stimulate private investments in RDI	The 50% deduction in determining taxable profit for the RDI activities will be made operational				R&D target
		Training researchers and engineers in issues related to industrial and intellectual property rights to improve the technological transfer	In 2015, two training sessions took place (in July and September) on issues related to institutional strategic orientation of national R&D institutes, employee's inventions, entrepreneurial ecosystem and specific funding programmes and the Manual of Best Practices for the enforcement of the employee's inventions were elaborated.				R&D target
	Support Romanian participation in European and international RDI programmes.	To consolidate the European/international dimension of RDI and to better integrate into the	Both the state budget and ERDF 2014-2020 will continue funding the participation of Romanian researchers in Horizon 2020, the implementation of projects for the development of scientific and technological research carried out under bilateral agreements (most important with Japan, China and South Africa), the partnership with technologically				R&D target

	Develop framework programmes for bilateral collaboration with developed countries in high tech fields	European Research Area	advanced countries (Canada, South Korea and South Africa) and the collaboration within EUREKA/Eurostars for innovative enterprises, CERN80 for ensuring access to top scientific results in particle physics and within ESA81 for access to space technology				
	Implementing the pan-European infrastructure projects Extreme Light Infrastructure – Nuclear Physics (ELI-NP) and the International Centre for Advanced Studies for Rivers-Deltas-Seas “Danubius”		Continuation of implementation of the pan-European project Extreme Light Infrastructure – Nuclear Physics (ELI-NP). International Centre of Advanced Studies for Rivers-Deltas-Seas “Danubius”				R&D target
Policy area: Use of Funds							
	Improve the management of public investment	Improve the management of public investments/ Increasing efficiency of public spending	Improving the public authority’s capacity for strategic prioritization, preparation and selection of public investment projects.		Increasing the quality of preparing public investment projects, strengthening the link between prioritized projects and resources from EU funds as well as state budget funds.	2	

Country: Sweden							
Part of NRP considered: Document, Annex CRS, Annex EU2020 targets, Appendix with external contributions to Sweden's national reform programme 2016							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: employment and activation policies for young people							
	90-day guarantee for unemployed youth	Jobs and training for unemployed youth	The Government has embarked on the gradual introduction of a 90-day guarantee for young people. This sets an upper limit on how long a young person can be unemployed before being offered a job or a measure that leads to a job or an education.	young people	Contributing to more young people into work or training		employment target
	Youth Employment Delegation	Increase number of young people into work or training	The Government has established the Youth Employment Delegation, whose remit is to work towards ensuring that labour market policy initiatives against youth unemployment have greater impact at the local level, foster central and local government cooperation and develop new forms of partnership. A national gathering of young people has been initiated and a coordinator for young people who neither work nor study has been added.	young NEETs	Contributing to more young people into work or training		employment target
	Holiday jobs	New and wider recruiting paths	These holiday jobs are the first contact with the labour market for many young people and provide valuable experiences and references for the future. SALAR would now like to develop the holiday jobs so that more young people can have the opportunity of a holiday job and more employers can contribute while gaining an opportunity to market themselves and their industry. This work includes SALAR's initiative Sweden's Most Important Jobs in which holiday jobs are a way of marketing jobs in municipalities and county councils/regions	young people who are to start or are already studying at upper secondary school.			employment target
	Publications on study choices and studies	Guidance for young people	The Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (Saco) issues several publications annually on the theme of study choices and studies. - A fact book about some higher education professions, <i>Choose a Profession</i> is published every autumn. It includes information on work content, required training, salary levels, etc. - <i>The Future Prospects</i> report contains five-year forecasts for the labour market for a selection of higher education professions and is also updated annually. - <i>The Art of Choosing an Education</i> provides tips and	students who will soon complete their upper secondary school studies			employment target

			<p>study choice inspiration</p> <p>- <i>How do you study?</i> is an inspiring guide to effective study techniques intended to help more young people take the step to higher education.</p> <p>Young people can also take a personality test, get planning support and ask questions related to occupations via www.saco.se/studieval.</p>				
	Part-time study	Strengthens unemployed chances to get a job.	Individuals can study part-time for six months alongside participation in the guarantee.	long term unemployed	More personalized interventions for long-term unemployed increase the outflow to work and education. Training programs strengthens unemployed chances to get a job.		employment target
	Student employees	Facilitates the transition from studies to working life	In 2014, a collective agreement on student employees was signed in the private, municipal and central government sectors. The agreements vary but target students at universities, other higher education institutions or in post-secondary education and refer to qualified work with a clear link to ongoing studies. The jobs are temporary positions of various durations. For the employees, the agreement provides an opportunity to work with qualified tasks and facilitates the transition from studies to working life. The employers gain the opportunity to utilise the competence of students in tertiary education while at the same time having the chance to show their business to attract a competent workforce	young people in university or other higher education institutions or in post-secondary education			employment target
Värmland	Youth Employment	The future of Värmland	reduce youth unemployment and social exclusion.	The project is a collaboration among all municipalities in the county, the Public Employment Service, the Social Insurance Office, the County Council and the	young people who are not in work or study, with priority on young people who do not have complete upper secondary grades.		

				cooperative municipal body Samordningsförbunden i Värmland. In a future development effort, the actors see a need for a programme to prevent school dropouts and for the development of new forms of collaboration and more efficient working methods to avoid young people being shifted from one actor to another.			
	Paths Ahead Strategy – A Strategy for NEET Young People.	Improve the opportunities of these young people to become established in working life and the community	The strategy provides an overview of measures the Government has taken or intends to take during the period of 2015–2018 : i) government grants to municipalities and coordination associations for outreach and one-way-out for young people who neither work nor study or are at risk of falling into such a situation, ii) the assignment to the National Agency to implement activities near efforts to combat dropping out of secondary school and iii) matching bet where adult education match education with young people without upper secondary educational opportunities and local employers' needs for skills	young NEETs	In the long, the expected measures lead to improved throughput in high school (and upper secondary). Early intervention provides better conditions to identify students who have or will have difficulty reaching proficiency in school and if necessary insert relevant support measures. Ultimately, early efforts lead to more pupils achieve both eligibility for upper		early school leaving education target

					secondary school programs, as well fulfil his secondary education		
	National youth NEET coordinator	Improve the opportunities of these young people to become established in working life and the community	A national coordinator for NEETs has been commissioned to promote the cooperation between authorities, municipalities, county councils and organizations at national, regional and local levels around the efforts of young people who neither work nor study	young NEETs	In the long, the expected measures lead to improved throughput in high school (and upper secondary). Early intervention provides better conditions to identify students who have or will have difficulty reaching proficiency in school and if necessary insert relevant support measures. Ultimately, early efforts lead to more pupils achieve both eligibility for upper secondary school programs, as well fulfil his secondary education		early school leaving education target
<i>Sub-area: integration in the labour market and social inclusion of people with a migrating background</i>							
	Swedish for Immigrants (SFI)	Strengthens unemployed chances to get a job; inclusion of immigrants	To further improve opportunities for youth, the Government intends to make Swedish for Immigrants (SFI) studies an available initiative under the youth guarantee. The Government has extended opportunities to study Swedish for Immigrants within the guarantee from six to twelve months.	long term unemployed immigrants; young new arrivals	More personalized interventions for long-term unemployed increase the outflow to work and education. Training programs strengthens unemployed chances to get a job.		employment target
	'Fast tracks'	Labour market establishment for new arrivals; Establishment policies	The Government's dialogues with the social partners, the Public Employment Service and other relevant government agencies aimed at creating 'fast tracks' to the labour market for new arrivals within the establishment programme of the Public Employment Service has led to the presentation of several fast tracks.	new arrivals	A faster start-up of new arrivals will lead to increased employment and reducing unemployment for the group.		employment rate
	'Fast tracks' for newcomers with entrepreneurial experience	Labour market establishment for new arrivals;	The government has proposed a fast track to facilitate newcomers with entrepreneurial experience to start companies in Sweden.	newcomers with entrepreneurial experience	The proposal aims to take advantage of the skills and knowledge of the business of newcomers with		employment rate

		Establishment policies			business experience, to facilitate the path to entrepreneurship and self-supporting in the long run contribute to increased employment by employment in growing businesses. Business people with a foreign background showing greater willingness to grow the company, both in turnover and employment through, but entrepreneurs with Swedish background		
	'100 Club'	Labour market establishment for new arrivals; Establishment policies	An initiative in which larger employers and companies offer jobs and work experience placements to new arrivals.	new arrivals	A faster start-up of new arrivals will lead to increased employment and reducing unemployment for the group.		employment rate
	Council for Integration in Working Life (Ria)	Labour market establishment for new arrivals; Establishment policies	The purpose of the Council is to support, follow up and further develop efforts towards integration in working life. Ria's work is aimed at bringing about working life that utilises the qualities of every human being, regardless of ethnic background, and which is non-discriminatory.	new arrivals			employment rate
	The Omstart (Re-start) web portal	Labour market establishment for new arrivals; Establishment policies	Omstart(www.saco.se/omstart) is a web portal for immigrant university graduates.	immigrant university graduates.			employment rate
	Recruiting Bazaar	New and wider recruiting paths	The Bazaar is a fair at Stockholm's cultural centre that attracts about 70 exhibitors and 10 000 visitors every year. Saco has participated in the working group that arranges the Bazaar, led by the Stockholm County Administrative Board. The Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations and several Saco affiliates participate in the Bazaar with stands providing information on education and the labour market for university graduates, as well as arranging some 70 training interviews for those who want to try out a job interview.	university graduates			employment rate

	Mentoring programmes	Labour market establishment for new arrivals; Establishment policies	Several Saco associations have mentoring programmes for recently arrived university graduates. In the programmes a recently arrived university graduate will be paired with a colleague in the same profession. The objective is for immigrant university graduates to expand their professional networks and gain improved self-confidence in their career efforts.	recently arrived university graduates			employment rate
	Increase of compensation to municipalities for refugees	Establishment policies	A substantial increase in compensation to municipalities for refugee reception.	refugees			
	Funds for early intervention for applicants for asylum benefit	Establishment policies	The Government is investing in initiatives aimed at ensuring that more applicants for asylum benefit from early interventions during the application processing period to facilitate establishment for people who are later issued residence permits. This includes offering introductory Swedish lessons and information about Swedish society. Civil society organisations will maintain their important role in this effort.	refugees	Validation visible skills and strengthens individual adaptability in the labour market. A faster start-up of new arrivals will lead to increased employment and reducing unemployment for the group.		
Halland	Integration Halland	Shorten the pathway to the first job for individuals who participate in the project and to increase collaboration among municipalities, voluntary associations and business in the area of integration	The six municipalities in Halland are cooperating in the Integration Halland project to simplify the pathway to the labour market for recent arrivals to Sweden. Targeted activities are being carried out in parallel with the building of a knowledge platform.	The primary target group is recently arrived people who have permanent resident permits. The secondary target group is municipal residents, employers and public and private sector employees, as well as organisations in the voluntary sector and civil society.			
Malmö	Boost by FC Rosengård	Shorten the pathway to the	The project owner is FC Rosengård, a sports association that also initiated the three earlier labour	young people who need a			

		first job for individuals who participate in the project and to increase collaboration among municipalities, voluntary associations and business in integration	market projects Mabi Match, Mabi Development and Mabi Goal. Boost by FC Rosengård is being carried out in collaboration with the City of Malmö, Municipality of Staffanstorps, Municipality of Lomma, Municipality of Trelleborg, Region Skåne, the Public Employment Service in Malmö and the Public Employment Service in Burlöv and Staffanstorps. The project builds upon the earlier projects, in which it was determined that young jobseekers can have difficulty benefiting from traditional labour market programmes, especially if they have gaps in basic education and lack work experience. Boost by FC Rosengård provides support that is based on the young people's situations and considers their unique needs and circumstances.	personalised and tailor-made programme to enter the labour market			
Göteborg	GRINT integration project	Surveying efforts in the Göteborg Region to evaluate the progress of educational initiatives connected to SFI	The Göteborg Region Association of Local Authorities (GR) ran the GRINT integration project from 2013-2015, focused on education in Swedish for Immigrants (SFI). The project collaborated with other regions and municipalities in the country to share lessons learnt and compare outcomes concerning how successful SFI and language support teaching can be organised and run.	In addition to the primary target group of recently arrived third-country nationals, the survey also included teachers, education coordinators, officials in managerial positions and other relevant actors			
	Validation of skills and assessment of foreign education	Labour market establishment for new arrivals; Establishment policies	The Public Employment Service will be offering people assessment of their educational and employment history while they are still waiting for their applications for asylum to be considered. The Government has also allocated funds for validation programmes within the establishment programme of the Public Employment Service and has appointed a national Validation Delegation.	new arrivals	Validation visible skills and strengthens individual adaptability in the labour market.		employment rate
	Short supplementary courses within the establishment remit	Labour market establishment for new arrivals; Establishment policies	The Public Employment Service has been given the option to offer short supplementary courses within the establishment remit so that new arrivals with equivalent tertiary education can be more rapidly matched to jobs in the Swedish labour market and meet the recruiting needs of employers.	new arrivals with equivalent tertiary education	Validation visible skills and strengthens individual adaptability in the labour market. A faster start-up of new arrivals will lead to		employment rate

					increased employment and reducing unemployment for the group.		
	Trainee jobs and vocational introduction jobs open to new arrivals and adaptation of vocational education	Labour market establishment for new arrivals; Establishment policies	The Government intends to make trainee jobs and vocational introduction jobs open to new arrivals as well and is exploring opportunities to more effectively adapt vocational education for new arrivals with short previous education.	new arrivals	Validation visible skills and strengthens individual adaptability in the labour market. A faster start-up of new arrivals will lead to increased employment and reducing unemployment for the group.		employment rate
	Sweden's Most Important Jobs initiative	New and wider recruiting paths	Through the Sweden's Most Important Jobs initiative, SALAR has identified nine strategies for overcoming the recruiting challenges. The solutions include widening the recruiting base and using skills the right way. This involves utilising the skills of recent arrivals and people with disabilities, as well as breaking gender norms.				employment target
<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Adult Education, Lifelong Learning, Career Counselling</i>							
	Emphasis on vocational courses in shortage occupations in folk high schools	Strengthens unemployed chances to get a job.	The Government is increasing opportunities for job training and has implemented a new programme of vocational courses at folk high schools, lasting up to 24 months, in occupations where there are labour shortages.	long term unemployed	More personalized interventions for long-term unemployed increase the outflow to work and education. Training programs strengthens unemployed chances to get a job.		employment target
	Vocational introduction agreements	Integration of young people in the labour market	Vocational introduction employments are based on collective agreements signed independently between the social partners. The construction of the agreements varies between industries but common to all of them is that work is combined with education (the education component is restricted to a maximum of 25 per cent of working hours). The education can be either at the workplace or supplied by an external provider. The education period does not give any wage entitlement. The Government supports the parties' signing of vocational introduction agreements through support structures for the agreements: – Wage subsidy equivalent to an ordinary employer's contribution (31.42 per cent).	young people with no relevant job experience			employment target

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Supervisor support equivalent to SEK 2 500 per month and employee. – Financial support for special information campaigns on vocational introduction jobs and student employee jobs 				
	Involvement in technical colleges (Teknikcollege)	Cooperation with industries and quality assurance	the involvement in technical colleges (Teknikcollege) that leading representatives of Swedish employer and employee organisations in the industrial sector have had since 2004. At present, there are 26 regions with almost 150 Teknikcollege certified education providers and more than 2 000 participating companies from north to south. Within the construction industry it is possible for upper secondary schools offering the construction and civil engineering programme to apply for quality labelling. Schools that meet the criteria are regarded as being able to provide basic vocational education and training that fulfils the requirements of the construction industry and become industry recommended. There are similar arrangements in HVAC with the concept "first class school".	young people in education			employment target
	Education opportunities for long term unemployed	Strengthens unemployed chances to get a job.	the long-term unemployed have been given the opportunity to study for one year while retaining their activity grants. The Government has decided to task the Agency for Economic and Regional Growth to work with the Public Employment Service to implement a three-year initiative with additional funds for fostering employment for long-term unemployed people through work-integrated social enterprises. The Government also intends to expand trainee jobs and vocational introduction employment to cover the long-term unemployed	long term unemployed	More personalized interventions for long-term unemployed increase the outflow to work and education. Training programs strengthens unemployed chances to get a job.		employment target
	Validation	Improve employability and labour mobility	Validation is an important tool for lifelong learning, improved employability and greater mobility in the labour market.		Validation visible skills and strengthens individual adaptability in the labour market.		employment rate
	Training for guidance counsellors	Link academic and career guidance to the labour market	National Agency mission to offer training for guidance counsellors, mainly to relax clearer guidance and counselling to the labour market will continue in 2016		In the long, the expected measures lead to improved throughput in high school (and upper secondary). Early intervention provides better conditions to identify students who have or will have		early school leaving education target

					difficulty reaching proficiency in school and if necessary insert relevant support measures. Ultimately, early efforts lead to more pupils achieve both eligibility for upper secondary school programs, as well fulfil his secondary education		
	"More Pathways to Entry" pre-study	New and wider recruiting paths	SALAR is continuing this effort in partnership with trade unions and other actors, government agencies and interest organisations through a pre-study, "More Pathways to Entry", financed by the European Social Fund. The objective is to create sustainable and common structures and strategies for widened recruiting to the welfare sector.				employment target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training</i>							
	Extensive investment in early intervention	Reduce risk of school leaving from the earliest years in school with special focus on the fundamental skills of reading, writing and arithmetic	The Government has appointed an inquiry which will look at the feasibility of establishing a special reading-writing-arithmetic guarantee. A special government grant has been introduced about 2 billion per year, aiming to increase the number of employees so that teachers in preschool classes and primary schools can devote more time to each student. Furthermore, the introduction of proficiency in reading, and mandatory assessment support in reading and writing and mathematics in grades 1 autumn 2016	young pupils	In the long, the expected measures lead to improved throughput in high school (and upper secondary). Early intervention provides better conditions to identify students who have or will have difficulty reaching proficiency in school and if necessary insert relevant support measures. Ultimately, early efforts lead to more pupils achieve both eligibility for upper secondary school programs, as well fulfil his secondary education		early school leaving education target
	Inquiry on secondary education	Prevent dropout from studies and create attractive upper secondary schooling for everyone	An inquiry analyses what steps need to be taken to all young people to take up and pursue a high school education. Among else, the inquiry will cover links between upper secondary education and the future labour market for students, as well as the provisions concerning support in upper secondary school. The	young pupils	In the long, the expected measures lead to improved throughput in high school (and upper secondary). Early intervention provides better conditions to		early school leaving education target

			inquiry's remit was later expanded about issues including the technical programme and subject grades		identify students who have or will have difficulty reaching proficiency in school and if necessary insert relevant support measures. Ultimately, early efforts lead to more pupils achieve both eligibility for upper secondary school programs, as well fulfil his secondary education		
	Cooperation towards the Best School System	Targeted initiatives to schools with low academic performance and tough conditions	The National Agency for Education has been given a mandate called Cooperation towards the Best School System, by which the agency works with and provides support to education providers concerning underperforming schools where conditions are particularly difficult. Assessment of which schools should be given priority and which areas of potential improvement are relevant is based on input from the Swedish Schools Inspectorate. Possible initiatives are thereafter identified in cooperation with the education providers concerned. The initiative covers compulsory school, upper secondary school and equivalent school forms.		In the long, the expected measures lead to improved throughput in high school (and upper secondary). Early intervention provides better conditions to identify students who have or will have difficulty reaching proficiency in school and if necessary insert relevant support measures. Ultimately, early efforts lead to more pupils achieve both eligibility for upper secondary school programs, as well fulfil his secondary education		early school leaving education target
	The Swedish Education Act	Improve the opportunities NEETs young people to become established in working life and the community	Local government activity is responsible for young people in the municipality who do not attend secondary school or upper secondary school and under the age of 20 years. This means that the municipality must keep itself informed about which young people are covered by the responsibility and offer them appropriate and individualised interventions. The interventions should primarily be aimed at motivating the individual to begin or resume education.	young people under the age of 20 years	In the long, the expected measures lead to improved throughput in high school (and upper secondary). Early intervention provides better conditions to identify students who have or will have difficulty reaching proficiency in school and if necessary insert relevant support		early school leaving education target

					measures. Ultimately, early efforts lead to more pupils achieve both eligibility for upper secondary school programs, as well fulfil his secondary education		
	Measures for newly arrived students	to improve teaching and study outcomes for newly arrived students.	Legislative amendments have been made to enhance education for newly arrived students. Among else, mapping of the skills and knowledge of newly arrived students has been made obligatory. The National Agency for Education has a comprehensive mandate to carry out systematic initiatives aimed at improving the capacity of education providers to offer newly arrived students education of high and equal quality in the short and long terms. A government grant is also available to help education providers increase teaching hours in the Swedish language				early school leaving education target
	Plug-In 2.0	preventing dropouts from upper secondary school	Plug In 2.0 is a direct extension of SALAR's multi-year Plug In initiative - the largest collaborative project in Sweden aimed at preventing dropouts from upper secondary school. The focus of the new project is to work further with and develop the areas identified as success factors in Plug In. The ambition is to achieve strategic influence both nationally and internationally.				early school leaving education target
	PlugInnovation.se	preventing dropouts from upper secondary school	SALAR is also working actively to spread knowledge and lessons learnt concerning the dropout issue, primarily through the digital platform PlugInnovation.se. Visitors to the site can read about and be inspired by how the municipalities involved in the project are working. There are examples concerning everything from how they are reducing school absenteeism and finding more effective study paths for recent arrivals to supporting young men and women who have quit school to return to their studies or other occupation.				early school leaving education target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Higher Education</i>							
	Knowledge Boost	increasing the percentage of the population with tertiary education	The Knowledge Boost is intended to give people the chance to educate themselves so that they can secure a job, retrain for a new occupation, become eligible for admission to higher education, acquire advanced education to improve their career opportunities and to enlighten and empower themselves to more fully		Increased opportunities for education increases people employability		employment rate; tertiary education rate

			participate in society or simply for personal development				
	Additional resources to higher education	make it possible for more people to pursue university education	The phased expansion began in 2015 is estimated to provide additional resources to higher education corresponding to about 14 600 full-time students by 2019. Further quality improvements, such as more teacher-led instruction, can contribute to improving opportunities for more people to successfully complete their education.		Many of the efforts are aimed at increasing the supply of highly educated people in the professions where there are labour shortages, including teachers and nurses. The stakes can in a few years assumed to contribute to better matching labour market and thus reduced structural unemployment		tertiary education target
	National survey of higher education institutions	higher education institutions to be welcoming and an achievable choice for everyone	National survey of higher education institutions' efforts to broaden recruitment and widening participation in higher education. The remit includes presenting good examples and spreading information about them.		Many of the efforts are aimed at increasing the supply of highly educated people in the professions where there are labour shortages, including teachers and nurses. The stakes can in a few years assumed to contribute to better matching labour market and thus reduced structural unemployment.		tertiary education target
	Develop processes and structures for assessing prior learning	put the skills of all individuals to good use, whether their skills were acquired in Sweden or elsewhere in the world	Special funds for supporting the work of assessment of prior learning / validation and assessment of foreign qualifications.		Efforts directed also to take advantage of foreign expertise		tertiary education target
	Raise the quality of education in higher education and ensure access	ensure the provision of tertiary education that meets labour market needs; rising diversity	Efforts to raise the quality of education in higher education, including increased compensation to certain areas of education and the development of a new national quality assurance system. The National Agency for Higher Vocational Education's remit includes stimulating education		The stakes can in a few years assumed to contribute to better matching labour market and thus reduced structural unemployment. Efforts		tertiary education target

		within higher vocational education	coordinators to use validation as a tool in the admissions process		directed also to take advantage of foreign expertise		
Policy Area: R&D and Innovation							
	Funding criteria	More efficient national research systems; create incentives to increase the quality of research	In 2015, 30 per cent of central government research funding was distributed through calls for applications via the research funding agencies: the Swedish Research Council, the Swedish innovation agency Vinnova, the Swedish Research Council Formas, Forte: The Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare and the Swedish Energy Agency. Distribution through calls for applications fosters competition and enhances the quality of Swedish research. Direct funding to universities and other higher education institutions accounted for 50 per cent of total funding in 2015. Since 2014, 20 per cent of the existing direct funds are allocated based on quality criteria.		Increased investment in research, innovation and development will lead to increased competitiveness and Sweden should be a leading country when it comes to use research and innovation to meet social challenges and create competitive		R&D&I target
	Increase in funds for participation in partnership programmes and the EU-SAM	Optimal transnational cooperation and competition; realise the European Research Area	the Government has determined that the funds allocated for participation in the programmes should be increased by a total of SEK 200 million by 2016. The Government further determined that a function for prioritising Swedish participation should be established, called EU-SAM, with representatives of the central government research funding agencies and the Swedish National Space Board.				R&D&I target
	Joint Programming Initiatives (JPI) and programme on antimicrobial resistance (JPIAMR).	Optimal transnational cooperation and competition; realise the European Research Area	Sweden is strongly committed to involvement in the European Research Area (ERA) and participates at various levels in all ten Joint Programming Initiatives (JPI) and is coordinating one programme on antimicrobial resistance (JPIAMR).				R&D&I target
	Resources to building research infrastructure	Optimal transnational cooperation and competition; realise the European Research Area	In the Budget Bill for 2014, the Government was authorised to decide on membership in a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC) for the construction and operation of the European Spallation Source (ESS). The consortium was established in August 2015 with eleven Founding Members and four Founding Observers. Considerable central government resources are also being set aside for financing the Max IV facility and SciLifeLab.				R&D&I target

	Review conditions and career paths for young researchers.	An open labour market for researchers; realise the European Research Area	the Government decided in 2015 to instruct a special committee of inquiry to review conditions and career paths for young researchers. The committee submitted its report, Secure Conditions and Attractive Career Paths for Young Researchers, to the Government on 29 March 2016				R&D&I target
	Gender equality	gender equality in government agencies and higher education institutions	The Government's focus on gender mainstreaming in government agencies has been expanded from covering only the largest central government research funding agency (the Swedish Research Council) to include other central government research funding agencies, certain other government agencies and higher education institutions (HEI). In 2015, the Government also appointed an expert group for increased gender equality in higher education that will contribute knowledge and lessons learnt pertaining to gender equality issues.				R&D&I target
	Idea banks, Proof-of-Concept, Pre-incubation, In-depth commercial verification in life science	Optimal circulation and transfer of scientific knowledge	Idea banks established at the holding companies of all universities are continuing to develop. These idea banks support researchers who either cannot or do not wish to take their ideas to market. Proof-of-Concept within life science was introduced for the first time in 2015. This allows researchers to apply for grants to take their results further in a commercialisation process. Pre-incubation, or in-depth commercial verification, in life science was also launched, under which several innovation offices were instructed to establish pre-incubation at the innovation offices.				R&D&I target
	Open access to scientific publications	Optimal circulation and transfer of scientific knowledge	In January 2015, the Swedish Research Council presented its proposal to the Government on how national guidelines for open access to scientific publications should be designed.				R&D&I target
	Initiatives to increase knowledge about third-country cooperation	International cooperation; fostering synergies between cooperation projects and initiatives at the national and EU levels; realise the European Research Area	The research funding agencies are required under their appropriation directions to report on their international activities and cooperation. The special assignments to deepen cooperation with China and India are progressing well. Joint committee meetings were held in 2015 with India, the USA, South Korea, Brazil and South Africa. The Government held national dialogues with Swedish higher education institutions in 2015 aimed at strengthening the internationalisation of the institutions.				R&D&I target

	National advocacy platforms for Swedish participation in Horizon 2020	stimulate collaboration among Swedish actors that have common visions, goals and needs statements to position Swedish areas of strength more clearly and with a unified voice at the European level	<p>The national coordination function EU-Sam is comprised of the Swedish Research Council, Formas, Forte and VINNOVA (all research councils), the Energy Agency and the National Space Board. Activities within EU-Sam are aimed at making Sweden more proactive in the European research project and to promote synergies between research and innovation initiatives at the national level and the EU level. EU-Sam has jointly decided to issue a call for proposals to bring about national advocacy platforms that can increase Swedish participation in the EU research and innovation programme Horizon 2020. VINNOVA has been assigned responsibility for calls for proposals and financing of the advocacy platforms and several rounds of calls have taken place since 2013.</p> <p>The advocacy platform that VA is leading is called Advocacy, Partnership, Collaboration - A platform for greater Swedish impact in SwafS and gathers about 50 Swedish organisations, research centres and individual researchers from all social sectors (higher education, business, civil society and public sector)</p>				R&D&I target
	The RRI Tools project		Responsible Research and Innovation, RRI, is a central concept that is to permeate all research within Horizon 2020. VA is the hub for Sweden's participation in the flagship project RRI Tools ⁸ . The project is run together with 25 partners in Europe with funding from the EU's Seventh Framework Programme. It is intended to develop innovative tools for more responsible research and innovation. The tools are then to be used and spread in dialogue with the actors concerned. There is a focus on decision-makers to influence future research policy. Societal support and broad democratic support are prerequisites for the success of the EU's long-term investments in research and innovation. RRI is an approach that seeks the best solution that satisfies all parties' needs and leads to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.				R&D&I target
	Smedpack	involvement of the public in research and development.	VA also participates in concrete cooperation projects that actively involve the public in research and development. The Smedpack project develops pharmaceutical packaging and distribution models that ensure that consumers of medicinal products are not exposed to the risk of counterfeit pharmaceuticals. Some thirty organisations are participating in the project, including researchers, materials				R&D&I target

			manufacturers, designers, logisticians and end consumers. The role of VA is to involve the public in the entire development process.				
	Mass experiments for children and Young people	increase pupils' interest in research and higher education as possible choices for the future.	For eight years VA has been coordinating an annual mass experiment as part of "Research Friday", an element of European Researchers' Night. In the experiment, school classes throughout Sweden are invited to help researchers with real research. The 2015 mass experiment, The Teabag Trial ⁹ was conducted in collaboration with researchers at Umeå University. Two hundred and fifty school classes helped the researchers collect data about the earth's degradation processes and how they are linked to climate change.	children and young people	Through the mass experiments pupils participate in real research and contribute to developing new knowledge. The results are returned to the schools in the form of popular science reports		education target; R&D&I target
Policy area: Competitiveness and Industrial Policies							
	Next Horizon	bringing about increased employment and growth in the region through new partnership structures within the areas of an energy-efficient society and innovative experience production	2 projects: - The first coordinates actors that, as a group, strengthen Dalarna's position in energy efficiency, reduced dependence upon fossil energy sources and a long-term energy supply system based on renewable energy sources. The project is aimed at creating new products and services in the field and thereby new jobs, as well as more generally improving the innovation climate in the region. - The second must do with leveraging the hospitality industry (the Destination Dalarna cluster) to bring actors and stakeholders together to develop the potential found in film, music, games, IT and sport as the basis for new products and services for the hospitality industry. Innovation processes and research and innovation infrastructures are also being built up in the project.				
Dalarna	Skills Hub	strengthen the skills and labour market opportunities of employed women and men	The project is intended to meet an identified need for strategic skills supply within small and medium-sized industrial companies. Industry is heavily male-dominated and assuring future skills supply will require values-based work with the workplace culture so that women and men of diverse backgrounds will perceive industry as an attractive work environment with good opportunities for development. The Skills Hub has a target of creating conditions for implementation of the standard in 180 industrial companies in West Sweden.	employed women and men			

Västra Götaland	Business growth grant	increase employment	The Government is proposing a business growth grant to make it easier for small business owners to hire their first employee. Under the proposal, sole traders who have not previously had any employees and who hire a person need pay only about 10 per cent of employers' social security contributions for the employee during the first 12 months. The aim is to encourage more companies to take the step of taking on their first employee.		A large share of the sole traders covered by the reform are expected to be foreign-born. Consequently, the proposal is also valuable to facilitating labour market establishment for new arrivals.		employment target
Skåne and Blekinge	Business Incubation 2020	promoting entrepreneurship and enterprise in the region	In this project, Teknopol, Blekinge Business Incubator, Ideon Innovation, Krinova Science Park, MINC and Life Science Incubator will make a joint effort to give entrepreneurs the support they need in the development phase, regardless of where they are located in the region. The joint initiative will allow participating actors to achieve substantially greater critical mass than would be possible within their regular organisations.		increasing the number of entrepreneurs (especially women and people born abroad), increasing the number of entrepreneurs who receive support from the incubator system, increasing the speed to market for startups through collaboration with established trade and industry and generating perceptions among entrepreneurs that support from the incubators led to more effective incubation		

Country: Slovenia							
Part of NRP considered: Document							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: Youth Guarantee							
	Implementation Youth Guarantee	increase labour market participation of young people	The implementation plan of the Youth Guarantee Scheme focus the measures to the most vulnerable people who are not competitive in the labour market despite better economic situation. The programme also involves measures from the area of the ministry of economy, employment possibilities in culture and incentives for employing young farmers. Special emphasis will be put on monitoring the implementation and establishing the efficiency of measures which will represent the basis for further development of policies in this area.	young people	The unemployment rate among the young dropped		
Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education							
	Apprenticeship Act	developing practical training models	The priority in 2016 is to adopt the Apprenticeship Act based on which pilot apprenticeship projects will be implemented.				
	Lifelong learning projects and vocational education and training programmes		Within cohesion policy development projects will be also implemented in lifelong learning and for increasing of competences of adults. Further vocational education and training programmes will be carried out in cooperation with the labour market to stimulate investments in human resources in companies and in employee training, especially at SMEs.				
	Education and Training of adults	education stimulation of adults	Education stimulation of adults will be focused in financing the implementation of programmes for acquiring basic and vocational competences and for co-financing education for the increase of educational level and for acquiring professional competences. Focus will be put on people older than 45 years who have lower education (ISCED 1-2).	adults, especially people older than 45 years			
	Competence centres for HR development	education stimulation of adults	Support to competence centres for HR development will continue in the following years and emphasis will be put on strengthening work competences of older employees.	elderly			
	Active ageing	education stimulation of adults	A comprehensive enterprise support programme for active ageing will be carried out.	elderly			

	Support qualification development	Stimulate the inclusion in informal training and education and in acquiring national professional qualifications of the elderly, those with lower education and the youth.	Stimulate the inclusion in informal training and education and in acquiring national professional qualifications of the elderly, those with lower education and the youth. Other projects will be carried out simultaneously, i.e. transfer of knowledge, mentorship in various fields, e.g. culture. Scholarship policy will be of key importance for connecting education and training with the labour market (deficit professions, employers' scholarships)	elderly, those with lower education and the youth			
	Project Learning of Young Adults	ensuring a low rate of youngsters who are early school leavers; easier entry of the youth in the labour market.	The renewed Project Learning of Young Adults will also contribute to easier entry of the youth in the labour market. This programme will stimulate the development of key competences and personal characteristics that will help the youth to improve their success in the labour market.				Early school leaving target
	Promotion Slovenian language	better integration and social inclusion	Slovenian language for families with low socio-economic status will be promoted (reading comprehension among pupils and students), as well as reading for adults with mental disabilities. An intensive course in Slovenian will be organised for immigrants and migrant children, if necessary.	families with low socio-economic status adults with mental disabilities; immigrants and migrant children			
	Improvement of accessibility to cultural assets	Inclusive society	Activities for the improvement of accessibility to cultural assets and cultural heritage to the young and vulnerable groups will be implemented for an inclusive society. Greater social inclusion of vulnerable social groups in the field of culture will also be provided.	young and vulnerable groups			
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training</i>							
	Upgrade school model	ensuring a low rate of youngsters who are early school leavers	in 2016, we plan to upgrade the model for establishing and ensuring quality and to initiate the trial implementation of the model on a sample of schools.				Early school leaving target
	Quality of the education system	ensuring a low rate of youngsters who are early school leavers; easier	The measures for increasing the quality of the education system will be implemented simultaneously, and general as well as cross-sectional competences on all education levels will be strengthened, including the stimulation of flexible transition between education				Early school leaving target

		entry of the youth in the labour market.	and the environment, entrepreneurship will be stimulated, innovative learning environments will be developed and quality career orientation for the talented will be supported. We will also strengthen the competences of professional workers on the entire educational vertical (social and citizenship competences), since they are of key importance for the provision of quality of the educational system				
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - Higher Education</i>							
	Modification of Higher Education Act	increase the completion rates and reduce duration of tertiary study; impact easier entry of the youth in the labour market	The modifications will include changes for enhanced internationalisation (teaching language, international comparability at achieving learning outcomes), quality (novelties in accreditations of higher education institutions and study programmes for quicker adaptation to the needs for knowledge and in the labour market, the introduction of extraordinary evaluation of study programme)	people in education; young people	the modifications will stimulate shortening the duration of studies and enabling a quicker entry of the youth in the labour market, thus ensuring appropriate stability of higher education financing (introduction of financing the fundamental and developmental pillar; increase in efficiency, the ratio between admitted students and graduates).		
	Inclusion of students in projects	increase the completion rates and reduce duration of tertiary study; impact easier entry of the youth in the labour market	Further inclusion of students in projects that will be implemented in direct partnership with the economy is planned, open and flexible transition from studies to the labour market will be enabled.	people in education; young people	ensure the acquisition of concrete practical experience during studies.		
	Graduate employability monitoring system	increase the completion rates and reduce duration of tertiary study; impact easier entry of the youth in the labour market	Graduate employability monitoring system will be established for the needs of efficient monitoring of labour market trends and establishing long-term needs.	people in education; young people	This system will be the basis for more accurate prediction of needs for knowledge in the labour market.		

	Career centres in higher education	increase the completion rates and reduce duration of tertiary study; impact easier entry of the youth in the labour market	Further development and the implementation of career centres in higher education is envisaged as well as the modernisation of the analytical information system for higher education (eVŠ).	future students, students, graduates and employers.	Situation on 2014: 42.6% The measures will follow challenges like the reduction of the number of drop-out students or the increase of the completion rates, which will be stimulated with timely counselling regarding studies and career prior to the start of study and during study, and by increasing the connection between higher education and the economy, thus preparing students to successfully enter the labour market. This will be achieved by investing in projects that stimulate the development of competences necessary for the labour market.		
	<i>The new systemic Higher Education Act</i>	increase the completion rates and reduce duration of tertiary study; impact easier entry of the youth in the labour market	The new systemic Higher Education Act is being prepared with the emphasis on regulating a public service, study programmes and the forms of collaboration with the economy, financial bases for encouraging the quality and efficiency of studies.	people in education; young people			
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	funds for research and development	stimulating the collaboration between research institutions and the economy	Integral funds for scientific and research activity within the scope of the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport for 2015 amounted to 150.2 million EUR and the index in comparison with 2014 was 100.6. The budget for 2016 and 2017 increases the funds for research and development, i.e. with index 104.1, in both years compared to 2014. The first tenders for stimulating the collaboration between research institutions and the economy were		Situation in 2014: 2.39% The funds in the budget for research and development increase in 2016 and 2017 in comparison with 2014 and 2015. The first structural funds tenders were published in 2016.		Joint public and private investments in research and development accounting for 3% of GDP

			published in 2016 (amounting to EUR 55 million). The focus is on projects that show potential in the international context, directly support the development potential of the economy, and cover fields with long-term potential to enter foreign markets, and be globally integrated in an efficient and comprehensive manner.				
	MGRT and SPIRIT	stimulating RDI	MGRT and SPIRIT Slovenia measures for stimulating RDI.		Positive impact on increasing RDI.		Joint public and private investments in research and development accounting for 3% of GDP
	Investments for transferring knowledge and technologies	Transfer of knowledge and technologies	<p>Investments will be boosted with the transfer of knowledge and technologies from public research organisations (PRO) to the economy via the technologies transfer offices (TTO) and a matrix for the assessment of the effectiveness of the transfer will be introduced.</p> <p>The measure shall be supplemented with stimulating researchers at the beginning of their careers and will be intended for research projects with the purpose of collaboration among stakeholders in the knowledge triangle, whereas the starting points will be the potentials of individual researchers and their breakthrough ideas.</p> <p>Complementary instruments with the measures from the Horizons 2020 will also be supported.</p> <p>Emphasis will be put on supporting the inclusion of Slovenian partners in international networks by ensuring infrastructural conditions in the sense of inclusion in major international infrastructures, stimulating research and attracting foreign top experts to Slovenia, whereby the initiatives in priority areas of Smart Specialisation Strategy will be supported.</p>				
Policy area: Communication - ICT							
	Digital society development	guiding the development of the digital society in the next	To enable equal inclusion in the common European digital area for Slovenian stakeholders, Slovenia will invest in measures for the elimination of major developmental gaps in digital society. Priority investments and Developmental activities.		Slovenia's vision is by developing the digital society and exploiting the opportunities of ICT and the internet to become an advanced		

		developmental period to 2020	<p>Slovenian Digital Coalition</p> <p>co-financing the construction of broadband infrastructure with public funds</p>		<p>digital society and a reference environment for introducing innovative approaches at the use of digital technologies and ensure an equal inclusion in the common European digital area. By co-financing broadband infrastructure construction projects in the countryside, where there is no market interest, the rural population will be enabled access to modern communication infrastructure and equal opportunity for inclusion in the modern digital society; it will establish the conditions for reviving the countryside and for further equal development.</p>		
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Country: Slovakia							
Part of NRP considered: Document, Annex CRS							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: employment policies for target groups							
	New or innovated programmes of the active labour market policies (ALMPs)	support a wider group of disadvantaged jobseekers, as well as specific groups of young people under 29 and disabled unemployed)	Programmes aimed at the integration of long-term and older unemployed in the labour market ("The way out of the circle of unemployment", "The road to the labour market ", "We want to be active in the labour market - 50+"). Labour offices will cooperate with non-public employment service providers. A so called "second chance for education" will be implemented in the form of requalifying and educational programmes of ALMP	older unemployed; mothers with children; young unemployed under 29; unemployed people with disabilities		2	
Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training							
	Dual education	support the acquisition of professional skills; Linking education and labour market needs in vocational education	The project of providing practical training in the system of dual education was successfully launched. Employers who sign contracts with secondary technical schools and provide such training can reduce their tax base by EUR 3,200 or EUR 1,600, depending on the length of training. Ministry of Education will work with the Ministry of Labour on obtaining relevant data on the success of secondary vacation school graduates in the labour market. The ultimate goal is a systematic acquisition of quality data on the success of secondary vacation school graduates in the labour market, even several years after graduation	young people		2	
Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education							
	Extending the capacities of kindergartens	guarantee pre-school education	Construction of new kindergartens and expansion of existing capacities will be supported by almost EUR 80 million from EU funds, for which municipal, church as well as private operators will be able to apply. In parallel, calls for projects aimed at capacity expansion of kindergartens with a higher representation of children from MRC have been open with the allocation of EUR 58 million	children, especially children from MRC		2	Education target
	Expansion of childcare services for children up to 3 years of age	guarantee pre-school education	Along with the continuation of providing the childcare allowance, the building of new facilities and expansion of capacities for children up to 3 years of age will also be supported in the new programming period 2014-2020	children up to 3 years of age		2	Education target
	amendment to the Education Act	prevent marginalization of disadvantaged pupils; Inclusive education	New Education Act introduced a number of innovations that should prevent the placing of pupils in special schools solely on the ground that they come from socially disadvantaged backgrounds. Origin from socially disadvantaged backgrounds cannot be	disadvantaged pupils, Roma children		2	Education target

			a satisfactory reason for inclusion of children in special schools or special classes. The period for placement of pupils in specialized classes, in which a pupil can catch up with the missing knowledge, was shortened to a maximum of one school year. The allowance for pupils from socially disadvantaged backgrounds will be provided to the schools only for those students who will be enrolled in a regular classroom with other students. Compared with the past, the competences of the State School Inspection were clarified in order to inspect and impose sanctions and corrective measures on institutions which perform the diagnosis of children with special educational needs				
	Teachers salaries	increase teachers status; increase attractiveness of teaching profession	As in 2013 and 2014, salaries of teaching staff in regional education were increased by 5 % also in 2015. The average salary of teaching staff financed from the state budget reached 116 % of the average wage in the national economy in 2015, while in 2012 it was only 105 %. In 2016 a further increase of tariff salaries by 4 % was approved for all employees including non-teaching staff and the government has resolved to implement a further increase by 6 % for teaching staff from September 2016.	teachers		2	Education target
	reduce the administrative burden	improve the working conditions of teachers; increase attractiveness of teaching profession	Measures taken to reduce the administrative burden should also improve the working conditions of teachers. For example, since September 2015 several forms and administrative documents were abolished and simplified. At the same time it was allowed to keep the class book in electronic form as well. Where schools follow the state education programme, they need not create a curriculum, because it is now defined in the educational standards in the state education programme itself	teachers		2	Education target
	Integration of marginalized Roma communities	Integration of Roma children, especially in education	Within the framework of the national project Take away a programme for the support of education of children in the early childhood and a programme of land settlement assistance and legalization of housing will be introduced. Support for projects of cooperation with the contracted operators of community centres and field social work will continue.	Roma children		2	Education target
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Higher Education</i>							
	Reform of the Accreditation Commission	increase quality of tertiary education institutions	The preparation of an institutional reform of the Accreditation Commission will begin so that after meeting international standards it can become a member of the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA). The transparency and public control of the accreditation process will increase. The process will provide information on learning outcomes and the success of graduates. Gradually a shift from the accreditation of study programmes to the accreditation study fields will be implemented. The new accreditation process will meet the				Tertiary education target

			European standards in the coming years, making it impossible to provide tertiary education by institutions with an insufficient level of quality.				
	Changes in financing system	increase quality of tertiary education institutions, social support for students	Within the financing system changes will be made to enable better differentiation based on quality of individual universities. In the area of social support for students, conditions will be created in order for the Fund for the Support of Education to have sufficient resources to support a greater number of applicants for a student loan. University teachers' wage tariffs will also be increased from September 2016, and from January 2018 an average of 6 % per annum	students			Tertiary education target
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Reform in R&D funding	increase quality of investments and provide incentives for cooperation with the private sector	A complex change of the grant and support system with the emphasis placed on quality, the pooling of resources on high-quality projects and incentives for cooperation with the private sector. A systematic support at each level of scientific research (basic research, applied research, experimental development carried out by universities, sectoral research institutes, SAS and businesses). The merger of funding agencies into the Agency of Research and the Agency of Technology				
	Transformation of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (SAS)		Transformation of institutes, budgetary and subordinate organisations of SAS into 9 public research institutes				R&D target
	tax relief for expenditure on research and development	private incentives	From January 2015, a tax relief for expenditure on research and development was introduced. The measure allows for the deduction of 25 % of annual expenditure on research and development, 25 % of year-on increase in expenses and 25 % of the expenses for salaries of newly recruited graduates from the tax base for the corporate income tax.				R&D target
	adoption of the Research and Innovation Strategy for Intelligent Specialization (RIS3)	increasing the quality of research, promoting the infrastructure built from EU funds in the second programming period and connecting universities, science academies, research institutions and	After the adoption of the Research and Innovation Strategy for Intelligent Specialization (RIS3), the implementation of individual measures will begin with the aim of establishing structural changes in science and research as a significant driver of economic growth and employment. The measures will be mainly focused on the targeted use and the stabilization of public funds as well as support for the engagement of private sector in R&D activities. Financing will be focused on increasing the quality of research, promoting the infrastructure built from EU funds in the second programming period and connecting universities, science academies, research institutions and partners from the area of industry.				R&D target

		partners from the area of industry					
	Danube Strategy	support the involvement of Slovak organizations in the European and international programmes of research and development	Further development of the successful international cooperation within the Danube Strategy, in which Slovakia coordinates priority area 7 (Knowledge society) as well as the development of cooperation in the area of research and development and dual education.				R&D target
	European Space Agency (ESA)	support the involvement of Slovak organizations in the European and international programmes of research and development	Slovakia will continue to develop cooperation with the European Space Agency (ESA) in the prospective space technologies and within the Plan for European Cooperating States (PECS), Slovakia will contribute to the preparations for full membership of ESA.				R&D target
	PECS	support the involvement of Slovak organizations in the European and international programmes of research and development	The involvement of Slovak organizations and innovative companies in the calls issued in the implementation of PECS will also continue to be promoted.				R&D target
	audit of the whole Slovak research and science sector	identification of excellent and promising scientific research institutions	The Ministry of Education will initiate a large audit of the whole Slovak research and science sector in cooperation with experts from abroad. The objective of this audit is to objectively and independently assess science and research in Slovakia as well as to enable comparison with other countries. The priority will be the identification of excellent and promising scientific research institutions. This will serve as a basic prerequisite for a targeted increase of funding for science and research.				R&D target
	better information base about Slovak science	identification of excellent and promising scientific research institutions; promote international cooperation and to attract foreign	Support will be targeted at the creation of a better information base about Slovak science, which would contain information about technological equipment of laboratories and competencies of scientists in scientific institutions. This has the potential to promote international cooperation and to attract foreign capital in to research and development in Slovakia				R&D target

		capital in to research and development in Slovakia					
	scheme to support industrial cluster organizations	increase the competitiveness of the cluster organization members; enhancing industrial clusters on the international scale	A scheme to support industrial cluster organizations is being implemented. Clusters and other forms of networking at the local, regional, national and macro regional level will increase the competitiveness of the cluster organization members by means of making their cooperation more effective and enhancing industrial clusters on the international scale.				R&D target
Policy area: Territorial Cohesion							
	Reducing regional disparities	support for the least developed districts	In December 2015 a law to support the least developed districts came into force. There are currently twelve such districts. Support is based on the cooperation between public authorities, employers and civil society, positive discrimination of the regions (e.g. in the use of EU funds and in obtaining investment incentives), the development of mandatory, usually five-year action plans, and the joint implementation of these action plans. Action plans are financed from private funds, European funds, existing departmental programmes, own budgets of municipalities and higher territorial units, and from special regional aid in the areas of business, investment support, development human resources (e.g. ALMP projects) and infrastructure improvement (e.g. housing support, development of social services).				

Country: United Kingdom							
Part of NRP considered: Document							
Year: 2016							
Region	Policy Measure	Objectives	Description	Target group	Estimated impact by NRP	CS R	EU2020 targets
Policy Area: Labour Market and Human Capital							
Sub-area: employment and activation policies for young people							
	Youth Engagement Fund (YEF)	test a range of delivery and social investment models	The 4 main objectives of the YEF are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to deliver support to help young people aged 14-17 who are disadvantaged, or at risk of disadvantage, to enable them to participate and succeed in education or training, improving their employability, thereby reducing their longer term dependency on benefits and reducing their likelihood of offending • to enable schools, academies, local authorities, colleges and others to use their resources more effectively to support disadvantaged young people and reduce the number of young people who become NEET • to test the extent to which a payment by results approach involving social investors can drive improved outcomes for young people and generate benefit savings, as well as other wider fiscal and social benefits • to support the development of the social investment market, build the capacity of social sector organisations and contribute to the evidence base for social impact bonds 	disadvantaged young people who are aged 14 to 17 years			national poverty target
	Youth Contract	reducing unemployment among young people	Elements of the Youth Contract continued in 2015-16, including job search support, work experience, as well as mandatory short-term work activity placements and continuing sector-based work academies in sectors with high volumes of local vacancies.				Employment national target
	Youth Obligation	improving youth employment; increasing support for those harder to reach individuals	The government will be introducing a Youth Obligation for most 18 to 21 year olds claiming benefits. From the start of Universal Credit claims, 18 to 21 year olds will participate in an intensive period of support, learning, job-search and interview techniques and doing structured work preparation. Tailored, flexible support will be provided to those in work, but need to increase their earnings.	18 to 21 year olds claiming benefits			Employment national target
	Movement into Work	improving youth employment; increasing support for	After 6 months, young people still claiming Universal Credit will be expected to apply for an apprenticeship, a traineeship, gain work-based skills valued by employers, or go on a work placement to give them the skills they need to get on in work. Work has	young people aged 18 to 24			Employment national target

		those harder to reach individuals	continued with employers on initiatives such as Movement into Work, a programme to deliver work experience and vocational training opportunities for young people aged 18 to 24, and on developing the requirements for apprenticeships and sector-based work academies.				
Northern Ireland	United Youth Programme	build young people basic and professional skills	The United Youth, a key commitment in the Northern Ireland Executive's 'Together: Building a United Community' Strategy (TBUC), is a programme that aims to provide flexible, high-quality, young-person-centred opportunities for young people who are not in education, employment or training.	A programme level target of engaging with up to 10,000 14 to 24 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET), or are at risk of becoming NEET, has been agreed over the lifetime of the Youth Initiative Programme.		3	
Northern Ireland	strategy for youth training "Generating our Success"	build young people basic and professional skills	The Northern Ireland strategy for youth training "Generating our Success" aims to establish a new system of professional and technical learning for all young people, aged 16 to 24, requiring training at level 2 (broadly equivalent to 5 GCSEs including maths and English at A*-C).	young people, aged 16 to 24		3	
Northern Ireland	new YES Work Experience programme and Employer Subsidy	build young people basic and professional skills and support youth employment	The Youth Employment Scheme (YES) is ment to help young people developing their employability skills and gain the experience you need to get a job. The scheme includes short work experience placements. These placements can last between two and eight weeks and will give the chance to try out various tasks in a real work situation and develop skills needed to help getting a job. The Employer Subsidy is aimed at employers recruiting 18 to 24 year old clients (who are unemployed for 13 weeks or more)	young people 18 to 24 year old		3	

Northern Ireland	First Start Initiative	support youth employment	Initiative for supported employment			3	
Northern Ireland	Regional Stadia Programme – Social Clause Policy	support youth employment	The Northern Ireland Executive has a social clauses policy that provides opportunities for the long term unemployed, apprentices and student placements at pre-construction stage, construction stage and operational stage of the regional stadia programme. The adherence to social clause targets is an inherent part of the funding agreements.	long term unemployed, apprentices and student		3	
Scotland	Developing the Young Workforce – Scotland's Youth Employment Strategy (DYW)	improving Scottish education, training and employer engagement with young people; tackling youth unemployment	DYW is a 7 year programme which aims to ensure that young people have access to a broad range of learning options, adequate careers advice and work experience, and skills and training provision that is shaped and supported by employers.	young people		3	Employment target
Scotland	Youth Employment Scotland Fund (YESF)	support youth employment	The Youth Employment Scotland Fund (YESF) provided 10,000 additional and sustainable job opportunities for young people aged 16-29 across Scotland. The programme, administered by local authorities, supported businesses with up to 400 employees, including social enterprises and third sector employers.	young people aged 16-29		3	
Wales	Jobs Growth Wales	support youth employment	Jobs Growth Wales is a project which aims to create 16,000 job opportunities across Wales over 4 years. The programme is aimed at young people aged 16 to 24, giving them valuable work experience for a 6 month period, paid at or above the national minimum wage between 25 and 40 hours per week. The ambition for the programme is that job opportunities are sustained by the employer after the 6 month period. Employers are reimbursed their wages and National Insurance contributions, at the national minimum wage, for the contracted hours for the participant. Jobs Growth Wales forms part of a wider progression route within Welsh government funded employability support. Participants of Traineeships and Work Ready can progress directly into a Jobs Growth Wales opportunity where appropriate. Additionally, after 6 months a young person, if eligible, can progress on to	young people aged 16 to 24		3	Employment target

			the Welsh government's Young Recruits (Apprenticeship) programme that is currently only open to Job Growth Wales applicants, or onto a direct Apprenticeship opportunity.				
<i>Sub-area: Vocational Education and Training, Lifelong Learning, Adult Education, Career Development</i>							
	Government support to adults basic skills developments	Ensuring young people have the fundamental skills of literacy and numeracy	The government fully funds all adults to achieve their first English and maths GCSE. It has invested over £30 million to ensure that the Further Education workforce has the skills it needs to teach these subjects to a high level. It also supports English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) as part of our wider strategy to improve adult literacy connected to employability	adults		3	
	Government actions for apprenticeship	ensure that young people see apprenticeships as a high quality and prestigious path to successful careers, and for these opportunities to be available across all sectors of the economy, in all parts of the country and at all levels	Over the last Parliament, the government took significant action to drive up the quality of apprenticeships, ceasing those that were short and poor quality. The government also ceased programme-led apprenticeships and insisted that all apprenticeships involve employment from day 1. In addition, from April 2016, the government will reduce the cost of employing young apprentices by abolishing employer National Insurance contributions for most apprentices aged under 25.	young people	The government is committed to reaching 3 million apprenticeship starts in England by 2020. There were 2.4 million apprenticeship starts over the previous Parliament	3	
	Institute for Apprenticeships	ensure that young people see apprenticeships as a high quality and prestigious path to successful careers, and for these opportunities to be available across all sectors of the economy, in all parts of the	The Institute for Apprenticeships is a new independent body, led by employers. It will be fully operational by April 2017 and will ensure that apprenticeship standards in England are high-quality. It will be responsible for setting quality criteria for the development of apprenticeship standards and assessment plans; reviewing, approving or rejecting them; advising on the maximum level of government funding available for standards; and quality assuring some end point assessments.	young people		3	

		country and at all levels					
	Traineeships and work experience	ensure that young people see apprenticeships as a high quality and prestigious path to successful careers, and for these opportunities to be available across all sectors of the economy, in all parts of the country and at all levels	Traineeships and work experience also give young people the skills and experience they need to progress to an apprenticeship or other sustainable employment.	young people (18 to 24 year olds)		3	
	new apprenticeship levy		As announced at Summer Budget 2015, a new apprenticeship levy is being introduced. The government is working closely with the devolved administrations to ensure they get their fair share of the levy and can work out how best to use it to complement their own apprenticeships/skills policies. As skills policy is a devolved area, the devolved administrations will continue to have complete flexibility over how to support employers through training and apprenticeships.			3	
	"Trailblazers"	designing apprenticeships so that they focus on exactly the skills, knowledge and behaviours required of the workforce of the future	The government developed a new approach where groups of employers (both large and small), known as "Trailblazers", work together to develop new apprenticeships standards and assessment approaches, to meet the skill needs within their sectors. Guidance for employers on the standards development process is available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-of-apprenticeships-in-england-guidance-for-trailblazers .	young people		3	
	Apprenticeship Grant for	designing apprenticeships so that they	On 7 December 2015, the government announced an extension to the Apprenticeship Grant for Employers (AGE) until the end of the 2016-17 academic year.	young people (aged 16 to 24)		3	

	Employers (AGE)	focus on exactly the skills, knowledge and behaviours required of the workforce of the future	This is due to its success at encouraging small businesses to take on an apprentice for the first time.				
Scotland	Modern Apprenticeship (MA) programme	designing apprenticeships to better align with employers needs; tackling youth unemployment	The Scottish government's Modern Apprenticeship (MA) programme is designed to be responsive to employer needs.	young people	The Scottish government has set a target of delivering 30,000 MA places each year by 2020	3	Employment target
Scotland	Opportunities For All	build young people basic and professional skills; tackling youth unemployment	Opportunities For All is the Scottish government's commitment to an offer of an appropriate place in learning or training for all 16 to 19 year olds who are NEET.	16 to 19 year olds NEETs		3	Employment target
Wales	commitments within the Skills Implementation Plan	setting future priorities in apprenticeships desing and employers engagement	The future delivery priorities for Wales for 2016 to 2020 include: • a focus on growth of apprenticeship numbers for 16 to 18-year-olds by raising the number of school leavers going on to high-quality apprenticeships • building up apprenticeships in engineering and manufacturing in line with priorities determined by Regional Skills Partnerships • a focus on apprenticeships at level 3 and above, where returns on investment tend to be higher and where the most successful European countries focus – this will continue the phased reduction across specific sectors of foundation, or level 2, apprenticeships up to 2020 – to continue to accelerate growth in the number of technical and professional opportunities in higher apprenticeships • a focus on working with businesses, harnessing their potential to recruit apprentices and build awareness of the opportunities the programme has to offer	young people		3	
Wales	Skills Implementation Plan	Support activity that will help to develop the skills needed to secure a job or progress to	The plan focuses on policy actions up until 2016, working with employers, unions and delivery partners. These actions are part of the longer-term reform required to secure a resilient and sustainable skills system for Wales. The statement and supporting plan focus exclusively on post-19 skills interventions and				Employment target

		more advanced forms of training	define those activities that provide the skills needed for employment as well as those skills that are needed to enhance someone's employment and support businesses.				
Wales	Traineeships Programme	build young people qualifications and professional skills; address barriers to learning	The Traineeships Programme, which commenced in August 2011, supports young people to gain sustained employment by helping them with their confidence and motivation, and looks to address barriers to learning – all of which may prevent a young person moving into employment or learning at a higher level. The programme seeks to improve skills levels through National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) in chosen occupational areas, and progress young people into employment, or learning at a higher level.	young people 16 to 18 year olds		3	Employment target
Wales	Skills for Employment Wales (SfEW)	provide access to employability skills training to adult	The Welsh government is currently working on the design and development of a new adult employability programme for Wales – Skills for Employment Wales (SfEW), using evidence and research gathered as part of an evaluation of adult provision. SfEW will focus on essential skills training and will provide access to employability skills training in conjunction with a work placement employer. It will ensure that there is provision available for unemployed individuals aged 18 or over who have been unemployed for less than 12 months before the Work Programme starts. Individuals who are 18 and over and serving sentences in the community will be able to access the ring fenced essential skills for offenders in the community provision (ESOC).	adult		3	Employment target
Wales	Work Ready	support employment and provide access to employability skills training to adult	Work Ready supports individuals' progress from non-employment into employment and the provision consists of two elements (Learning for Work and Routeways). Entry to the most appropriate programme to meet each learner's needs is determined through the Work Based Learning provider's own assessment process.	adult		3	Employment target
Notern Ireland	Social Investment Fund (SIF)	Support activity that will help to develop the skills needed to secure a job or progress to more advanced forms of training	The Social Investment Fund (SIF) is an £80 million Executive Fund which aims to make life better for people living in targeted areas by reducing poverty, unemployment and physical deterioration. Running until 2019-20, funding will be spent on community based initiatives designed to bring the maximum benefit to local people and communities. A key objective of the fund is to support increased employment opportunities by addressing issues				Employment target

			associated with educational underachievement, lack of skills and access to jobs.				
Scotland	Employability fund	Support activity that will help to develop the skills needed to secure a job or progress to more advanced forms of training	Working with Local Employability Partners, Skills Development Scotland will provide 11,650 training places in 2016-17 through the Employability Fund to improve outcomes for people moving towards and into work. Its aim is to support activity that will help to develop the skills needed to secure a job or progress to more advanced forms of training. Since its introduction in 2013-14, the Employability fund has delivered over 40,000 training places, with 66% of those participating reporting a positive outcome in 2014-15.				Employment target
Wales	Footprint for ESF Delivery and Employment Routes map	support employment and provide access to employability skills training to adult	<p>The Department for Education and Skills published its Footprint for ESF Delivery (2014 to 2020) in May 2014 and more recently a Footprint update report in December. The Footprint document provided detail of activities in relation to youth and adult employment and skills across Wales. It showed a clear link between proposed activity and the new ESF programme. It also contained a description of the employment and skills landscape operating across Wales.</p> <p>The Footprint document has been superseded by the Employment Routes map, which was published in November 2015. Employment Routes aims to map funded provision and can be used as a mechanism for avoiding duplication across the skills delivery landscape. Employment Routes will sit within the Skills Gateway, which is the Welsh government's mechanism for delivering an engagement, assessment and referral system that provides a seamless service for businesses and individuals seeking skills support in Wales. It underpins the delivery of, and provides the access point to, the wider integrated portfolio of employment and skills provision. It provides a key mechanism for benchmarking the relevance and suitability of skills provision and is a vital source of intelligence on skills and employment needs and opportunities. Employment Routes aims to support individuals to enter employment through access to skills information, providing a bespoke employment route so that individuals can see where they are in their journey into employment or progression into work. It will present the progression opportunities available to individuals by using a series of</p>	adult			Employment target

			'tracks/routes' against which, all existing supported provision at a national and regional level will be mapped. It will also encourage businesses and their owners to invest in staff growth and personal development by clearly defining the opportunities available				
Wales	Youth Engagement and Progression Framework and Common Area Prospectus	early identification of need, co-ordinated brokerage of support and tracking of the young person's progress.	<p>The Welsh government's Youth Engagement and Progression Framework requires an integrated approach from all organisations involved in delivering activity for young people, focussing on the needs of the individual. Local authorities are charged with providing the support young people need to aid their progression through education and training into employment. This is being delivered through a systems based approach to early identification of need, co-ordinated brokerage of support and tracking of the young person's progress.</p> <p>The Common Area Prospectus gives young people access to an online search facility for all post-16 provision provided locally. Availability of vocational courses and work based provision is available alongside other general education curriculum at schools and college.</p>	young people	Provisional figures from the Welsh government reveal that 19,330 learning programmes were started by apprentices in Wales (at levels 2 to 4 and above) in 2014-15, compared with 27,485 in 2013-14, 28,030 in 2012-13 and 17,910 in 2011-12		
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training - preschool, primary and secondary education</i>							
Northern Ireland	"Learning to Learn - A Framework for Early Years Education and Learning"	build children basic skills	The overall policy aim is that all children have opportunities to achieve their potential through high quality early years education and learning experiences. The framework provides for actions to deliver improved outcomes.			3	
Northern Ireland	"Getting Ready to Learn"	build children basic skills	As part of the Early Intervention Transformation Programme, Getting Ready to Learn, will provide an opportunity for pre-school education settings, with funded places, to apply for additional resources to work with parents to improve the home learning environment for their young children.			3	
Northern Ireland	"Sure Start Programme"	build children basic skills	There are currently 142 programmes offering a service for 12 children per programme, for approximately 1,700 children in total. There is provision for at least 1 development programme for 2 to 3 year olds in all 39 Sure Start projects. The programme aims to enhance the child's social and emotional development, build on their communication and language skills, and encourage their imagination through play. It is designed for young children in their penultimate pre-	children (2 to 3 year olds)		3	

			school year, focusing on age appropriate constructive play in group settings				
Northern Ireland	Implementation of the Count, Read: Succeed Strategy	build children basic skills	A key priority for the Northern Ireland Executive is the implementation of the Count, Read: Succeed Strategy, to ensure that children and young people in Northern Ireland have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to succeed and do well in work and in life. It also has a specific focus on improving outcomes in the key skills of literacy and numeracy.	children and young people		3	
Northern Ireland	Delivering Social Change Improving Literacy and Numeracy Signature Programme and other programmes	build children basic skills	The Delivering Social Change Improving Literacy and Numeracy Signature Programme has been implemented by the Northern Ireland Executive to improve literacy and numeracy outcomes for children and young people in socially disadvantaged areas. Other programmes have implemented: Improving Literacy and Numeracy Signature Programme; a professional development programme for teachers, and the Education Works advertising campaign; that promotes the value of education and its contribution to the economy.	children and young people in socially disadvantaged areas		3	
	reformed and more rigorous GCSEs and A level	Ensuring young people have the fundamental skills of literacy and numeracy	Ensuring young people have the fundamental skills of literacy and numeracy that are vital to success in later life is a priority for the government. The government has been introducing reformed, more rigorous GCSEs and A levels, which bring standards in line with other high-performing countries, pushing expectations and aspirations of young people and ensuring they can compete with peers across the globe to secure the government's vision of full employment.		The results were published in "SFR01/2016 Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England: 2014-15".		School leaving and tertiary education national target
	Increased the age of compulsory education	improve young people's participation in education and training	The government has increased the age to which all young people in England are required to continue in education or training. Those pupils who left year 11 in summer 2014 are the first cohort required to continue until their 18th birthday.	pupils up to 18 years old			School leaving national target
	national funding formula	funding for disadvantaged children	Under proposals published for consultation in March 2016, the government has started the process of introducing a national funding formula from 2017-18. This will mean that funding for disadvantaged children will be based on pupils' characteristics (e.g. deprivation, low prior attainment, etc.). As part of this, local authorities will receive funding to help with their responsibilities towards young people with high-level special educational needs on a fair and formulaic basis, so that no pupil is disadvantaged simply by where they live.	disadvantaged children			School leaving national target

	Education and Adoption Act	improve school standards across the country by tackling failing and coasting schools.	The Act introduces measures designed to speed up the process by which the worst schools are transformed, removing bureaucracy and legal loopholes, in order to ensure schools receive the support and challenge they need to bring about rapid and sustained improvements. Action will be taken from day one to turn every failing school into an academy, giving sponsors clear responsibility and freedom to transform schools and to give children the excellent education they deserve.				School leaving national target
	Government investment in schools reforms	improve school standards across the country	<p>The government announced plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further devolve power to school leaders, expecting all schools to become academies by 2020, or to have an academy order in place to convert by 2022 • replace the existing system for allocating school funding with a National Funding Formula for schools from 2017-18; subject to consultation, the government's aim is for 90% of schools who gain additional funding to receive the full amount they are due by 2020; to enable this the government will provide around £500 million of additional core funding to schools over the course of the current Spending Review on top of the commitment to maintain per pupil funding in cash terms • double the primary school physical education and sport premium from £160 million per year to £320 million per year from September 2017, in order to help schools support healthier, more active lifestyles, and provide up to £285 million a year to give 25% of secondary schools increased opportunity to extend their school day • invest £20 million a year of new funding in a Northern Powerhouse Schools Strategy, to accelerate action to raise standards in underperforming areas of the North, for example by bringing in support from the best leaders and schools into these areas, and by boosting funding available for turn-around activity in coasting and vulnerable schools • review the case for how to improve the study of maths from ages 16 to 18 				School leaving national target
	School teachers	increase number of teachers and increase teaching quality	The government is continuing and expanding programmes such as Teach First, School Direct and the National Teaching Service to recruit and retain the teachers we need to deliver educational excellence.				School leaving national target

Northern Ireland	"Every School a Good School" policy	ensuring that every young person fulfils his or her full potential at each stage of their development; tackling the barriers to learning that many young people face	The Northern Ireland Executive's key policy for raising standards is "Every School a Good School" a policy for school improvement which is focussed on ensuring that every young person fulfils his or her full potential at each stage of their development. The policy has a particular focus on tackling the barriers to learning that many young people face. These barriers may be related to family circumstances, a lack of aspiration, issues faced by newcomer children, and social or emotional circumstances. The consultation document set out a list of key principles on which it was proposed that the revised school improvement policy would be based (https://www.deni.gov.uk/publications/every-school-good-school-policy-school-improvement)	young people			School leaving national target
Northern Ireland	Creative Learning Centres	ensuring that every young person fulfils his or her full potential at each stage of their development	The network of Creative Learning Centres (CLCs) in Northern Ireland is an internationally renowned and innovative model supporting teachers and embedding digital technology skills in the classroom. They are funded by the Northern Ireland Executive through the lead agency for the film, television and digital content industry, Northern Ireland Screen. The CLCs offer a range of integrated creative digital technology skills programmes for teachers, youth and community leaders and young people to build sustainability in the schools and youth sector. A key element of the service provides professional development programmes for teachers and youth leaders.		The Education and Training Inspectorate's reports of the CLCs have demonstrated the valuable contribution they make in supporting schools and the Northern Ireland curriculum. A survey, funded by the EU Commission's MEDIA Unit in 2012 and carried out by a consortium led by the British Film Institute, examined film education in 32 countries. It concluded that Northern Ireland Screen's film education strategy was "one of the most successful and long established strategies of its kind in Europe". In 2014-15, 3,767 teachers took part in CLC programmes and 79.9% of the activity involved schools or groups from areas of disadvantage.		School leaving national target

Scotland	National Improvement Framework for Scottish Education	ensuring every child achieves the highest standards in literacy and numeracy, and the range of skills, qualifications and achievements to allow them to succeed; ensuring every child has the same opportunity to succeed regardless of their background	National Improvement Framework for Scottish Education sets out the Scottish government's vision and priorities for Scottish children's progress in learning. The current priorities for the National Improvement Framework, are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving attainment, particularly in literacy and numeracy • closing the attainment gap between the most and least disadvantaged children • improvement in children and young people's health and wellbeing • improvement in employability skills and sustained, positive school leaver destinations for all young people 	children and young people			School leaving target
Scotland	Scottish Attainment Challenge	achieving equity in educational outcomes by ensuring every child has the same opportunity to succeed, with a particular focus on closing the poverty-related attainment gap.	It is underpinned by The National Improvement Framework, Curriculum for Excellence and Getting it Right for Every Child. The Scottish Attainment Challenge will focus and accelerate targeted improvement activity in literacy, numeracy and health and wellbeing in specific areas of Scotland. It will also support and complement the broader range of initiatives and programmes to ensure that all of Scotland's children and young people reach their full potential.	children and young people	The Scottish Attainment Challenge will accelerate targeted improvements in literacy, numeracy and health and wellbeing for children in our most deprived communities.		School leaving and tertiary education target
Scotland	Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA)	provide financial support to eligible 16 to 19 year olds from the lowest income families to enable them to continue to stay in education	The Scottish government has retained the Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) in Scotland to provide financial support to eligible 16 to 19 year olds from the lowest income families to enable them to continue to stay in education and learning beyond the school leaving age.	young people in schools and colleges (16 to 19)			School leaving and tertiary education target

Scotland	Schools for the Future	construction or refurbishment of schools	The current phase of the Scottish government's school building programme, Scotland's Schools for the Future, will see the construction or refurbishment of over 112 schools in Scotland, benefitting over 60,000 pupils, by March 2020. These schools will be built in every part of Scotland, in partnership with local authorities.				
<i>Sub-area: Education and Training – Higher Education</i>							
Scotland	Free access to higher education	enable students to continue to stay in education	The Scottish government is committed to ensuring that access to higher education remains free for Scottish-domiciled students, and is investing over £1 billion in Scotland's higher education sector in 2016-17 to support this. In addition, The Scottish government's Draft Budget for 2016-17 confirmed that college funding levels would be maintained at 2015-16 levels to build on the sector's strengths in delivery of relevant, high-quality learning connected to the needs of their regions.				tertiary education target
Scotland	Student support	provide financial support to students	The Scottish government is committed to providing student support. The current funding package, introduced in 2013, includes annual minimum income of £7,625, through a combination of bursaries and loans, for students with a family income of less than £17,000 (rising to £19,000 in the academic year 2016-17), and a student loan of £4,750 a year which all students are eligible for. Part-time students with a personal income of less than £25,000 are eligible to receive a grant towards tuition fee costs. Over the academic year 2014-15, over £780 million of student support, covering tuition fees, grants, bursaries and authorised loans, was allocated through the Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS) to 139,370 full-time higher education students.				tertiary education target
Policy area: R&D and Innovation							
	Deciding priorities	setting the economic conditions to enable business to invest	The government is setting the economic conditions to enable business to invest in the technology and skills it needs to compete and to deliver productivity growth. The approach to working with industry focusses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting businesses to invest, grow and prosper in the UK • promoting the UK as a world leader in disruptive and emerging technologies • making the UK the best place in the world to start up and grow a business The government is doing this by focusing on the skills businesses and individuals need most and by				national R&D target

			increasing long-term investment in science and research, in order to maintain the UK's position as a global leader and make the country the best place in Europe to innovate and patent new ideas.				
	Nurse Review	ensure that the UK continues to support world-leading science, and invests public money in the best possible way	The objective is to preserve what works well, and build a stronger base for the future. The government has made clear its commitment to retain the dual support system and the Haldane principle. These are vital characteristics of our research base.				national R&D target
	Allocation of Science and Research Funding 2015/16	Nurturing new scientific talent	The Allocation for Science and Research Funding provides details of the funding the government makes available. The Allocation will support investment in infrastructure through World Class Laboratory Capital funding from 2016-17 to 2020-21 to maintain and refresh the UK's existing infrastructure. Grand Challenges Capital will provide funds for investment over the same period in priority Grand Challenge projects when underpinned by a sound business-case.				national R&D target
	Innovate UK	determine which science and technology developments will drive future economic growth; meet UK innovators with great ideas in the fields we're focused on; fund the strongest opportunities; connect innovators with the right partners they need to succeed; help our innovators launch, build and grow	Innovate UK is an executive non-departmental public body acting as the UK's innovation agency. The vision of Innovate UK is for the UK to be a global leader in innovation and a magnet for innovative businesses. The new strategic plan will be based on its current 5 point plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accelerating UK economic growth, nurturing small, high-growth companies, helping them to become high-growth mid-sized companies with strong productivity and export success • building on innovation excellence throughout the UK, investing locally in areas of strength • developing Catapults within a national innovation network, to provide access to cutting edge technologies, encourage inward investment and enable technical advances in existing businesses • working with the research community and across government to turn scientific excellence into economic impact, and improve efficiency • evolving our funding models; exploring ways to help public funding go further 		Evidence shows that, to date, Innovate UK's investments have generated a return to the UK economy of between £6 and £9 of additional value for each £1 of public money invested. Evidence also shows that receiving a government innovation grant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increases a business' own spending on R&D by 30% • makes businesses over 40% more likely to market new products • 40% more likely to engage in product innovation • almost 30% more likely to employ science, technology, engineering 		national R&D target

		successful businesses			and mathematics graduates.		
	Dowling Review		Professor Dame Ann Dowling's Review on business-university collaboration concludes that the UK has a good record in university-business research collaboration but it is not reaping its full potential. The overarching recommendation was that public support for the innovation system is too complex and acts as a barrier to collaboration, particularly with smaller businesses. The review made 32 recommendations in 6 themes aimed at various stakeholders including the government, funding bodies, business and universities.				national R&D target
	R&D tax credits	encourages companies and private individuals to make R&D investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R&D tax credit scheme - Patent Box - Tax relief for capital equipment - Incentives to private individuals: the Enterprise Investment Scheme, the Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme and Venture Capital Trusts (VCT). 				national R&D target
	Science and Innovation Audits (SIAs)	encourage the links between research excellence and productivity in an area	Science and Innovation Audits (SIAs) are intended to be a new way to explore and encourage the links between research excellence in an area, the innovation that comes from it, and productivity in that area. The government invited universities, research and innovation organisations, LEPs and businesses to form into consortia with a geographical locus and apply to undertake an SIA.		The government intends the SIAs to identify and validate clusters with potential for global competitive advantage across the UK, provide evidence to help underpin future investment decisions and catalyse collaboration and leadership between groups that are often incentivised to compete.		national R&D target
	Smart Specialisation Hub	implementation and development of Regional Smart Specialisation Strategy; strengthening England's innovation ecosystems	Input on the implementation and development of the Smart Specialisation Strategy is being provided by the Smart Specialisation Hub. It is delivered jointly on behalf of the government by the Knowledge Transfer Network and the National Centre for Universities and Business. The Hub is also strengthening England's innovation ecosystems in a range of ways, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing co-ordination across England on smart specialisation, and working with the devolved administrations to ensure smart specialisation strategies across the UK are (where possible) aligned • helping LEPs to review their Innovation strategies in the context of smart specialisation 				national R&D target

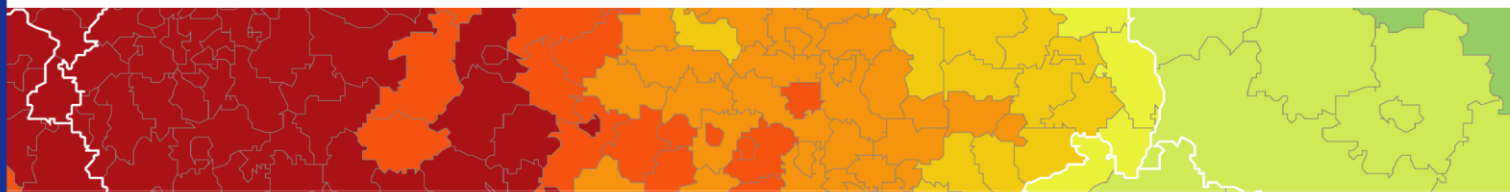
			<p>identifying partnering opportunities across local areas and regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing best practice • acting as an observatory; collecting and analysing data to build a strong evidence base on England's strengths, including on cluster strengths • developing a network of smart specialisation experts able to provide advice at a local and national level 				
	Newton Fund	Global science and innovation; internationally connected research base and is a destination of choice for high-quality researchers; remains an attractive R&D destination, drawing very large amounts of foreign investment in R&D with a uniquely high percentage of business R&D financed from overseas.	<p>A key instrument in delivering policy is the Newton Fund, part of the UK's official development assistance. Its aim is to develop science and innovation partnerships that promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. The fund will build scientific partnerships with 15 countries to support their economic development and social welfare. The funding will leverage additional funding from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • partner countries • private foundations • multi-lateral organisations • corporate partners <p>and covers 3 broad categories of activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people: improving science and innovation expertise (known as 'capacity building'), student and researcher fellowships, mobility schemes and joint centres • research: research collaborations on development topics • translation: innovation partnerships and challenge funds to develop innovative solutions on development topics 				national R&D target
	UK Trade and Investment (UKTI)	ensure UK business success in international markets through exports; promoting R&D collaboration and investment in the UK	<p>UK Trade and Investment (UKTI) works with UK based businesses to ensure their success in international markets through exports. To do this UKTI manages a number of initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKTI launched the Exporting is GREAT campaign in November 2015 to help encourage more businesses to export • UKTI coordinates the government's strategic relationship management (SRM) with the largest global corporates, the aims of which include promoting R&D collaboration and investment in the UK 				national R&D target
Northern Ireland	Horizon 2020	Encouraging collaboration and accessing external	The Executive has prioritised completion in collaborative R&D programmes such as Horizon 2020 and has set a target of drawing down €145 million of Horizon 2020 funding by 2020.				R&D target

		knowledge; moving to a more open innovation system and increasing productivity and grow					
Scotland	Scotland's Economic Strategy and "Scotland CAN DO"	setting priority areas for Scotland to become a world-leader in innovation and entrepreneurship.	Scotland's Economic Strategy identifies that entrepreneurial and innovation activity is a key driver of sustainable economic growth. The Scottish government's approach is set out in Scotland CAN DO, a framework which sets out the priority areas for Scotland to become a world-leader in innovation and entrepreneurship.				R&D target
Scotland	Scotland CAN DO Innovation Forum	driving up levels of business innovation; increasing the contribution that innovation can make to the economy	The Scotland CAN DO Innovation Forum, which draws its membership from the Scottish government, businesses, and third sector partners, is focusing on increasing the contribution that innovation can make to the economy through driving up levels of business innovation. This is supported by the Innovation Scotland Policy Forum (ISF), which is now a delivery group of the Scotland CAN DO Innovation Forum, is working to enhance university-business engagement and greater collaboration between business and academia.				
Scotland	Horizon 2020	Encouraging collaboration and accessing external knowledge; moving to a more open innovation system and increasing productivity and grow	Scotland remains an important participant in Horizon 2020.				R&D target
Scotland	Vanguard Initiative		Scotland continues to be a leading member of the Vanguard Initiative and has had a major role in shaping its work and direction. The Vanguard Initiative is a pioneering new approaches to support EU industry internationalisation and competitiveness. The Vanguard Initiative was launched by EU regions who committed to engage in growth-oriented				R&D target

			collaborations. Joint investments are at the core of the Vanguard Initiative approach. The Vanguard Initiative is working to generate financing and investment models for the joint demonstration cases. This includes exploring how the full range of public and private funds and instruments can be used. In addition, the Vanguard Initiative is also considering developing bespoke financial instruments and is investigating proposals for an interregional investment platform to build innovative co-investment schemes and to support the development of a credible and investable project pipeline. Scotland participates in three of the five joint demonstration cases that are driving forward the work of the Vanguard Initiative and is seen as a partner of choice amongst member regions. These projects include demonstration cases in the fields of bio-economy and efficient and sustainable manufacturing. Scotland jointly leads a pilot project with the Basque Country on the development of advanced manufacturing for energy related applications in harsh environments. The aim is to strengthen a sector of European manufacturing that is well positioned to dominate global markets.				
Scotland	network of Innovation Centres	enhance innovation and entrepreneurship across Scotland's key sectors	Scotland's network of Innovation Centres bring together university staff, research institutes, businesses and others to enhance innovation and entrepreneurship across Scotland's key sectors. There are currently 8 centres in Scotland, collectively spanning across stratified medicine, sensors and imaging systems, digital health, industrial biotechnology, oil and gas, big data, constructions and aquaculture.				R&D target
Scotland	Innovation Challenge Fund	encourage collaborative multi-disciplinary responses to Scotland's industrial and societal challenges	The Scottish government's £1 million Innovation Challenge Fund aims to encourage collaborative multi-disciplinary responses to Scotland's industrial and societal challenges. The Challenge calls for joint working across the Innovation Centres to deliver activities that demonstrate feasibility and routes to development in solutions to key issues.				R&D target
Scotland	Interface	match-makes businesses with research resources in Scotland's	The Scottish government is continuing to provide support for Interface, the free, national service which match-makes businesses with research resources in Scotland's universities and research centres.				R&D target

		universities and research centres					
Scotland	Innovation and Investment Hubs	international collaboration	In addition to supporting innovation activity in Scotland, the Scottish government is increasing its support of international collaboration by piloting Innovation and Investment Hubs in Dublin, London and Brussels. The Hubs, supported by a commitment of £3.5 million through the Scottish government's Draft Budget 2016-17, are tasked with securing research and innovation partners, investors in Scottish innovation, and building on established exporting and inward investment expertise. The Hubs will provide a focus for Scottish companies and innovation centres to maximise their links outside of Scotland.				R&D target
Wales	Sêr Cymru programme	attracting world class academic researchers to Wales	<p>The Sêr Cymru programme is supported by the Welsh government and the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW). The Sêr Cymru programme has appointed 4 'Star' research chairs, 2 in Swansea University and 2 in Cardiff University. With each research chair, a number of Research Fellows and Ph.D. studentships have been awarded thus making up teams of researchers. In addition, 3 National Research Networks have been implemented, one in each of the Grand Challenge areas of Advanced Engineering and Materials, Low Carbon, Energy and Environment and Life Sciences and Health.</p> <p>A follow-on programme, known as Sêr Cymru 2, has been developed and launched in late 2015. This is aimed at recruiting 'Rising Stars', appointing more Research Fellows and a special programme aimed at returning talent, that is recruiting researchers who have left research for family reasons. Sêr Cymru 2 is funded by the Welsh European Funding Office, the Welsh government and the Welsh HEI Sector.</p>				R&D target
Wales	COFUND	attracting world class academic researchers to Wales	The wider Sêr Cymru programme has been developed further by the launch of COFUND to attract Research Fellows into Wales. This is funded by the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Horizon 2020 fund and aims to appoint up to 90 Research Fellows in Welsh universities.				R&D target
Wales	SMARTCymru operation	complements the SMART scheme run by Innovate UK;	As Wales' R&D and innovation grant support scheme for business, SMARTCymru, complements the SMART scheme run by Innovate UK. SMARTCymru is primarily aimed at SMEs already operating in Wales. A range of				R&D target

		support aimed at SMEs already operating in Wales	Innovation Vouchers and R&D funding support is offered to help businesses carry out research and development work that will lead to technologically innovative products or processes.				
Wales	SMART Expertise operation	undertake industry led collaborative R&D projects; compete for subsequent funding from other sources such as Innovate UK or Horizon 2020.	The new ERDF funded SMART Expertise operation will replace the previous Academia for Business (A4B) programme. This 6 year operation will fund research organisations, including universities, to undertake industry led collaborative R&D projects.				R&D target
Wales	Innovation Advisory Council for Wales	assisting the Welsh government with the delivery of Innovation Wales strategy	The Innovation Advisory Council for Wales has undertaken a full programme of work, assisting the Welsh government with the delivery of Innovation Wales strategy. Notable early achievements have been assisting with building the business case for a Compound Semiconductors Catapult Centre in Wales, supporting Wales' participation in international groupings such as the Regional Entrepreneurship Acceleration Program with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Vanguard Initiative and examining the case for the formation of a National Innovation Body for Wales.				R&D target
Wales	Small Business Research Initiative (SBRI)		The Welsh government's Small Business Research Initiative (SBRI) Catalyst Fund continues in Wales, promoting and supporting the use of the SBRI mechanism by problem owners in the public sector.				R&D target
Wales	SMARTInnovation operation	Increase the innovation awareness and capability of Welsh businesses and assist them to access financial support to grow their investment in R&D and Innovation	The SMARTInnovation operation is the replacement for the previous Business Innovation Programme. The 8 year operation aims to increase the innovation awareness and capability of Welsh businesses and assist them to access financial support to grow their investment in R&D and Innovation. The operation provides impartial innovation advice and diagnostics, advice on intellectual property, non-financial support for the acquisition and implementation of new technologies and support for commercialisation and licensing. In addition to non-financial support the programme will assist companies to access a wide range of financial support including SMARTCymru, SMARTExpertise, Innovate UK and Horizon 2020				R&D target



ESPON 2020 – More information

ESPON EGTC

4 rue Erasme, L-1468 Luxembourg - Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Phone: +352 20 600 280

Email: info@espon.eu

www.espon.eu, [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#), [YouTube](#)

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