New CSR policy areas applied as of the 2022 European Semester cycle and correspondence with old policy areas (The correspondence between new and previous areas is not 1:1) New CeSaR policy Old CeSaR policy areas Examples areas (non-exhaustive) Renewable energy, • [partly] Energy, Incl. CSRs on renewables, infrastructure and resources & climate competition issues in the energy sector, energy reforms to promote renewable energy, crosschange infrastructure & [partly] Competition border energy interconnections, etc. networks & & regulatory framework Incl. CSRs on energy efficiency, reforms to **Energy efficiency** [partly] Energy, resources & climate promote energy efficiency, etc. change Climate adaptation [partly] Energy, Incl. CSRs on spatial planning linked to the regions concerned by floods, incorporation of resources & climate climate-related risks in budgetary planning, change governance and macro-fiscal institutional arrangements, etc. **Environmental** Incl. CSRs on water and waste management [partly] Energy, and other resources, circular economy, policy & resource resources & climate pollution prevention and control and the management change protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, reforms to promote environmental policy and resource management, etc. **Transport** Transport Incl. CSRs on infrastructure and competition [partly] Competition issues in the transport sector, investment in & regulatory sustainable transport (including non road framework mobile machinery), modal shift, accessibility, • [partly] Energy, demand-side measures, etc. resources & climate change Digital connectivity, • Telecom, postal Incl. CSRs on infrastructure and competition infrastructure & issues in the telecom sector, cross-border services & local market functioning interconnectivity, accessibility, digital public services capacities and deployment of advanced • [partly] Competition technologies, etc. & regulatory framework [partly] Energy, resources & climate change

New CSR policy areas applied as of the 2022 European Semester cycle and correspondence with old policy areas (The correspondence between new and previous areas is not 1:1) New CeSaR policy Old CeSaR policy areas Examples areas (non-exhaustive) Digitalisation of • [partly] Telecom, Incl. CSRs related to the digitalisation of postal services & businesses businesses and SMEs, e-commerce, etc. local public services [partly] Research & innovation Digitalisation of [partly] Public Incl. CSRs related to the digitalisation of public public administration administration, e-Government, etc. [partly] Business administration and environment public services Incl. CSRs on the number of conditions to start **Business Business** environment environment (incl. a business or to grow an existing firm, support SME policies) measures to SMEs, reduce the regulatory burden, requirements/permits, etc. Single market, • [partly] Competition Incl. CSRs on market fragmentation, competition authorities, barriers to trade in competition & & regulatory framework goods and services, restrictions to state aid competition, state aid, deregulation/opening Competition in up of specific sectors such as postal services, services professional services, retail, construction, support to large enterprises, industrialisation and reindustrialization, etc. State-owned State-owned Incl. CSRs on privatisation and improvements enterprises enterprises in governance of SOEs, etc. [partly] Public **Public procurement** Incl. CSRs to improve public procurement & & concessions administration concessions, etc. Research & [partly] Research & Incl. CSRs on public and private research and innovation innovation systems, policies to stimulate innovation research and innovation in the private sector, evaluation of research institutions, creation of

competitiveness poles, CSRs on green and

digital R&D&I, etc.

New CSR policy areas applied as of the 2022 European Semester cycle and correspondence with old policy areas (The correspondence between new and previous areas is not 1:1) New CeSaR policy Old CeSaR policy areas Examples areas (non-exhaustive) Employment Incl. CSRs on tackling labour market **Functioning of the** protection legislation segmentation and promoting permanent labour market, & framework for employment, flexible working arrangements, including labour contracts fighting of undeclared work, the performance framework for [partly] Incentives to of labour inspectorate, improving the labour contracts & work, job creation, functioning of social dialogue, etc. undeclared work labour market participation Incl. CSRs on public employment services' • Active labour market Active labour policies capacity and effectiveness, the interaction market policies, [partly] Incentives to between taxes and benefits to (des)incentivize incentives to work work, job creation, work, etc. & labour market labour market participation participation Non-discrimination Incl. CSRs on gender employment and pay [partly] Incentives to work, job creation, and equal gaps, disadvantaged groups in the labour labour market opportunities market (e.g. disability employment gaps, participation integration of migrants) and access to quality mainstream education systems (e.g. for Roma pupils), etc. Wages & Incl. CSRs on the regulation of collective wage Wages & wage wage setting setting bargaining, the minimum wage, etc. Skills, [partly] Skills & life-Excl. school and university education. Vocational long learning Incl. CSRs on upskilling/reskilling vulnerable **Education and** people, addressing skills shortages and skills **Training &** mismatches, continuous adult learning, adult learning

[partly] Long-term

public finances, incl.

sustainability of

pensions

Pension systems

and active ageing

forecasting of skills, etc.

Incl. CSRs on adequacy & sustainability of

sustainability purposes), early retirement, etc.

pensions, longer working lives (for

New CSR policy areas applied as of the 2022 European Semester cycle and correspondence with old policy areas

(The correspondence between new and previous areas is not 1:1)		
New CeSaR policy	Old CeSaR policy areas	Examples
areas		(non-exhaustive)
Poverty, social inclusion & social protection	 Poverty reduction & social inclusion Unemployment benefits 	Incl. CSRs on poverty and social exclusion risks, economic inequality, homelessness, social housing, child benefits and family support, inwork benefits, active inclusion, minimum income schemes, improvement of effectiveness of social protection schemes, access to social protection, income replacement and adequacy of unemployment benefits, access to quality social services, independent living/ deinstitutionalisation etc.
Regional development & local public services	[partly] Telecom, postal services & local public services	Incl. CSRs on local public services, to tackle regional disparities, promote convergence, social, economic and territorial cohesion across regions, infrastructure accessibility etc.
Healthcare	[partly] Health & long-term care	Incl. CSRs on accessibility, adequacy & sustainability of the healthcare, resilience, efficiency & quality of the systems, outpatient and primary care, prevention, addressing shortages of professionals, supply of medical products, development of e-Health, etc.
Long-term care	[partly] Health & long-term care	Incl. CSRs on accessibility, adequacy & sustainability of long-term care systems, resilience, efficiency & quality of the systems, etc.
Budgetary framework and fiscal governance	 Fiscal policy & fiscal governance [partly] Long-term sustainability of public finances, incl. pensions 	Incl. CSRs on fiscal framework (budgetary process, coordination of fiscal policy, expenditure management, independent fiscal institutions) & SGP-related CSRs, green budgeting, climate- and climate policy related opportunities for and risks to the sustainability of public finances, etc.

New CSR policy areas applied as of the 2022 European Semester cycle and correspondence with old policy areas (The correspondence between new and previous areas is not 1:1) New CeSaR policy Old CeSaR policy areas Examples areas (non-exhaustive) **Taxation policy** • [partly] Reduce the Incl. CSRs on shifting taxes away from labour tax burden on labour towards sources less detrimental to growth and in line with the twin green and digital [partly] Broaden tax bases transition, on base broadening in income taxes, on progressivity/ or improving the [partly] Reduce the inequality reducing impact of taxation, on debt bias reducing debt bias in personal income taxation, taxation of financial services and gains from financial markets transactions etc. Incl. CSRs on reducing debt bias in corporate income taxation, on base broadening in corporate taxation, on limiting the scope and number of tax expenditures in corporate income taxation, etc. Incl. CSRs for base broadening in VAT, excise duties, green/environmental taxes, eliminating environmentally harmful subsidies, etc. Tax administration, Incl. CSRs on improving tax and customs Fight against tax tax evasion & evasion, improve tax administration, improving the efficiency of the tax avoidance administration & tax system, improving tax collection & tax tackle tax avoidance compliance, fighting tax evasion & aggressive [partly] Shadow tax planning, fighting the informal economy economy and (excl. fighting undeclared work), tax strategies corruption to tackle the shadow economy, etc. [partly] Public administration **Financial services** Incl. CSRs on macro-prudential or supervisory Financial services and financial issues in the banking, insurance companies stability and private pension funds, on corporate governance, Deposit Guarantee Scheme, etc. Access to finance & Incl. CSRs on bank finance and development of • Access to finance growth financing and access to venture and grow capital, (incl. CMU) development of equity markets, promotion of alternative sources of finance, sustainable

finance and financial literacy, etc.

New CSR policy areas applied as of the 2022 European Semester cycle and correspondence with old policy areas (The correspondence between new and previous areas is not 1:1) New CeSaR policy Old CeSaR policy areas Examples areas (non-exhaustive) Anti-money • [partly] Fight against Incl. CSRs on AML framework, supervision and laundering tax evasion, improve financial intelligence, prosecution, risk assessment, etc. tax administration & tackle tax avoidance • [partly] Financial services Housing Housing market Incl. CSRs on the housing market and the links with the financial sector (e.g. macroprudential policies, mortgage credit market developments), house price developments, housing supply, etc. Excl. CSRs on social housing. Private sector debt Incl. CSRs to monitor and reduce private Private indebtedness & insolvency Insolvency sector indebtedness, restructuring solutions, framework Framework improve payment discipline, insolvency & [partly] Business foreclosure frameworks, insolvency & environment recovery proceedings, collateral enforcement, asset quality etc. Incl. CSRs to enhance the effectiveness or Public [partly] Public administration independence of the public administration, administration including regulators, improving access, capacity and performance of regional and local administration, or improving the collaboration between different layers of government, CSRs to enhance the administrative capacities at different levels in view of the twin green and digital transition, etc. Corruption [partly] Shadow Incl. CSRs on anti-corruption framework & economy & reforms, etc. corruption Justice system [partly] Civil justice Incl. CSRs on improvements in efficiency or quality in the judicial system, contract enforcement and reforms to promote mediation and alternative dispute resolution mechanism, judicial independence, etc.

New CSR policy areas applied as of the 2022 European Semester cycle and correspondence with old policy areas (The correspondence between new and previous areas is not 1:1) New CeSaR policy Old CeSaR policy areas Examples areas (non-exhaustive) Quality of law • [partly] Public Incl. CSRs to improve the quality of legislation Administration making e.g. through impact assessment, ex post • [partly] Competition evaluation of legislation, engagement with & regulatory stakeholders (excl. social dialogue for the framework functioning of the labour market) and public • [partly] Business consultations, to improve the stability of the environment legislative framework, CSRs on checks & balances, including effectiveness of oversight institutions like the supreme audit, competition bodies, etc. to the extent they have a bearing on the investment climate and business environment. Early childhood Incl. CSRs on access, affordability and quality Childcare and early childhood education education & care of childhood education & care, etc. **Education** Excluding skills, Education vocational education and training, adult learning. Incl. school and university education. Incl. CSRs on improving educational outcomes, improving and investing in the performance, capacity, labour market relevance, green and digital education and teaching of digital competences, inclusiveness of the education

system, etc.