

## Overview of measures with a bearing on the national Europe 2020 targets<sup>1</sup>

Target	Examples of measures taken	Estimated impact of measures (qualitative or quantitative)
National 2020 employment target	<p><b>Further measures and more information in the NRP section 3-4.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to vocational introduction agreements – financial support to employers to stimulate employment of young people based on work introduction agreements.</li> <li>• Set up central government support when employees reduce their working hours and wages temporarily when there is a particularly deep recession.</li> <li>• Initiatives in the upper secondary vocational and apprenticeship programmes through special incentive funds to school authorities.</li> <li>• The Budget Bill for 2014 announced a proposed new design of the reduction in social security contributions for young people that is proposed to come into force on 1 July 2014. More resources to the work of the Swedish Public Employment Service with young people to get them to leave unemployment for studies or work.</li> <li>• The financial support for supervisor support aimed at employers who employ long-term unemployed has been made permanent.</li> <li>• Foreign born persons initiatives for immigrants covered by the introduction reform through specially designed folk high school education programmes.</li> <li>• Initiative for more development jobs in Samhall 2014-2017 for people with disabilities that impair their capacity to work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government's structural reforms since 2007 are estimated to increase sustainable employment by 250 000 people and reduce equilibrium unemployment by 1.8 percentage points in the long term. Knowledge of the effects and the pace at which they will achieve an impact is, however, subject to a high level of uncertainty.</li> <li>• In a deep recession, short-term work is expected to help keep employment up and cause unemployment to grow less than would otherwise have been the case.</li> <li>• Short-term work spreads the burden of a recession more evenly between workers.</li> <li>• Short-term work helps companies to increase output volumes faster when the economy picks up, since their new recruiting needs will be lower.</li> </ul>
National 2020 target for young people who leave school prematurely	<p><b>Further measures in the NRP section 4.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiatives for augmented study and vocational guidance, mainly continuing professional development of study and careers counsellors.</li> <li>• Summer school and homework help to pupils at risk of not achieving the knowledge requirements.</li> <li>• Introduction of career steps for teachers in compulsory and upper secondary schools. Skills development for Swedish teachers in compulsory school and the first year of upper secondary school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well-considered study choices lead to fewer wrong decisions and thus fewer dropouts.</li> <li>• Summer school and homework help give pupils better prospects of qualifying for, and completing, a national programme at upper secondary school.</li> <li>• The most important factor for pupils' study outcomes at school is the teachers and therefore efforts are being made to improve teachers' skills and status.</li> <li>• Improved quality and attractiveness in vocational and apprenticeship programmes is expected to contribute to a</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The table follows the Commission's template and contains a summary. A complete presentation of targets and commitments can be found in the NRP.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several initiatives to improve the quality and attractiveness of upper secondary vocational and apprenticeship programmes and to bring about more programmes.</li> </ul>	reduced dropout percentage.
National 2020 target for tertiary education	<p><b>Further measures in the NRP section 4.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of study places in higher vocational education (2013–2016),</li> <li>Increased number of full-time equivalents in higher education, nursing and engineering programmes, special needs teacher training (from 2015). Special investment in health care education in Stockholm from 2015,</li> <li>The Spring Fiscal Policy Bill announces an expansion of higher education that when fully expanded in 2018 will correspond to about 9 700 new full-time equivalents in teacher training and health care.</li> </ul>	Several of the measures aim at increasing the supply of highly qualified people in the occupations where there is a shortage of labour. It can therefore be assumed that the measures will improve matching in the labour market over the next few years and thus also help to reduce structural unemployment. This applies in particular to the increased number of places in engineering, teacher training, medicine, dentistry and nursing programmes.
National 2020 target for increased social inclusion	<p><b>Further initiatives in the NRP, sections 3-4 regarding the recommendation as well as employment targets, since these initiatives and measures have a bearing on the target for increased social inclusion.</b></p> <p>The Government has undertaken measures and implemented reforms to strengthen opportunities for people to support themselves, but also to improve standards for those groups who nonetheless have a weak economic position.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raised housing allowances to households with children</li> <li>Parental benefit reform</li> <li>Social assistance reforms</li> <li>Workplace-based support</li> <li>Income ceiling for earned income when calculating housing supplement for old-age pensioners</li> <li>Health and medical care</li> </ul>	Between 2010 and 2013 the percentage of women and men aged 20–64 that are outside the labour force has decreased by about 80 000 people, from 14.4 to 12.7 per cent, in accordance with Sweden’s national target.
National target for R&D	<p><b>Further measures and more information in NRP section 3-4.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central government appropriations for research and innovation are increasing by SEK 960 billion in 2014.</li> <li>To stimulate increased investment in research and development (R&amp;D) employers’ contributions were reduced on 1 January 2014 by 10 percentage points for people working in R&amp;D. The reduction may be a maximum of SEK 230 000 per company group and month.</li> </ul>	For 2013 central government funds for R&D are estimated to be SEK 31.5 billion (Statistics Sweden). An increase of SEK 960 million in 2014 thus implies an increase of 3 per cent GDP is expected to increase by 2.7 per cent in 2014. Since the percentage increase in central government research appropriations is more than GDP, their share of GDP is expected to increase.
National 2020 target for emissions	<p><b>Further measures and more information in NRP section 4.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has submitted reference material for a roadmap for zero net</li> </ul>	The assessment of the National Institute of Economic Research in its report on environment, economy and policy in 2012 is that the targets can be achieved with the policy instruments already

	<p>emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The County Administrative Boards are tasked with preparing regional action plans for climate adaptation.</li> <li>• Three pilot counties for green development have reported back.</li> <li>• The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has reported on national work to implement the EU 2020 strategy.</li> <li>• An initiative for research on forest raw materials and biomass.</li> </ul>	approved.
National 2020 target for renewable energy	<p><b>Further measures in the NRP section 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 6 March 2014 the Government decided on the Government Bill “Tax reduction for micro production of renewable electricity”.</li> <li>• The reduction in the taxable benefit rate for electric cars, plug-in hybrids and gas-powered cars is extended up to and including 2016.</li> <li>• A quota system will be introduced from May 2014 to ensure continued low-level blends of biofuels on the market.</li> <li>• High level blends and pure biofuels, such as E85 and biogas continue to be exempt from tax.</li> <li>• The national demonstration programme for developing electric cars and plug-in hybrids is being further developed.</li> <li>• Extension of support for installation of solar cells.</li> <li>• Follow-up of the impact of wind power on the natural, physical and human environment.</li> </ul>	According to Sweden’s second progress report (under the Renewable Energy Directive) the percentage of renewable energy in relation to total final energy consumption is expected to be 50.6 per cent in 2020. According to Sweden’s second progress report in accordance with the Renewable Energy Directive, 12.6 per cent of energy used in the transport sector in 2012 was renewable.
National 2020 target for energy efficiency	<p><b>Further measures in the NRP section 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of SEK 120 million was set aside for the period 2014–2016 for an initiative regarding nearly-to-zero-energy buildings.</li> <li>• SEK 140 million is allocated annually up to and including 2017 to prolong central government support to municipal energy and climate advisors.</li> <li>• With the support of the EU regional fund a national programme for energy efficiency will be implemented during the programme period 2014–2020. SEK 40 million per year will be provided as national co-financing for this programme.</li> </ul>	With regard to energy efficiency, the Government explained in its Budget Bill for 2014 that energy intensity is following a long-term decreasing trend. In 2012 energy intensity was about 6 per cent below the reference year 2008. Both the Swedish Energy Agency and the National Institute of Economic Research make the assessment that energy intensity will further decrease by 2020.