

**TABLE 3**

**Overview of progress made by Member States to reach their EU2020 objectives  
based on Commission assessment of May 2013**

According to [EU law](#) the European Semester shall include:

- the formulation and the surveillance of the implementation of the [broad guidelines of the economic policies](#) of the Member States and of the Union in accordance with Article 121(2) TFEU;
- the formulation and the examination of the implementation of the [employment guidelines](#) that must be taken into account by Member States in accordance with Article 148(2) TFEU;
- the submission and assessment of Member States' stability or convergence programmes under No Regulation 1466/97;
- the submission and assessment of Member States' national reform programmes supporting the Union's strategy for growth and jobs and established in line with the guidelines referred to above and with the general guidance to Member States issued by the Commission and the European Council at the beginning of the annual cycle of surveillance; and
- the surveillance to prevent and correct macroeconomic imbalances under Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011.


This table makes an overview of the progress of the Member States to achieve the EU2020 objectives as decided by European Council in [June 2010](#).

It focuses on the progress made during the [last year\(s\)](#) to reach the EU2020 objectives based on the information included in the Commission staff documents dealing with the assessment of the implementation of the 2012 Semester Cycle and the latest data available as provided by Eurostat.

Data for some indicators or progress by Member States are not yet available for 2012 (nor 2011).


A reference to the relevant Country Specific Recommendation as adopted by Council in July 2012 has been included in the table, where the recommendation relates to reaching a specific target.

Click here direct access to: [BE](#), [BG](#), [CZ](#), [DK](#), [DE](#), [EE](#), [IE](#), [EL](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [CY](#), [LV](#), [LT](#), [LU](#), [HU](#), [MT](#), [NL](#), [AT](#), [PL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SI](#), [SK](#), [FI](#), [SE](#), [UK](#)


<p>BE</p> 	<p>EU 2020 national targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations 2012</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target set in the 2011 NRP: 73.2%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The employment rate stood at 67.1 % in 2009; 67.6 % in 2010; 67.3 % in 2011 and 67.2% in 2012.</p> <p>Despite stronger than average employment growth, the employment rate has been stagnating at a below-average level due to faster growth in the working-age population. In the light of past performance, the employment rate target seems ambitious</p>	<p>5. Significantly shift taxes from labour to less growth-distortive taxes including for example environmental taxes. Pursue the initiated reform of the unemployment benefit system to reduce disincentives to work and <b>strengthen the focus of employment support and activation policies</b> on older workers and vulnerable groups, in particular people with a migrant background. Take advantage of the planned further regionalisation of <b>labour market</b> competencies to boost interregional labour mobility and to strengthen the coherence between education, lifelong learning, vocational training and <b>employment policies</b>. Extend existing activation efforts to all age groups.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 3% by 2020</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> However, R&amp;D intensity has been on a slightly positive trend since 2005, thanks to increases in both public R&amp;D expenditure (from 0.56 % to 0.65% of GDP) and in private R&amp;D expenditure (from 1.24% to 1.37%). However, Belgium is not on track to reach its 2020 target.</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: -15% (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -11%. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and taking into account existing measures, it is expected that the target will be missed: -4% % in 2020 as compared with 2005 (i.e. a projected shortfall of 11 percentage points).</p>	<p>7. Take further measures to enhance the progress towards reaching the targets for <b>reducing greenhouse gas emissions</b> from non-ETS activities, in particular by ensuring a significant contribution to this goal from transport.</p>
	<p>Renewable energy target: 13%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 4.1 % in 2011 and 0.3 % in the transport sector. (Source: Eurostat's estimate. April 2013. For 2011,</p>	

in the transport sector: 10%	only formally reported biofuels compliant with Art. 17 and 18 of Directive 2009/28/EC are included).	
Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020:  reducing primary energy consumption by 18% compared to projections for 2020	<b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Belgium has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Art. 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). However, it has neither expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020, nor has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.	
Early school leaving target: 9.5%	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> BE (12.3% in 2011) still outperforms the EU average in terms of early school leaving. However, the situation has deteriorated: it is one of two countries which faced an increase in the early school leaving rate between 2009 and 2011 (from 11.1% to 12.3 %), cancelling out longstanding efforts to achieve a modest decrease between 2006 and 2009. Pupils from migrant backgrounds are almost twice as likely to leave school early.  Achieving the national target of 9.5% in 2020 might become a real challenge and requires collective effort. The Flemish community continues to improve its comprehensive early school leaving strategy with a focus on disadvantaged pupils like those from migrant backgrounds. Despite the various measures that have been taken, the French-speaking community, the Walloon region and the Brussels Capital Region do not have a comprehensive evidence-based strategy. It is crucial to speed up the preparation by end 2013, and swift adoption of the draft decree announced to tackle ESL.	<b>5.</b> Significantly shift taxes from labour to less growth-distortive taxes including for example environmental taxes. Pursue the initiated reform of the unemployment benefit system to reduce disincentives to work and strengthen the focus of employment support and activation policies on older workers and vulnerable groups, in particular people with a migrant background. Take advantage of the planned further regionalisation of labour market competencies to boost interregional labour mobility and to <b>strengthen the coherence between education, lifelong learning, vocational training and employment policies.</b> Extend existing activation efforts to all age groups.

	Tertiary education target: 47%	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Belgium's tertiary attainment rate significantly exceeds the EU average (43.0% as compared with 35.8 % in 2012). The national target has been set at 47 % in 2020, which appears feasible. All communities have taken measures to widen access and address the persistent high drop-out rates. The 2013 draft decree on the modernisation of the higher education landscape in the French-speaking community aims <i>inter alia</i> to reduce the drop-out rate and to improve quality. However, it lacks information on the financing of the reform and on quality/performance criteria. The Flemish reform of higher vocational education (HBO5) is progressing more slowly than expected.</p>	
	Target on the reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in number of persons: Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 380000 people, compared to 2008 (from 2194000 to 1814000)	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion amounted to</p> <p>2145000 in 2009</p> <p>2235000 in 2010</p> <p>2271000 in 2011</p> <p>As a result of the upward trend in recent years, Belgium is further removed than ever from the social inclusion target it set for itself, which now seems highly ambitious.</p>	


<p>BG</p> 	<p>EU 2020 national targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations 2012</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target (in %) as set in the 2011 NRP: 76%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Employment rate (%) 2011: 62.9% compared to 63.0% (based on Eurostat data). To reach the target, the yearly employment growth rate would have to be at least 0.1%, which is a less positive scenario than the government's expectations.</p>	
	<p>R&amp;D target (in %) as set in the 2011 NRP: 1.5 % of GDP</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (in % of GDP) 2011: 0.6% The target is out of reach as R&amp;D intensity would have to be stepped up significantly.</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: +20% (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions are not covered by this national target)</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: +6%. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and taking into account existing measures, it is expected that the target will be reached: +12% in 2020 as compared with 2005 (with a margin of 8 pps).</p>	
	<p>Renewable energy target: 16%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 13.4 % in 2011 and 0.4 % in the transport sector (based on Eurostat data).</p>	
	<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: increase of energy efficiency with 25% until 2020 (leading to 5 Mtoe primary energy savings in 2020) and decreasing the energy intensity by 50% until 2020 compared to 2005 levels.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Bulgaria has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). However, it has neither expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020, nor has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	<p>7. Take measures to remove market barriers, guaranteed profit arrangements and price controls. Ensure the independence of transmission and distribution system operators; complete the market design in particular for the energy exchanges and balancing markets. Improve electricity and gas connections, boost <b>energy efficiency</b> and enhance the capacity to cope with disruptions.</p>

<p>Early school leaving target (in %): 11%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early leavers from education and training (percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training) 2012: 12.5 %. Bulgaria is slightly outperforming the EU average (12.8%). It has shown a steady improvement since 2006 (17.3%), however Bulgaria has taken a step back from 2011 (11.8%).</p>	<p>4. Speed up the reform of relevant legal acts on <b>schools and higher education</b> and of accompanying measures by focusing on modernising curricula, improving teacher training, and ensuring effective access to education for disadvantaged groups. Improve the access to finance for start-ups and SMEs, in particular those involved in innovative activities.</p>
<p>Tertiary education target (in %): 36%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary educational attainment 2012: 26.9%. Bulgaria is lagging behind the EU average (34.6%) with minimal progress being registered since 2006 (25.3%) towards the national 2020 target. When compared to 2011 (27.3%), Bulgaria has taken a step back.</p>	
<p>Target on the reduction of population at risk of poverty in number of persons: Decrease by 260 000 (baseline 1630000)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 1000 persons (2011): 3693. The target does not appear to be very ambitious.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Accelerate the implementation of the national Youth Employment Initiative. Ensure that the minimum thresholds for social security contributions do not discourage declared work. Step up efforts to improve the Public Employment Service's performance. To <b>alleviate poverty</b>, improve the effectiveness of social transfers and the access to quality social services for children and the elderly and implement the National Roma Integration Strategy.</p>


<p>CZ</p> 	<p>EU 2020 national targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations 2012</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target set in the 2011 NRP: 75%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Employment rate increased from 70.9% in 2011 to 71.5% in 2012.</p> <p>Given the relatively high employment rate, the target/sub-targets are within reach; however:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- there is a lack of substantial progress in key areas such as childcare provision, activating parents with small children, or strengthening the public employment service;</li> <li>- the increase in the effective taxation of working pensioners and the elimination of the current lower statutory minimum wage levels applicable to those aged 18 to 21 and to the disabled as of January 2013 are measures that may cause small job losses.</li> </ul>	<p>4. Strengthen <b>PES</b> by increasing the quality and effectiveness of training, job search assistance and individualised services, including of outsourced services.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target set in the 2011 NRP: 1%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Strong increase from 0.63 % in 2010 to 0.70% in 2011.</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: limit the increase to +9% (compared to 2005 emissions, Emissions Trading Scheme emissions are not covered by this national target).</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in greenhouse gas emissions not covered by the Emissions Trading Scheme between 2005 and 2011: -6% According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and taking into account existing measures, the target is expected to be reached: -6 % in 2020 compared to 2005 (with a projected margin of 15 percentage points).</p>	
	<p>Renewable energy target: 13%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in all modes of transport: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The share of renewable energy sources in gross final energy consumption was 9.4% in 2011 and 0.6 % in the transport sector. (Source: Eurostat. April 2013. For 2011, only formally reported biofuels compliant with Art. 17 and 18 of Directive 2009/28/EC are included).</p>	

National indicative energy efficiency target for 2020: not available	<b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> The Czech Republic has failed to notify its energy efficiency target as required by Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive.	
Early school leaving target: 5.5%	<b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early school leaving rate: 5.5% in 2012 compared to 4.9% in 2011.	6. Adopt the necessary legislation to establish a transparent and clearly defined system for <b>quality evaluation of higher education</b> and research institutions. Ensure that the funding is sustainable and linked to the outcome of the quality assessment. Establish an <b>improvement-oriented evaluation framework in compulsory education.</b>
Tertiary education target: 32 %	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary attainment: 25.6% in 2012. The country, having very high enrolment rates in tertiary education, is assigning higher priority to improving quality than to further increasing the number of students.	
Target on the reduction of population at risk of poverty: not available	<b>No progress between 2010 and 2011</b> based on the latest Eurostat data.	

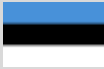


DK 	EU 2020 national targets <u>COM staff working document 2013</u>	EU 2020 progress <u>COM staff working document 2013</u>	<u>Country Specific Recommendations 2012</u> as adopted by the Council in July 2012
	Employment rate target: 75%	<b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Employment rate 2010: 75.8 % 2011: 75.7 % 2012: 75.4%	<b>2.</b> Take further steps to enhance long-term labour supply by reforming the disability pension, better targeting <b>subsidised employment schemes</b> (the ‘flex-job’ system) towards people with reduced work capacity, and improving the employability of people with a migrant background.
	R&D target: 3 %	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Denmark reached its national 3 % R&D intensity target already in 2009 (3.16 %). Its ambition can thus be questioned. Since 2010 R&D intensity has remained at slightly above 3 % (2010:3.07 %, 2011: 3.09 %). In 2011 business R&D expenditure represented 2.09 % of GDP (national target: 2 %), public spending 0.99 % of GDP (target 1 %). Denmark has hence also reached the targets for public and private sector R&D spending, despite a slight decline in business research intensity in recent years.	
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: -20 % (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target)	<b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -7.2 %. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be met: -22 % in 2020 compared to 2005.	
	Renewable energy target: 30%  Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10 %	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 23.1% in 2011 and 0.2 % in transport. (Source: Eurostat April 2013. Only formally reported compliant bio-fuels with Art. 17 and 18 of Directive 2009/28/EC are included).	

<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: primary energy consumption of 744.4 PJ (17.781 Mtoe) in 2020. This implies reaching a 2020 level of 17.8 Mtoe primary consumption and 14.8 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Denmark has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It is also expressed in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	
<p>Early school leaving target: &lt;10 %  (Less than 10 per cent school drop-out rates of the population aged 18-24)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early school leaving rate: 2010: 11.0 % 2011: 9.6 % The EU target has already been achieved. Slight increase compared to 2006: 9.1 %</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Implement announced measures, without delay, to improve the cost-effectiveness of the <b>education system</b>, reduce drop- out rates, in particular within vocational education, and increase the number of apprenticeships.</p>
<p>Tertiary education target: &gt;40 %  (At least 40 per cent of the population aged 30 -34 having completed tertiary)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary attainment rate: 2010: 41.2 % 2011: 41.2 % The EU target has already been achieved. Slight decrease compared to 2006: 43 %</p>	
<p>Target on the reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in number of persons:  For DK: Reduce the number of people in households with low work intensity by 22,000 towards 2020.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b>  Number of people in households with low work intensity: 2010: 433.000 persons</p>	

DE 	EU 2020 national targets <u>COM staff working document 2013</u>	EU 2020 progress <u>COM staff working document 2013</u>	<u>Country Specific Recommendations 2012</u> as adopted by the Council in July 2012
	Employment rate target: 77 % of the population aged 20-64.	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Employment rate of the population aged 20-64: 76.7 % in 2012. Employment rate of women: 71.5 % in 2012 (national target: 73 %). Employment rate of the population aged 55-64: 61.5 % in 2012 (national target: 60 %).	<b>3.</b> Reduce the high tax wedge in a budgetary neutral way, in particular for low-wage earners, and maintain appropriate activation and integration measures, in particular for the long-term unemployed. Create the conditions for wages to grow in line with productivity. Take measures to raise the educational achievement of disadvantaged groups, in particular through ensuring equal opportunities in the education and training system. Phase out the fiscal disincentives for second earners, and increase the availability of fulltime childcare facilities and all-day schools.
	R&D target: 3 % of GDP.	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> R&D expenditure: 2.84 % of GDP in 2011.	
	Greenhouse gas emissions target: -14 % (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions are not covered by this national target).	<b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -9 %. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and taking into account existing measures, the target is expected to be missed: -10 % in 2020 compared with 2005.	
	Renewable energy target: 18 % Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10 %	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption: 12.3 % in 2011 (6.1 % in transport. Only formally reported compliant biofuels with Art. 17 and 18 of Directive 2009/28/EC are included).	

<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target: reduction of primary energy consumption by 20 % compared to 2008.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b></p> <p>Germany has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). However, Germany has not specified the target in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020, as required, and has not provided information on which data basis the target has been calculated.</p>	<p><b>4.</b> Continue efforts to keep the overall economic costs of transforming the <b>energy system</b> to a minimum, including by accelerating the expansion of the national and cross-border electricity and gas networks. Ensure that the institutional set-up guarantees effective competition in railway markets. Take measures to further stimulate competition in the services sectors, including professional services and certain crafts, in particular in the construction sector.</p>
<p>Early school leaving target: &lt; 10%.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b></p> <p>Early leavers from education and training: 10.5 % of the population aged 18-24 in 2012 (provisional data).</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Reduce the high tax wedge in a budgetary neutral way, in particular for low-wage earners, and maintain appropriate activation and integration measures, in particular for the long-term unemployed. Create the conditions for wages to grow in line with productivity. Take measures to <b>raise the educational achievement</b> of disadvantaged groups, in particular through ensuring equal opportunities in the education and training system. Phase out the fiscal disincentives for second earners, and increase the availability of fulltime childcare facilities and all-day schools.</p>
<p>Tertiary education target: 42 % of the population aged 30-34.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b></p> <p>Tertiary education attainment: 42.2 % in 2011 (including ISCED 4, considered as equivalent to tertiary attainment and included in the national target).</p>	
<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: 20 %  reduction in the number of long-term unemployed by  2020 compared with 2008 (i.e. reduction by 320.000 long-term unemployed).</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b></p> <p>Reduction in the long-term unemployed: 430.000 in 2012 compared with 2008.</p>	


<p>EE</p> 	<p>EU 2020 national targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations 2012</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target set in the 2011 NRP: 76%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b></p> <p>Employment rate (%):</p> <p>66.7% in 2010 70.4% in 2011 71.7% in 2012.</p> <p>Around 43 000 people must be brought into the labour market in absolute terms to achieve the target of 76%. The employment rate continues to grow due to more previously unemployed people being re-employed and more inactive people joining the labour force.</p>	<p><b>2. Improve incentives to work</b> by streamlining the social benefits system and increasing flexibility in the allocation of disability, unemployment and parental benefits, while ensuring adequate social protection. Improve delivery of social services, while better targeting family and parental benefits and removing distortionary income tax exemptions related to children. <b>Increase the participation</b> of the young and the long-term unemployed in the labour market.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target set in the 2011 NRP: 3% by 2020</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> It increased from 1.6% in 2010 to 2.36% in 2011, already surpassing the intermediate target of 2% set for 2015. However the steep increase from 2010 (1.63%) was due mainly to one investment in a shale-oil testing facility that was recorded as a private investment, resulting in private R&amp;D expenditure in 2011 doubling in absolute terms compared to 2010. This one-off investment is not expected to be reproduced next year. Without this investment, the Estonian authorities estimate that the increase in private R&amp;D expenditures would have been 20 % instead of 100% between 2010 and 2011. The investment was made by Energy Estonia, which is a public enterprise, but it was registered as a private R&amp;D investment due to statistical procedures. It is therefore expected that next year Estonia's R&amp;D intensity will decrease to some extent, but will still be well on track to meet the 2020 target.</p>	<p><b>3. Link training and education more effectively to the needs of the labour market,</b> and enhance cooperation between businesses and academia. Increase opportunities for low-skilled workers to improve their access to lifelong learning. Foster prioritisation and internationalisation of the <b>research and innovation systems.</b></p>

<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: limit the increase in non-ETS emissions to no more than +11% compared to 2005</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2005 and 2011.</b></p> <p>According to the national projections submitted to the Commission lately and when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be missed: +12% in 2020 compared to 2005 (representing a projected gap of (only) 1 percentage point compared to the target). However, according to the most recent inventory data non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions increased by 9% between 2005 and 2011 and are already above the target for 2013 set by the Effort Sharing Decision. It can therefore be expected that the GHG emission target will not be reached.</p>	
<p>Renewable energy target: 25% by 2020</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in all modes of transport: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b></p> <p>The share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 25.9% in 2011 and 0.2% in transport</p>	<p><b>4. Improve energy efficiency</b>, in particular in buildings and transport, and strengthen environmental incentives concerning vehicles and waste, including by considering incentives such as the taxation of vehicles. Foster <b>renewable energy</b> use, including through upgraded infrastructure and legislation. Continue the development of cross-border connections to end relative market isolation.</p>
<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: stabilisation of final energy consumption in 2020 at the level of 2010.</p> <p>This means reaching a 2020 level of 6.5 Mtoe primary consumption and 2.84 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b></p> <p>Estonia has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which this has been calculated.</p>	

<p>Early school leaving target: 9.5%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b></p> <p>Early school leaving: 10.9% in 2011 and 10.5% in 2012. Estonia performs slightly better than the EU average for the early school leaving rate (10.5% vs 12.9% in 2012). It is getting close to both the EU headline target for 2020 (10%) and its national target (9.5%). It is also worth noting that a significant reduction in the early school leaving rate for males has taken place in recent years. As regards the period 2010-11 the early school leaving rate has decreased by 0.7 pps.</p> <p>Early leavers from education and training (percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training):</p> <p>2010: 11.6% 2011: 10.9% 2012: 10.5%</p>	
<p>Tertiary education target: 40%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b></p> <p>Tertiary education attainment: 40.3% in 2011 and 39.1% in 2012. Estonia performs also better than the EU average for the tertiary attainment rate (39.1% as against 35.8% in 2012). It has in this area almost reached both its national target and the EU target for 2020. In addition, a strong increase in tertiary attainment of females was noted for Estonia. In the period 2011-12 the tertiary attainment rate decreased by 1.2 pps, however:</p> <p>2010: 40.0% 2011: 40.3% 2012: 39.1%.</p>	

	<p>Target for the reduction of population at risk of poverty: 15% in 2020</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b></p> <p>2010: 15.8% 2011: 17.5%.</p> <p>A reduction in the at-risk-of-poverty rate from 17.5% in 2010 (income year) to 15% in 2020 (income year) means that the number of people who are at risk of poverty will be reduced by 36 248. With the increase in 2011 and given the previously stable level of around 18-19%, the task of meeting the target is very challenging.</p>	
--	---	--	--



<p>IE</p> 	<p>EU 2020 national targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations 2012</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: between 69 % and 71 %</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b></p> <p>The employment rate (Eurostat definition, age group 20-64) picked up moderately throughout 2012, from 63.2 % in Q1 to 64.1 % in Q4. It nevertheless remains down from 73.8 % in 2007. Concurrently, the unemployment rate (Eurostat definition, age group 20- 64) has started to decline, falling to 13.6 in Q4 2012 after remaining above 14 % for 2 full years. It is still about triple the pre-crisis level of about 4.6 % (2007).</p>	<p>Implement the measures laid down in Implementing Decision 2011/77/EU and further specified in the Memorandum of Understanding of 16 December 2010 and its subsequent supplements.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D investment target: 2 % of GDP</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b></p> <p>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D was 1.7 % of GDP in 2011, up from 1.2 % in 2005.</p>	
	<p>Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in sectors that are not covered by the Emission Trading System by 20 % compared to 2005 levels</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b></p> <p>Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -11 %. According to the latest projections by the European Environmental Agency, non-ETS emissions are projected to be only 2 % below their 2005 level in 2020 when existing measures are taken into account. Accounting for all additional measures under existing policy documents, non-ETS emissions would still be projected to be only 9 % below their 2005 level in 2020.</p>	


Renewable energy target: 16 % of total energy use	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b></p> <p>Renewable energy in final energy consumption increased from 3.6 % in 2008 to 6.7 % in 2011. This figure is close to the 2011/2012 interim target. To achieve the EU 2020 target, Ireland should speed up the establishment of a predictable and transparent policy framework. It should ensure that additional policies for offshore wind projects are put in place swiftly.</p>	
Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: 20% energy savings in 2020 along with public sector energy saving target of 33%. This implies reaching a 2020 level of 13.94 Mtoe primary consumption and 11.688 Mtoe final energy consumption	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b></p> <p>Ireland has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	
Early school leaving target: 8 %	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b></p> <p>The early school leaving rate dropped to 9.7 % in 2012 from 10.8 % a year earlier. Ireland performs better than the EU average for the early school leaving rate (9.7 % vs 12.8 % in 2012).</p>	
Tertiary education attainment target: 60 %	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b></p> <p>The tertiary attainment rate increased to 51.1 % in 2012 from 49.7 % a year earlier. Ireland currently has the highest tertiary attainment rate in the whole of the EU.</p>	

	<p>To reduce the number experiencing consistent poverty to 4 % by 2016 (interim target) and to 2 % or less by 2020, from the 2010 baseline rate of 6.2 %, which will lift at least 200 000 people out of the risk of poverty and exclusion between 2012 and 2020 (revised target).</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b></p> <p>The number of people in consistent poverty increased from 186 000 to 277 000 in the period 2008–2010 (latest available data).</p>	
--	--	---	--

EL 	EU 2020 national targets <u>COM staff working document 2013</u>	EU 2020 progress <u>COM staff working document 2013</u>	<u>Country Specific Recommendations 2012</u> as adopted by the Council in July 2012
	Employment rate: 70%	<b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> 55.3 % (2012)	Implement the measures laid down in Decision 2011/734/EU, as amended on 8 November 2011 and 13 March 2012, and the Memorandum of Understanding on Specific Economic Policy Conditionality, which was signed on 14 March 2012.
	R&D investment target : 0.67 % of GDP (revised in 2013 NRP)	0.57 % (2007)	
	Reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in sectors that are not covered by the Emission Trading System by 20 % compared to 2005 levels 4 %4 (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target)	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> - 11% (2011)	


	<p>Renewable energy target: Under Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of use of energy from renewable sources, Greece is required to reach a 18 % target of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption and a 10 % proportion of renewable energy in the transport sector by 2020. In Greece's National Renewable Energy Action Plan, the commitment is made to achieve a 20 % target, rather than 18 %.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b></p> <p>As at 2011 (latest available data), the proportion of RES in Greece was 11.6 %, well ahead of its 2012/13 interim target. If Greece achieves its 2020 target, this generate 83 000 renewable energy jobs, compared to 59 000 if the EU were to abandon its support for renewables.</p>	
	<p>Energy efficiency reduction (Mto) Greece has set an indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020 that foresees a level of final energy consumption of 20.5 Mtoe. This implies reaching a level of 27.1 Mtoe in primary energy consumption. Greece has also set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2008 and 2010.</b></p> <p>(14 % reduction in final energy consumption between 2007 and 2011 according to the NRP)</p>	

	Early school leaving (%) 9.7%	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> 11.4 % in 2012	
	Tertiary education attainment target: 32 %	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> 30.9 % in 2012	
	Target for the reduction of population at risk of poverty: Reduce by 450 000 the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion.	<b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> 3 403 000 (2011)	

<p>ES</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - Targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: 74%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Employment rate population aged 20-65, 62.5 % in 2010, 61.6 % in 2011 and 58.5 % in 2012 Q4</p>	<p><b>2.</b> Ensure that the <b>retirement age</b> is rising in line with life expectancy when regulating the sustainability factor foreseen in the recent pension reform and underpin the <b>Global Employment Strategy for Older Workers</b> with concrete measures to develop lifelong learning further, improve working conditions and foster the reincorporation of this group in the job market.</p> <p><b>5.</b> Implement the <b>labour market reforms</b> and take additional measures to increase the effectiveness of active labour market policies by improving their targeting, by increasing the use of training, advisory and job matching services, by strengthening their links with passive policies, and by strengthening coordination between the national and regional public employment services, including sharing information about job vacancies.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 2 %</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> In 2011, Spanish R&amp;D intensity was 1.33 %. The government R&amp;D budget was reduced by 4.12 % in 2010, by 7.38 % in 2011 and by 25.6 % in 2012.</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: National Target: -10 % (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by the national target)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -10 %. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be missed: -1 % in 2020 compared to 2005 (with a projected gap of 9 percentage points).</p>	

Renewable energy target: 20%  Share of renewable energy in all modes of the transport sector: 10 %	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 15.1 % in 2011 and 5.9 % in the transport sector.	
Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: 20 % energy savings to be achieved in 2020.  This implies reaching a 2020 level of 135 Mtoe final /primary energy consumption in 2020.	<b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Spain has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). However, it has neither expressed it with the clarity required by Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU, in terms of absolute primary and final energy consumption, nor has provided information on how and on the basis of which data the target was calculated.	
Early school leaving target: 15 %	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early leavers from education and training (percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training): 28.4 % in 2010, 26.5 % in 2011 and 24.9 % in 2012. The decreasing trend since 2009 is also due to the effect of the economic crisis.	<b>6.</b> Review spending priorities and reallocate funds to support access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), research, innovation and young people. Implement the <b>Youth Action Plan</b> , in particular as regards the quality and labour market relevance of vocational training and education, and reinforce efforts to <b>reduce early school-leaving and increase participation in vocational education and training</b> through prevention, intervention and compensation measures.
Tertiary education target: 44 %	<b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Spain has been performing well with regard to the Europe 2020 tertiary educational attainment target. Tertiary educational attainment 40.6 % in 2010 and 2011, and 40,1% 2012.	
Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: reduction of 1.4 -1.5 million people at risk	<b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion was 11 675 000 in 2010 and 12 371 000 in 2011.	<b>7.</b> Improve the employability of vulnerable groups, combined with effective child and family support services in order to improve the situation of <b>people at risk of poverty and/or social exclusion</b> , and consequently to achieve the well-being of children.




FR 	EU 2020 - National targets <u>COM staff working document 2013</u>	EU 2020 - Progress <u>COM staff working document 2013</u>	<u>Country Specific Recommendations</u> as adopted by the Council in July 2012
	Employment rate target: 75%	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Employment rate (%) in 2010: 69.2, 2011: 69.2 and 2012: 69.3 Progress on this objective will be significantly hampered in the short term by the deterioration of the labour market. Reforms to better secure jobs could contribute to increase the employment rate in the medium term.	<p>2. Introduce further reforms to <b>combat labour market segmentation</b> by reviewing selected aspects of employment protection legislation, in consultation with the social partners in accordance with national practices, in particular related to dismissals; continue to ensure that any development in the minimum wage is supportive of job creation and competitiveness; take actions to increase adult participation in lifelong learning.</p> <p>3. Adopt labour market measures to ensure that <b>older workers stay in employment longer</b>; improve youth employability especially for those most at risk of unemployment, by providing for example more and better apprenticeship schemes which effectively address their needs; <b>step up active labour market policies</b> and ensure that public employment services are more effective in delivering individualised support.</p>
	R&D target: 3%	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011</b> (2.25% in 2011). The distance to the target is primarily due to lower R&D intensity in the business sector. While efforts have been made to support R&D expenditures, not least through a tax credit for research, the business R&D intensity gap is to a large extent due to the economic structure of the country, insufficiently oriented towards R&D-intensive economic sectors. Shifting the orientation of the private sector toward R&D-intensive sectors will be a slow process. The likelihood to see France reaching its 3% target in 2020 is therefore not high, despite major efforts towards this goal.	


<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: -14% (compared with 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> <i>Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -10% According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be achieved: -17% in 2020 compared to 2005 (representing a projected over-achievement of 3 percentage points compared to the target).</i></p>	
<p>Renewable energy target: 23%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in all modes of transport: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress made between 2010 and 2011.</b> The share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 11.5% in 2011 and 6.10% in transport. France's current policy measures do not seem sufficient to reach its national RES targets. Also, France has not yet put in place transparent and clear administrative procedures to guarantee access of renewable energy to the grid.</p>	
<p>Energy efficiency — reduction of energy consumption in Mtoe:</p> <p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: 17% reduction of final energy consumption in 2020 compared with a baseline.</p> <p>This implies reaching a 2020 level of 236.3 Mtoe primary consumption and 131.4 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>No progress made between 2009 and 2010.</b> In 2011 primary energy consumption stood at 266.4 Mtoe while final consumption represented 155.6 Mtoe. France has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which this data has been calculated.</p>	

<p>Early school leaving target: 9.5%</p>	<p><b>Progress made between 2011 and 2012</b> (from 12.0% to 11,6%), but it suggests that stronger action is needed to achieve the national target. A number of measures have been taken to improve skills and better monitor early school leaving, most of them focusing on secondary level and compensatory programmes. The planned transition towards a comprehensive early school leaving strategy based on a cross-cutting approach across different policies is positive.</p>	
<p>Tertiary education target: 50%</p>	<p><b>Progress made from 43.3% in 2011 to 43.6% in 2012</b>, which surpasses the EU higher education attainment average (35.8%). The French authorities mention in the NRP a national objective on tertiary attainment among 17-33 year-olds by 2012. This indicator, which differs from the Europe 2020 benchmark seeks to put more emphasis on the recent increase in the number of HE graduates The investment in higher education has significantly increased in France and major reforms have been made since 2007. A new reform of higher education and research is expected to be adopted by the end of June 2013. The bill would aim to improve the employability of all students and the efficiency of academic bodies.</p>	

	<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: reduction of the anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate by one third for the period 2007-12 or by 1600000 people (data available in 2015).</p> <p>NB: The poverty target, which was criticised as incantatory by the Prime Minister at the social conference in July 2012, was abandoned according to the 2013 NRP and not replaced by a new target.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> People at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 11693000 (2010), 11840000 (2011).</p> <p>The main measure to limit the risk of poverty and social exclusion was the introduction of the active solidarity income (Revenu de solidarité active — RSA) in 2009. Due in particular to lower-than expected take-up rates among the working poor, the results are below expectations. With the crisis and rise in unemployment, poverty has increased. No progress has been made towards achieving this target. A multi-year plan was adopted in January 2013, including a reform of the RSA, the creation of a Youth Guarantee, the extension of the complementary health coverage, additional appropriations in 2013 to improve the capacity to accommodate homeless people, measures targeting over-indebtedness, reinforced activation measures, reinforced training and integration through economic activity, and childcare. Most of these measures still need to be further specified.</p>	
--	---	--	--

<p>IT</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: 67-69%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The employment rate was 61.2% in 2011 and 61.0% in 2012.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Take further action to <b>address youth unemployment</b>, including by improving the labour-market relevance of education and facilitating transition to work, also through incentives for business start-ups and for hiring employees. Enforce nation-wide recognition of skills and qualifications to <b>promote labour mobility</b>. Take measures to reduce tertiary education dropout rates and fight early school leaving.</p> <p><b>4.</b> Adopt the <b>labour market reform</b> as a priority to tackle the segmentation of the labour market and establish an integrated unemployment benefit scheme. Take further action to incentivise <b>labour market participation of women</b>, in particular through the provision of childcare and elderly care. Monitor and if needed reinforce the implementation of the new wage setting framework in order to contribute to the alignment of wage growth and productivity at sector and company level.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 1.53% of GDP</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D was 1.26% of GDP in 2010 and 1.25% of GDP in 2011.</p>	<p><b>6.</b> Implement the adopted liberalisation and simplification measures in the services sector. Take further measures to improve market access in network industries, as well as infrastructure capacity and interconnections. Simplify further the regulatory framework for businesses and enhance administrative capacity. <b>Improve access to financial instruments, in particular equity, to finance growing businesses and innovation.</b> Implement the planned reorganisation of the civil justice system, and promote the use of alternative dispute settlement mechanisms.</p>
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: -13% (compared with 2005 emissions); ETS emissions are not covered by this national target</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> The change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011 was -13%. According to the latest available projections, the total change over 2005-20 will be -9% and the target would thus be missed.</p>	

Renewable energy target: 17% Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10%	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 11.5% in 2011 and 4.7% in the transport sector.	
Indicative national energy efficiency target: 20 Mtoe primary energy reduction by 2020 and 15 Mtoe final energy reduction by 2020.	<b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Italy has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). The savings achieved amounted to 5.12 Mtoe in 2011.	
Early school leaving target: 15-16%	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The early school leaving rate (the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training) was 18.2% in 2011 and 17.6% in 2012.	<b>3. Take further action to address youth unemployment, including by <b>improving the labour-market relevance of education</b> and facilitating transition to work, also through incentives for business start-ups and for hiring employees. Enforce nation-wide recognition of skills and qualifications to promote labour mobility. Take measures to <b>reduce tertiary education dropout rates and fight early school leaving.</b></b>
Tertiary education target: 26-27%	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The tertiary educational attainment rate was 20.3% in 2011 and 21.7% in 2012.	
Target to reduce the share of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion, in number of persons: - 2 200 000	<b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in thousand of persons): 14 757 000 in 2010 and 17 126 000 in 2011.	


<p>CY</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - 2011 National targets</p> <p><u>COM staff working document 2013</u></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><u>COM staff working document 2013</u></p>	<p><u>Country Specific Recommendations</u></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate: 75% - 77% of the population aged 20–64 should be employed by 2020.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Unemployment rate reached a record high of 11.9% in 2012 and expected to worsen further in subsequent years, reflecting the contraction of the economic activity. The employment rate has been on a declining path since 2009 decreasing to 70.2 in 2012 with a further significant decline expected in 2013 and 2014 of approximately 10 pps. Achieving the EU 2020 targets will require more ambitious and consistent policy efforts particularly as regards the labour market participation of women and youth.</p>	<p>5. Improve the skills of the workforce to reinforce their occupational mobility towards activities of high growth and high value added. Take further measures to <b>address youth unemployment</b>, with emphasis on work placements in companies and <b>promotion of self-employment</b>. Take appropriate policy measures on the demand side to stimulate <b>business innovation</b>.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: Increase R&amp;D expenditure to 0.5% of GDP by 2020.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> In 2011, R&amp;D intensity decreased to 0.48% of GDP (the lowest in the EU27), from 0.5% in 2010. It is necessary to enhance the involvement of business in innovation and research activities and not to limit it on the public sector</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions target: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in non-ETS sectors by 5% (compared to 2005).</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: 8%. According to national projections submitted in 2011 and taking existing measures into account, the target is expected to be reached: -19% in 2020, compared to 2005 (with a margin of 14 percentage points). Yet, challenges remain with respect to GHG linked to waste management, where Cyprus heads the list in municipal waste generation (80% of waste generated is landfilled), reliance on oil imports, energy intensity of the transport sector, and non-differentiated energy mix and low energy efficiency.</p>	

<p>Renewable energy target: 13% of gross final energy consumption from renewable sources.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> With a share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption of 4.85% in 2010 (1.97% in transport), Cyprus has achieved its interim 2011/2012 target (4.8%). However, the targets will become more ambitious towards 2020 since Cyprus is not currently on track to achieve the 13% national EU target. Timely implementation of strong support measures, particularly in the transport and electricity sectors is warranted. Full transposition and notification of the Renewable Energy Directive should be pursued in due course. Transport represents more than half of the total CO2 emissions from non-Emission Trading Scheme (non-ETS) activities in Cyprus and is about 75% more energy intensive than EU average. Therefore, reversing the rapidly increasing trend of CO2 emissions from transport is key to enable Cyprus to meet its 2020 target. The share of renewable energy sources in consumption of transport fuels has not increased in the last two years and was at 2% in 2010. Given Cyprus's heavy dependency on oil and oil imports (effect on the current account balance), it is essential for Cyprus to tap the economic potential linked to the move towards a low carbon and energy efficient economy.</p>	
<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: 0.463 Mtoe energy savings in 2020 (14.4% reduction in 2020 compared to a reference scenario).</p> <p>This implies reaching a 2020 level of 2.756 Mtoe primary energy consumption and 2.205 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Cyprus faces a very high energy intensity of the economy, in particular of the transport sector combined with low energy efficiency, also of buildings. This is exacerbated by the non-differentiated energy mix and full dependence on imported oil, the lack of interconnectivity, and the low penetration of public transport. Cyprus has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated</p>	




<p>Early school leaving target: Reduce the rate of early school leavers to 10% by 2020.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Cyprus performs better than the EU average in the area of school leaving (11.4% compared to 12.8% in 2012). A significant decrease of 25% in the number of ESLs was observed between 2006 and 2011, reflecting an active policy in this field. Children of the migrant workforce, in particular boys with low socio-economic background, are at the highest risk of dropping out of school. Measures to help integrate migrants include initiatives to help teachers cope with this challenge and to improve the teaching of Greek to migrant children. Pursuing such efforts would be important in view of the expected increased proportion of migrant children. Measures to address ESL are complemented by the development of quality vocational education and training (VET). Cyprus is characterised by the lowest participation rate in upper secondary vocational education and training in EU.</p>	
<p>Tertiary education target: Increase participation in higher education to 46%.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Cyprus has one of the highest tertiary attainment rates in the EU, with 49.9% compared to the European average of 35.8% in 2012. Demand for higher education is high, with 82% of students completing upper secondary education. The real challenge in higher education is linked to a mismatch between the labour market needs and the profile of graduates. Recent tertiary education graduates in Cyprus have one of the lowest employment rates in the EU. Ways to increase the higher education relevance to labour market needs could include better guidance to youngsters on career opportunities and future-oriented jobs, reform curricula allowing for recognised traineeships into higher education curricula as well as measures to reinforce the link between HE educational outcomes and skills forecast.</p>	


	<p>Target for reducing the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in number of persons: Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social inclusion by 27 000 persons or decrease to 19.3% of the population.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The population at risk of poverty or exclusion has increased, particularly the elderly. The at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate has increased from 23.5% in 2010 to 23.7% in 2011 (EU27 average from 23.6% to 24.2%). As a consequence, the number of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion has increased to 199 000 in 2011 from 192 000 in 2010. The at-risk-of poverty (AROP) rate of unemployed persons aged 18 or over in Cyprus saw a marginal decrease from 38.3% to 38.0% between 2009 and 2010 and has further decreased in 2011 (35.8%). Concerning child poverty which was not considered to be a problem in Cyprus until 2009, the at-risk-of-poverty and exclusion (AROPE) increased in 2011 (from 20.4% to 22.1%). In terms of poverty among the elderly, both AROPE and AROP rates for those over 65 remain very high despite their 8 pps amelioration between 2009 and 2011.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Further improve the long-term sustainability and adequacy of the pensions system and <b>address the high at-risk-of-poverty rate for the elderly.</b> Ensure an increase in the effective retirement age, including through aligning the statutory retirement age with the increase in life expectancy.</p>
--	---	---	--

<p>LV</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The employment rate was 65.0% in 2010, 66.3% in 2011, and 68.2% in 2012.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Take measures to <b>reduce long-term and youth unemployment</b> by fighting early school leaving, promoting more efficient vocational education and training and its apprenticeship component, enhancing the quality, coverage and effectiveness of active labour market policy and its training component and through an effective wage subsidy scheme.</p> <p><b>4.</b> Tackle high rates of poverty and social exclusion by reforming the social assistance system to make it more efficient, while better protecting the poor. <b>Ensure better targeting and increase incentives to work.</b></p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 1.5% of GDP</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The R&amp;D target is very ambitious. In order to reach it, Latvia needs an average annual growth rate of 9% for R&amp;D expenditure.</p>	<p><b>7.</b> Continue reforms in higher education, inter alia, by implementing a new financing model that rewards quality, strengthens links with market needs and research institutions, and avoids fragmentation of budget resources. Design and <b>implement an effective research and innovation policy encouraging companies to innovate</b>, including via tax incentives, upgrading infrastructure and rationalising research institutions.</p>
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) national emissions target: limited increase of 17% (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target)</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> The change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011 was +4%. According to the national projections submitted in 2011, emission will increase by 18% in 2020 compared to 2005. The target is consequently expected to be missed by a gap of 1 percentage point (% of 2005 emissions).</p>	
	<p>Renewable energy target: 40%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 33.1% in 2011 and 4.8% in the transport sector.</p>	

<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: primary energy savings in 2020 of 0.670 Mtoe (28 PJ).</p> <p>This implies reaching a 2020 level of 5.23 Mtoe primary consumption and 4.35 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Latvia has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated</p>	<p><b>5. Further encourage energy efficiency</b> by implementing measures and providing incentives for reducing energy costs and shifting consumption towards <b>energy-efficient products</b>, including vehicles, buildings and heating systems. Promote competition in major energy networks and improve connectivity with EU energy networks.</p>
<p>Early school leaving target: 13.4%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The early school leaving rate was 13.3% in 2010, 11.6% in 2011, and 10.5% in 2012. The government plans to set a revised target of 10%.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Take measures to reduce long-term and youth unemployment by <b>fighting early school leaving</b>, promoting more efficient vocational education and training and its apprenticeship component, enhancing the quality, coverage and effectiveness of active labour market policy and its training component and through an effective wage subsidy scheme.</p>
<p>Tertiary education target: 34-36%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The tertiary attainment rate was 32.3% in 2010, 35.9% in 2011, and 37.0% in 2012. Women perform almost twice as well as men: 48.1% against 26% in 2012.</p>	<p><b>7. Continue reforms in higher education</b>, inter alia, by implementing a new financing model that rewards quality, strengthens links with market needs and research institutions, and avoids fragmentation of budget resources. Design and implement an effective research and innovation policy encouraging companies to innovate, including via tax incentives, upgrading infrastructure and rationalising research institutions.</p>
<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: reduce the number of people at risk-of-poverty and/or living in jobless households by 121,000</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b></p> <p>Attainment in 2010: 54 ,000</p> <p>Attainment in 2011: 96 ,000</p>	<p><b>4. Tackle high rates of poverty and social exclusion</b> by reforming the social assistance system to make it more efficient, while better protecting the poor. Ensure better targeting and increase incentives to work.</p>

<p>LT</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: 72.8%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The employment rate of the population aged 20-64 was 64.4% in 2010, 67.2% in 2011 and 68.7% in 2012. The objective of 72.8% by 2020 is ambitious. The key tools for improving employability — active labour market policies and training of employees — have contributed towards the objective, but the high number of unemployed (especially low-skilled, youth and long-term) is still a challenge.</p>	<p><b>3. Tackle high unemployment</b>, in particular among youth, low-skilled and long-term unemployed, by focusing resources on active labour market policies while improving their efficiency. Enhance the effectiveness of apprenticeship schemes. Amend the labour legislation with regard to flexible contract agreements, dismissal provisions and flexible working time arrangements.</p> <p><b>4. Increase work incentives</b> and strengthen the links between the social assistance reform and activation measures, in particular for the most vulnerable, to reduce poverty and social exclusion.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 1.9%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D reached 0.92% in 2011. Thus Lithuania still has to more than double its R&amp;D intensity to reach its national target, which remains very challenging despite a recent positive trend. Progress is particularly needed in the business sector.</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions target: +15% compared to 2005 emissions, ETS (Emissions Trading System) emissions are not covered by this national target</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions were reduced by 4% between 2005 and 2011. According to the latest national projections based on existing measures, emissions will increase 20% in 2020 compared to 2005. The target is consequently expected to be missed with a 5 percentage points gap.</p>	
	<p>Renewable energy target: 23 %</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10 %</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 20.3 % in 2011 and 3.7 % in the transport sector.</p>	


	<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: 17% reduction in final energy use compared to 2009 level (reduction of 740 ktoe).</p> <p>This implies reaching a 2020 level of 5.445 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Lithuania has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has provided, as required, the level final energy use and information on the basis on which data this has been calculated. However, this target is not expressed as required by Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU, in terms of absolute primary energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>6.</b> Step up measures to improve the <b>energy efficiency</b> of buildings, including through removing disincentives and a rapid implementation of the holding fund. Promote <b>competition in energy networks</b> by improving interconnectivity with the Member States for both electricity and gas.</p>
	<p>Early school leaving target: &lt;9%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early leavers from education and training (percentage of population aged 18-24 with at most a lower secondary education and not in further education or training) stood at 6.6% in 2012. Lithuania's early school leaving rate remains below the EU average and has fallen steadily over the last few years. The target has been achieved.</p>	
	<p>Tertiary education target: 40%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary attainment rate stood at 47.9% in 2012 continuing its steady rise over the last few years. The target has been achieved.</p>	
	<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: 814000</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Due to the increase in the number of people who live in households with very low work intensity or are severely materially deprived, the national target has become more ambitious and difficult to reach. However, the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion increased from 985000 in 2009 (29.5% of total population) to 1080000 in 2011 (33.4% of total population), which means that no progress was made towards achievement of the target over the period 2009-11.</p>	<p><b>4.</b> Increase work incentives and strengthen the links between the <b>social assistance reform and activation measures</b>, in particular for the most vulnerable, to <b>reduce poverty and social exclusion</b>.</p>

<p>LU</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><u>COM staff working document 2013</u></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><u>COM staff working document 2013</u></p>	<p><u>Country Specific Recommendations</u></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: 73%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The overall employment rate of the resident population grew slightly from 70.1% in 2011 to 71.4 in 2012%, which was still above the EU average in 2011 (EU27: 68.5%). The target set by the Luxembourg government is 73% (EMPL)</p>	<p>2. Strengthen the proposed pension reform by taking additional measures to increase the <b>participation rate of older workers</b>, in particular by <b>preventing early retirement</b>, and by taking further steps to increase the effective retirement age, including through linking the statutory retirement age to life expectancy, in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the pension system.</p> <p>4. Continue efforts to reduce <b>youth unemployment</b> by reinforcing stakeholders' involvement, and by strengthening training and education measures, in particular for those with low education levels, with the aim of better <b>matching young people's skills and qualifications to labour demand</b>.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 2.3%-2.6% of GDP (of which 1.5% to 1.9% for the private sector and 0.7% to 0.8% for public spending)</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Luxembourg is not at all on track to reach its R&amp;D intensity target for 2020, as its R&amp;D intensity is on a declining trend. This declining trend is explained by the sharp decrease in business R&amp;D intensity (from 1.53% of GDP in 2000 to 0.98% in 2011). Public sector R&amp;D intensity on the contrary steadily increased from 0.12% in 2000 to 0.45% in 2011.</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: -20% compared to 2005 emission (from sources not covered by the Emission Trading System)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -4%. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be missed: +3 % in 2020 compared to 2005 (representing a projected gap of 23 percentage points compared to the target).</p>	<p>5. Ensure that the targets for <b>reducing greenhouse gas emissions</b> from non-ETS (Emissions Trading System) activities will be met, in particular by increasing taxation on energy products.</p>

<p>Renewable energy target: 11%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 2.9 % in 2011 and 2.0 % in the transport sector.</p>	
<p>National indicative energy efficiency target for 2020: No target notified for 2020. Target only reported for 2016 (i.e. 14.06% of energy savings to be reached in 2016)</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Luxembourg has failed to notify its energy efficiency target as required by Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive.</p>	
<p>Early school leaving target: &lt;10%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The number of early leavers from education and training, after going down to 7.1% in 2010 and 6.2% in 2011, rose again in 2012 and stands at 8.1% and it remains a major issue for Luxembourg. The target set by Luxembourg is 15% but this number could be reviewed in 2015 if the situation remains the same. However, the migrant population in particular is still hit heavily by early school leaving. For children from immigrant families where none or only one of the official languages is spoken at home, gaining proficiency in all three official languages is difficult. For students without fluency in the three languages, a number of career paths will be closed. The percentage of young people who were neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) decreased further in 2010 to 5% and in 2011 to 4.7%, but rose again in 2012 and stands now at 5.9%. Nevertheless, it is still less than half the EU average (13.2%).</p>	




	<p>Tertiary education target: &gt;40%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The tertiary attainment rate (including non-resident workers) is at 49.6% in 2012, above the EU target of 40%. However, the tertiary attainment of the resident population is lower, currently about 30%, despite the strong demand for workers with tertiary qualifications. In its 2012 NRP, Luxembourg proposes to put the target at 66% instead of 40%. Luxembourg has taken several measures to increase the number of students embarking on higher education studies: allowing validation of prior learning and experience giving access to university studies; offering more varied higher education studies; establishing a link between higher education programmes and companies' needs in order to promote employability; offering financial support to all students whether they are studying in Luxembourg or outside the country; tutoring of students at the University of Luxembourg. The reform of the vocational education and training system will provide more opportunities to bridge the gap between vocational education and training and higher education.</p>	
	<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: reduction of the number of people threatened by poverty or social exclusion by 6000 in 2020</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in terms of thousand persons numbered 11 in 2010 and 12 in 2011. According to the NRP 2012, Luxembourg set finally a national poverty target in line with the EU2020 goals, which aims at reducing the number of people threatened by poverty or social exclusion by 6000 in 2020. The overall employment and poverty situation in Luxembourg seems to have improved or at least not worsened over the last year. But the position of cross-border workers, and that of non-Luxembourg nationals, more particularly Portuguese and non-EU-27 citizens, remains a big challenge for Luxembourg.</p>	


<p>HU</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target set in the 2013 NRP: 75%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The employment rate was 60.4% in 2010, 60.7% in 2011 and 62.1% in 2012. It has increased slightly since 2010, but is still far behind both the EU average and Hungary's national target.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Make the taxation of labour more <b>employment-friendly</b> by alleviating the impact of the 2011 and 2012 tax changes on low earners in a sustainable, budget-neutral manner, for example by shifting part of the tax burden to energy taxes and recurrent taxes on property. Strengthen measures to <b>encourage women's participation in the labour market</b>, particularly by expanding childcare and pre-school facilities.</p> <p><b>4.</b> Strengthen the capacity of the <b>Public Employment Service</b> to increase the quality and effectiveness of training, job search assistance and individualised services, with particular regard for disadvantaged groups. Strengthen the activation element in the public work scheme through <b>effective training and job search assistance</b>. Implement the National Social (Roma) Inclusion Strategy, and mainstream it with other policies.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 1.8%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> In 2011, R&amp;D intensity increased to 1.21% of GDP, from 1.17% in 2010. Reaching the target is realistic, although very challenging in the present economic context. Hungary should maintain the 4.5% average annual rate of increase it had in the last decade in order to reach the Europe 2020 target.</p>	<p><b>5.</b> Implement measures envisaged to <b>reduce the administrative burden</b>. Ensure that public procurement and the legislative process support market competition and ensure a stable regulatory and <b>business-friendly environment</b> for financial and non-financial enterprises, including foreign direct investors. Reduce tax compliance costs and establish a stable, lawful and non-distortive framework for corporate taxation. Remove unjustifiable restrictions on the establishment of large-scale retail premises. Provide specific well-targeted incentive schemes to <b>support innovative SMEs in the new innovation strategy</b>.</p>

<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: +10% (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 16% between 2005 and 2011.</p> <p>Based on the latest national projections submitted to the Commission, and if existing measures are taken into account, it is expected that the target will be reached: -26% in 2020 compared to 2005 (with a margin of 36 percentage points).</p>	
<p>Renewable energy target: 13%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in all modes of transport: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 8.1 % in 2011 and 0.5 % in the transport sector.</p>	
<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: 1113 PJ primary energy consumption in 2020 (236 PJ savings compared to BAU), resulting in 760 PJ final energy consumption.</p> <p>This implies reaching a level of 26.584 Mtoe primary consumption in 2020 and 18.152 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> In 2011 the primary energy consumption in Hungary was 1,044 PJ. Hungary has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	
<p>Early school leaving target: 10%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Although Hungary succeeded in reducing the number of early school leavers in the last decade (from 13.9% in 2000 to 10.5% in 2010), progress has stalled in the last few years and the trend has even reversed in 2011 (11.2%) and slightly deteriorated in 2012 (11.5%).</p>	<p><b>6. Prepare and implement a national strategy on early school-leaving</b> by ensuring adequate financing. Ensure that the implementation of the <b>higher education reform</b> improves access to education for disadvantaged groups.</p>

	Tertiary education target: 30.3%	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Hungary is very close to reach the national target which is one of the lowest among EU Member States. Tertiary educational attainment was 23.9% in 2009, 25.7% in 2010, 28.1% in 2011 and 29.9% in 2012. Hungary has not yet reached the national target and is below the EU target of 40%. Current policy developments are likely to decrease instead of increase the number of students.	
	Target on the reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in number of persons: 450 000	<b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The number of people at risk of poverty increased to 3.1 million in 2011 (against the 2008 baseline of 2.83 million). The poverty rate has therefore not been improved. On the contrary, now there are some 150000 more people at risk of poverty, compared against the baseline.	

<p>MT</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document 2013</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: not available</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> 63.1% (2012) – Malta exceeded the modest 2020 target of 62.9%.</p>	<p><b>2.</b> Take action, without further delay, to ensure the long-term sustainability of the pension system, comprising an <b>increase in the effective retirement age</b>, including through a significant acceleration of the progressive increase in the statutory retirement age compared to current legislation and through a clear link between the statutory retirement age and life expectancy, and measures to encourage private pension savings. Take measures to <b>increase the participation of older workers</b> in the labour force and discourage the use of early retirement schemes.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 0.68% of GDP</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> 0.73% of GDP (2011) – Malta has already exceeded the modest 2020 target</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target:</p> <p>National Target: <i>limited increase to +5% (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target)</i></p>	<p><b>No progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2010: +10%</p> <p><i>According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and taking existing measures into account, it is expected that the target will be missed: +33 % in 2020 as compared with 2005 (a projected gap of 28 percentage points compared to the target).</i></p>	
	<p>Renewable energy target: 10%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in all modes of transport: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 0.4 % in 2011 and 0.0 % in the transport sector.</p>	<p><b>5.</b> In order to reduce Malta's dependence on imported oil, step up efforts to promote <b>energy efficiency</b> and increase the share of energy produced from <b>renewable sources</b> by carefully monitoring the existing incentivising mechanisms and by prioritising the further development of infrastructure,</p>

<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: 22% energy or 235.254toe savings target by 2020 (with an intermediate target for 2014 of 15% or 144.876toe).</p> <p>This implies reaching a 2020 level of 0.825 Mtoe primary energy consumption and 0.493 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Malta has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	<p>including by completing the electricity link with Sicily.</p>
<p>Early school leaving target: the 29% target was based on old figures and is now obsolete. A new target is expected to be set in the coming months.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early school leaving rate: 22.6% in 2012; 23.6% in 2011; 24.8% in 2010.</p>	<p><b>3. Take steps to reduce the high rate of early school leaving.</b> Pursue policy efforts in the <b>education system</b> to match the skills required by the labour market. Enhance the provision and affordability of more childcare and out-of-school centres, with the aim of reducing the gender employment gap.</p>
<p>Tertiary education target: 33%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary attainment rate: 21.5% in 2010; 21.4% in 2011; 22.4% in 2012..</p>	
<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> 88,000 at risk (2011)</p>	


<p>NL</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: 80%.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The employment rate went up from 76.8% in 2010 to 77% in 2011 and 77.2% in 2012. Given that the (rising) employment rate is already close to the target value, it is likely that the target will be met in time.</p>	<p><b>3. Enhance participation in the labour market,</b> particularly of older people, women, and people with disabilities and migrants, including by further reducing tax disincentives for second-income earners, fostering labour market transitions, and addressing rigidities.</p>

	<p>R&amp;D target: 2.5% of GDP.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The Netherlands has set an ambitious national target of 2.5% of GDP for R&amp;D in 2020, without indicating a subdivision between public and private expenditure. In 2011, the Dutch R&amp;D intensity was 2.04%, similar to the EU average of 2.03%. The increase from the 2010 value of 1.85% is at least partially explained by a change in the way data is collected.</p> <p>Private R&amp;D expenditure (BERD) is relatively low (1.07% vs. 1.26% EU average in 2011) and, before the change of methodology in 2011, had decreased from 1.07% in 2000 to 0.89 % in 2010.</p> <p>Public R&amp;D expenditure (GOVERD and HERD as % of GDP), at 0.98% in 2011, is on the contrary well above the EU average of 0.74% GDP, and the Netherlands is ranking at 4th position. After strong increases up to 2010, public funding for R&amp;D is currently on a decreasing trend, including by the ending of anti-crisis measures taken in 2009-2010. However, according to the NRP, the total of direct and indirect public expenditure is foreseen to be higher in 2016 than in the pre-crisis year 2008. The share of total funds for innovation and research according to the NRP increased from 0.94% of GDP in 2008 to 1.17% of GDP in 2012, notably by a more intensive use of R&amp;D tax incentives, and is foreseen to decrease to 0.99% of GDP in 2016, as a result of the expiry of temporary crisis measures.</p> <p>The feasibility of reaching the EU 2020 target of 2.5% of GDP will depend heavily on a significant leverage effect of the top sector policy and tax incentive schemes on private investments, and on safeguarding the planned direct and indirect public R&amp;D expenditure until 2016.</p>	<p><b>4. Promote innovation,</b> private <b>R&amp;D</b> investment and closer science-business links, as well as foster industrial renewal by providing suitable incentives in the context of the enterprise policy, while safeguarding accessibility beyond the strict definition of top sectors and preserving fundamental research.</p>
--	-------------------------------------	--	--




<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: -16% (compared to 2005 emissions; ETS emissions are not covered by this national target).</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -8%. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and taking into account existing measures, the target is expected to be reached: -19% in 2020 compared to 2005 (with a margin of 3 percentage points).</p>	
<p>Renewable energy target: 14 %</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10 %</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 4.3 % in 2011 and 4.6 % in the transport sector.</p> <p>To achieve its renewable energy share targets, the Netherlands would have to make sure additional policies are put in place quickly, in particular for projects that need a long lead-time.</p>	
<p>Energy efficiency target: 1.5% per year (partial).</p> <p>The preliminary data suggests that the final energy consumption level in 2020 would be 52.1 Mtoe.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Netherlands has set an indicative national energy efficiency target. However, it has neither expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020, nor has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	
<p>Early school leaving target: &lt;8%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early school leaving rate: 10.9% in 2009, 10.0% in 2010, 9.1% in 2011 and 8.8% in 2012.</p> <p>Reaching the early school leaving target seems highly feasible.</p>	

<p>Tertiary education target: 40-45%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary attainment rate: 40.5 in 2009 41.4 in 2010, 41.1% in 2011 and 42% in 2012.</p> <p>In 2012, 42% of those aged 30-34 years had completed tertiary education. The 40% target has thus already been reached. The trend since 2005 has been for this rate to grow by an average of 2.76% on a compound annual basis. To reach the 45% target a compound annual growth rate of 1.01% is needed, and hence this also seems feasible.</p>	
<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: -100,000 (reduction of people aged 0 to 64 in a jobless household).</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The number of people (aged 0 to 59) in low-work intensity households has risen by 75,000 people since 2008, instead of falling by the required 93,000. Hence achieving this target seems highly problematic.</p>	

<p>AT</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a> as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: not available</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> In 2012 the overall employment rate in Austria amounted to 75.6 % of all 20 to 64 years-old and was more than 7 percentage points above the EU average (68.5 %). To reach the target of an employment rate between 77 % and 78 % by 2020 the current employment rate should rise by between 1.4 p.p. and 2.4 p.p. To reach the proposed target the growth of the employment rate of Austria has to be between 0.2 pp. and or 0.3pp.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Bring forward the harmonisation of the statutory retirement age between men and women; <b>enhance older workers' employability</b> and monitor closely the implementation of the recent reforms restricting access to early exit channels in order to ensure that the effective retirement age is rising including through linking the statutory retirement age to life expectancy.</p> <p><b>4.</b> Take steps to reduce the effective tax and social security burden on labour especially for low income earners with a view to <b>increasing employment rates for older persons and women</b> given the need to counteract the impact of demographic change on the working population. Shift the tax burden in a budgetary neutral way, towards real estate taxes, and environmental taxes. Reduce the high gender pay gap and <b>enhance full-time employment opportunities</b> for women, in particular through the provision of additional care services for dependants.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: not available</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Austria is among the EU countries with the fastest progress in R&amp;D intensity in the period 2000-2010 (increase from 1.93 % to 2.79 % or by 0.86 % percentage points). However, in 2011 research intensity fell to 2.74 %, as a result of real spending growth below GDP growth. Research intensity is estimated to have recovered in 2012 to reach 2.8 % and this level will probably also be reached in 2013. Progress of 0.1 percentage points is needed each year to reach the national R&amp;D intensity target, but research intensity in the period 2010-2012 did not increase and Austria is hence currently not on track to reach its ambitious national target of 3.76 %.</p>	

<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: National Target: -16 % (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -12%. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be missed: -10% in 2020 compared to 2005 (with a margin of 6 percentage points).</p>	
<p>Renewable energy target: 34 %  Share of renewable energy in all modes of transport: 10 %</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> In 2011, the proportion of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 30.9 % and 7.6 % in the transport sector. (Source: Eurostat. April 2013. For 2011, only formally reported biofuels compliant with Art. 17 and 18 of Directive 2009/28/EC are included).</p>	
<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: Final energy consumption of 1100 PJ  This implies reaching a 2020 level of 31.5 Mtoe primary consumption and 26.3 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Austria has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 31.  This implies reaching a 2020 level of 31.5 Mtoe primary consumption and 26.3 Mtoe final energy consumption. 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	
<p>Early school leaving target: 9.5 %</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> With regard to ESL, Austria is already outperforming Europe 2020 and its national target, but efforts have to be continued to reduce the ESL rate of persons with a migrant background.  2006: 9.8 %, 2012: 7.6 % (See Table VIII)</p>	
<p>Tertiary education target: 38 %</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012</b> and increasing general tertiary graduation rates remains a challenge.  2006: 21.2 %, 2011: 23.8 %, 2012: 26.3 %  Including ISCED 4a Levels the graduation rate is in 2012 already at 36.6 %.</p>	<p><b>5.</b> Continue to implement measures to improve educational outcomes, especially of disadvantaged young people. Take measures to <b>reduce drop-outs from higher education.</b></p>


	Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: not available	<b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The Austrian NRP 2013 gives precise data on the developments towards the poverty target: the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion has fallen by 125 000 (EU SILC 2011), which implies that Austria has already reached just over half of the targeted reduction of 235 000 by 2020.	
--	---	--	--

PL 	EU 2020 - National targets <u>COM staff working document</u>	EU 2020 - Progress <u>COM staff working document</u>	<u>Country Specific Recommendations</u> as adopted by the Council in July 2012
	Employment rate target: 71%	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Employment rate reached 64.6% in 2010, 64.8% in 2011 and 64.7% in 2012. Government's efforts concentrated rather on the supply side of the labour market. Resources directed into pro-employment investment are still limited. Simple measures aimed at stimulating GDP growth may not translate into an increase in stable jobs and to reaching of the employment target</p>	<p><b>3.</b> To reduce <b>youth unemployment</b>, increase the availability of apprenticeships and work-based learning, improve the quality of vocational training and adopt the proposed <b>lifelong learning strategy</b>. Better match <b>education</b> outcomes with the needs of the labour market and improve the quality of teaching. To combat <b>labour market segmentation</b> and in-work poverty, limit excessive use of civil law contracts and extend the probationary period to permanent contracts.</p> <p><b>4.</b> Reinforce efforts to increase the <b>labour market participation of women</b> and raise enrolment rates of children in both early childcare and pre-school education, by ensuring stable funding and investment in public infrastructure, the provision of qualified staff, and affordable access. Tackle entrenched practices of early retirement to <b>increase exit ages from the labour market</b>. Phase out the special pension scheme for miners with a view to integrating them into the general scheme. Take more ambitious, permanent steps to reform the KRUS to better reflect individual incomes.</p>
	R&D target: 1.7%	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (in % of GDP) reached 0.74% in 2010 and 0.77% in 2011.</p>	<p><b>5.</b> Take additional measures to ensure an <b>innovation-friendly business environment</b>, by ensuring better links between <b>research, innovation</b> and industry, and by establishing common priority areas and instruments supporting the whole innovation cycle; improve access to finance for research and innovation activities through <b>guarantees and bridge financing</b>.</p>

<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: 14% (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target).</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2010: + 9% [provisional data]. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be reached: 0% in 2020 compared to 2005 (with a margin of 14 percentage points). However, provisional inventory data for the year 2011 show that emissions are higher than expected in the projection. With a 9% increase since 2005, emissions are indeed already slightly higher than required as of 2013 under the Effort Sharing Decision. Therefore, projections need to be revised to assess whether Poland will be able to meet its 2020 GHG emission target.</p>	
<p>Renewable energy target: 15%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in all modes of transport: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 10.4 % in 2011 and 6.5 % in the transport sector.</p> <p>In 2011, Poland was on track of its national action plan trajectory, except electricity sector. No progress has been made on transposition of the Renewable Energy Directive and development of national legislation in energy sector including renewable energy.</p>	
<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: 13.6 Mtoe primary energy savings in 2020. The preliminary data suggests that the primary energy consumption level in 2020 would be 96 Mtoe.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Poland has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). However, it has neither expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020, nor has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	<p><b>6.</b> Step up efforts to improve incentives for <b>investment in energy generation capacity</b> and <b>energy efficiency</b> in the whole energy chain, speed up the development of the electricity grid, including cross-border interconnections, eliminate obstacles in electricity cross border exchange, and strengthen <b>competition in the gas sector</b> by phasing out regulated prices and by creating a gas trading platform. Strengthen the role and resources of the railway market regulator and ensure effective and swift implementation of railway investment projects. Reduce restrictions on professional services and simplify contract enforcement and requirements for construction permits.</p>


Early school leaving target: 4.5%	<b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The share of early leavers from education and training has slightly increased from 5.4% in 2010 to 5.7% in 2012. Poland is already well below the target set for 2020 for the EU average (10%) which is very ambitious.	
Tertiary education target: 45%	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary educational attainment reached 35.3% in 2010 and 39.1% in 2012. More effort is needed to reach the ambitious national target set above the EU target.	
Target on the reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in number of persons: 1.500.000	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> In 2011 the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion was reduced by 213.000. More efforts are needed to develop a comprehensive strategy of reducing poverty and fighting social exclusion.	<b>3.</b> To reduce youth unemployment, increase the availability of apprenticeships and work-based learning, improve the quality of vocational training and adopt the proposed lifelong learning strategy. Better match education outcomes with the needs of the labour market and improve the quality of teaching. To <b>combat labour market segmentation and in-work poverty</b> , limit excessive use of civil law contracts and extend the probationary period to permanent contracts.




<p>PT</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate: 75%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012</b>, from in 2011 to 69.1% 66.5% in 2012</p> <p>The employment rate peaked in 2008 at 73.1% and started to decline since then. In 2012 it attained a historically low level of 66.5%.</p> <p>Despite the substantial labour market reform which creates conditions for fostering employment and potential growth creation, the contraction of the economic activity has led to a decrease in the employment rate in Portugal.</p>	<p>Implement the measures as laid down in Implementing Decision 2011/344/EU and further specified in the Memorandum of Understanding of 17 May 2011 and its subsequent supplements.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D: not available</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Portugal has expanded its research and innovation system over the last decade, increasing its investment in research at a remarkable average annual real growth rate of 7% between 2000 and 2007. However, from 2009 onwards, the trend is negative and in 2011 Portuguese R&amp;D intensity had fallen back to 1.5%, with a public sector R&amp;D intensity of 0.69% and a business R&amp;D intensity of 0.69%.</p> <p>The main problems faced by Portugal in the field of research and innovation include (i) the low density and limited scope of the linkages established between participants (businesses, universities and research and technological institutes) in the national research and innovation system, (ii) the partial mismatch between economic needs and university qualifications despite recent progress on PhD training and (iii) the general weak knowledge absorption capacity of firms, which reflects the low share of research intensive sectors in the total value added</p>	

<p>GHG reduction target: +1%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: +1% (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target).</p>	
<p>Renewable energies: 31%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Portugal reported a national 2020 target for overall RES of 31%.</p> <p>Concerning small hydro plants, a new law has been introduced.</p>	
<p>Energy efficiency</p> <p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: reduction of primary energy use in 2002 by 25% compared to projections. This implies reaching a 2020 level of 22.5 Mtoe primary energy consumption. Portugal has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated. However, it has not clearly expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of final energy consumption in 2020.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Portugal reported a national 2020 target in the NRP. Significant improvements are reported in the residential and service sector primarily through measures to increase the number of energy performance certificates of buildings and to improve lightning and household appliances. Portuguese industries remain highly energy intensive, clearly above the EU average despite the relatively low proportion of energy intensive industries.</p> <p>Portugal is currently revising its National Energy Efficiency Action Plan. Considering the benefits of energy efficiency in terms of competitiveness, growth and job creation, Portugal needs to maintain a high level of ambition of its energy efficiency target. Moreover, Portugal has so far failed to notify to the Commission its implementation measures for the recast Energy Performance of Buildings Directive which were due by mid-2012. Low uptake of the possibilities under the Cohesion Funds is observed which, for example, could have been used to stimulate programmes for increased renovation of building stock (e.g. only 0.3% allocation rate to energy efficiency in 2010 with a low rate of selection at 35.6%). Allocation of more funding to energy efficiency is strongly recommended (in particular in industry, transport and residential sectors).</p>	


<p>Early school leaving: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012</b>, from 23.2% in 2011 to 20.8% in 2012.</p> <p>Early school leaving has been gradually declining over the last decade from a rate of 45% in 2002. However, the rate of early school leaving remains among the highest in the EU and more than double the EU average.</p> <p>In terms of basic skills, 15-year olds' performance on PISA tests has evolved positively in the last decade. While in the PISA 2000 and 2006 surveys the percentage of low achievers was significantly higher than the EU average in all three areas assessed, in 2009 that percentage for reading and science literacy was already lower than the EU average.</p>	
<p>Tertiary education attainment: 40%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012</b>, from 26.1% in 2011 to 27,2% in 2012</p> <p>There has been remarkable progress from rates of about 11 % at the beginning of the last decade. However, tertiary education attainment remains significantly below the EU average. In addition, there are very significant parts of society with low levels of education. More than 7 out of 10 Portuguese citizens have a low level of education attainment which is almost triple the EU average (28.1 %).</p>	
<p>Reduction of number of people at risk of poverty or exclusion.</p> <p>Reducing the number of people at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion by 200 000 persons by 2020.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> In 2011, one out of four Portuguese citizens was at-risk of poverty or exclusion (24.4%). After social transfers, 18% of the population were at risk of poverty and 8.3% of the population faced severe material deprivation.</p> <p>Although poverty indicators remain overall stable, it is not excluded that the economic downturn and rising unemployment may have a negative impact in the levels of poverty and social exclusion.</p>	

<p>RO</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: 70 %</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> In 2012 the employment rate rose to 63.8 %, 1 percentage point higher than in 2011 and 6.2 percentage points below the national employment target (20-64 age group). It remains to be seen if this reverse of the previously negative trend is sustainable. Despite the recent improvement, the national target of 70 % by 2020 under the Europe 2020 strategy remains ambitious.</p>	<p>Implement the measures laid down in Decision 2009/459/EC, as amended by Decision 2010/183/EU, together with the measures laid down in Decision 2011/288/EU and further specified in the Memorandum of Understanding of 23 June 2009 and its subsequent supplements, and in the Memorandum of Understanding of 29 June 2011 and its subsequent supplements.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 2 % by 2020</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> In the last decade, R&amp;D intensity in Romania increased from 0.37 % in 2000 to 0.59 % in 2008, to drop back to 0.48% in 2011. Romania currently has one of the lowest R&amp;D intensity scores in the EU, at less than a quarter of its 2 % target for 2020. Private R&amp;D investments of 0.17% of GDP in 2011 are also among the lowest in the EU. It would be welcome if the new R&amp;I Strategy 2014-2020, under preparation, was accompanied by a multi-annual funding framework and a monitoring system.</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions target: maximum increase of greenhouse gas emissions not covered by the EU Emission Trading Scheme by 19 % in 2020, compared to 2005.</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-Emission Trading Scheme greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: decrease of 7 %. According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission, when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be achieved with an increase of 9 %, thus staying within the target.</p>	
	<p>Renewable energy target: 24 %</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10 %</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 21.4 % in 2011 and 2.1 % in the transport sector.</p>	

<p>National indicative energy efficiency target for 2020: Reduction of 10 Mtoe (19%) in the primary energy consumption</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Romania has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). However, it has neither expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020, nor has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	
<p>Early-school leaving target: 11.3 %</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The early school-leaving rate (17.4 % in 2012) is well above both the EU average (12.8 %) and the 10 % EU benchmark and is the same as in 2011 (17.5 %). Problems persist especially for rural areas and the Roma minority.</p>	
<p>Tertiary education target: 26.7 %</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The tertiary or equivalent attainment rate (21.8 % in 2012) is 14 percentage points below the EU average (35.8 %). However there has been constant progress over the past five years with a noteworthy increase from 2011 (20.4 %). There is still a significant mismatch between the education offered by universities and labour market requirements.</p>	
<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: reducing by 580 000 people (compared to 2008).</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> In order to monitor this target, Romania has opted to use one of the three sub-indicators of the headline indicator, more precisely the '<i>at risk of poverty rate</i>'. The latest Eurostat data show a slight improvement in this indicator to 22.2 % in 2011, from 23.4 % in 2008. In absolute terms, 240 000 people were lifted out of poverty between 2008 and 2011.</p>	


SI 	EU 2020 - National targets  <u>COM staff working document</u>	EU 2020 - Progress  <u>COM staff working document</u>	<u>Country Specific Recommendations</u>  as adopted by the Council in July 2012
	Employment rate target: 75%	<b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The employment rate fell from 71.9% in 2009 to 68.4% in 2011 and stagnated in 2012 (68.3%). Slovenia is moving away from the target.	<p>2. Take urgent steps to ensure the long-term sustainability of the pension system, while preserving the adequacy of pensions, by: (i) equalising the statutory retirement age for men and women; (ii) ensuring an <b>increase in the effective retirement age</b>, including through linking the statutory retirement age to life expectancy; (iii) <b>reducing early retirement possibilities</b>; and (iv) reviewing the indexation system for pensions. <b>Increase the employment rate of older workers</b> also by further developing active labour market policies and lifelong learning measures.</p> <p>4. <b>Adjust employment protection legislation</b> as regards permanent contracts in order to reduce <b>labour market segmentation</b>, in consultation with social partners and in accordance with national practices. Further tackle the parallel labour market caused by student work.</p>
	R&D target: 3%	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Spending on R&D rose significantly from 2.11% in 2010 to 2.47% in 2011.	
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: +4% (compared to 2005, ETS emissions are not covered by this national target)	<b>No progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -1%.  According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and based on existing measures GHG emissions are projected to increase by 5% (compared to 2005) by 2020, leading to a shortfall of the target by 1pp.	
	Renewable energy target: 25%  Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10%	<b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 18.8% in 2011 and 2.1% in the transport sector.	

National indicative energy efficiency target for 2020: 10,809 GWh savings by 2020	<b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Slovenia has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). However, it has neither expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020, nor has it provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.	
Early school leaving target: 5%	<b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early school leaving, measured by the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training, fell from 5.3% in 2009 to 4.4% in 2012. Slovenia is the best achiever in terms of preventing early school leaving. The target has been achieved.	
Tertiary education target: 40%	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary educational attainment rose markedly between 2009 and 2012, from 31.6% to 40%. The target has therefore been achieved.	<b>5. Improve the matching of skills with labour market demand,</b> particularly of low-skilled workers and <b>tertiary graduates,</b> and continue reforms of vocational education and training.
Target for reducing the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in number of persons): 40,000	<b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, which is relatively low compared to the EU average, rose markedly between 2010 and 2011, from 366 000 to 386 000. This indicates that Slovenia is moving away from the target.	


SK 	EU 2020 - National targets <u>COM staff working document</u>	EU 2020 - Progress <u>COM staff working document</u>	<u>Country Specific Recommendations</u> as adopted by the Council in July 2012
	Employment rate target: 72%	<b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Employment rate only marginally increased to 65.2 % in 2012. The unemployment rate reached 14 % in 2012 and continued rising. Long-term and youth unemployment remains among the highest in the EU, and the labour market has been marked by educational, geographical, and skills mismatches. Employment rate of Roma is below 30 %.	<b>6.</b> Take active measures to improve access to and quality of schooling and pre-school education of vulnerable groups, including Roma. Ensure <b>labour market reintegration of adults</b> through activation measures and <b>targeted employment services</b> , second-chance education and short-cycle vocational training.
	R&D intensity target: 1.2%	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> The Slovak R&D intensity (0.68% of GDP) is one of the lowest in Europe and Slovakia is not on track to reach its national R&D intensity target of 1.2%. While the overall R&D intensity was in 2011 just above its 2000 level (0.65%), there has been since 2000 a strong decrease in business R&D intensity (from 0.43 % of GDP in 2000 to 0.25% in 2011), compensated by the strong increase in recent years of the public sector R&D intensity (from 0.22 % of GDP in 2000 to 0.42% in 2011).	
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: +13 % (compared to 2005 emissions); ETS emissions are not covered by this national target	<b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> The change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011 was -2 %. According to the latest available projections, the target would be achieved by a wide margin as total change over 2005-20 would reach -2,4%.	
	Renewable energy target: 14%  Share of renewable energy in all modes of transport: 10%	<b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 9.7 % in 2011 and 0.4 % in the transport sector.	



<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: 3.12 Mtoe of final energy savings for the 2014-2020 period.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Slovakia has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which this data has been calculated. Reaching the target in 2020 implies achieving a level of 16.2 Mtoe primary consumption and 10.39 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	
<p>Early school leaving target: 6%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The rate increased from 5% in 2011 to 5.3% in 2012, Slovakia being the second-best EU performer. National target is 6%, taking into account increasing proportion of Roma children at high risk of drop-out. Further measures to support their educational achievements are needed to stop the negative progression.</p>	<p><b>6.</b> Take active measures to <b>improve access to and quality of schooling and pre-school education</b> of vulnerable groups, including Roma. Ensure labour market reintegration of adults through activation measures and targeted employment services, second-chance education and short-cycle vocational training.</p>
<p>Tertiary education target: 40%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012</b> (from 23.4% in 2011 to 23.7% in 2012) and there has been a 60% increase since 2006.</p>	<p><b>5.</b> Adopt and implement the youth action plan, in particular as regards the quality and labour market relevance of <b>education and vocational training</b>, including through the introduction of an apprenticeship scheme. <b>Improve the quality of higher education</b> by strengthening quality assurance and result orientation.</p>
<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: 17.2%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion decreased slightly by 6 000 to 1 112 000 in 2011. The achievement of the target to lift 170 000 out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020 is not realistic given the deteriorating conditions in the labour market and the negative impact of the crisis on disposable income of households. The risk of social exclusion remains significant in particular among children, Roma (above 90 %), low-skilled, single parents with dependent children.</p>	<p><b>6.</b> Take active measures to <b>improve access to and quality of schooling and pre-school education of vulnerable groups, including Roma.</b> Ensure labour market reintegration of adults through activation measures and targeted employment services, second-chance education and short-cycle vocational training.</p>


<p>FI</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: 78%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b></p> <p>73.8 % (2011); 74.0 % (2012)</p> <p>The average annual employment growth required to reach the target is 0.2% in 2011-2020. This will depend on economic climate but will also require national efforts. The NRP provides a target until 2015: 74.5%.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Implement the ongoing measures to <b>improve the labour market position of young people</b> and the long-term unemployed, with a particular focus on skills development. Take further steps to improve <b>the employment rate of older workers</b>, including by reducing early exit pathways. Take measures to <b>increase the effective retirement age</b> taking into account the improved life expectancy.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 4.0%</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b></p> <p>3.87% (2010); 3.78% (2011)</p>	<p><b>5.</b> In order to strengthen productivity growth and external competitiveness, continue efforts to <b>diversify the business structure</b>, in particular by hastening the introduction of planned measures to <b>broaden the innovation base</b> while continuing to align wage and productivity developments fully respecting the role of social partners and in line with national practices.</p>
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: -16% (compared to 2005 emissions, ETS emissions not covered by this national target)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -9%.</p> <p>According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be achieved by a narrow margin: -16% in 2020 compared to 2005.</p>	
	<p>Renewable energy target: 38%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 31.8 % in 2011 and 0.4 % in the transport sector.</p>	

<p>Energy efficiency - reduction of energy consumption in Mtoe: 310 TWh in final energy consumption in 2020.</p> <p>This implies reaching the level of 35.86 Mtoe primary consumption and 26.66 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Finland has set a national energy efficiency target to lower the consumption of energy from 323 TWh in 2010 to 310 TWh in 2020. 2011 level was 320 TWh</p>	
<p>Early school leaving target: 8%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012:</b> the early school-leaving rate has decreased by 0.9 pps.</p> <p>Finland performs significantly better than the EU average for the early school-leaving rate. In Finland it was 8.9% v. an EU average of 12.8 % in 2012. However, it tends to be significantly higher among people with migrant background and the trend is moving upwards. The overall rate of ESL has remained fairly stable for the last decade.</p>	
<p>Tertiary education target: (42 %, narrow national definition)</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012:</b> the tertiary attainment rate has decreased by 0.2 pps.</p> <p>The same applies to the tertiary attainment rate, with 45.8 % in Finland as against an EU average of 35.8% in 2012. Finland has reached both its national and the EU headline target for 2020.</p>	
<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: Reduction the number of persons at risk to 770 000</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b></p> <p>920000 (2011)</p> <p>According to the NRP, achieving the target requires reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by around 150000. The NRP 2013 acknowledges that this will be challenging as poverty is increasing, in particular in urban areas.</p>	

<p>SE</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National target</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target set in the 2011 NRP: well over 80 %.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Employment rate 2010: 78.1 %, 2011: 79.4 %, 2012: 79.4 %</p> <p>The EU-wide target has already been met. It was also attained before the crisis in 2007-08. Achievement of the more ambitious national target was hindered by the 2008-09 crisis. Since then, progress has again been made towards the national target.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Take further measures to <b>improve the labour market participation</b> of youth and vulnerable groups, e.g. by improving the effectiveness of active labour market measures, facilitating the transition from school to work, promoting policies to increase demand for vulnerable groups and improving the functioning of the labour market. Review the effectiveness of the current reduced VAT rate for restaurants and catering services in support of job creation.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: 4 % of GDP by 2020</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (in % of GDP) in 2010: 3.39 %, 2011: 3.37 %.</p> <p>Given the negative trend in private R&amp;D, the achievement of this target is challenging and will require full and swift implementation of the new National Innovation Strategy.</p>	<p><b>4.</b> Take further measures in the upcoming <b>research and innovation</b> bill to continue improving the excellence in research and to focus on improving the commercialisation of innovative products and the development of new technologies.</p>
	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions target: -17 % (compared to 2005 emissions; emissions under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) are not covered by this national target).</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Sweden's non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions fell by 7 % between 2005 and 2010 and by 10 % between 2005 and 2011.</p> <p>According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission, and taking account of existing measures, it is expected that Sweden will just reach its emission reduction target by 2020. Sweden has also adopted a voluntary national target which goes beyond its EU obligations. This target aims to reduce non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 by 33 % compared to 2005.</p>	

<p>Renewable energy target: 49 %</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in the transport sector: 10 %</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> In 2011, the share of total renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 46.8 % and 8.8 % in the transport sector. Sweden is expected to meet the 2020 target.</p>	
<p>The Swedish indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020 is that energy use shall be 20 per cent more efficient by 2020 compared with 2008. The target is expressed as an economy-wide target of a 20 per cent reduction in energy intensity between 2008 and 2020. Energy intensity is calculated as the quotient between power input and GDP at fixed prices (kWh/SEK).</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> Sweden has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU).</p> <p>However, Sweden has not complied with the requirement of this Directive to express this target unambiguously in terms of absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020.</p>	
<p>Early school leaving target: 10 %</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early leavers from education and training (percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training):</p> <p>2010: 6.5 %, 2011: 6.6 %, 2012: 7.5 %.</p> <p>The target has been achieved well.</p>	
<p>Tertiary education target: 40-45 %</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary educational attainment (% of population 30- 34 having successfully completed tertiary education):</p> <p>2010: 45.3 %, 2011: 46.8 %, 2012: 47.9 %</p> <p>The target has been achieved.</p>	

	<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: Reducing to well under 14 % the number of people aged 20-64 who are not in the labour force (except full-time students), long-term unemployed or on long-term sick leave</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011</b> on reducing the number of people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (attainment in 2010: 14.4%, 2011: 13.4%, 2012: 13.1%).</p> <p>According to the 2013 national reform programme, the proportion of the population defined in the target is estimated to be about 13 % of the age group in 2012, which is approximately the same level as compared to 2011.</p>	
--	---	---	--

<p>UK</p> 	<p>EU 2020 - National targets</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p>EU 2020 - Progress</p> <p><a href="#">COM staff working document</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Country Specific Recommendations</a></p> <p>as adopted by the Council in July 2012</p>
	<p>Employment rate target: No target set in NRP</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> 73.6 % of the population aged 20-64 was employed in 2011 compared to 74.2% in 2012.</p> <p>The UK employment rate is now marginally below the Europe 2020 target of 75%.</p> <p>In 2012 private sector employment grew sufficiently to offset reductions in public sector employment and the growth of the workforce. To raise employment in the longer term, the UK also faces challenges to increase work incentives and parental employment, to improve access to highquality, affordable childcare, and to raise skill levels.</p>	<p><b>3.</b> Continue to improve the <b>employability of young people</b>, in particular those not in education, employment or training, including by using the Youth Contract. Ensure that apprenticeship schemes are taken up by more young people, have a sufficient focus on advanced and higher-level skills, and involve more small and medium-sized businesses. Take measures to reduce the high proportion of young people aged 18-24 with very poor basic skills.</p>
	<p>R&amp;D target: No target set in NRP</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> 1.86% (2009), 1.77% (2010), 1.77% (2011).</p> <p>The share of R&amp;D spending in UK GDP is below the EU average of 2.03 %. It has averaged around 1.8% over the past decade. The trend since 2000 shows an initial fall, a mild recovery from 2005 (peaking in 2009), and a recent decline then stabilisation.</p>	
	<p>Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target: -16% (compared to 2005 emissions. ETS emissions not covered by this national target)</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2005 and 2011.</b> Change in non-ETS greenhouse gas emissions between 2005 and 2011: -14%.</p> <p>According to the latest national projections submitted to the Commission and when existing measures are taken into account, the target is expected to be reached: -19 % in 2020 compared to 2005 (with a margin of 3 pps).</p>	

<p>Renewable energy target: 15%</p> <p>Share of renewable energy in all modes of transport: 10%</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2010 and 2011.</b> Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption was 3.8% in 2011, and 2.9% in transport.</p> <p>Progress to date was not sufficient to reach the 2011-12 interim trajectory target (4.1%). To achieve the 2020 target, the UK should urgently finish developing and put in place a coherent, stable and predictable renewable energy support framework.</p>	
<p>Indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020: final energy consumption in 2020 of 129.2 Mtoe.</p> <p>This implies reaching a 2020 level of 177.6 Mtoe primary consumption and 157.8 Mtoe final energy consumption.</p>	<p><b>No progress between 2009 and 2010.</b> The United Kingdom has set an indicative national energy efficiency target in accordance with Articles 3 and 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU). It has also expressed it, as required, in terms of an absolute level of primary and final energy consumption in 2020 and has provided information on the basis on which data this has been calculated.</p>	<p><b>6. Pursue a long-term strategy for improving the capacity and quality of the UK's network infrastructure,</b> including measures to address pressures in transport and <b>energy networks</b> by promoting <b>more efficient and robust planning</b> and decision-making processes, and harnessing appropriate public or private financing arrangements.</p>
<p>Early school leaving target: No target set in NRP</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Early school leaving rate: 14.9 % in 2010; 15.0 % in 2011; 13.5 % in 2012.</p> <p>The early school leaving rate is falling but remains slightly above the EU average (12.9 % in 2012). The government is introducing reforms which should have a significant effect in reducing early school leaving. The age of compulsory participation in education or training is increasing from 16 to 17 in 2013 and 18 in 2015.</p>	
<p>Tertiary education target: No target set in NRP</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> Tertiary attainment rate: 43.0% in 2010; 45.8 % in 2011; 47.1 % in 2012.</p> <p>The UK tertiary attainment rate has increased significantly from 29 % in 2000, and is well above the EU average (35.5 % in 2012).</p>	



	<p>Risk of poverty or social exclusion target: Existing numerical targets in the 2010 Child Poverty Act and Child Poverty Strategy 2011-14</p>	<p><b>Progress between 2011 and 2012.</b> The percentage of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion was 23.1% in 2010 and 22.7% in 2011 (slightly below the EU averages of 23.6 % and 24.2% respectively).</p> <p>The fall in the indicator from 2010 to 2011 is partly explained by a reduction in the poverty threshold due to falling real median income. Three other relevant social inclusion indicators rose from 2010 to 2011: risk-of-poverty or exclusion of elderly: +0.4 pp.; severe material deprivation: +0.3pp.; in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate: +1pp.</p> <p>Although the latest figures show a reduction in the number of children living below the relative poverty threshold, linked to the drop in median income, absolute poverty remained unchanged. Planned real term reductions in some working age welfare benefits are likely to increase poverty rates.</p>	<p><b>4.</b> Step up measures to facilitate the labour market integration of people from jobless households. Ensure that planned welfare reforms do not translate into <b>increased child poverty</b>. Fully implement measures aiming to facilitate access to childcare services.</p>
--	--	--	--