2018 European Semester for Lithuania: what’s important

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good “news”: wealth/employment

GDP per capita, unemployment rate

GDP per capita (PPS, EUR, RHS)  Unemployment rate (% LHS)
Not so good “news”: poverty/inequality

GDP per capita, unemployment rate and AROP rate

- GDP per capita (PPS, EUR, RHS)
- Unemployment rate (% LHS)
- AROP (% LHS)
The demographic challenge

Today

Tomorrow

Day after tomorrow

Old age dependency ratio

2018
2030
2050
CSR1: Fiscal

CSR 1: [...] Ensure the long-term sustainability of the pension system while addressing the adequacy of pensions.
CSR2 Employment, education, social

- Improve the **quality, efficiency and labour market relevance** of education and training, including adult learning

- Improve the performance of the **healthcare system** by a further **shift from hospital to outpatient care**, strengthening **disease prevention** measures, including at local level, and increasing the **quality and affordability of care**

- Improve the **design of the tax and benefit system** to reduce poverty and income inequality
CSR3: Productivity

Stimulate *productivity* growth by:

- improving the *efficiency of public investment*,
- ensuring *efficient governmental coordination of research and innovation policy*
- and tackling gaps and inefficiencies in *public measures* supporting *science-industry cooperation*. 
Thank you for your attention

Questions?
Proposals of CSR 2018

1. Improve tax compliance and broaden the tax base to sources less detrimental to growth. Ensure the long-term sustainability of the pension system while addressing the adequacy of pensions.

2. Improve the quality, efficiency and labour market relevance of education and training, including adult learning. Improve the performance of the healthcare system by a further shift from hospital to outpatient care, strengthening disease prevention measures, including at local level, and increasing the quality and affordability of care. Improve the design of the tax and benefit system to reduce poverty and income inequality.

3. Stimulate productivity growth by improving the efficiency of public investment, ensuring efficient governmental coordination of research and innovation policy and tackling gaps and inefficiencies in public measures supporting science-industry cooperation.