Kick-off Event of the Smart Specialisation Platform on Industrial Modernisation
Fostering interregional cooperation and investments through the Smart Specialisation

Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion
Directorate-General support for S3P – Industrial Modernisation
Main actions of DG EMPL which may support Industrial Modernisation RIS 3 Platform

Skills agenda
European Social Fund
Return-on-Investment (RoI) for RIS3 Commission- World Bank Group project
Overview of the New Skills Agenda for Europe

Key elements and actions
Employment rates by qualification level, EU-28

Source: EUROSTAT
Europe vis-à-vis its competitors

Low literacy skills

Low numeracy skills

Source: PIAAC 2012
Low digital skills

Source: PIAAC 2012, Digital Agenda Scoreboard 2015
Digital Inclusion and Skills
What about qualifications?

more than 65 million European adults without upper secondary education

Percentage of adults without upper secondary education
(lower secondary is the highest acquired educational attainment level)

Source: Eurostat 2014, OECD 2014
% employers reporting difficulties in finding employees with the right skills

European Company Survey
Stakeholders' views

- Social Partners
- National Public Employment Services
- EU Civil Society
- National education and training policy makers
- European cities
- Education and Training Providers
- Policy networks (EQF, Europass, Euroguidance)
- European Social Fund Managing Authorities
Elements of the New Skills Agenda (adopted 10 June 2016)

1. Policy Communication

2. Proposal for a Council Recommendation on Skills Guarantee

3. Proposal for the revision of EQF Council Recommendation

4. Staff Working Document with 3 technical annexes supporting the legal proposals and summarising the results of the consultation on HE
I. IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND RELEVANCE OF SKILLS FORMATION
1. Proposal for a Skills Guarantee
2. Proposal for the review of the Key Competences
3. Proposals on making VET a first choice (e.g. revision of EQAVET and ECVET)
4. Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition

II. MAKING SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS MORE VISIBLE AND COMPARABLE
5. Proposal for the revision of the EQF
6. Skills Profile Tool for Third Country Nationals

III. IMPROVING SKILLS INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION FOR BETTER CAREER CHOICES
7. Proposal for the revision of the Europass Framework
8. Blueprint for Sectorial Cooperation on Skills
9. Analysis and sharing of best practice on brain drain
10. Proposal on Graduate Tracking
PRIORITY 1: IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND RELEVANCE OF SKILLS FORMATION
MAIN ACTIONS


2. Revision of the Key Competences Framework  > 2017

3. Making VET a first choice  > 2017

4. Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition  > end 2016
A Skills Guarantee

- Skills assessment
- Tailored E&T offer
- Validation and recognition

Cooperation and Partnership

Outreach, Guidance and Support Measures

Monitoring and Evaluation
Key Competence Framework

8 Competences...
- Communication in Mother Tongue
- Communication in Foreign Language
- Mathematical and Science Competences
- Digital competences
- Learning to learn
- Social and civil competences
- Sense of initiative/entrepreneurship
- Cultural awareness/expression

... To be better implemented
Digital Competence Framework for Citizens

Entrepreneurship Competence Framework

5 AREAS

21 COMPET
Making VET a first choice

Revision of ECVET and EQAVET

Streamlining governance for cooperation on VET

Define a target for VET learners (WBL) …and boost mobility

VET Skills Week
Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition

National Digital Skills Coalition

Pledges to provide training to individuals
PRIORITY 2: MAKING SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS VISIBLE AND COMPARABLE
MAIN ACTIONS

5. Revision of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF)  > June 2016

EQF Revision

Commitment to regular update of referencing of NQFs

Common principles for quality assurance and credit systems

Encourage use of EQF

Coordination with Third Countries
Skills Tool for Third Country Nationals
PRIORITY 3: IMPROVING SKILLS INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION FOR BETTER CAREER CHOICES
MAIN ACTIONS

7. Revision of Europass  > late 2016

8. Sharing best practices on addressing brain drain  > 2017

9. (New) Blueprint for Sectorial Cooperation on Skills  
   > June 2016

10. (New) Initiative on graduate tracking  > 2017
Revision of Europass

Tools for documenting personal information in a variety of formats + self-assessment

Open standards

ESCO European Classification of Skills/Competences, Qualifications and Occupations

Information on skills and qualifications, including skills trends, guidance, recognition practices and information on career opportunities
ESCO European Classification of Skills/Competences, Qualifications and Occupations

4,000 occupations  13,000 skills  Qualifications

ESCO in 24 languages to support:
• Publishing of job offers
• Online job matching
• Creating online CVs or profiles
• Search for jobs and candidates
• ...

European Commission
SKILLS PANORAMA
Inspiring your choices on skills and jobs in Europe

1. **CLEAR**
   - Simple
   - Transparent
   - User-friendly

2. **RELIABLE**
   - Verifiable
   - Traceable
   - Consistent

3. **OPEN**
   - Comparable
   - Shared
   - Public

4. **RELEVANT**
   - Selected for decision-makers at EU & national level

European Commission
Blueprint for Sectoral Cooperation on Skills

Selection of sector

EU partnerships

National/regional partnerships
DELIVERING THE AGENDA
The Skills Agenda and the European Semester
The Skills Agenda and National Skills Strategies
The Skills Agenda and the European Social Fund
The Skills Agenda and the ESF: key synergies

- Employment (IP 8.1)
- Inclusion (IP 9.1)
- Integration (IP 9.2)
- Lifelong Learning (IP 10.3)
- Relevance of Education & Training (IP 10.4)

Skills Guarantee
Digital Skills & Jobs Coalition
Making VET a 1st Choice
The Skills Agenda and the ESF: basic skills for all in AT

Free literacy courses and help with finishing compulsory education for adults
The Skills Agenda and the ESF: helping the unskilled in LT

Helping the unskilled to obtain professional qualifications in line with the jobs that are on offer.
The Skills Agenda and the ESF: recognising informal learning in AT

Project 'Du kannst was!' (You've got skills!) helping people to get their informal work experience and skills recognised
The Skills Agenda and the ESF: helping SMEs train their staff in UK

A platform to put SMEs in contact with training providers
The Skills Agenda and the ESF: modernising VET in PL

>75 000 VET students

New professional workshops

Career planning sessions
The Skills Agenda and the ESF: training digital professionals in LU

Initiative ‘Fit4coding’: intensive courses for web developers and integrators
The Skills Agenda and the ESF: transnational cooperation

Learning and Skills Thematic Network

Priorities (set in line with the Skills Agenda):
1. Work-based learning
2. Validation
3. Soft and transversal skills
4. Basic skills
European Social Fund

Overview
The ESF is one of the five European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF). From 2014, these operate under a common framework and pursue complementary policy objectives. They are the main source of investment at EU level to help Member States to restore and increase growth and ensure a job rich recovery while ensuring sustainable development, in line with the Europe 2020 objectives.
ESF main agenda

The ESF is Europe’s main tool for promoting employment and social inclusion – helping people get a job (or a better job), integrating disadvantaged people into society and ensuring fairer life opportunities for all.
ESF in action

Every year, the Fund helps some 15 million people into work, or to improve their skills to find work in future.
In this period, the ESF will provide some €80 billion (in current prices) in funding to:

- **train people and help them get into work**
- **promote social inclusion**
- **improve education & training**
- **improve the quality of public services in your country.**
Which objectives for the ESF in 2014-2020?

**Getting people into jobs**: the ESF will support organisations around the EU to put in place projects aimed at training people and helping them get work. Initiatives supporting entrepreneurs with start-up funding and companies who need to cope with restructuring or a lack of qualified workers will also be funded. **Helping young people enter the labour market** will be a top priority for the ESF in all EU countries.
Which objectives for the ESF in 2014-2020?

**Social inclusion:** employment is the most effective way of giving people independence, financial security and a sense of belonging. The ESF will continue to finance many thousands of projects that help people in difficulty and those from disadvantaged groups to get skills and jobs and have the same opportunities as others do.
Which objectives for the ESF in 2014-2020?

**Better education:** Across the EU the ESF is financing initiatives to improve education and training and ensure young people complete their education and get the skills that make them more competitive on the job market. Reducing school drop-out is a priority here, along with improving vocational and tertiary education opportunities.
Which objectives for the ESF in 2014-2020?

Stronger public administration: The ESF will support Member States' efforts to improve the quality of public administration and governance and so support their structural reforms by giving them the necessary administrative and institutional capacities.
Who does what?

The **ESF strategy and budget** are negotiated and decided on jointly by EU governments, the European Parliament and the Commission.

Its 7-year **operational programmes** are planned by governments and approved by the European Commission.
For whom?

Funding is given to a wide range of organisations – public bodies, private companies and civil society – which give people practical help to find a job, or stay in their job.
ESF

in the **longer term** – is a part of Europe’s **strategy to remodel its economy**, creating not just jobs, but an inclusive society.
RIS3 RoI project

Overview
RETURN ON INVESTMENT IN RIS3

European Commission

The Commission encouraged the design of national/regional research and innovation strategies for smart specialisation (RIS3) as a means to deliver a more targeted European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) support.

Massive investments in research and innovation from ESIF should bring returns: private, social and/or fiscal. The integrated methodology calculating return on investment in RIS3 needs to be developed which have a practical use for national and regional authorities. Project is financed by EMPL in cooperation with REGIO.

World Bank will:
- **develop the methodology on return on investment in RIS3** (direct, indirect and fiscal effect)
- measures the return on investment in research and innovation of ESIF innovation support in Poland (as a test case) under the 2007-13 and 2014-20
- analyse the correlation between the effectiveness of EU support and circumstantialional variables such as educational attainment, investment climate and other aspects of the innovation ecosystem
Overall scope of RIS3 RoI project

The European Commission, particularly the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, supports the analysis of labour market and social inclusion policies and the development of policy recommendations within the process of European Semester, leading to Country Report(s) and Country Specific Recommendation(s) outlining the structural reforms needed to be implemented by the Member states.
RIS 3 approach

The RIS3 approach is relevant to all three priorities of Europe 2020 i.e.
• smart,
• sustainable and
• inclusive growth.

First of all, smart specialisation matters for the future of Europe because the development of an economy based on knowledge and innovation remains a fundamental challenge for the EU as a whole.

Secondly, smart specialisation is relevant to achieve sustainable growth, as an important innovation effort and considerable investment is required to shift towards a resource-efficient and low carbon economy, offering opportunities in domestic and global markets.

Finally, smart specialisation contributes to inclusive growth between and within regions by strengthening territorial cohesion and by managing structural change, creating economic opportunity and investing in skills development, better jobs and social innovation.
Why Poland?

Poland was chosen because its new systemic transformation agenda (centred across so called Responsible Development Plan (RDP)) requires to build new innovation system as outlined in Country Reports (CR) 2015 and 2016 and Country Specific Recommendations (CSR) 2016.
What for?

The project aims to develop an integrated methodology on return on investment (ROI) in smart specialization (RIS3) i.e. investments in research and innovation supported by ESIF. In line with the stronger result orientation of the 2014-2020 programming period, this methodology should help in the monitoring, evaluation and management of the use of ESIF in Member states.
But we go EU wide and then even global !!!!

While the current project is limited in scope to Poland, the methodology to be developed should be general and transversal enough to also be applied to other types of support through ESIF. Even going further, ultimately it should be applicable for all public investments.
Project components

1) Development of the methodology to calculate the return on investment in research and innovation (Component One)

2) Applying the ROI methodology to contribute to the ex-post evaluation of the 2007-13 financial perspective, by assessing the effectiveness of the ESIF support in Poland (Component Two)

3) Developing and piloting a benchmarking report, based on the results from component two. The report will put the observed cross regional differences in the efficiency of innovation support into a broader and policy relevant perspective, breaking down relevant indicators for regions’ performance. This report will be complemented by developing tools to assess and improve public investments in selected research and innovation programs and contribute to defining the selection criteria for future support measures. (Component Three).

4) Present and disseminate conclusions of the 3 above steps