Table 3. Overview of measures with a bearing on the national Europe 2020 targets

Targets	Measures taken	Estimated impact of measures (qualitative or quantitative)
National 2020 employment target	See also NRP Section 4.1.  One form of employment aid instead of five – introduction jobs – simpler and more powerful support. The regulations enter into force on 1 May 2018.	Empower the individual and fulfil employers' skills requirements.
	*** Funds allocated to Samhall AB.  Gradual increase in the cap on wage subsidies for 2018, 2019 and 2020.	***  More people with a disability impair their capacity to work shall be able to get a job (a total of 2,000 more employment opportunities with sheltered employment).
		Better possibilities to fulfil the labour market policy programme and create more transitions to employment positions outside of Samhall AB (400 more transitions in total).
	*** The education and training obligation came into effect on 1 January 2018.	*** Contribute to creating sustainable reception and effective establishment of newly arrived immigrants in the labour market. Improve job matching through education and training.
	*** The Government and some of the social partners agree that 'entry agreements' should be introduced.	*** Enable more newly arrived immigrants and long-term unemployed to become established in the labour market. Ease future skills supply for employers.

	The Government is establishing an agency for work environment awareness on 1 June 2018.	Greater knowledge and understanding of the connection between work environment and human health is important to achieve favourable progress in the area and to prevent work-related sick leave.
	***	***
	The study associations are conducting outreach and motivational initiatives aimed at women born abroad.	Help establish foreign-born women in the labour market.
National target for R&D	See also NRP Section 4.4.	
	Increase of SEK 2.3 billion in central government R&D expenditure. Primarily by means of increased government appropriations in the areas financial security in the event of illness or disability, the judicial system, education and academic research. Approximately SEK 1 billion of the increase is due to the fact R&D includes new areas compared with 2016.	Increased level of knowledge and skill in the areas that will benefit from the initiatives.
	See also NRP Section 4.5.	
National 2020 target for greenhouse gas emissions	<ul> <li>A selection of initiatives decided in 2018:</li> <li>a bonus-malus system for new light vehicles,</li> <li>fuel exchange that promotes the share of renewable fuels,</li> <li>an increase in the Climate Leap – an investment programme for concrete climate initiatives, and</li> <li>the Industrial Leap, designed to support the development of climate-smart solutions to reduce processing-related emissions from industry in order to reach the target of net-zero emissions by 2045 at the latest.</li> </ul>	The listed initiatives are mainly expected to affect the emissions trend after 2020, but nevertheless have a slight effect on emissions before 2020.  Greenhouse gas emissions in the non-trading sector have decreased by 22 per cent compared to 2005, so Sweden's obligation according to the EU's allocation of responsibilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per cent by 2020 relative to 2005 has already been fulfilled.

National 2020 renewable energy target	See the complete list of policies and measures introduced for reduced climate impact in Sweden's seventh national report under the UNFCC.  See also NRP Section 4.5.  A selection of initiatives:  • State aid scheme for investments in solar cells and energy storage. The Government has gradually increased the aid, and for 2018–2020 the initiative amounts to SEK 975 million annually.	The renewable energy target was reached already in 2012.
	The Government has commissioned the Swedish Energy Agency to distribute SEK 70 million annually in wind power premiums to municipalities in Sweden to increase the establishment of wind power.	
National 2020 energy efficiency target	See also NRP Section 4.5.  Energy efficiency programme for industrial companies. The companies can apply for aid for environmental studies or the additional cost of investing in energy efficiency measures.  Overall the initiative amounts to SEK 125 million and runs between 2018 and 2020.	The energy efficiency target is considered attainable with existing policy instruments.
National 2020 target for youth who drop out of school	See also NRP Section 4.2.  Strong increase in central government funding for preschool classes and compulsory school. Amounts to approx. SEK 6 billion per year after a three-year phase-in period.  Distributed to the organisers of schools based on pupils'	A higher knowledge level, improved quality in teaching, and increased equality in Swedish schools.

socioeconomic background.

The Government has proposed that it be set out in the Education Act that the principal organisers of preschool classes, compulsory school and upper secondary school shall actively seek to promote a balanced social composition of pupils in their schools.

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The Government sets forth several proposals aimed at providing newly arrived pupils entering school at the secondary level with better opportunities for meeting the entry requirements for upper secondary school national programmes. For instance, the right to study mentorship in their native language will be strengthened.

The National Agency for Education has a comprehensive mandate to carry out systematic initiatives aimed at improving the capacity of organisers of schools to offer newly arrived students education of high and equal quality.

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The Government sets forth several proposals aimed at more pupils completing upper secondary education. The proposals are largely about a greater focus on pupils' education as a whole, and sharper demands on introductory programmes.

The National Agency for Education has been commissioned to support organisers of schools, and school principals, in improving conditions for pupils in introductory programmes to proceed to upper secondary school or other educational programme. Also, SEK 300 million per year for 2018–2020 is allocated to reinforcing the upper secondary school introduction programme.

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Newly arrived pupils entering the upper grades of compulsory school are a particularly vulnerable group. The proposals are expected to help these pupils to meet the entry requirements for national upper secondary school programmes to a greater extent.

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Create opportunities for more people who are not in work to enter the labour market by means of education.

	The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society has been tasked with providing further support to entities, primarily municipalities, working with young people who are not studying or in work, with a view to getting them to return to education or other gainful activity.  Initiatives aimed at a substantial boost in knowledge with more study slots at e.g. folk high schools and vocational municipal adult education.	
National 2020 tertiary education target	See also NRP Section 4.2.  The Government is carrying out a Knowledge Boost initiative to provide people with a greater opportunity to obtain an education and a job. Knowledge Boost 2021 will equal around 100,000 study slots in higher vocational education, regional adult vocational education, folk high school, universities and other higher education institutions. The initiative includes higher education programmes in fields crucial to society, such as in engineering and medicine.	Measures taken and previously implemented policy will lead to Sweden attaining the national target.
National 2020 target for increased social inclusion	See also NRP Section 4.3.  The Swedish Social Insurance Agency commissioned to intensify efforts by providing support to individuals in the sick leave and rehabilitation process.  The Swedish Social Insurance Agency and The National Board of Health and Welfare commissioned to work towards improved cooperation and dialogue.  The Swedish Social Insurance Agency and the Public Employment Service, in cooperation, commissioned to take enhanced measures to make it easier for people who have	Efforts are aimed at improving support for the individual in the sick leave and rehabilitation process.  The objective is healthier workplaces and sick leave that is stable and low in the long term.

been on sick leave to return to work. \*\*\* Political agreement for the minimum age for drawing The reform is expected to lead to more people national pension to be gradually increased from 61 currently aged 20-64 choosing to work longer and retire to 64 by 2026. later. \*\*\* Structural reform in health and medical care and decision to Access to good quality health and medical care allocate for 2018 SEK 3 billion to stimulating good contributes to better health for the individual. conditions for healthcare employees, etc. and encourages active participation in society. \*\*\* Central government grant for free school holiday activities Stimulate personal development, equal treatment, participation of both genders, boosting integration and creating new points of contact. Increased national standard in maintenance support for The most financially disadvantaged families with children will have a higher standard of children. living. \*\*\* \*\*\* Initiatives to combat homelessness through aid for non-Reinforce the municipalities' efforts to combat profit organisations and commissioning the National Board homelessness and exclusion from the housing of Health and Welfare. market. \*\*\* The cost burden for older children is higher than Age differentiation in maintenance support. for younger children. For this reason, maintenance support amounts have been differentiated. \*\*\* Increase in the ceiling amounts for consideration of the level As many financially disadvantaged children live of housing allowance for families with children. in households that receive housing allowance, it

	is sound distribution policy to increase the income limit.
***  In January 2017 the Government increased the large-family supplement for the third child within the child allowance framework. In March 2018, child allowance was increased by SEK 200 per child and month.	*** By increasing the large-family allowance, families are given better financial conditions.
***	***
New national target and new approach for implementing disability policy.	Attain equality in standards of living and full inclusion in society for people with disabilities, in a society based on diversity.