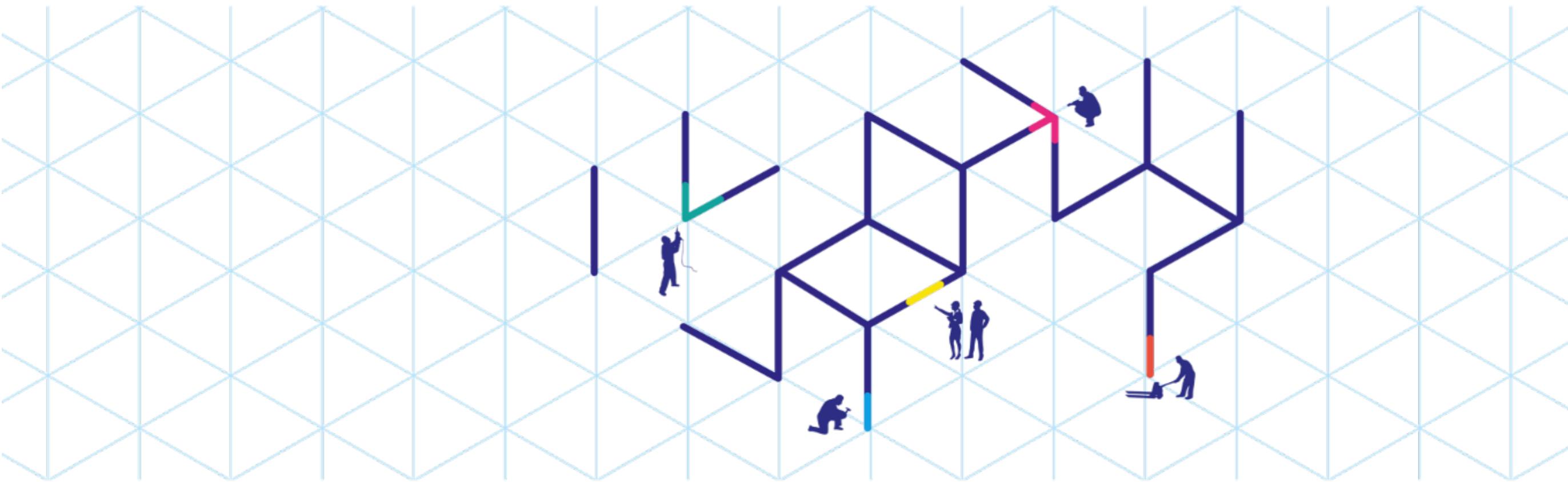




European
Commission

BUILDUP Skills

ENERGY TRAINING FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS



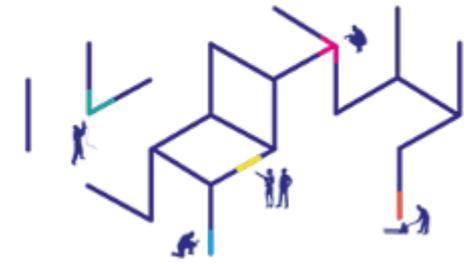
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Results of the survey: Collating project knowledge on financing of trainings

6 December 2016 (Day 1)

Koen Rademaekers

Irati Artola

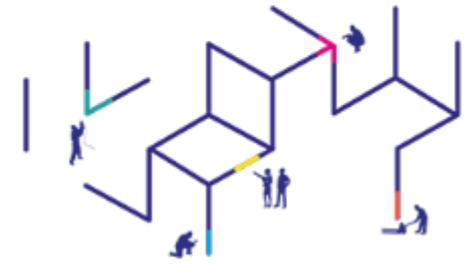


Introduction – Purpose of the survey

The survey aimed at gathering country-specific knowledge on:

- Funding sources for construction skills training
- Best practices to finance construction (skills) trainings
- Developments in terms of mandatory trainings

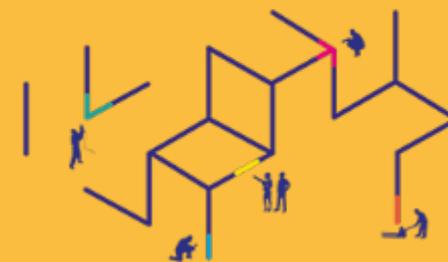
The survey requested every respondent to pick one best case example in their country with regards to financing training.



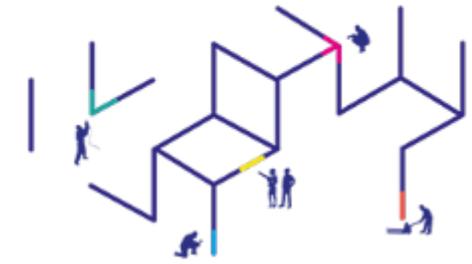
Respondents' information

- GREECE
- THE NETHERLANDS
- PORTUGAL
- ITALY
- SWEDEN
- AUSTRIA
- GERMANY
- CYPRUS
- HUNGARY

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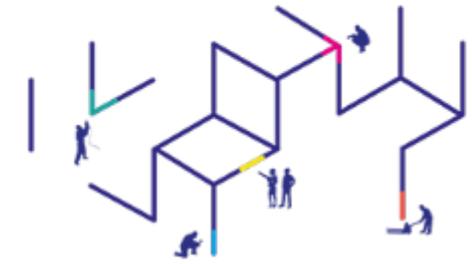


Analysis of responses



Financing trainings

- Overall European and then National funds key
- The Netherlands and Italy offer a wide range of additional financing options such as
 - regional funds,
 - sectoral funds,
 - employment office,
 - employment tax (as % of the employee's salary).
- Italy and Germany the only using downries / training vouchers

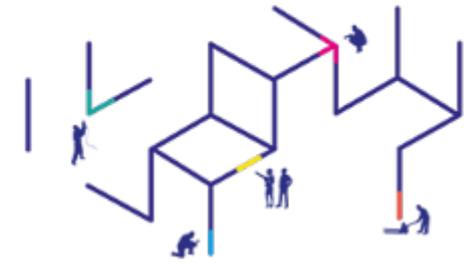


Best Practice case for financing trainings

- No one-size fits-all best case of financing training!

Who bears the costs for the training

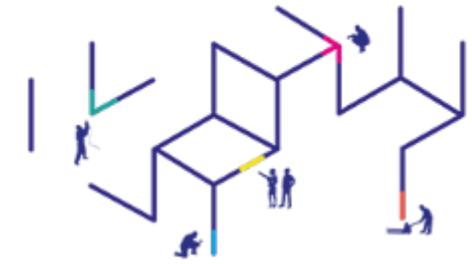
- Best-practice trainings are sometimes financed by
 - the EU (Greece, Portugal, Austria, Cyprus),
 - the State through its Ministry of employment or equivalent (the Netherlands) or energy agency (Sweden),
 - employers through a vocational training contribution or through company revenues (Germany),
 - trainees pay for these themselves (Sweden).



Best Practice case for financing trainings II

Training providers

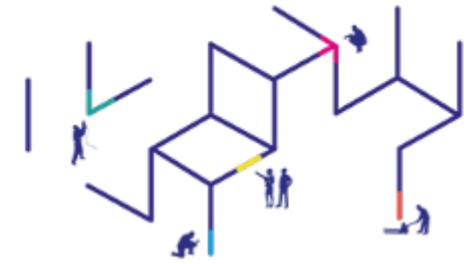
- In several cases training centers, primarily privately owned (otherwise a public trustee)
- Other training providers mentioned:
 - universities / research institutes (e.g. in Sweden),
 - living labs (e.g. Formedil in Italy),
 - State-owned quality control and building companies (e.g. EMI in Hungary).



Best Practice case for financing trainings III

Target groups training

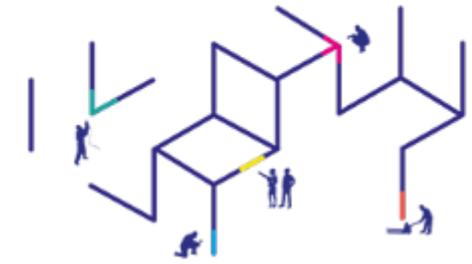
- Majority targeting blue collars
- Best practice in Greece targets engineers and architects
- Best case in Germany entrepreneurs and managing employee with a Meister degree



Best Practice case for financing trainings IV

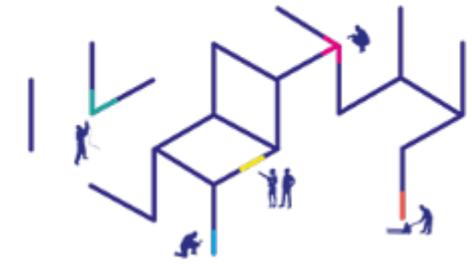
Characteristics training

- Amount of trainees per training is between 7 and 40
- Most common number between 10-20.
- Best cases in financing training are found for shorter trainings of 16-50 hours (Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Cyprus) as well as in
- Longer trainings of 240 hours (Germany) and 400 hours (Hungary).



Mandatory trainings

- Most countries have mandatory trainings in place (except Greece and Cyprus)
- Mandatory safety training for blue collar workers the most common (Netherlands, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, Germany, Hungary)
- Followed by the mandatory first entry training / basic training for blue collar workers (Italy, Sweden, Germany, Hungary).
- After those, mandatory training for non-environmentally friendly technologies / hazardous components (the Netherlands, Italy, Hungary) and
- Mandatory certification for professionals / type of works (Portugal, Sweden, Germany, Hungary).
- Other:
 - mandatory F-gas training for individuals who work with equipment containing F-gas (in Hungary)
 - the mandatory trainings on for some technologies and some work equipment, such as horizontal drilling (Italy)



THANK YOU!

More information:

Koen Rademaekers

Project Manager

@ koen.rademaekers@trinomics.eu