

Table 1. Reporting table for the assessment of CSRs and key macro-structural reforms¹

CSR number (1)	CSR sub-categories (2)	Number and short title of the measure (3)	Information on planned and already enacted measures								Qualitative elements
			Description of main measures of direct relevance to address the CSRs				Europe 2020 targets	Challenges/ Risks	Budgetary implications		
			Main policy objectives and relevance for CSR (4) (4)	Description of the measures (5) (5)	Legal/ Administrative instruments (6) (6)	Timetable on progress achieved in the last 12 months (7) (7)	Timetable on upcoming steps (8) (8)	Estimated contribution to Europe 2020 targets (9) (9)	Specific challenges/ risks in implementing the measures (10) (10)	Overall and yearly change in government revenue and expenditure. Contribution of EU funds (11) (11)	Qualitative description of foreseen impacts and their timing. (12) (12) <i>(additional information can be found in Sections 3 and 4 of the NRP.</i>
CSR 1: Public finances	Implementing the budget strategy as planned.	Budget for 2015	Fiscal policy is aimed at strengthening structural net lending at a rate based on an aggregate assessment with reference to stabilisation, distribution and structural policy	The reforms proposed in the Spring Amending Budget for 2015 are fully funded. Measures for increased employment, education and a better climate are funded by tax increases, mainly a phase-out of reduced	2014/15.FiU 10 Riksdag decision on budget 2015	9 April 2014, presentation of Spring Fiscal Policy Bill 2014. 19 Dec 2014, Riksdag adopts budget for 2015 in accordance with	Sept. 2015 presentation of Budget Bill 16. Adoption by the Riksdag in Dec 2015.	Fiscal policy is aimed at strengthening structural net lending at a rate based on an aggregate assessment		On aggregate the policy is neutral for net lending but entails some increase in the total amount	Given the current forecasts the premise is that new policy should be fully funded also in the Budget Bill 2016. The focus of fiscal

¹ The table contains a general summary. A complete description of the implementation of CSRs can be found in the NRP.

			considerations	social security contributions for young people.		opposition proposal. 15 April 2015 Spring Fiscal Policy Bill 2015 and Spring Amending Budget 2015.		with reference to stabilisation, distribution and structural policy considerations.		for expenditure and income.	policy means that structural net lending is expected to be strengthened in the coming years. This provides margins to deal with a possible deep recession without risking the ongoing economic recovery.
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CSR 2: Private indebt- edness	Promote prudent lending and reduce system distortions that favour debt financing of housing investment	Mortgage loan-to-value ceiling	Dampened lending.	New loans should not exceed 85% of the market value of the property	Recommendation from Finansinspektionen (FI). Laid down in FFFS 2010:2	FI estimates that the mortgage ceiling has contributed to reducing loan to value ratios and increased households' amortisation					Several of the measures have come into force relatively recently. It will take time before a reliable evaluation can be made. Much suggests, however, that the measures undertaken have helped restrain lending to households.
		Higher risk weightings	Promote prudent lending	Risk weight for mortgages were raised to 15% in 2013 In 2014 the floor was raised further, to 25 %.	Capital adequacy requirements for Swedish banks, Memorandum Finansinspektionen 8 Sept 2014, FI Ref.no. 14-6258				Higher loan costs.		
		Basel III agreement to be implemented	Strengthen stability in the financial sector	Higher capital and liquidity requirements for banks, introduction of systemic risk buffer and introduction in September 2015 of counter-cyclical buffer.	i)Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 575/2013 and ii), Govt. Bill.		A counter-cyclical buffer value of 1 per cent is applicable from 13 September 2015.			Higher capital requirements means more expensive loans.	

					2013/14:228 Strengthened capital adequacy rules and iii) Capital requirements for Swedish banks, Finansinspektionen's Memorandum of 8 Sept 2014, FI Ref. no 14-6258, and iv) Finansinspektionen's regulations on counter-cyclical buffer value, FFFS 2014:33.						
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		Amortisation requirement for new mortgages	Healthier amortisation culture	Proposed amortisation requirement for new mortgages. These should be amortised down to 50 % loan to value.	Proposed new rules on amortisation requirement for mortgages, referral memorandum FI Ref. no 14-16628		It is proposed that the new regulations enter into force on 1 Aug 2015.				
CSR 3 Increase effectiveness in the housing market	a) Further improve the efficiency of the housing market through continued reforms of the rent-setting system. Allow more market-oriented rents and further	Reform of legislation on non-profit municipal housing companies Amendments to the Rent Act and the Rent Negotiations Act.	In the long term a more efficient rental housing market with equal terms for all actors.	Legislative amendment so that non-profit municipal limited liability companies operate on commercial principles. Amendments to rules on rent-setting for private landlords and public housing.	Act on non-profit municipal limited liability housing companies (SFS 2010:879) Ordinance on non-profit municipal limited liability housing		An evaluation will be made when the regulatory framework has been in force for a longer period. The implementation of the amended rent-setting				In the long term the rental housing market will function more efficiently with equal terms for all the different actors.

	deregulate the rental market, as well as giving greater freedom of contract to individual tenants and landlords				companies (SFS 2011:1159) Rent Act (Chapter 10, Land Code, SFS 1970:994) Rent Negotiation Act (SFS 1978:304)		rules will be gradual, as rent setting is mainly through collective bargaining between interest organisations in the sector.				
	b) Curtail and simplify planning and appeal processes.	Amendments to the Planning and Building Act New ordinance on traffic noise for housing construction	Curtail and simplify the long and complex planning and appeals process by reducing and merging administrative requirements, harmonising building requirements and standards between municipalities and increasing transparency in land allocation.	In Government Bill 2013/14: 126 A simpler planning process - Amendments to the Planning and Building Act, to make the planning permission process simpler and more effective. A new law on municipal land allocation. The amendments to the Planning and Building Act (2010:900) mean for example a limitation on the requirement for a detailed	The Ordinance on Traffic Noise for Residential Buildings (2015:216) comes into force on 1 June 2015.	The legislative amendments and a new Act came into force on 1 January 2015.	New noise ordinance comes into force on 1 June 2015.		Every measure that curtails the time needed to build reduces costs and increases competition and contributes to better economic efficiency. Curtailed period for planning and building housing, which reduces costs and		

				<p>development plan and that the current simple procedure for drawing up a detailed development plan will be standard.</p> <p>Simpler to cancel detailed development plans and extend the construction period. Some planning regulations will mainly cease to apply after the end of the construction period. The contents of a "development contract" will be regulated and some rules of procedure will be introduced to increase transparency when implementing detailed development plans. The "developer provisions" will be removed.</p> <p>Greater opportunity to give planning</p>					<p>has a positive effect on competition and supply, i.e. it increases housing construction.</p>		
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				<p>permission when there is deviation from a detailed development plan or area regulations. Implementation of a measure following from a "planning condition" can be postponed. The scope for municipal technical requirements will be regulated.</p> <p>Curtail and simplify the long and complex planning and appeals process by reducing and merging administrative requirements, harmonising building requirements and standards between municipalities and increasing transparency in land allocation.</p>							
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	c) Encourage municipalities to make their own land available for new housing developments.	Ongoing inquiries: The Housing Planning Committee, The Planning Process Inquiry, the Building Competition Inquiry.	- Propose amendments to regulatory framework for land use and regional planning. - Propose efficiency enhancements in the municipal planning process and how the number of municipal land allocations can increase. - Investigate the conditions for increased competition in the construction and building materials industry and the construction market.	See NRP Section 3.3 for a more detailed description of the inquiries mentioned.	S 2013:12 Housing Planning Committee (ToR 2013:78) S 2014:07 Planning Process Inquiry (ToR 2014:29) S 2014:14 Inquiry on better competition for increased housing construction (ToR 2014: 75)		Housing Planning Committee ready on 15 June 2015. Planning Process Inquiry ready on 31 Dec 2015. Building Competition Inquiry ready on 1 Oct 2015.				
CSR 4 Improve basic skills and facilitate transition from education to work	a) Basic skills and transition education - work.	A new Adult Education Initiative	Improvement of basic skills and the transition from education to working life	Knowledge boost in adult education, entails measures in several places in komvux (both vocational and general subjects), folk high school and higher education.	Riksdag decision of December and 2015 Spring Amending Budget To be put into effect via a Government instruction to the	Funds already approved will be paid out in the first half of 2015 and the rest during the second half year.	The Knowledge Boost is permanent with permanent education places.	Expected effect of realising life-long learning and mobility, improving quality and effectiveness of education and			Early intervention gives better chances of identifying pupils who have or will have difficulties in achieving knowledge requirements in school and

					National Agency for Education to pay out funds to the municipalities after application.			promoting equal opportunities for all, social cohesion and active citizenship. Not possible to quantify			where necessary put relevant support measures in place. Ultimately early intervention can lead to more pupils becoming eligible for upper secondary school national programmes and completing their upper secondary schooling.
		Knowledge requirement in reading comprehension	Improvement in basic skills	Introduction of knowledge requirements in reading comprehension and compulsory assessment support in reading and writing development and mathematics in school year 1.	Provision in syllabuses for Swedish and mathematics Amendment to the Education Act		To be introduced in 2016	Instructive examples – proposals on how to work with early intervention. In the long term contribute to more pupils achieving eligibility for upper secondary school national programme	It is of great importance that knowledge requirements and assessment support are implemented systematically by both central government		

								s and completing their upper secondary education.	ent and municipalities.		
		Investigation of reading-writing-arithmetic guarantee	Improvement in basic skills	Appointment of inquiry to investigate the introduction of a special reading-writing-arithmetic guarantee			Inquiry to be appointed in 2015	In the long term early intervention can contribute to more pupils achieving eligibility for upper secondary school national programmes and completing their upper secondary education.			
		OECD review of Swedish school system	Improvement in basic skills	OECD review of the Swedish school system focusing on compulsory school and appointment of a school commission to propose measures to raise the knowledge level and increase equity in schools.			The OECD will present its recommendations at the end of April 2015. The Government intends to appoint a school commission to that will propose measures on the basis of the OECD's recommendations.				Measures proposed by the school commission should provide good prospects of implementation of well-founded measures aimed at improving Swedish school performance

		Inquiry on upper secondary school education	Improvement of basic skills and the transition from education to working life	Inquiry on possible measures to ensure that all young people start and complete upper secondary schooling.	Initially public inquiry	Appointed in March 2015.	The report is due in June 2016.	Improved throughput in upper secondary school and upper secondary school for pupils with learning disabilities		
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		Vocational programme inquiry	Improvement of basic skills and the transition from education to working life	Inquiry to strengthen the attractiveness of upper secondary vocational education and facilitate young people's transition from school to working life		Supplementary terms of reference February 2015	The inquiry will report in September 2015.				
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		Adult education	Improvement of basic skills and the transition from education to working life	Amendments to the Education Act, to give more effective and individually adapted adult education, mainly for Swedish language training for immigrants and komvux at basic level.	Government Bill adopted in March 2015	The Riksdag is expected to vote on the Bill in the spring.	The legislative amendments are proposed to come into force on 1 January 2016 but will be applied from 1 July 2016.	Expected effect of realising life-long learning and mobility, improving quality and effectiveness of education and promoting equal opportunities for all, social cohesion and active citizenship. Not possible to quantify			
		Skills development for teachers	Improvement of basic skills	Skills development initiative in reading and writing development for teachers in compulsory and upper secondary schools.						SEK 300 million in 2014-2018 Additional SEK 25 million for 2015.	

		Education contracts	To encourage unemployed youth without completed upper secondary education to start or return to studies.	This gives the opportunity for full-time study but it should also be possible to combine studies with work or practical work experience.		New initiative.	To be introduced in August 2015	Increase Employment of young people.	None.	2015: SEK 378 million 2016: SEK 788 million 2017: SEK 784 million 2018:7 SEK 80 million	
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		Trainee jobs	The purpose is to reduce youth unemployment and facilitate generational shift in municipal caring professions.	Combines employment with vocational education and training based on half-time training combined with a wage subsidy of 50 to 85 per cent depending on the period of unemployment.		New initiative.	To be introduced in August 2015	Increase Employment of young people. Reduces the problems of recruiting to shortage occupations and generational shift in caring professions	None.	2015: SEK 55 million 2016: SEK 667 million 2017: SEK 1 134 million 2018: SEK 1 154 million	
		Knowledge boost for employment phase	Allow participants in the employment phase to study up to one year while retaining individual benefits.	Improved chances of finding work in the ordinary labour market if they participate in the education scheme.		New initiative.	To be introduced in October 2015.	Increase Employment of long-term unemployed.	None.	2015: SEK 4 million 2016: SEK 19 million 2017: SEK 20 million 2018: SEK 22 million	

b) People with low level of education and foreign-born people		More effective labour market and education measures for foreign-born people	Extra government grants to providers of Swedish for immigrants (sfi) or equivalent training.		Approved in 2012					SEK 50 million per year 2013–2015 may be paid	
	Initiative for teachers in sfi	More effective labour market and education measures for foreign-born people	Increase the number of teachers in Swedish for immigrants and implement skills development for them.							Autumn 2015: SEK 15 million	
	Supplementary higher education for people with foreign qualifications	More effective labour market and education measures for foreign-born people	Initiative for supplementary higher education for people with completed foreign qualifications in teaching, law, medicine, dentistry and nursing.							About 70 million in 2014. An additional almost SEK 16 million for 2015 and the same amount is expected to be allocated annually from 2016.	

Assessment of foreign education	More effective labour market and education measures for foreign-born people	Reinforcement of the activities of the Swedish Council of Higher Education for people with completed foreign education at upper secondary and post-secondary level.			Temporary reinforcement 2015–2016.			For 2015 the reinforcement is SEK 18 million.	
Mapping of validation measures	More effective labour market and education measures for foreign-born people	Instructions to inquiry to map the validation measures in the labour market and education sector and make proposals on how a new validation system should be designed.							
Extra jobs	Abolition of the employment phase by introducing extra jobs in welfare.	Long-term unemployed are to have a real job and real pay instead of an employment place	Job and Development Guarantee Ordinance (2007:414).	New initiative	To be introduced in October 2015	Increase employment of long-term unemployed.	None.	2015: SEK 11 million 2016: SEK 555 million 2017: SEK 1 663 million 2018: SEK 2 429 million	

		Introduction assignment	Create better conditions for the Swedish Public Employment Service to perform its assignment to provide introduction activities.	Augmented administration appropriation for the Public Employment Service	Budget Bill 2015, Spring Amending Budget 2015, Swedish Public Employment Service appropriation directions.		2015	Increase employment rate for foreign-born people		SEK 50 million 2015	
		Fast track into the labour market for new arrivals	Can contribute to faster establishment of new arrivals in the Swedish labour market and meeting the labour market's need for skills in shortage occupations.	Tripartite talks on fast track for new arrivals' establishment on the labour market.	Spring Fiscal Policy Bill 2015		2015	Increase employment rate for foreign-born people			

		Benefit for SFI	Expected to create better conditions for faster establishment of new arrivals on the labour market	Additional funds to municipalities for participants in sfi who have a residence permit and are staying in a Swedish Migration Board accommodation centre before moving to a municipality	Spring Amending Budget 2015 Amendment to appropriation directions for appropriation 1:2 Renumeration to municipalities for receiving refugees. Amendment to ordinance so that municipalities receive remuneration per participant month and for everyone living in accommodation centres from 1 January 2015		2015	Increase employment rate for foreign-born people		SEK 50 million 2015	
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		Refugee Guides	If civil society is involved more successfully in the establishment process this increases the chances of faster establishment of new arrivals.	Reinforcement of funds for refugee guides	Spring Amending Budget 2015 Amendment of appropriation directions for appropriation 1:1 Integration measures with increase of funds in appropriation item 4.		2015	Increase employment rate for foreign-born people		SEK 30 million 2015	
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	c) Early intervention for young people	Municipalities' responsibility to act		Municipalities are responsible for contacting all young people under the age of 20 who have completed compulsory school but are not studying in upper secondary school and who have no known employment and offer them suitable individual measures.	Govt. Bill 2013/14:191, Committee report 2013/14:Kr U9, Riksdag Communication 2013/14:354) and regulated in Chapter 29, Section 9 of the Education Act (2010:800)	Came into force on 1 Jan 2015	Quality review of the measure will be conducted by the Swedish Schools Inspectorate Report to be submitted by 11 Dec 2015.	Improved follow-up of young people who drop out of upper secondary school or who have not started upper secondary school and improved structure for early and individual measures targeting young people are deemed to reduce dropouts.		SEK 10 million was provided to municipalities annually in connection with the introduction of responsibility to act.	
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