

Table 3. Overview of measures with a bearing on the national Europe 2020 targets¹

Objective	Examples of measures taken	Estimated impact of measures (qualitative or quantitative)
National 2020 employment target	<p>See also NRP Section 4.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90-day guarantee for unemployed youth. • Strengthened cooperation with municipalities and local actors. • Education contracts for young people with incomplete upper secondary education. • Trainee jobs for unemployed young people. • Extra jobs for unemployed people very detached from the labour market (a first step in abolishing the employment phase). • More resources to the Swedish Public Employment Service to be able to implement the Government's reforms as regards education contracts, trainee jobs and extra jobs. • Resources added for more places in labour market policy programmes. • A new knowledge boost will be introduced to allow participants in the employment phase to study for up to one year. • Fast track into the labour market for new arrivals. • More resources to apprenticeships and vocational education. *** • Reinforcement of the Swedish Public Employment Service's administration appropriation for the introduction assignment. • Tripartite talks on fast track for new arrivals' establishment in the labour market. • Increase in funds to municipalities for participants in sfi who have obtained a residence permit and who are living in the Swedish Migration Board's accommodation centres pending a move to a municipality. • Reinforcement of funds for refugee guides. *** • A report was submitted to the Government in April 2013 proposing measures for a longer working life. The report has been circulated for comment and is currently under preparation as part of the review of the pension system initiated by the Working Group on Pensions, with representatives of the parties behind the pension agreement. • New national strategy for labour market policy. To be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy is steered by a clear employment target. The number of people in work and the number of hours worked in the economy will increase so that the unemployment rate in Sweden will be the lowest in the EU by 2020. • The Government's reforms contribute to skills provision in welfare while young people are given the opportunity of development and increased impetus to study. *** • Create better conditions for the Swedish Public Employment Service to implement the introduction assignment. • May contribute to faster establishment of new arrivals in the Swedish labour market and meeting the labour market's need for skills in shortage occupations. • Expected to create better conditions for faster establishment of new arrivals on the labour market. • If civil society is involved more successfully in the establishment process this can increase the chances of faster establishment of new arrivals. ***

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

	prepared in 2015.	
National 2020 target for young people who leave school prematurely	<p>See also NRP Sections 3.4 and 4.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive initiative for more teachers and special needs teachers in pre-school classes and school years 1–3. • Introduction of national school development programmes where skills development and support measures will be offered to school authorities and schools. • Inquiry instructed to analyse the measures needed to ensure that all young people start and complete upper secondary school education. • Early intervention, particularly regarding basic skills such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - introduction of knowledge requirements in reading comprehension and compulsory assessment support in reading and writing development and mathematics in school year 1 (to be introduced in 2016), - appointment of inquiry to investigate the introduction of a special reading-writing-arithmetic guarantee, - measures targeting schools with poor study outcomes and tough conditions, - measures to improve teaching and study outcomes for newly arrived pupils, • OECD review of the Swedish school system and appointment of a school commission instructed to propose various measures to raise the knowledge level and increase equivalence in schools. 	<p>Ultimately improved throughput in upper secondary school (and upper secondary school for pupils with learning disabilities). Early intervention gives better chances of identifying pupils who have or will have difficulties in achieving knowledge requirements in school and 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.</p>
National 2020 target for tertiary education	<p>See also NRP Section 4.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of full time equivalent in higher education 2013-2015 • Reinforcement of special needs teacher training • Continued extension of medical, dental and nursing programmes as well as MSc and BSc programmes in engineering. • Mapping of higher education institutions' work to broaden recruitment to and participation in higher education. • Measures to improve educational quality in higher education, including reviewing the principles for the national quality assurance system. 	<p>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.</p>
National 2020 target for increased social inclusion	<p>See also NRP Sections 3.4 and 4.3 regarding the recommendation as well as employment targets, since these measures also have a bearing on the target for increased social inclusion. The Government has undertaken measures and</p>	<p>The percentage of women and men aged 20–64 who are not in the labour force in accordance with Sweden's national target continues to decrease and in 2014 was 12.6 per cent, which is a decrease of about 86 000 people since 2010.</p>

	<p>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"> • Support and requirements referring to unemployed people receiving social assistance • Combating homelessness • Higher maintenance support • Work to augment parental support • Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived • National coordinator for work concerning vulnerable EEA citizens • Economically and socially vulnerable children – improved statistics and processing • Compensation for high sick pay costs • Higher housing supplement for pensioners • Increased equality in health and access to high quality health and medical care 	
National target for R&D	<p>See also NRP Section 4.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central government appropriations for research and innovation increased by SEK 960 million in 2014. • For the period 2013–2016 the Government has presented an increase in appropriations for research and innovation so that the investment from 2016 amounts annually to SEK 4 billion more compared with the 2012 level. • To stimulate increased investment in R&D employers' contributions were reduced in 2014 by 10 percentage points for people working in R&D. 	<p>For 2014 central government funds for R&D were SEK 121 billion according to Statistics Sweden's central government budget analysis. This increase of SEK 960 million in 2014 thus implies an increase of just under one per cent.</p>
National 2020 target for emissions	<p>See also NRP Section 4.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cross-party Parliamentary Committee on Environmental Objectives was tasked with proposing a climate policy framework. • Approval of several tax changes aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. • New appropriation for climate investments in municipalities and regions. • Increase in funds for climate measures in developing countries. • Analysis of emissions trend in relation to the objectives. • Review of climate adaptation work. • Mapping of potentially environmentally harmful subsidies. • The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency has reported on national work to implement the EU 2020 strategy. 	<p>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 approved.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued research. 	
National 2020 target for renewable energy	<p>See also NRP Section 4.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 January 2015 legislative amendments came into force entailing the introduction of a tax reduction for micro production of renewable electricity. In spring 2015 the Government intends to propose legislative amendments regarding the Common Swedish Norwegian Green Certificate Scheme for electricity production aimed at increasing the 2020 common target for the electricity certificate market by 2 terawatt hours (TWh), from 26.4 TWh to 28.4 TWh. It is proposed that the proposals come into force on 1 January 2016. The reduction in the taxable benefit rate for electric cars, plug-in hybrids and gas-powered cars has been extended up to and including 2016. The national demonstration programme for developing electric cars and plug-in hybrids is being further developed. In January 2015 the Swedish Transport Administration was instructed to prepare a proposal for a framework for urban environment agreements focusing on sustainable transport in urban areas. Support for installation of solar cells is extended up to and including 2016 with a further SEK 210 million. For 2015 a further SEK 50 million will be added. The Swedish Energy Agency has been tasked with preparing a proposal for how augmented support to offshore wind power can be formulated. A report will be submitted by 1 June 2015. Simplified procedure for expansion of wind power 	<p>According to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's and the Swedish Energy Agency's report <i>Basis for checkpoint 2015 – Analysis of possibilities of achieving the climate and energy policy objectives decided by the Riksdag</i> the percentage of renewable energy in relation to final energy use is expected to be 55 per cent in 2020. This percentage may increase if the Government's objective of increasing the amount of renewable electricity generation by 2020 is achieved.</p> <p>According to the Swedish Energy Agency's preliminary calculations the percentage of renewable energy in the transport sector, in accordance with the Renewable Energy Directive calculation method, in 2013 was 15.6 per cent. According to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's and the Swedish Energy Agency's report <i>Basis for checkpoint 2015 – Analysis of possibilities of achieving the climate and energy policy objectives approved by the Riksdag by 2020</i> the percentage of renewable energy in the transport sector is expected to be 26 per cent in 2020.</p>
National 2020 target for energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Swedish Energy Agency has been instructed to investigate the need for an energy efficiency obligation system (white certificate schemes) and the macroeconomic consequences. A report will be submitted by 17 April 2015. A total of SEK 120 million was set aside for the period 2014–2016 for an initiative regarding close-to-zero-energy buildings. The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning is 	<p>In 2012 energy intensity was about 6 per cent below the reference year 2008. According to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's and the Swedish Energy Agency's report <i>Basis for checkpoint 2015 – Analysis of possibilities of achieving the climate and energy policy objectives approved by the Riksdag by 2020</i> energy intensity is expected to decrease further by 2020.</p>

instructed to submit proposals for quantitative guidelines for energy performance for nearly zero energy buildings by 15 June 2015.

- SEK 140 million is allocated annually up to and including 2017 to prolong central government support to municipal energy and climate advisors.
- 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.