

Torino Process 2018-2020

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES


REGIONAL REPORT

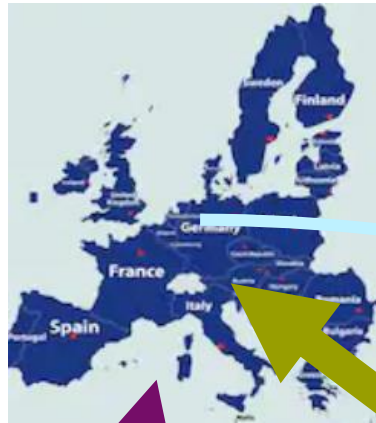
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES



HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT



- CREATION OF LIFELONG LEARNING SYSTEMS
 - THAT PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES AND INCENTIVES
 - FOR PEOPLE TO DEVELOP THEIR SKILLS, COMPETENCES, KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES THROUGHOUT THEIR LIVES
 - FOR THE SAKE OF EMPLOYMENT AND REALISATION OF THEIR POTENTIAL, AND AS A CONTRIBUTION TO PROSPEROUS, INNOVATIVE AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES.
- 



FDI



migration

TRADE

CLOSER LINKS WITH THE EU



20 DELIVERABLES FOR 2020

CROSS CUTTING DELIVERABLES

- 1 More engagement with civil society organisations
- 2 Increase gender equality and non-discrimination
- 3 Strengthen strategic communications and supporting plurality and independence of media

STRONGER CONNECTIVITY

Connectivity, energy efficiency, environment and climate change:

- 13 Extend the TEN-T core networks, transport
- 14 Increase energy supply security
- 15 Enhance energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy; reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions
- 16 Support the environment and adaptation to climate change

STRONGER SOCIETY

Mobility and people-to-people contacts:

- 17 Progress on Visa Liberalisation Dialogues and Mobility Partnerships
- 18 Strengthen investment in young people's skills, entrepreneurship and employability
- 19 Establish an Eastern Partnership European school
- 20 Integrate Eastern Partnership and EU research and innovation systems and programmes



STRONGER GOVERNANCE

Strengthening institutions and good governance:

- 9 Strengthen the rule of law and anti-corruption mechanisms
- 10 Support the implementation of key judicial reforms
- 11 Support the implementation of public administration reform
- 12 Stronger security cooperation

STRONGER ECONOMY

Economic development and market opportunities:

- 4 Improve the investment and business environment and unlock Small and Medium-sized Enterprises' (SMEs) growth potential
- 5 Address gaps in access to finance and financial infrastructure
- 6 Create new job opportunities at the local and regional level
- 7 Harmonise digital markets
- 8 Support intra-regional trade among partner countries and the EU



People are important

20 deliverables for 2027

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POST 2020

An **inclusive economy** that works for all, providing decent jobs, is a top priority

This includes **more emphasis on local/regional actors** as key drivers for growth.

Investment in the **development of young people's skills and entrepreneurship** is key
Support for the **digital transformation** would need to be reinforced

Strengthening the **green agenda** is important, building on the achievements to date

STRONGER GOVERNANCE

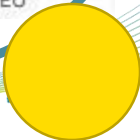
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Technological and digital change

- disruptive impact of digitalisation and artificial intelligence
- new production and trade patterns

Globalisation; market integration; connectivity

- shifts in manufacturing, services and trade
- competition, market integration and specialisation

Climate change

- greening industries and consumption
- resource efficiency (circular economies)

Demographic shifts

- ageing and shrinking youth potential
- emigration of younger and better-skilled people

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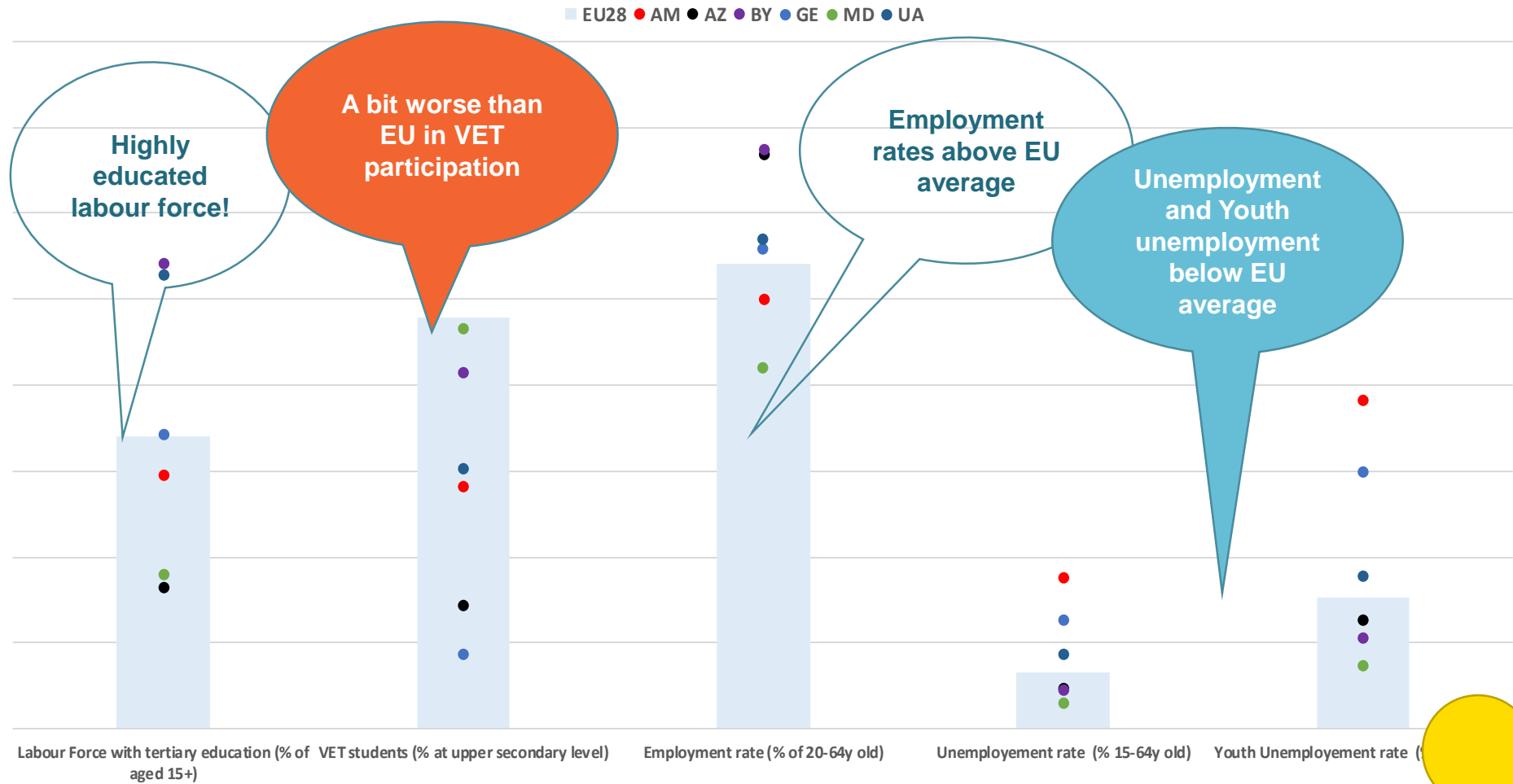
AND THEN THERE IS THIS DISRUPTIVE FACTOR....



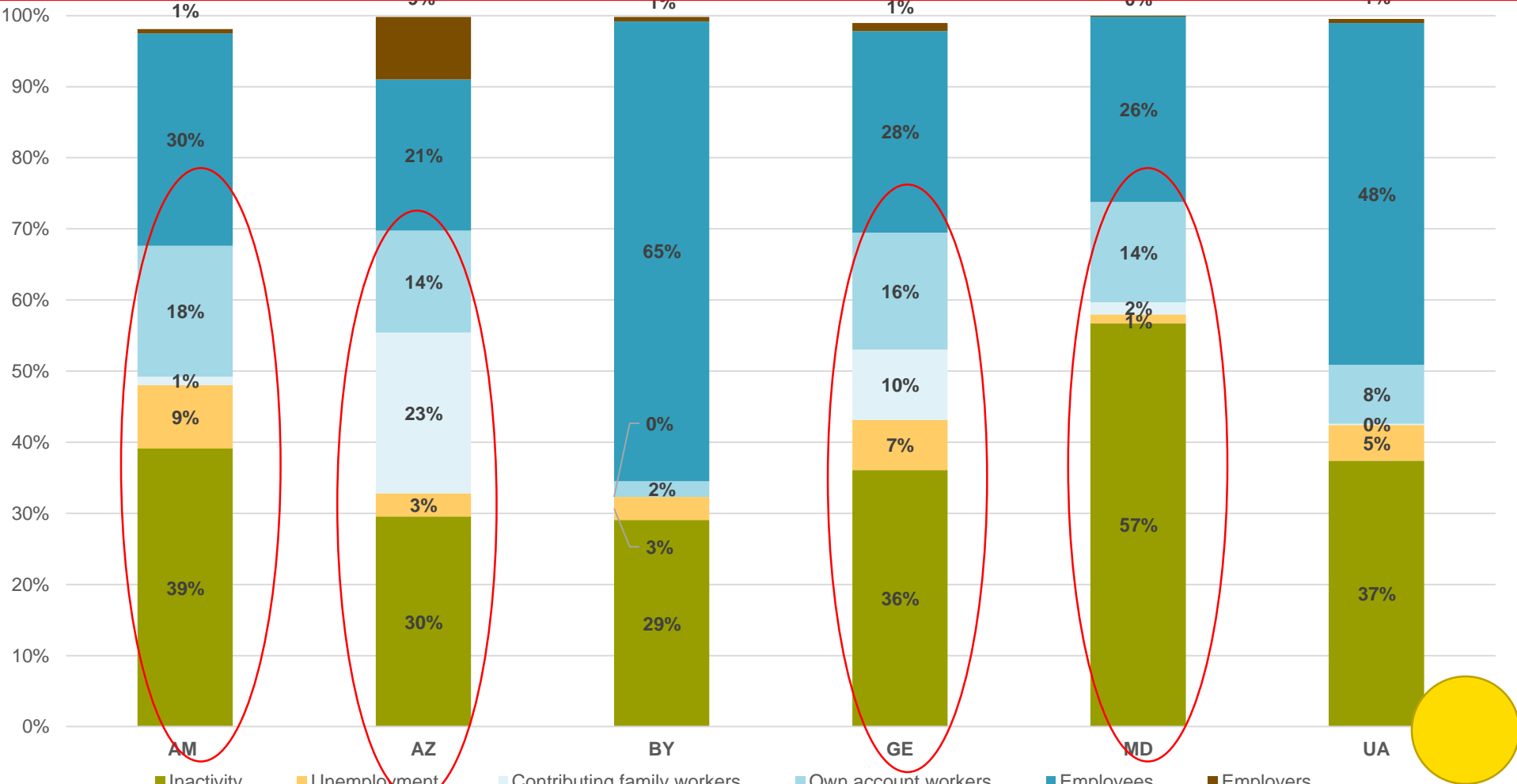
...ACCELERATING CHANGES?



First impression no big issues for education, labour force attainment & employment



...but first impressions can deceive Too many inactive, in bad jobs or unemployed



Shrinking supply skills & poor use of labour force

- diminishing youth, aging workforce
- emigration of fertile population
- many people inactive or in unproductive jobs
- low participation due to underfunding of systems
- people unable to afford E&T

Changing jobs: from transition to transformation

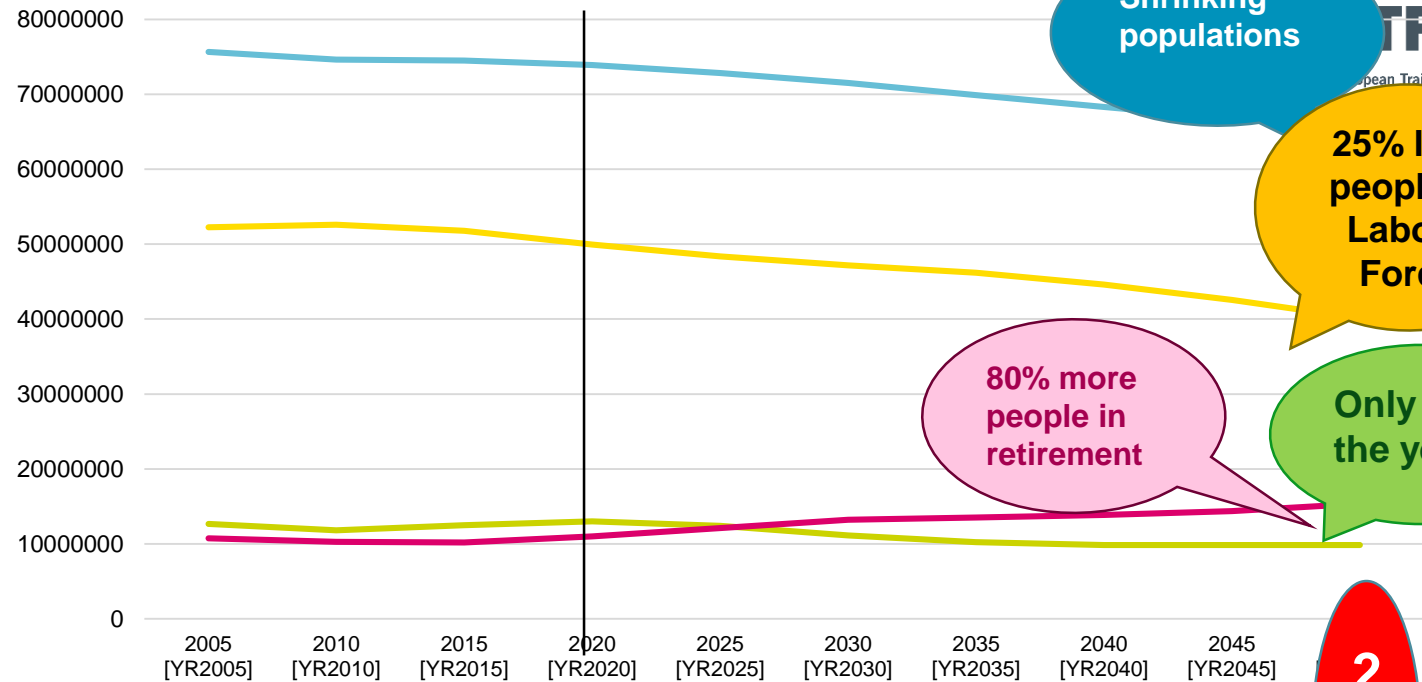
- Less subsidized employment
- What to do with vulnerable rural jobs?
- Outsourcing, circular migration and FDI
- Integrated Platform economy and virtual migration
- Clusters, SMEs or self-employed
- Is public employment in Health and Education sustainable?

No longer adequate education, training & skills development systems

- overeducated graduates, lacking competence
- focus on declining youth in education, what about adult learning
- fragmented E&T systems
- poorly equipped and inefficient training providers
- inflexible & outdated contents
- poor involvement of private sector,
- low level CVT>LLL



In 2005
 the
 situation
 looked
 still OK,
 recovery
 of
 decline
 in youth
 and
 growing
 labour
 force



2050

Shrinking populations

25% less people in Labour Force

80% more people in retirement

Only half the youth





***Shrinking supply of skills worsened by migration
& poor use of existing labour resources***

***The workforce has started to shrink...and migration is aggravating the situation ...
...while existing human resources are underutilised***



Changing jobs: from transition to transformation

***Growing urban employment
in services, but limited
economic growth***

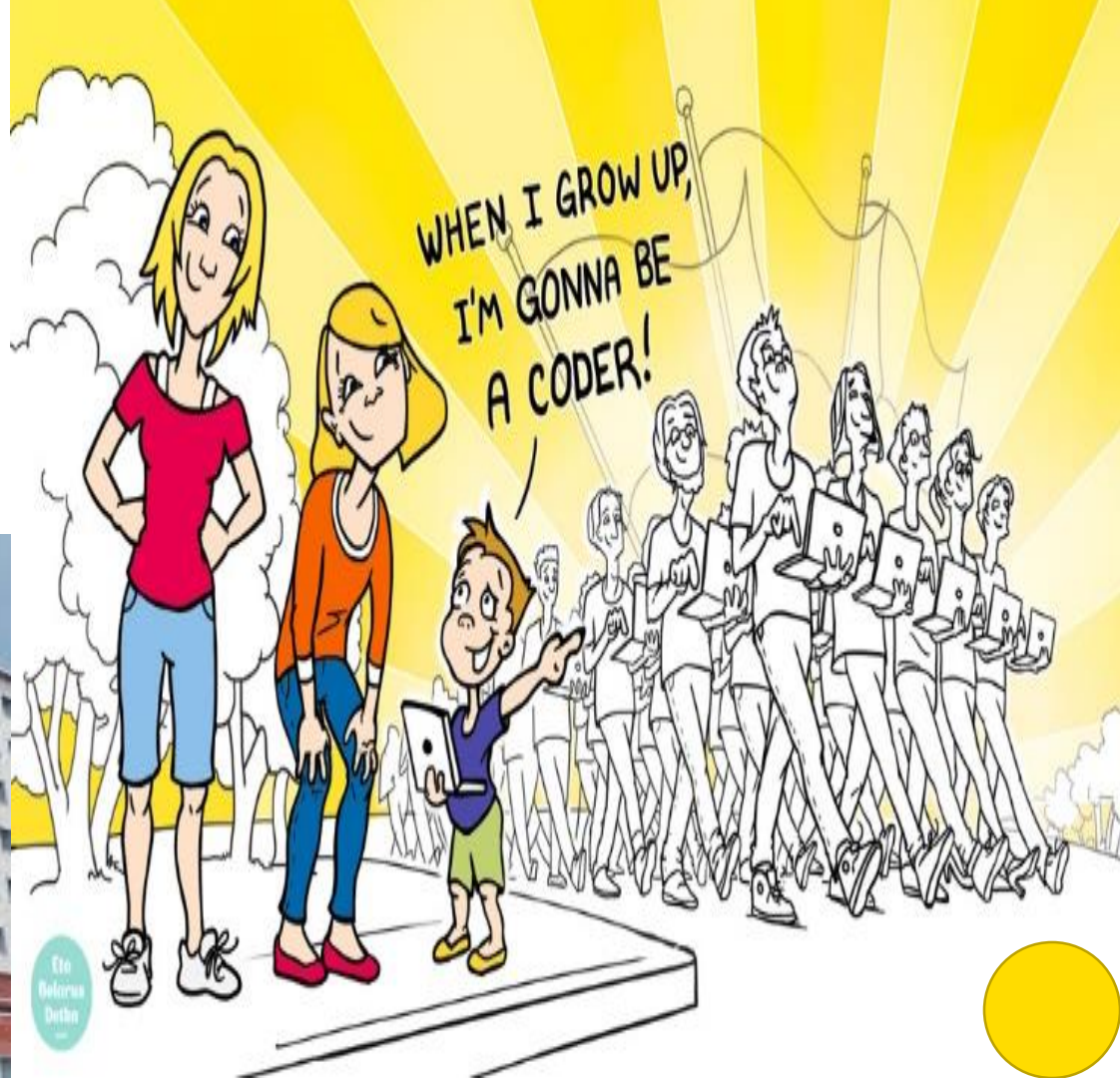
***New trade opportunities but
not enough added value
products & services***

***More focus needed on
innovation, skills and
productivity in SMEs***



Changing jobs: from transition to transformation

Growth of ICT sectors & platform work could strand because of lack of skills



Его
Belarus
Dutch





No longer adequate E&T and skills development systems?

Well educated graduates but lacking competence and skills

Poor key competences

No practical experience in workplace

Poor problem solving skills





No longer adequate E&T and skills development systems?

Decline in youth population, schools, universities and teachers and professors

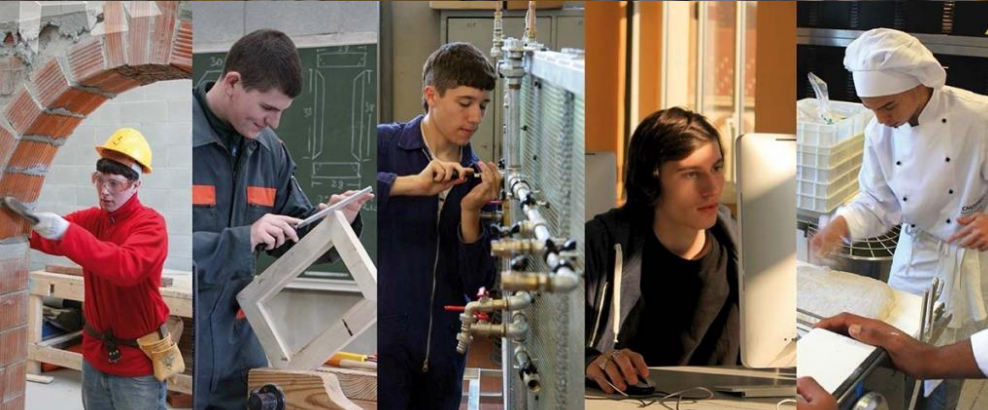
Small and obsolete institutions

Funding detached from performance

Rigid curricula, knowledge focused

Poor cooperation with private sector

Low level of provision and participation in CVT



Continued reforms



Teachers



Youth guarantee



SME Development



Green Deal



ALL COUNTRIES PROGRESS WITH NEW POLICIES

New **strategies and laws** for VET, competences, qualifications and LLL


More autonomy for providers, more cooperation with **private sector**, more work based learning

Gradually **more adults in VET** systems although their number is limited



ALL COUNTRIES PROGRESS WITH NEW POLICIES

Implementation takes a lot of time, E&T is still rather **fragmented**
.... training of qualified workerstechnicians ... university



Is more education the solution for youth that
has already left E&T system?
Where will adults develop their skills?



The real urgent issue is **adult learning**

- Covid health and economic crisis
- Business sector needs to be more competitive
- Not only for +35 population, address especially young people out of school, rural population and elderly
- How will these people obtain their skills?

Education system alone cannot resolve most pressing HCD challenges

