

Annex 1. Reporting table for the assessment of CSRs and key macro-structural reforms – Information of the planned and already enacted measures - DENMARK

CSR nr	CSR sub-categories	Number and short title of the measure	Description of main measures of direct relevance to address the CSRs					Europe 2020 targets	Risks	Budgetary implications
			Main policy objectives and relevance for CSR	Description of the measure	Legal/ administrative instrument	Timetable on progress achieved in the last 12 months	Timetable on upcoming steps	Estimated contribution to Europe 2020 targets	Specific risks in implementing the measures	Overall and yearly change in government revenue and expenditure Contribution of EU funds
CSR 1: Public finances	a) Implement budgetary strategy as envisaged	Measure 1: 2014 Budget	Implementation of budgetary strategy Follow-up to CSR	See below for description of concrete measures and reforms introduced as part of the Budget 2014	Budget for 2014	Budget passed on 19 December 2013	-	-	No specific implementing risk	In 2014, the fiscal deficit is estimated to 1.2 per cent of GDP. (with a significant one-off measure: conversion of taxation on capital pension)
CSR 1: Public finances	a) Implement budgetary strategy as envisaged	Measure 2: 2020-plan and consecutive updates, including in the Convergence Program	Medium-term budgetary objective Follow-up to CSR	The government's medium- and long term plan for the Danish economy, the so-called 2020-plan includes a medium-term budgetary objective (MTO) of annual structural deficits of maximum 0.5 per cent of GDP. The plan also includes the aim of at least structural balance by 2020	Long term economic framework and forming the basis for for expenditure ceilings.	Presented by the government on 8 May 2012	-	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	-
CSR 1: Public finances	a) Implement budgetary strategy as envisaged	Measure 3: Growth Plan DK	Medium term plan which adopts the fiscal targets from the previous 2020-plan (Measure 2) and introduces a new growth target. The government aims to increase GDP by 40 billion. DKK, half of which will come from growth in productivity and the other half	One of the reform tracks in the Growth Plan DK is to continue to ensure sustainable public finances and to further modernise the public sector with a view to improve public service within high priority areas	Long term economic framework	A proposal was presented by the government on 26 February 2013. A political agreement was reached on the Growth Plan DK on 24 April 2013	-	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	-

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			from increased labor supply. Also, the government aims to free 12 bn DKK of public resources towards 2020 through a modernisation of the public sector Follow-up to CSR Euro Plus Pact commitment							
CSR 1: Public finances	a) Implement budgetary strategy as envisaged	Measure 4: Budget Law, Fiscal Compact	Fiscal consolidation through the Budget Law, which stipulates that the target for structural budget balance is the MTO Follow-up to CSR Euro Plus Pact commitment	Implementing the provisions of the Fiscal Compact regarding a budget balance rule and an automatic correction mechanism Introduces 4-year expenditure ceilings, cf. below	Budget law L547 of 18 June 2012	Adopted in the Parliament on 12 June 2012	See measure 5 below.	-	No specific implementing risk	-

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CSR 1: Public finances	a) Implement budgetary strategy as envisaged	Measure 5: Law on expenditure ceilings (part of Budget Law)	Strengthening public expenditure control Follow-up to CSR Euro Plus Pact commitment	Strengthening public expenditure control, so actual expenditure are kept in line with budgets. This law introduces binding multi-annual expenditure ceilings for the three major public sub-sectors in Denmark, i.e. central government, municipalities and regions, respectively.	Law on expenditure ceilings for central government, municipalities and regions for the fiscal years 2014-17. L892 of 4 July 2013	The expenditure ceilings cover a rolling 4-year period (currently 2014-17). From January 2014 the fiscal framework is based on expenditure ceilings	A legislative proposal for expenditure ceilings for 2018 will be submitted in August 2014 together with the budget proposal for 2015.	-	No specific implementing risk	-
CSR 2a: Labour supply	-	Measure 6: Tax reform 2012	To increase employment by making it more attractive to have a job so that those on welfare will be motivated to find work and those who are already employed will be rewarded for working more	As part of the tax-reform: - The top tax threshold will be increased - The employment allowance will be increased - Single parents will be granted an extra employment allowance	Change of legal act	Agreed in Parliament on 22 June 2012	-	Positive contribution to employment target	-	-
CSR 2a: Labour supply	a) Reform the anticipatory pension	Measure 7: Reform of anticipatory pension	Reform of the anticipatory pension and the employment schemes towards people with reduced work capacity Follow-up to CSR	The reform includes the following measures: In all municipalities there will be rehabilitation teams, providing people with a holistic and multidisciplinary service in employment, health, social services and education. The focus will	Social Pension Act (lov om social pension)	Was adopted by Parliament in December 2012	Entered into force 1 January 2013	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	Is expected to reduce public spending by 1.9 billion DKK (approx. 253 million EUR) in 2020 in total from the integrated reforms of anticipatory pension and the flexi-job scheme

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			Euro Plus Pact commitment	be on individual needs. Persons below 40 years old will as a general rule not have access to anticipatory pension but should instead undergo a labour market reintegration process						No EU funds used
CSR 2a: Labour supply	b) Better target subsidised employment schemes towards people with reduced work capacity	Measure 8: Flexi-job	Reform of the flex job system, targeting people with reduced work capacity Follow-up to CSR Euro Plus Pact commitment	The flexi-job scheme is targeted at people with the smallest working capacity, and the way subsidies are given is restructured. The purpose is to enable persons with a small working capacity to enter the scheme as well as ensuring that those in the highest income groups do not receive the highest grants. Further persons below 40 years old will receive a "flexi job" for 5 years at time. For people above 40 years old the first flexi-job is for 5 years and can then become permanent.	Active Social Policy Act Active Labour Market Policy Act	Was adopted by Parliament in December 2012 Entered into force 1 January 2013 Several initiatives are launched to ensure a successful implementation of the reform of flexi-job scheme	Implementation of the reform is closely monitored	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	Is expected to reduce public spending by 1.9 billion DKK (approx. 253 million EUR) in 2020 in total from the integrated reforms of anticipatory pension and the flexi-job scheme No EU funds used
CSR 2a: Labour supply	-	Measure 9: Comprehensive youth unemployment package	Ensure that more youths obtain an education and gain employment Follow-up to CSR	The package includes: - Establishment and development of bridge building courses on fx vocational educations - Training consultants which helps students in bridge building finding a training place - Better adult training	Budget 2013	Budget passed on 19 December 2012	Entered into force 1 January 2013	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	Increased cost in government spending: 645 million DKK (€86 million) in total from 2012-2016

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				<p>scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobrotation scheme - Vocational scheme, grants to companies if they hire newly qualified young workmen - Knowledge pilot scheme, more small and medium-sized businesses can get grants to hire highly educated young people 						
CSR 2a: Labour supply	-	Measure 10: Reform of the Cash Benefit System	<p>Persons younger than 30 years must complete an education which will help them regain employment. Adults older than 30 years must return to employment.</p> <p>Those who are unable to work or take an education will receive help based on their individual needs and will address employment, educational, health and social problems.</p> <p>Follow-up to CSR Euro Plus Pact commitment</p>	<p>The reform implies that 1) youths with no education who have the prerequisites to begin and complete an education must be ordered to do so 2) youths with no education and different barriers to begin and complete an education must be offered upskilling for the purpose of entering ordinary employment 3) youths who do have an education must be helped to find employment 4) The efforts towards youths with weak reading and writing skills will be intensified and systematised</p>	Change of legal act	Government reform proposal presented on 25 February 2013. Political agreement reached on 18 April 2013	Entered into force 1th January 2014	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	Expected reduction of public expenditure on cash benefit of 1.2 billion DKK in 2020

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CSR 2a: Labour supply	-	Measure 11: Sickness benefits reform	To improve the existing sickness benefit system Follow-up to CSR	The government wishes to abolish the limited duration of sickness benefits, in order to ensure that no one on sick leave risk finding themselves without access to benefits. At the same time, those on sick leave must be met with a swifter and better effort than is the case today	Change of legal act	Political agreement reached on 18 december 2013	The law proposal is under preparation. Abolition of the limited duration of sickness benefits, a new possibility of extension of sickness benefit for seriously ill persons and a couple of other elements will be put into force on 1 July 2014. A number of elements concerning the effort for sick will be put into force on 1 January 2015	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	Expected reduction of public expenditure of 107 million DKK In 2020, rising to a reduction of 385 million DKK in 2032
CSR 2a: Labour supply	-	Measure 12: New employment policy	To improve the employment efforts to help the unemployed to find employment as fast as possible	In February 2013 the government appointed an expert committee which has formulated a series of guiding principles for the future active labour market policy and on that basis proposed 39	-	The Expert Committee submitted the recommendations (stage 1) in february 2014	The government will discuss the recommendations with the social partners and	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	-

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				recommendations for a new active labour market policy for insured unemployed persons (stage 1). The government will put forward a proposal for a new employment policy on the basis of the recommendations.			present a new employment policy before summer 2014. The second stage (concerning unemployed persons with no insurance) will be concluded in the fall of 2014			
CSR 2a: Labour supply	c) Improve employability of people with a migrant background	Measure 13: A strengthened integration policy	Increase the employability of people with migrant background Follow-up to CSR	The task of helping more immigrants gain employment will, primarily, be solved in an integrated part of the ordinary, municipal measures within the area	No specific plans for change of legal and administrative instruments	The government published a proposal for revising domestic integration policies on 27 November 2012	No specific policy or legal acts in progress	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	
CSR 2a: Labour supply	c) Improve employability of people with a migrant background	Measure 14: A strengthened integration policy	Increase the employability of people with migrant background Follow-up to CSR	The different labour market reforms, including in particular the reform of the cash benefit system, anticipatory pension reform, "flexi job reform", apprenticeships and vocational training, are expected to help more immigrants gain employment	See measures 7-11, 16-17 and 19	See measures 7-11, 16-17 and 19	See measures 7-11, 18-20 and 22	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	See measures 7-11, 16-17 and 19

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CSR 2b: Education	a) Improve the quality of vocational training to reduce drop-out rates and increase the number of apprenticeships	Measure 15: Better VET and vocational education guarantee	To improve the quality of the vocational youth education system to reduce the drop-out rates and to improve the vocational education guarantee Follow-up to CSR	12 concrete initiatives which seen together will strengthen the education guarantee for VET students to ensure that more students complete their VET programme. Among the initiatives are the optimising of the use of apprenticeship capacity in companies and the establishment of placement centres.	Budget 2013	A.o. establishment of 50 placement centres in 2013.	Implementation of initiatives in 2013-14	Positive contribution to education (and employment) targets	No specific implementing risks	Increased cost in government spending: 3,089 million DKK from 2013 – 2016
CSR 2b: Education	a) Improve the quality of vocational training to reduce drop-out rates and increase the number of apprenticeships	Measure 16: Reform of the vocational training system	To target VET to young people and increase the quality and thereby reducing the drop-out rates and increase the number of young people who complete VET Follow-up to CSR	By 2020 at least 25 % of young people should choose a vocational training programme and at least 30 % by 2025 should choose a vocational training programme directly after 9 th or 10 th grade.. To achieve this, the reform proposal will provide: an attractive youth education environment, room for both talented and less-talented students to improve their skills, a more simplified and transparent education structure, clear entry requirements, more lessons, and a focused guidance effort to ensure entrance to the labour market or to higher education, and close	Revised legal framework for VET	Government proposal “Skilled for the future” was put forward in October 2013. The reform was politically agreed on in February 2014.	. The reform is expected to be adopted in 2014 and enter into force in 2015 and fully implemented in 2016.	Positive contribution to education targets	No specific implementing risks	The reform implies the prioritizing of 3.600 million DKK in total from 2014-2020 for the initiatives in the reform. The reform does not increase general government spending.

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				coopereation with companies providing apprenticeships.						
CSR 2b: Education	b) Implement the reform of primary and lower secondary education in order to raise attainment levels and improve the cost-effectiveness of the education system	Measure 17: Reform of the public school system	Reform of the public school system (folkeskolen) Follow-up to CSR	The three main areas of improvement are these: A longer and varied school day with more and improved teaching and learning. An enhanced professional development of teachers, pedagogical staff and school principals. Few and clear objectives and simplification of rules and regulations.	Change of a legal act	A political agreement was reached on 7 June 2013	The reform will enter into force in the school year 2014/15.	Positive contribution to education targets	No specific implementing risks	Increased cost in public spending: 3.225 million DKK from 2014 – 2017 and 407 million DKK each year from 2018
CSR 2b: Education	b) Implement the reform of primary and lower secondary education in order to raise attainment levels and improve the cost-effectiveness of the education system	Measure 18: Improved quality and better cost-effectiveness in upper secondary and adult education and training	To ensure a better qualified work force and to improve the cost-effectiveness of the education system	A number of initiatives including more and better lessons so that teachers and students spend more time together.	Educational programme		2014 spring/autumn All secondary schools have participated in educational programme	Positive contribution to the education and employment targets		(See measure 18)

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CSR 2b: Education	b) Implement the reform of primary and lower secondary education in order to raise attainment levels and improve the cost-effectiveness of the education system	Measure 19: Reform of the Danish educational grant system and framework for higher education programmes	Stimulate early entry to higher education and a reduction of the average study time for students in higher education (faster completion). Follow-up to CSR Euro Plus Pact commitment	The reform consists of several initiatives including incentives to stimulate early entry to higher education, increased demands regarding progress in studies and a new framework for higher education programmes that support active completion, bonus for faster completion, changed regulation of grants, revised grant for students living with their parents, allowing higher income when receiving grant and a maximum of five youth education programmes with the state education grant.	Change of a legal act	Government reform proposal put forward in February 2013 A political agreement was reached on 18 April 2013	Legislative act approved 28 June 2013. The initiatives in the reform will enter into force in 2014-2016	Positive contribution to education targets. The reform will increase the labour supply by approx. 5,900 persons	No specific implementing risks	The reform improves public finances with 2.2 billion DKK in 2020
CSR3: Competition	a) Remove obstacles to competition in local services, retail and construction	Measure 20: Competition policy package	To strengthen competition for the benefit of Denmark Follow-up to CSR Euro Plus Pact commitment	The package sets 25 initiatives. The 25 initiatives covers three main areas; tightening up competition law (see below), stepping up competition within trade oriented domestic market and stepping up competition within public works, services and supplies (see below). The Government has appointed a number of working parties and commissions to examine	Most of the planned measures will require change of legislation	The governments' competition policy package was published on 26 October 2012	The government will perform annual follow-up on the initiatives in the competition package.	-	No specific implementing risk	No budgetary implications

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				<p>the options for modernising the pharmacy sector, to modernise the authorisation schemes for electrical, plumbing and sewerage contractors, to perform an audit of the electricity supply sector and to identify challenges in the taxicab trade. In addition, an analysis is in preparation of the building and construction sector as well as an analysis of the retail sector. Finally, the Government has appointed an interministerial taskforce which will be reviewing more than 100 professions regulated by law to determine whether the regulatory system can be made more effective. The three initiatives regarding tightening up of the competition law has already been implemented, while most of the other initiatives are still in progress.</p>						
CSR3: Competition	a) Remove obstacles to competition in local services, retail and	Measure 21: Competition in local services (competition policy package)	To strengthen competition for the benefit of Denmark	As a part of the competition policy package (measure 21) Parliament on June 18 2012 passed a law on	Change of legal acts	In April, Parliament passed revised legislation modernising				

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	construction		Follow-up to CSR Euro Plus Pact commitment	<p>promotion of competition in the electricity market etc. The law is to be fully implemented by October 2015 and the aim is to increase competition in the electricity market.</p> <p>In April, Parliament adopted an Act modernising license agreements on electricity, plumbing and sewers. The purpose is to increase competition and access to the market and to simplify the rules for businesses.</p> <p>Further proposals are expected to be presented to Parliament before summer 2014.</p>		the licence agreements on electricity-, plumbing and sewers.	Further proposals are expected to be adopted by Parliament in 2014.			
CSR3: Competition	b) Open up municipal and regional procurement of services	Measure 22: Competition within public works, services and supplies	<p>To step up competition and facilitate partnerships and cooperation in solving public sector tasks</p> <p>Follow-up to CSR</p>	<p>As a part of the competition policy package (measure 21) Parliament adopted a proposal for a more efficient system for complaints regarding procurements with faster processing. On June 1 2013 the new law on complaints regarding procurement was implemented. The purpose of the law is among other things to</p>	Change of legal act L153	The working party on the complaint system submitted its report in December 2012	A new act concerning the framework for the complaints system was adopted in spring 2013		No specific implementing risk	No budgetary implications

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				reduce the amount of complaints that are obviously unreasonable and ensuring a faster and more efficient complaints system.						
CSR3: Competition	b) Open up municipal and regional procurement of services	Measure 23: Competition within public works, services and supplies	To step up competition and facilitate partnerships and cooperation in solving public sector tasks Follow-up to CSR	As a part of the competition policy package the government has appointed a “procurement committee” to come up with suggestions for a new Danish procurement law(as a follow-up on the EU Public Procurement Package). The committee reports to the government during mid-2014. It is expected that a legislative proposal is presented during the parliament session 2014-2015.	Change of legal acts		The bill on public procurement is due to be presented in Parliamentary Year 2014-2015	-		

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CSR3: Competition	b) Open up municipal and regional procurement of services	Measure 24: Competition within public works, services and supplies	To step up competition and facilitate partnerships and cooperation in solving public sector tasks Follow-up to CSR	As a part of the competition policy package Parliament adopted a proposal that entails simpler rules regarding the municipality's organisation of the citizen's free choice of delivery of home care with effect from April 1 2013. The effect is expected to be that the municipalities can obtain more cost-effective solutions.	Change og legal Act					

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CSR3: Competition	c) Ensure competition law sanctions are a deterrent	Measure 25: Competitiveness Act	Increasing competition through more deterrent sanctions under competition law Follow-up to CSR	As a part of the competition policy package the government suggested a strengthening of competition act that was agreed in Parliament in dec 2012. As a result The Danish Competition Act and the Danish Penal Code were implemented in 2013 so that, among other measures, the sanctions on contravention of the Competition Act were made more stringent. As of 1 March 2013, cartel members will be liable to a custodial sentence, and fines for individuals and enterprises have been raised significantly. In addition, a number of minor amendments were made to ensure effective legal enforcement and compliance. The legislative amendments are expected to act as stronger deterrents in preventing companies from contravening the Competition Act	Change of legal act L41 of 19 December 2012	Implemented on march first 2013		-	No specific implementing risk	No budgetary implications

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CSR3: Competition	-	Measure 26: Productivity Committee	To strengthen productivity in Denmark and thereby improve Danish competitiveness Euro Plus Pact commitment	The Committee looked at how to strengthen productivity in Denmark.	-	The Committee published in 2013 five reports. The second report, which were published in August concerns among other things growth through increased competition. The committee published their final report on March 31, 2014.	-	-	No specific implementing risk	
CSR3: Competition	-	Measure 27: Growth Plan DK – Framework conditions for private enterprises	Making it more attractive to invest in Danish companies	Measures include changes to the tax system (e.g. a gradual reduction in corporate taxation from 25% to 22% from 2014 to 2016, and advancing public investments (e.g. in infrastructure) in the short term to support activity and competitiveness	Growth plan DK Change of legal act	A proposal was presented by the government on 26 February 2013. A political agreement was reached on the Growth Plan DK on 24 April 2013	-	Positive contribution to employment target	No specific implementing risk	-