

Europe 2020 Targets

(Updated on 07/03/2017)

EU/Member State	Employment rate	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development	Greenhouse gas emissions	Share of renewable energy	Energy efficiency	Early leavers from education and training	Tertiary educational attainment	Poverty and social exclusion
EU-28	Increasing the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 to at least 75%	Increasing combined public and private investment in R&D to 3% of GDP	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels	Increasing the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 20%,	Moving towards a 20% increase in energy efficiency (equalling a reduction to 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy consumption)	Reducing school drop-out rates to less than 10% (of the population aged 18 to 24)	Increasing the share of the population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education to at least 40%	Lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion (compared to 2008)*
Belgium	73.2 %	3 %	- 15 %	13 %	43.7	9.5 %	47 %	- 380 000 persons
Bulgaria	76 %	1.5 %	+ 20 %	16 %	16.9	11 %	36 %	Reduce by 260 000 the number of persons living in monetary poverty
Czech Republic	75 %	1 % (public sector only)	+ 9 %	13 %	39.6	5.5 %	32 %	- 100 000 persons
Denmark	80 %	3 %	- 20 %	30 %	17.8	10 %	> 40 %	Reduce by 22 000 the number of persons living in households with very low work intensity
Germany	77 %	3 %	- 14 %	18 %	276.6	< 10 %	42 % (ISCED 2011 level 4-8)	Reduce by 20 % the number of long-term unemployed (unemployed for more than one year) compared to 2008. (equalling to a reduction of 320 000 longterm unemployed persons)
Estonia	76 %	3 %	+ 11 %	25 %	6.5	9.5 %	40 %	Reduce to a rate of 15 % the number of persons living at risk of poverty after social transfers (compared to 17.5 % in 2010)
Ireland	69 - 71 %	2.5 % of GNP (Approximately 2 % of GDP)	- 20%	16 %	13.9	8 %	60 %	Reduce by a minimum of 200 000 the population in combined poverty (either consistent poverty, at-risk-of-poverty or basic deprivation).
Greece	70 %	1.2 %	- 4 %	18 %	24.7	<10 %	32 %	- 450 000 persons
Spain	74 %	2 %	- 10 %	20 %	119.8	15 %	44 %	- 1 400 000 to - 1 500 000 persons
France	75 %	3 %	- 14 %	23 %	219.9	9.5 %	50 % (age group 17 to 33)	- 1 900 000 persons (compared to 2007)
Croatia	62.9 %	1.4 %	+ 11 %	20 %	11.5	4 %	35 %	Reduce to 1 220 000 the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion .
Italy	67 - 69 %	1.53 %	- 13 %	17 %	158.0	16 %	26 - 27 %	- 2 200 000 persons

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Cyprus	75 - 77 %	0.5 %	- 5 %	13 %	2.2	10 %	46 %	- 27 000 persons or reduce the rate to 19.3 % of the population (compared to 23.3 % in 2008)
Latvia	73 %	1.5 %	+ 17 %	40 %	5.4	10 %	34 - 36 %	Reduce by 121 000 the number of persons living at risk of poverty after social transfers and/or in households with very low work intensity
Lithuania	72.8 %	1.9 %	+ 15 %	23 %	6.5	< 9 %	48.7 %	- 170 000 persons and limit to 814 000 persons in 2020
Luxembourg	73 %	2.3 - 2.6 %	- 20 %	11 %	4.5	< 10 %	66 %	- 6 000 persons
Hungary	75 %	1.8 %	+ 10 %	13 %	24.1	10 %	34 %	- 450 000 persons
Malta	70 %	2 %	+ 5 %	10 %	0.7	10 %	33 %	- 6 560 persons
Netherlands	80 %	2.5 %	- 16 %	14 %	60.7	8 %	> 40 %	Reduce by 100 000 the number of persons (aged 0-64) living in a jobless household (compared to 2008)
Austria	77 %	3.76 %	- 16 %	34 %	31.5	9.5 %	38 %	- 235 000 persons
Poland	71 %	1.7 %	+ 14 %	15 %	96.4	4.5 %	45 %	-1 500 000 persons
Portugal	75 %	2.7 - 3.3 %	+ 1 %	31 %	22.5	10 %	40 %	- 200 000 persons
Romania	70 %	2 %	+ 19 %	24 %	43.0	11.3 %	26.7 %	- 580 000 persons
Slovenia	75 %	3 %	+ 4 %	25 %	7.3	5 %	40 %	- 40 000 persons
Slovakia	72 %	1.2 %	+ 13 %	14 %	16.4	6 %	40 %	Reduce to a rate of 17.2 % the number of persons living in poverty or social exclusion (compared to 20.6% in 2008)
Finland	78 %	4 %	- 16 %	38 %	35.9	8 %	42 % (excluding former tertiary Vocational Education and Training (VET))	Reduce to 770 000 the number of persons living in poverty or social exclusion
Sweden	> 80 %	4 %	- 17 %	49 %	43.4	< 7 %	45 - 50 %	Reduce to well below 14 the percentage of women and men (aged 20-64) who are not in the labour force (except full-time students), long-term unemployed or on long-term sick leave
United Kingdom	No target in National Reform Programme	No target in National Reform Programme	- 16 %	15 %	177.6	No target in National Reform Programme	No target in National Reform Programme	No target in National Reform programme, but numerical targets exist under the umbrella of the 2010 Child Poverty Act and the Child Poverty Strategy 2011-2014

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<p>Source of information and comments</p>	<p>EU target as set out in European Commission, Taking stock of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2014) 130 final, Brussels, 2014 (p. 12).</p> <p>National targets as set out in the most recent National Reform Programmes.</p> <p>The definitions of the national targets are comparable to the EU target.</p>	<p>EU target as set out in European Commission, Taking stock of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2014) 130 final, Brussels, 2014 (p. 12).</p> <p>National targets as set out in the most recent National Reform Programmes.</p> <p>The definitions of the national targets are comparable to EU target except for Czech Republic and Ireland (see country specific remarks).</p>	<p>EU target as set out in European Commission, Taking stock of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2014) 130 final, Brussels, 2014 (p. 12).</p> <p>Binding national targets for GHG emissions from sectors not included in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) are set out in the Effort Sharing Decision (Council Decision 406/2009/EC: Annex II). The binding national targets refer to the Effort Sharing Decision base year 2005.</p>	<p>EU target as set out in European Commission, Taking stock of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2014) 130 final, Brussels, 2014 (p. 12).</p> <p>Binding national targets are set out in the Renewable Energy Directive (Directive 2009/28/EC: Annex I).</p> <p>For some MS the national targets as set out in the most recent National Reform Programmes may be more ambitious than defined in annex I of the Renewable Energy Directive.</p>	<p>EU target as set out in European Commission, Taking stock of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2014) 130 final, Brussels, 2014 (p. 12) and in article 3 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (Directive 2012/27/EU and Directive 2013/12/EU).</p> <p>As required in the Energy Efficiency Directive, MS set out indicative national energy efficiency targets based on primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity.</p> <p>They were "translated" into Mtoe of primary energy consumption and may differ from target values mentioned in the most recent National Reform Programmes.</p>	<p>EU target as set out in European Commission, Taking stock of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2014) 130 final, Brussels, 2014 (p. 13).</p> <p>National targets as set out in the most recent National Reform Programmes.</p> <p>The definitions of the national targets are comparable to the EU target.</p>	<p>EU target as set out in European Commission, Taking stock of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2014) 130 final, Brussels, 2014 (p. 13).</p> <p>Indicator for the EU target refers to ISCED1997 level 5-6 (data up to 2013) respectively to ISCED 2011 level 5-8 (data 2014 onwards)</p> <p>National targets as set out in the most recent National Reform Programmes.</p> <p>The definitions of the national targets are comparable to the EU target except for Germany, France and Finland (see country specific remarks).</p>	<p>EU target as set out in European Commission, Taking stock of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM(2014) 130 final, Brussels, 2014 (p. 14).</p> <p>At risk of poverty or social exclusion, abbreviated as AROPSE, refers to the situation of people either at risk of monetary poverty or severely materially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity. The total number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion is lower than the sum of the numbers of people in each of the three forms of poverty or social exclusion as some persons are affected simultaneously by more than one of these situations.</p> <p>* 2008 is taken as a baseline year because a large part of the social indicators to measure the three dimensions of poverty are only available starting from 2008. Monitoring refers to EU-27 as Croatia joined EU in 2013 and data is only available starting from 2010.</p> <p>National targets as set out in the most recent National Reform Programmes.</p> <p>The definitions of the national targets are comparable to the EU target except for Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands and Sweden (see country specific remarks).</p> <p>The calculation of the target values differs from the calculation of the EU target value for Estonia, France, Croatia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden (see country specific remarks).</p>