



Council of the
European Union

Brussels, 6 October 2016
(OR. en)

12749/16
ADD 3

EMPL 386
SOC 583
ECOFIN 860
EDUC 312
JEUN 68

COVER NOTE

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director
date of receipt:	6 October 2016
To:	Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	SWD(2016) 324 final
Subject:	COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Applying the Quality Framework for Traineeships Accompanying the document Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The Youth Guarantee and the Youth Employment Initiative three years on

Delegations will find attached document SWD(2016) 324 final.

Encl.: SWD(2016) 324 final



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Strasbourg, 4.10.2016
SWD(2016) 324 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Applying the Quality Framework for Traineeships

Accompanying the document

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

The Youth Guarantee and the Youth Employment Initiative three years on

{COM(2016) 646 final}
{SWD(2016) 323 final}

Applying the Quality Framework for Traineeships

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1. Introduction

Traineeships are becoming increasingly common for young people during or after their studies, as they can help them to gain relevant experience and find a foothold in the labour market. A Eurobarometer survey on traineeships¹ in 2013 showed that almost every second young person in the age group 18-35 had at least one traineeship experience. 7 out of 10 ex-trainees stated that their traineeship experience was useful in finding a regular job.

Several studies² confirmed the effectiveness of traineeships in enhancing trainees' chances of securing a job. This is particularly true for traineeships within active labour market policy (ALMP) measures: participants in ALMP-type traineeships find regular employment more easily and in a shorter time span than non-participants.

Increasingly, however, a range of stakeholders have voiced concerns about the quality of traineeships. Various studies and surveys³ confirmed these concerns, particularly with regard to insufficient learning content and substandard working conditions.

As a European response to these concerns, the Commission proposed a Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (QFT), preceded by a two-stage social partner consultation that did not result in a social partner agreement.⁴ The Council Recommendation was adopted by the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council (EPSCO) in March 2014.⁵ It makes recommendations on the quality of traineeships in terms of learning content, working conditions, and transparency regarding financial conditions and hiring practices. The Recommendation contains 22 quality elements that are directly transposable into national legislation or social partner agreements.

The QFT is particularly relevant as a reference for quality offers of traineeships under the Youth Guarantee, since many national Youth Guarantee schemes foresee traineeships as one of the four types of offers⁶ for young people.

This Staff Working Document (SWD) analyses how Member States' existing and new legislation and social partner agreements comply with the requirements of the QFT and points to remaining challenges. It does not, however, assess the extent to which legislation and agreements are respected. Compliance of national legislation with EU law covering traineeships is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The SWD is based on

- Member States' replies to a Commission questionnaire submitted by the end of 2015 (as per point 20 of the Council Recommendation);
- the independent assessment of experts of the European Employment Policy Observatory (EEPO) network about each Member State;

¹ Eurobarometer 378: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_378_en.pdf; according to the survey 46 % of the respondents had at least one traineeship experience.

² I.a. Apprenticeship and Traineeship schemes in EU 27: Key success factors. A guidebook for policy planners and practitioners. European Commission / Ecorys 2013.

³ I.a. Interns Revealed, European Youth Forum, 2011; Eurobarometer on traineeships, 2013.

⁴ While European Social Partners could not agree on launching negotiations on a possible QFT agreement under Article 154 TFEU, they included traineeships in their 2013 Framework of Actions on Youth Employment.

⁵ Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01); OJ C 88, 27.3.2014, p. 1-4.

⁶ The four types of offer are: employment, continuous education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship.

- a synthesis report by ICF International on the *Implementation of the 2014 Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships* (April 2016).⁷

The SWD also builds on a strategic dialogue with civil society (including the European Youth Forum) on 29 January 2016 and on an exchange with social partners during the 17 February 2016 Social Dialogue Committee.

In the forthcoming sections the SWD outlines the scope of the Council Recommendation (Section 2); presents the overall implementation measures for the QFT (Section 3); provides an assessment of compliance of each key quality criteria set by the QFT (Section 4); presents the use of European Structural and Investment Funds for traineeships (Section 5); presents Commission support to the implementation of the QFT (Section 6); and finally considers remaining challenges (Section 7).

2. Scope of the Council Recommendation

The QFT has a limited scope, as it only covers two main types of traineeships: those available on the open market, as well as those that are part of ALMP programmes. It does not cover traineeships that are part of the curricula of formal education or vocational education and training (VET), neither does it cover traineeships whose completion is mandatory in order to access a specific profession (e.g. teaching, medicine, architecture, etc.). The reason for this is that traineeships which belong to these categories are in general of better quality, due to the quality assurance by the educational institutions or professional organisations involved.

In the case of open market traineeships there is no third party involved further to the trainee and the host organisation, which also means that the quality assurance of the traineeship becomes more difficult. ALMP-type traineeships, on the other hand, are offered to (young) unemployed or those at risk of becoming unemployed, and there is usually a public institution (most often a PES) acting as an intermediary between the host organisation and the trainee. This intermediary institution also has a supervising function in terms of traineeship quality. Table 1 below summarises the main differences between these two types of traineeships.

⁷ None of these reports was published.

Table 1: Main differences between open market and ALMP-type traineeships

Aspect	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Responsibility for organising traineeships	Employers (public/private/non-profit)	Public Employment Services (PES) in cooperation with employers
Type of agreement	Agreement between trainee and employer	Tripartite trainee–employer–PES agreement
Contract	Usually with a form of work contract	With or without work contract
Remuneration	Paid by employer (basic wage) or unpaid	Trainees <i>may</i> receive allowance or compensation and/or other benefits (i.e. as unemployed)
Subsidies	No state subsidies to employers	Employers may receive wage subsidies from state or EU funds to cover the labour costs incurred by trainees
Aim	Preparing for regular employment	Easing transition from school to work or from inactivity to activity
Beneficiaries	Students, graduates or new employees in need of specific practical training on the job	Unemployed and inactive young people/adults

Source: European Commission based on ICF analysis.

3. Implementation measures for the QFT

3.1. State of play of regulatory frameworks

All 28 Member States have regulatory frameworks that cover at least some form of traineeships outside of educational curricula. Of the 28, eight have specific legal regulations on both ALMP-type and open market traineeships.⁸

All Member States have some form of regulation on ALMP-type traineeships. In comparison, open market traineeships are generally less regulated and only to varying extents across the EU. In some Member States⁹ such traineeships — involving a direct agreement between employer and trainee — are not allowed by law. Moreover, in a number of other Member States,¹⁰ traineeships in the open market — although legally possible — are reported to be very rare or nearly non-existent. In the majority of Member States open market traineeships are either not regulated, or are subject to general labour law provisions.

Table 2 below presents an overview of the forms of regulation on both types of traineeships in the EU-28.

⁸ BE, LT and SI adopted an overarching regulatory framework on traineeships, which applies to both open market and ALMP-type traineeships. BG, DE, ES, PL and PT have specific legal regulations on both types of traineeships, though they are separate.

⁹ FR, IT, LV.

¹⁰ CY, HR, MT.

Table 2: Overview of regulatory frameworks on traineeships in the EU-28, 2016

Form of regulatory framework	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Overarching law	BE, LT, SI	
Specific legal act on traineeships	ES, PL, PT	ES, IT, PL, PT, RO, SE, EL (only some traineeship schemes)
Specific provisions in labour law/ALMP acts	BG, DE, RO, LU	BG, DK, DE, EE, HR, HU, MT, SK, FI
Subject to general labour law	AT, CZ, IE, EL, HU, NL, FI	LV, CY, CZ
Specific to the ALMP programme (no legal act)		IE, FR, NL, AT, UK, LU, EL (most ALMP-type traineeships)
Collective agreements	AT, SI, FI, SE	
No regulation	DK, EE, SK, SE, UK; for some forms of traineeships: AT, EL, HU	

Source: ICF analysis based on EEPO experts' reports.

We can distinguish three main categories of countries within the EU:

- MS with regulatory frameworks (overarching laws or specific legal acts) concerning both types of traineeships: BE, BG, DE, ES, LT, PL, PT, RO, SI.
- MS with a regulatory framework on one type of traineeship: DK, EE, HR, IT, MT, SK, FI, SE.
- MS with weak regulatory frameworks (only specific ALMP programmes or some general provisions in labour law): AT, CZ, IE, EL, FR, CY, LV, LU, HU, NL, UK.

3.2. New legislation introduced by Member States since 2014

Eight Member States¹¹ have undertaken legal changes to strengthen the alignment of national frameworks with the Council Recommendation since its adoption in 2014, and six Member States reported that further legislation on traineeship quality is being planned.¹² Most of the reforms concern limiting the duration of traineeships to six months, clarifying conditions for longer traineeships and assigning mentors to provide guidance and supervise progress during the traineeship.

In the other half of EU countries no significant legal changes were introduced in response to the Council Recommendation and no further legislation or social partner agreements are being planned. Some of these Member States claim that pre-existing legislation already complies with the QFT principles,¹³ at least to some degree; others report that there are no (or very few)

¹¹ BG, DE, EL, ES, FR, LT, PT, SE.

¹² EE, ES, LV, LT, PL, SI. Although no legislation is in the pipeline yet, BE, HR and CY have intentions or broad plans towards further regulating traineeships in line with the QFT.

¹³ E.g. DK, IT, RO.

open market traineeships, while ALMP-type traineeships mostly comply with QFT standards already.¹⁴

Although not targeting traineeships specifically, some Member States¹⁵ also adopted new reforms, such as amendments to labour laws or ALMP reforms, which had an influence on the traineeship systems.

Table 3 below, gives an overview of recent legal changes adopted in the EU-28 in line with the QFT.

Table 3: Legal changes since 2014 relevant to compliance with the QFT in the EU-28

Country	New legislation passed	Existing laws adapted	Laws planned or in the pipeline	Social partner agreements (existing and planned)
BE	N	N*	Y	N
BG	N	Y	N*	N
CZ	N	N	N	N
DE	Y	N	N	N
DK	N	N	N	N
EE	N	N	Y	N
EL	Y	N	N	N
ES	Y	Y	Y	Y
FI	N	N	N	N
FR	Y	N	N	N
HU	N	N	N	N
HR	N	N	N	N
IE	N	N	N	N
IT	N	N	N	N
CY	N	N	N	N
LT	Y	Y	Y	N
LU	N	N	N	Y
LV	N	N*	Y	N
MT	N	N	N	N
NL	N	N	N	N
AT	N	N	N	N
PL	N*	N	Y	N
PT	Y	Y	N	N
RO	N	N	N	N
SE	N	Y	N	N
SI	N	N	N*	Y
SK	N	N*	N	N
UK	N	N	N	N

Source: ICF analysis based on EEPO experts' reports.

* Some changes in legislation were reported but not linked to the ensuring of compliance with the QFT

¹⁴ E.g. CY, FI, HR, HU, MT.

¹⁵ BE, BG, DK, DE, HR, IT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SE.

In addition to the above, recent — although pre-QFT- traineeship legislation in Italy¹⁶ and Romania¹⁷ also complies to a large extent with the QFT (the Italian framework even served as a model for the Commission proposal at the time). Furthermore, while the UK officially does not intend to implement the QFT, there has been a Code of Best Practices elaborated in 2011 with the aim to ensure high quality internships. This Code is promoted among others by the UK government.

3.3. Involvement of social partners

Only a few Member States¹⁸ reported having significantly involved social partners in drafting new legislation or having concluded social partner agreements on the topic of traineeships. In some other Member States social partners have been involved in monitoring the quality of traineeships, or the promotion of traineeships.¹⁹ In the majority of EU countries, there has been only very limited or no cooperation with social partners in terms of making traineeships compatible with the QFT. It can thus be considered that point 21 (promotion of active involvement of social partners in applying the QFT) has been implemented only to a limited extent.

In **Luxembourg**, the government is in negotiations with social partners to set up a new traineeship framework in line with the QFT. However, as of May 2016 it is not known whether the existing framework regarding traineeships will indeed be altered in the light of the QFT or not.

In **Slovenia**, provision of paid traineeships is one of the goals set in the new Social Agreement for 2015-2016, signed by social partners in February 2015. However, it is not clear what specific changes this would imply and how they would match the QFT. The trade unions are more active in the area of traineeships than employers' associations; for example, in 2012 one of the Slovenian trade union confederations proposed the introduction of compulsory traineeships for young people.

In **Spain**, a new Agreement for Employment and Collective Bargaining for 2015-2017 (ANC 2015-2017) was signed in June 2015 by the social partners. According to the agreement, social partners will prioritise labour traineeships (with work contracts).

Although there are no social partner agreements with a specific focus on traineeships in **Denmark**, local unions are involved in monitoring that traineeships and employment with a wage subsidy do not crowd out ordinary jobs.

Bulgarian social partners reported about their contribution to the development of a new type of traineeship contract.

¹⁶ Law 92/2012.

¹⁷ Law 335/2013.

¹⁸ ES, LU, SI.

¹⁹ E.g. in CY and PT.

Actions by EU level social partners

At the level of the EU social partners a Framework of Actions on Youth Employment (non-binding guidelines) was negotiated in 2012-2013. The latest (second) follow-up report on the Framework of Actions (September 2015) includes national actions and best practices from 21 EU MS linked to the four priorities identified in the Framework of Actions: learning, transition, employment and entrepreneurship. Among these best practices some relate to the promotion of traineeship programmes (e.g. CY and PT), while in the case of BG social partners report about their contribution to the development of a new type of traineeship contract.

Social partners in a number of sectors (Chemical Industry, Commerce, Construction, Education, Electricity, Personal Services, Postal Services, Road Transport, and Telecommunication) have also reached joint positions on skills incl. with specific actions on traineeships and pledges on apprenticeships to raise their availability and improve their quality.

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=521&langId=en&agreementId=5471>

4. Compliance of Member States' legislation with the QFT

This section provides information on how Member States' legislation complies with key quality criteria set within the QFT:

- Conclusion of a written traineeship agreement
- Learning and training objectives
- Working conditions applicable to trainees
- Reasonable duration
- Proper recognition of traineeships
- Transparency requirements

These are the quality criteria considered to be elementary in order to ensure that a traineeship is of sufficiently high quality in terms of learning content, working conditions and transparency.²⁰ In addition to the above criteria, this section also examines how national legislations comply with the QFT points related to cross-border traineeships.

It is important to note that due to the differences in the level of legislation of open market and ALMP-type traineeships, while open market traineeships comply with individual QFT criteria only in a few Member States, ALMP-type traineeships are fully or mostly compliant with the individual QFT criteria in most Member States.

Table 4 below presents an overview of compliance of open market traineeships with the QFT dimensions in the 28 Member States of the EU. Table 5 presents the same for ALMP type traineeships.

²⁰ This section focuses on the assessment of these criteria. Points 9 (rights and obligations) and 22 (involvement of PES, educational institutions and training providers) are not assessed in this SWD, as they are not of direct relevance to the quality of traineeships. A brief analysis of the use of European Structural and Investment Funds (point 18) can be found in Section 5. Point 19 (applying the QFT as soon as possible) is assessed throughout the present SWD. Point 20 (provide information to the Commission) is assessed in Section 6 of the SWD. Point 21 (social partner involvement) was assessed in Section 3.

Table 4. Compliance of open market traineeships with QFT dimensions in the EU-28

QFT dimensions	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK
Requirement of a written traineeship agreement	P	F	F	N	F	F	N	N	P	F	N	N/A	N/A	N	N	N/A	F	F	N/A	N	P	F	F	F	N	F	N	P
Learning objectives clarified	N	F	P	N	P	P	N	N	N	F	N	N/A	N/A	N	N	N/A	F	N	N/A	N	F	N	N	P	N	F	N	P
Mentor/supervisor assigned	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	N/A	N/A	N	N	N/A	F	N	N/A	N	P	N	F	F	N	F	N	P
Agreement clarifies whether there is health and accident insurance, and sick leave	P	F	F	N	F	F	F	N	F	F	N	N/A	N/A	F	N	N/A	F	P	N/A	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	P
Agreement clarifies whether there is allowance/ compensation and its amount	P	F	F	N	F	F	N	N	P	F	N	N/A	N/A	F	F	N/A	P	F	N/A	N	P	P	F	F	F	F	N	P
Duration of a traineeship is limited to 6 months	N	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N/A	N/A	N	N	N/A	F	N	N/A	N	N	F	N	F	N	N	N	N
Circumstances and conditions of longer traineeships are clarified	P	F	F	N	N	F	N	N	N	F	N	N/A	N/A	N	N	N/A	N	N	N/A	N	N	N	N	F	N	F	N	F
Agreement allows termination by either party with advance notice	P	F	F	N	F	F	N	N	F	P	N	N/A	N/A	F	F	N/A	F	F	N/A	N	P	P	F	F	F	F	N	F
Proper recognition / attestation of traineeships through a certificate	P	F	P	N	N	F	N	N	N	F	N	N/A	N/A	N	N	N/A	F	P	N/A	N	N	P	F	F	N	F	N	N
Transparency regarding allowance/compensation	P	F	F	N	F	F	N	N	P	P	N	N/A	N/A	N	F	N/A	F	F	N/A	N	P	F	F	F	N	F	N	P
Transparency regarding health and accident insurance	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	N	F	F	N	N/A	N/A	F	N	N/A	F	F	N/A	N	N	F	F	F	N	F	N	P
Transparency regarding hiring practices in recent years	N	N	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	N	N/A	N/A	N	N	N/A	N	N	N/A	N	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Employment services transparent on financial conditions of traineeships	P	F	F	N	F	F	N	N	N	F	N	N/A	N/A	N	F	N/A	F	N	N/A	N	P	F	F	F	N	F	N	N

Source: European Commission based on ICF analysis

Legend:

Green — Fully/mostly compliant

Yellow — Partly compliant

Red — Non-compliant

Orange — Modest/minimal compliance overall

N/A — This type of traineeship is either illegal, very rare or nearly non-existent and there is no information available on conditions and thus on QFT compliance

Table 5. Compliance of ALMP-type traineeships with the QFT dimensions in the EU-28 Member States

QFT dimensions	AT	BE	BG	CY*	CZ*	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR*	HR	HU*	IE*	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL*	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK*
Requirement of a written traineeship agreement	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	P
Learning objectives clarified	P	F	P	F	F	P	F	P	F	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	F	F	N	P	F	P	P	F	F	F	F	F
Mentor/supervisor assigned	P	F	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Agreement clarifies whether there is health and accident insurance, and sick leave	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P
Agreement clarifies whether there is allowance/ compensation	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P
Duration of a traineeship is limited to 6 months	F	F	F	F	P	N	F	F	F	N	F	N	N	N	P	F	F	N	N	F	F	F	P	F	N	N	F	F
Circumstances and conditions of longer traineeships are clarified	F	F	P	F	N	N	F	P	N	F	F	N	F	N	F	F	N	N	F	N	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F
Agreement allows termination by either party with advance notice	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	P	F	N	N	F	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	F	P	P	F	F	F	F	P	F
Proper recognition / attestation of traineeships through a certificate	P	F	P	F	P	P	P	N	F	F	N	F	N	F	N	P	F	F	N	F	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	P
Transparency regarding allowance/compensation	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	P
Transparency regarding health and accident insurance	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Transparency regarding hiring practices in recent years	F	N	F	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	P	P	P	N	N	N	N	N	N	P	P	N	F	N	N	N	N	N
Employment services transparent on financial conditions of traineeships	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	P	N	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Source: European Commission based on ICF analysis

Legend:

* Only for specific programmes in CZ, IE, FR, CY, HY, NL, UK

Green — Fully/mostly compliant

Yellow — Partly compliant

Red — Non-compliant

N/A — There is no information available on conditions and thus on QFT compliance

4.1. Conclusion of a written traineeship agreement (Points 2-3)

According to the points 2 and 3 of the QFT, traineeships should be based on a written agreement between the trainee and the traineeship provider. This agreement should indicate the *‘educational objectives, the working conditions, whether an allowance or compensation is provided, the duration of the traineeship, the rights and obligations of the trainee and of the traineeship provider, including where relevant, the traineeship provider’s policies on confidentiality and the ownership of intellectual property rights’*.

In all Member States there is some form of written agreement for ALMP-type traineeships. However, this is not always the case for traineeships in the open market. In seven Member States²¹ a written agreement is not required by law when the traineeship is concluded between

²¹ DK, EE, IE, HU, FI, SK, FI, SE.

the employer and trainee. Even in Member States where a written traineeship agreement is a formal requirement, the agreement often does not cover all elements as required by the QFT. Most often information on the educational objectives and conditions regarding allowance/compensation are missing.

4.2. Learning and training objectives (Points 4-5)

The QFT indicates in its points 4 and 5 that learning objectives should be clarified in the written agreement between the trainee and the traineeship provider. It also invited Member States, in point 4, to *'promote best practices as regards learning and training objectives in order to help trainees acquire practical experience and relevant skills; the tasks assigned to the trainee should enable these objectives to be attained'*.

While in the case of ALMP-type traineeships 27 Member States comply with point 4,²² only 10 Member States do require the same for open market traineeships.²³

Point 5 of the QFT invites Member States to encourage traineeship providers to designate a supervisor for trainees, thereby guiding the trainee through the assigned tasks, and monitoring and assessing his/her progress. This quality aspect presents the biggest discrepancy in compliance between ALMP-type and open market traineeships across the EU. In the case of the former, 25 Member States have in place legislation that requires a mentor or supervisor to be assigned to each trainee. This is only the case in seven countries²⁴ regarding traineeships in the open market.

4.3. Working conditions applicable to trainees (Points 6-8)

Point 6 of the QFT calls on Member States to ensure that the rights and working conditions of trainees are respected with regard to applicable EU and national law, including *'limits to maximum weekly working time, minimum daily and weekly rest periods and, where applicable, minimum holiday entitlements'*. Point 7 invites Member States to encourage traineeship providers to clarify whether they provide coverage in terms of health and accident insurance as well as sick leave. According to point 8 of the QFT, the traineeship agreement should clarify whether an allowance or compensation is applicable, as well as its amount.²⁵

These points — in particular 6 and 7 — have obtained high levels of compliance across Member States for both open market and ALMP-type traineeships.²⁶ High level of *de jure* compliance in the case of open market traineeships is due to the fact that in many Member States where there is no (or weak) specific legislation on open market traineeships,

²² All but LV.

²³ BE, BG, CZ, DE, ES, LT, NL, RO, SI, UK.

²⁴ BE, BG, LT, NL, PT, SI, UK.

²⁵ N.B. the European Commission did not take a stance on whether traineeships should be paid or not, as this does not fall within EU competence. Nevertheless, recommendations 14 and 15 on transparency regarding compensation and social security coverage, as well as hiring chances aim to equip trainee candidates with the necessary information to be able to make well informed choices already at the time of the application.

²⁶ In the case of open market traineeships only DK, EE, FI, IE, SE and SK do not comply. As for ALMP-type traineeships, all Member States comply at least partly, with the exception of LT.

traineeships often count as a labour relationship and therefore general labour law applies to trainees, just like to workers.²⁷

Even in Member States where the traineeship is not considered to be an employment relation under national legislation, trainees are often protected by the general rules of health and safety at work, and by insurance for work-related accidents and social security provisions.²⁸

It is important to note in this context that Directive 91/533/EC²⁹ — commonly referred to as the Written Statement Directive — requires employers to inform their employees in writing about the essential aspects of their employment relationship, be it by way of an employment contract or a different kind of document issued by the employer. The information must be provided when the employment starts or up to two months thereafter.

The Directive is currently subject to a REFIT evaluation by the Commission. The latter also looks at the possible coverage of trainees under this Directive. Preliminary results of the legal analysis at national level indicate that trainees are always covered by the rules transposing the Directive or specific legislation in 11 Member States.³⁰ In the rest of the Member States, trainees are covered if they fall within the definition of an employee, which in most cases includes a requirement that they are remunerated.

4.4. Reasonable duration (Points 10-12)

In its point 10 the QFT indicates that Member States should ‘*ensure a reasonable duration of traineeships that, in principle, does not exceed six months, except in cases where a longer duration is justified, taking into account national practices*’.

Again, Member States respect this principle more in the case of ALMP-type traineeships, where 17 Member States are in full compliance and further 4 Member States comply for most types of traineeships (with allowing for some traineeships targeted to certain disadvantaged groups to be longer).

For open market traineeships, only four Member States³¹ set the maximum legal duration of a traineeship to six months, while in the majority of Member States there is either no legal limitation of duration, or the maximum duration can be longer than 6 months.

According to point 11 of the QFT, the circumstances and conditions under which a traineeship may be extended or renewed, after the initial traineeship agreement has expired, should be clarified. Such clarifications exist in 15 Member States for ALMP-type traineeships and in four more Member States at least for some ALMP measures on traineeships. Only six Member States comply with this rule for open market traineeships; however, the high share of non-compliance is partly due to the fact that in some countries traineeships cannot be extended.

²⁷ However, the actual enforcement of general labour law provisions as regards trainees was not specifically assessed.

²⁸ This is the case for ALMP-type traineeships in DK, EE, ES, FR, IE, LT, PT, SE, UK.

²⁹ Council Directive of 14 October 1991, OJEC, n° L 288/32 of 18.10.91.

³⁰ BE, BG, CY, DE, ES, FR, HU, PL, PT, RO, SI.

³¹ BE, LT, PL, RO. However, it is important to remember that in 6 Member States open market traineeships are either not allowed by law or very rare (see in Section 3).

The QFT (point 12) invited Member States to *‘encourage the practice of specifying in the traineeship agreement that either the trainee or the traineeship provider may terminate it by written communication, providing advance notice of an appropriate duration in view of the length of traineeship and relevant national practice’*.

This rule is respected in 22 Member States in the case of ALMP-type traineeships (although in 5 of those while termination is allowed, it is not necessarily indicated in the traineeship agreement). Similarly, in 16 Member States also open market traineeships comply with this rule (with four Member States of the 16 not requiring this aspect to figure in the traineeship agreement).

Only in a minority of Member States the conditions for terminating the traineeship are not set by law: in six Member States³² in the case of open market traineeships and in five Member States³³ for ALMP-type traineeships.

4.5. Proper recognition of traineeships (Point 13)

The QFT recommends that Member States should *‘promote the recognition and validation of the knowledge, skills and competences acquired during traineeships and encourage providers to attest them, on the basis of assessment, through a certificate’*.

As for ALMP-type traineeships, 20 MS comply at least partially (e.g. in some cases, the employer issues a letter of recommendation, that does not necessarily cover all aspects detailed in the QFT recommendation). Only seven MS comply with this rule in terms of open market traineeships — this quality aspect has one of the lowest levels of compliance of all the QFT criteria.

4.6. Transparency requirements (Points 14-15)

Transparency requirements are seen as an innovative element of the QFT: while the QFT does not recommend that traineeships are paid under all circumstances, point 14 says that Member States should *‘encourage traineeship providers to include in their vacancy notices information on the terms and conditions of the traineeship, in particular on whether an allowance and/or compensations and health /accident insurance are applicable as well as information on recruitment policies, including the share of trainees recruited in recent years’*. The objective was to allow trainee candidates the possibility to make a well informed decision about accepting or refusing a traineeship offer, based on information regarding financial conditions and hiring chances.

Results are rather mixed when it comes to the take up of this point by Member States. While it seems to be well accepted for financial and social security conditions,³⁴ take-up is marginal in the case of transparency on hiring chances. This QFT aspect records by far the least

³² DK, EE, EL, SK, FI, SE.

³³ CY, EL, ES, IT, FI.

³⁴ In the case of ALMP-type traineeships all MS comply at least partially, while for open market traineeships all but DK, EE, FI, IE, SE and SK.

compliance across the EU for both open market and ALMP-type traineeships. Only in a minority of Member States is information regarding hiring practices required to be included in vacancy notices: this is the case for eight Member States³⁵ for ALMP-type traineeships and only two³⁶ for open market traineeships.

4.7. Cross border traineeships (Points 16-17)

Points 16 and 17 refer to the facilitation of cross-border traineeships within the EU. According to point 16 Member States should i.a. clarify national legal frameworks for traineeships, establish clear rules on hosting and sending trainees, and reduce administrative formalities. Point 17 refers to the extension of EURES to (paid) traineeships.

Following a Commission Implementing Decision on EURES in November 2012,³⁷ Member States endorsed in 2013 a two-step approach: 1) presentation of information on the EURES portal by country on apprenticeships and traineeships in general, in line with point 16 (country sheets); 2) development within the framework of EURES, of a form of clearance, in line with point 17 (exchange of offers and applications for traineeships and apprenticeships across borders).

All Member States have provided country sheets in 2015 that will be translated and published by the Commission on the EURES portal by the end of 2016.

In the meantime, the EURES Regulation has come into force and replaced the above Decision.³⁸ It introduces the obligation on Member States to share EU-wide data on those apprenticeships and traineeships subject to an employment relationship within two years after the date of its entry into effect (14 May 2018).

5. Use of European Structural and Investment Funds (Point 18)

Several Member States have reported on the use of European Structural and Investment Funds for ALMP-type traineeship programmes, including with funding from the ESF programming period 2007-2013. In particular, a number of ESF-funded projects have been implemented to enhance the number and quality of traineeships for specific target groups³⁹ in several countries.⁴⁰

A significant share of ESF funds is used to cover employers' costs related to trainees, typically in the form of wage subsidies.⁴¹ In certain cases (e.g. HR), ESF financing is used to put in place support systems for employers to provide mentoring of trainees.

³⁵ BG, DK, EL, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE.

³⁶ BG and SI. Another two MS (ES and NL) require some information on recruitment policies, but not necessarily data about the share of trainees recruited in recent years.

³⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32012D0733>.

³⁸ OJ L107, 22 April 2016, nr 59; <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1083&langId=en>.

³⁹ Such as hard-to-place unemployed people, young people unable to find a job in line with their qualification, NEETs, young people at risk of social exclusion and young people from marginalised communities, etc.

⁴⁰ BG, CZ, EL, ES, HR, HU, PL, PT, RO.

⁴¹ This is the case in BG, ES, HU, RO.

ESF 2014-20 support to training is programmed either in the context of access to employment measures or under life-long learning measures. Under the thematic objective for employment, which represents 37 % of ESF resources⁴² and amounts to 30.8 billion EUR, over a third of the ESF Operational Programmes have included traineeships as actions to be supported. This includes over 6.3 billion EUR of ESF resources specifically dedicated to the sustainable integration of young people into the labour market

To this the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI) should be added, which provides 6.4 billion of targeted funding to young persons not in employment, education or training. Traineeships and apprenticeships represent a major share of the YEI-supported actions. Over 70 % of the 20 eligible Member States are implementing traineeships and apprenticeships measures. Some, such as BE, CY, ES, IT and PL financially prioritise the share of traineeships and apprenticeships in comparison to other measures supported by the YEI. Wage subsidies and measures to reduce non-wage labour costs are currently implemented with YEI support in over half of the Member States.

The ESF and YEI together will therefore invest at least 12.7 billion EUR over 2014-2020 to support youth labour market integration measures.

6. Commission support to QFT implementation (Points 23-28)

The last six points of the QFT (Points 23-28) describe what the Commission intends to do to support Member States in applying the Council Recommendation. The commitments taken in 2014 were:

- Fostering close cooperation with Member States, social partners and other stakeholders with a view to swiftly applying the Recommendation;
- Monitoring the progress in applying the QFT and analysing the impact of policies in place;
- Reporting on progress of QFT implementation;
- Working with Member States, social partners, employment services, youth and trainee organisations and other stakeholders to promote the Recommendation;
- Encouraging and supporting Member States to make use of ESIF and ERDF and other EU funds to increase the number and quality of traineeships;
- Examining together with Member States the possibility to include paid traineeships in EURES, and setting up a dedicated webpage on national legal frameworks for traineeships.

Between the adoption of the Council Recommendation and the publication of this SWD on QFT implementation, the Commission was following up on all these areas.

Within the project *‘Providing targeted advice on ESF support to apprenticeship and traineeship schemes’* (2013-2015) the Commission undertook a series of activities and events

⁴² Technical assistance excluded.

targeted to Member States, with a view to strengthen the support of ESF to quality traineeship schemes in the new programming period 2014-2020. These activities included:⁴³

- a review of existing traineeship programmes,
- the establishment of a helpdesk to advise Member States (ESF Managing Authorities) and other stakeholders (in particular social partners) on how to establish and manage apprenticeship and traineeship programmes under ESF 2014-2020,
- training courses in ten Member States⁴⁴ on launching and managing traineeship programmes,
- a conference to identify needs of Member States for technical assistance,
- a seminar on evaluation and monitoring of traineeship programmes,
- a dedicated website with a platform for exchange (a shared space),
- the organisation of awareness raising activities around traineeship (and apprenticeship) programmes in Member States.

In April 2014 the Commission organised a workshop for the exchange of best practices regarding high quality traineeships. All three multilateral surveillance reviews of the Employment Committee on youth employment and the implementation of the Youth Guarantee (December 2013, 2014 and 2015) looked at traineeships as one of the Youth Guarantee offers. The QFT was also a recurrent topic on the agenda of the regular meetings of national Youth Guarantee coordinators in 2015 and 2016.

In terms of cooperation with other stakeholders (in particular employers and youth/trainee organisations), the Commission jointly with CSR Europe launched the European Pact for Youth in November 2015 to create 10 000 quality business-education partnerships and to provide 100 000 new, good-quality apprenticeships, traineeships, or entry-level jobs. Your First EURES Job (YfEJ) and the platform ‘Drop’pin’⁴⁵ have also provided targeted support for employment and training in a European context. Traineeship opportunities are also a part of the European Youth Portal,⁴⁶ which was restructured and re-launched in May 2013. The portal is evolving into a platform for young people to engage with policy-makers and to have their say on the issues that affect them.

In addition, the Commission supported the Employers’ Guide to Quality Internships,⁴⁷ launched in March 2015 by the European Youth Forum, together with major businesses. Throughout 2014 and 2015 the Commission was also in regular contact with youth and trainee NGOs (in particular the European Youth Forum, B!NGO and InternsGoPro).

Furthermore, as discussed in Section 4, the new EURES Regulation introduces the obligation on Member States to share EU-wide data on (paid) traineeships subject to an employment relationship as from 2018. The Commission will publish by the end of 2016 on the EURES portal the country sheets provided by Member States.

In addition, the EU Erasmus+ programme is providing about 1 million opportunities to higher education and VET students, apprentices and recent graduates for traineeships abroad during

⁴³ For more information on the results of the project visit: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1045&langId=en>.

⁴⁴ BG, CY, EL, ES, IT, LT, LV, MT, PL, RO. For more details visit:

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=1045&furtherEvents=yes&limit=no>.

⁴⁵ <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/droppin/en>.

⁴⁶ http://europa.eu/youth/EU/working/work-and-learn_en.

⁴⁷ <http://www.youthforum.org/publication/an-employers-guide-to-quality-internships/>.

the period 2014-2020. One in three students participating in this traineeship scheme is offered a job by their host company and one in ten create their own start-up.

Finally, the QFT became a reference document for major EU initiatives such as the Youth Guarantee and EURES/YfEJ. The QFT sets the standards to determine what can be considered as a quality traineeship offer in these initiatives. This is of particular relevance at a time when the quality of offers is at the centre of the debate around the Youth Guarantee.

7. Summary and remaining challenges

Half of the Member States have undertaken legal changes that strengthened the alignment of national legal frameworks with the Council Recommendation since its adoption in 2014, or report plans to do so. The extent to which new legislation and social partner agreements are respected in practice needs to be seen.

In any case, there are some further challenges to the compliance of national legislation and social partner agreement provisions with the QFT:

- Open market traineeships are much less regulated than ALMP-type traineeships;
- While working conditions are in general well respected, most countries are affected by remaining gaps in traineeship regulation or the fragmentation of the existing frameworks and policies. Major gaps are related to:
 - insufficient learning content (in the case of open market traineeships);
 - lack of transparency on hiring practices;
 - possibility of traineeships longer than 6 months;
 - lack of rules on proper recognition of traineeships.
- In the majority of EU countries, cooperation with social partners in terms of making traineeships compatible with the QFT could be improved.

Annex I: Country Fiches

Country fiche AUSTRIA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

Austria has not introduced any new legislation to implement the Quality Framework for Traineeships. There is no relevant legislation or social partner agreement in the pipeline either. Current legislation complies with QFT only to a limited extent.

Traineeships can have two main forms of contracts in Austria, depending on whether they are training/educational relationships or employment relationships. The decision on the contractual form of the specific traineeship has to be made for each case separately. Jurisdiction mentions several criteria for an employment relationship, e.g. the embeddedness of trainees into the normal working process, fixed working time, a workplace etc. Most traineeships in Austria are employment relationships and are thus subject to general labour law, including the applying collective agreement and company agreements. One special form of employment related traineeships are those which underlie a freelance contract. This kind of traineeships is not or is just partially protected by the labour law. Only the legal requirements concerning the termination of employment have to be used within this form of traineeship. Educational related traineeships on the other hand are not regulated by law.

In addition the Law against Wage and Social Dumping (*‘Lohn- und Sozialdumping Bekämpfungsgesetz — LSDB’*), in force since 2011, contains instruments to fight underpaid or unpaid employment related traineeships. In this context, intensified social insurance audits were carried out.

As of December 2015, the level of the basic wage has to be specified in the position specification statement (*Dienstzettel*). This document is required if no work contract was concluded. All employment related contracts are subject to this regulation. This might enhance transparency concerning wage or compensation level.

In general, for employment traineeships (which are the majority) while QFT recommendations regarding working conditions and transparency on financial conditions are well respected, there is no legislation to ensure a high quality learning content of traineeships.

Remaining challenges

- No legislation to ensure high quality learning content (learning objectives and mentor/supervisor)
- No transparency of hiring chances
- Duration can exceed 6 months
- The use of ‘educational traineeships’ can allow traineeship providers to refrain from offering adequate working conditions

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche BELGIUM

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

In Belgium the pre-existing traineeship legislation already complies to a large extent with the QFT (with the exception of transparency on hiring chances). Chapter X, '*Conventions d'immersion professionnelle*', of the Title IV '*Emploi*' of the Law Programme of 2 August 2002, forms a national framework to be respected by all traineeships. The federal legislation defines the most practical part of the traineeship agreement (objectives, working conditions, duration, rights and obligations, transparency). Nevertheless, the *Convention d'immersion professionnelle* has been transferred to the Regions after the 6th State Reform.

There has been new legislation introduced since the adoption of the QFT on certain ALMP-type traineeships in the Brussels region and on dual training in Wallonia (although the latter does not fall under the scope of the QFT). These new pieces of legislation comply with QFT standards to a large extent, but cover only a small share of traineeships. In addition, the Brussels Government is preparing a draft regulatory framework on open market traineeships. Wallonia also has plans to update in 2016-17 legislation on the traineeship '*entrepreneurial training*' (stage relative a la formation de chef d'entreprise). Finally, as reported by Flanders, the current state reform in Belgium may create additional opportunities to expand the number and the quality of the traineeships in accordance with the QFT.

Remaining challenges

- All 3 regions: legislation does not cover transparency on hiring chances;
- Brussels Capital Region: there is no formal obligation to recognise a traineeship through a certificate.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded	B — F — W	B — F — W
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified	B — F — W	B — F — W
Mentor/supervisor assigned	B — F — W	B — F — W
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified	B — F — W	B — F — W
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified	B — F — W	B — F — W
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months	B — F — W	B — F — W
Conditions of longer duration clarified	F — W	F — W
Termination allowed	B — F — W	B — F — W
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate	F — W	F — W
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation	B — F — W	B — F — W
Health/accident insurance	B — F — W	B — F — W
Hiring practices in recent years	B — F — W	B — F — W
Employment services on financial conditions	F — W	F — W

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche BULGARIA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

Open market traineeships

Bulgaria has adapted its Labour Code (LC) in 2014 in order to comply with the Quality Framework for Traineeships.⁴⁸ The updated legislation complies to a large extent with the QFT.

The new provisions introduced a traineeship employment contract (TEC) that did not exist beforehand. Such contracts shall be signed only with youth aged up to 29 years with secondary or higher education without being employed and without any professional experience on graduated profession or specialty.

Employment relationships between an employer and a trainee shall be set in a contract signed in compliance with the general provisions for labour contracts regulated in the LC. TEC sets also the terms and conditions for remuneration of the trainees. The amount of the remuneration shall not be lower than the minimum wage in the country.

Trainees are also entitled to all rights of people working under employment contracts, including occupational safety, trade union membership, collective bargaining, etc. TEC is a fixed-term contract for a period of no less than six months and no more than 12 months. The amendments to the LC provide for a definition of ‘traineeship’ — execution of certain work under mentorship, which aims acquisition of practical skills on acquired profession or specialty by a trainee. TECs (as all labour contracts) have to be registered with the National Revenue Agency (NRA) and National Insurance Institute.

There are proposals for amendments to the Corporate Taxation Law to introduce tax alleviations for employers who sign traineeship contracts. However, as of June 2016 specific texts have not been proposed yet. Social partner agreements are not planned or proposed in this area. Traditionally, employers are declaring a willingness to participate in shaping any curricula, incl. for traineeships outside of VET, but in practice they are hardly joining the process.

ALMP-type traineeships

For ALMP-type traineeships the practice is to conclude a general type of fixed-term contract with unemployed (Art. 68 para. Item 1 of LC) for the duration of the traineeship.

Remaining challenges

⁴⁸ See LC articles 233a, 233b and 233c.

- duration of traineeships allowed up to 12 months;
- legislation does not cover traineeship in non-profit organisations.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

BG	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche CROATIA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — ALMP-type traineeships

Croatia has not introduced any new legislation to implement the Quality Framework for Traineeships. There is no relevant legislation or social partner agreement in the pipeline either.

Given that in Croatia open market traineeships virtually do not exist (other than traineeships mandatory for access to specific professions), this fiche summarises QFT compliance of the ALMP measure '*Occupational training without commencing employment*' (a form of work-placed training). Traineeships within this programme only partly comply with the QFT.

The Croatian government envisages the development of further training schemes and forms of work-based learning. Planned activities also include the development of shorter-term measures aimed at the development of on-the-job trainings to comply more with the needs of individuals who are particularly vulnerable, such as persons with disabilities and Roma, and to provide them with the opportunity to present their skills to potential employers. In addition, development of support to employers has been envisaged, primarily to enable them to build quality mentorships. Criteria for mentorships and quality work-based learning will be developed and necessary support will be ensured for mentors and educational organisations (financial, organisational, etc.), capacities of employers for quality traineeships will be assessed, and the possibility of using an 'outsourced' mentor will be tested at the employers who do not have the possibility to organise their own mentors.

Although significant development of the traineeship system in Croatia has been envisaged, the emphasis has been put primarily on the traineeships within the education system, while open market traineeships have not been considered in more comprehensive scope.

Remaining challenges

- No obligation to clearly define learning objectives
- Duration is from 12 to 36 months
- no obligation of employers to properly validate the knowledge, skills and competences acquired during the traineeship

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded	n.a.	
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche CYPRUS

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

There is no overarching legal framework for traineeships in Cyprus. Traineeships within ALMP programmes generally comply with QFT, while open market traineeships are not regulated at all — although they are not too frequent either.

Recently an effort for regulating all kinds of traineeships offered in Cyprus has been initiated by competent authorities. It is not clear how far preliminary efforts in this direction have progressed. Given that for the last three years the political and economic priorities of the government were overwhelmed by the crisis and the need to implement Memorandum of Understanding provisions; it may not give the QFT top priority.

ALMP-type traineeships

The two programmes offered by the Human Resource Development Authority (HRDA) and aimed at providing job placement opportunities for the acquisition of work experience for young unemployed secondary graduates and young unemployed degree holders entail very clear job placement and training provisions and follow QFT recommendations 2-22 very closely.

Remaining challenges

- Lack of regulation regarding open market traineeships
- Termination with advance notice not allowed for ALMP-type traineeships
- No transparency regarding hiring practices in the case of ALMP-type traineeships

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche CZECH REPUBLIC

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

The Czech Republic has not introduced any new legislation to implement the Quality Framework for Traineeships. There is no relevant legislation in the pipeline, and no specific cooperation is foreseen with the social partners to make traineeships QFT compatible. Existing legislation only partly complies with the QFT.

Open market traineeships

Companies frequently employ interns using the ‘agreement on work’, a general type of contract stipulated by the Labour Code. Although contracts for traineeships contain a job description, this is in general rather vague and hardly sets any learning objectives. There are no quality checks to monitor whether an intern is acquiring ‘practical experience and relevant skills’ as there is no supervisory body outside the employers. The ‘agreement on work’ does not require the intern to have a mentor. Duration can exceed 6 months. There is no certificate after the traineeship, in general a letter of recommendation is provided.

Open market traineeships are QFT compatible to the extent that there is a written traineeship agreement, and that rights, obligations and working conditions are governed by the common rules of the labour law.

ALMP-type traineeships

ESF funded traineeship programmes (e.g. the ‘Traineeships in companies’⁴⁹ under the OP Education and Competitiveness 2007-13) are much more aligned to the QFT stipulations. Trainees within these ALMP programmes are assisted by a trained mentor, and learning/training goals are set. Most ALMP-type traineeships take place in small and medium sized firms because administrative costs savings are more notable there, while larger employers prefer offering open market traineeships through the ‘agreements on work’.

Remaining challenges

Existing legislation for open market traineeships complies only to a limited extent with the QFT regarding

- Learning content (clarification of objectives and assignment of mentor)
- Duration (not limited to 6 months)
- Recognition of traineeships
- Transparency regarding hiring practices

⁴⁹ Evaluation of the project: http://www.narodnikatalogstazi.cz/images/NKS/SvF_evaluacni_zprava.pdf.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche DENMARK

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

Denmark has not introduced new legislation in response to the Council Recommendation and no further legislation or social partner agreements are in the pipeline. Current legislation barely complies with QFT for open market traineeships; nevertheless, the level of compliance is relatively high for ALMP-type traineeships.

Open market traineeships

Open market traineeships in Denmark are considered a ‘grey area’ without specific legislation. They are mostly unpaid and serve as a stepping stone after graduation to paid employment — typically within the creative sectors like film-making, journalism and advertising. From time to time these informal traineeships are debated in the media.⁵⁰

Even these traineeships comply partly with QFT standards in terms of working conditions, as employers have an obligation to cover all employees, paid and unpaid, with an insurance towards work related accidents. The unpaid voluntary trainees will also be covered by the legislation concerning the working environment.

ALMP-type traineeships

Since 2003 unpaid traineeships with private or public employers have been an integral part of Danish active labour market policy. During the traineeship the trainee receives the normal benefit that he/she is eligible for (unemployment insurance benefit or cash benefits).

A balance has to be kept between the number of ordinary employees and the number of trainees (maximum one trainee for five employees for workplaces with less than 50 employees and a maximum one for ten for workplaces with more than 50 employees).

These short traineeships (max 3 months) comply well with QFT criteria, with the exception of a proper recognition through a certificate and transparency regarding hiring chances.

Remaining challenges

- lack of legislation regarding open market traineeships;
- no proper recognition of ALMP-type traineeships;
- lack of transparency of hiring chances in the case of ALMP-type traineeships.

⁵⁰ Se for instance <http://www.information.dk/276394>.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche ESTONIA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

In Estonia there have been no legislative changes following the adoption of the QFT, apart from some developments in traineeships within the formal education system. There are no relevant social partner agreements, although social partners are in the PES governing board and are involved in the adoption process of employment programmes.

Open market traineeships

Open market traineeships — which are most often offered to students, but are outside the formal education curricula and therefore not controlled by the educational institution — are not regulated in Estonia. The only relevant legislation entered into force on 1 July 2014: since then Estonian legislation requires any person working (or doing any activities, including as a trainee) in the premises of the employer to be registered at the Tax and Customs Board. This also includes the case where there is no salary/wage provided — in this case work has to be registered as volunteering.

ALMP-type traineeships

Conditions for ALMP measures are regulated by Labour Market Services and Benefits Act, which has not seen any changes since 2014. Some changes are planned in the new Unemployment Insurance and Labour Market Services Act, which is still waiting to be discussed in the Parliament.

The regulations for ALMP type traineeships largely comply with the QFT recommendations, with the exception of the proper recognition of the traineeship and transparency regarding hiring chances. As for the former, a recent evaluation study already recommended to the PES to enhance the recognition of traineeships through a system of attestation.

Remaining challenges

- No legislation covering open market traineeships;
- No transparency regarding hiring practices in recent years (ALMP-type traineeships);
- No proper recognition of ALMP-type traineeships.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche FINLAND

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

Finland has not introduced new legislation in response to the Council recommendation and no further legislation or social partner agreements are in the pipeline.

Open market traineeships

In Finland almost all the traineeships belong to education curricula and are therefore outside the scope of the QFT recommendation. The very few open market traineeships are based on an employment relationship and the relevant provisions of the labour law and collective agreements are applicable.

ALMP-type traineeships

ALMP-type traineeships — in particular within the programme ‘Work experiment’ that provides the traineeship offers under the Finnish Youth Guarantee — comply to a reasonable extent with the QFT.

Remaining challenges

- lack of legislation regarding open market traineeships (although there are very few);
- no possibility to terminate ALMP traineeship with notice;
- no proper recognition of ALMP-type traineeships;
- lack of transparency — in particular regarding allowance/compensation (ALMP-type traineeships).

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche FRANCE

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

Open market traineeships

In France, the legal framework formally forbids traineeships outside academic curricula, formal education or vocational courses. This was lastly confirmed by the Act of 10 July 2014 specifying the traineeship framework of educational traineeships.

In this context, traineeships are very popular in most (near in each) of the curricula offered by the Ministry of Education and by the Ministry of Labour from secondary school to higher education, also in case of lifelong learning (but only in case of accessing a diploma or recognised certification).

ALMP-type traineeships

There are 3 relevant ALMP measures delivered by the French PES, Pole Emploi:

- The POEC / POEI (preparation opérationnelle à l'emploi — operational preparation for employment): 400 hours of training, training plan elaborated by the enterprise. The individual approach (POEI) can be used only in case of a sustainable job at the end of the training course (access only for unemployed having a sustainable working contract). The collective approach, the POEC (also 400 h, but in which one third maximum work experience) does not need a contractual commitment from enterprises.).
- The AFPR training action prior to recruiting (action de formation préalable au recrutement, AFPR): before integrating someone in a sustainable job, financial aid dedicated to training can be given to employers. The measure is open to unemployed who have signed a working contract
- The PMSMP: work experience of one month maximum duration, offered to unemployed for testing a career project.

For POEC, AFPR and PMSMP measures, the duration of the traineeship period is no more than one month, and in the cases of POEI and AFPR, accessing these measures can be possible only if the unemployed has signed a working contract before being included in the measure.

Remaining challenges

None

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded	n.a.	
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche GERMANY

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

Germany has not introduced any specific legislation to implement the QFT, as previous legislation already complied to a large extent with the Recommendation. Nevertheless, the Minimum Wage Law coming into effect on January 2015 covers also traineeships that are longer than 3 months. The application of the Minimum Wage Law ensures an even higher level of compliance with the QFT (in particular regarding working conditions and transparency).

The new legislation does not cover:

- * young people below the age of 18,
- * compulsory traineeships in the context of VET and tertiary education,
- * traineeships with a duration less than 3 months that provide vocational orientation or accompany vocational training or university studies
- * long-term unemployed
- * traineeships as part of ALMP to prepare for vocational training and provide some initial training to disadvantaged groups (*Einstiegsqualifizierung § 54 a SGB III* (Social code)), *Berufsausbildungsvorbereitung §§ 68 to 70 BBiG* (Vocational education law)).

However, the above exemptions from the Law only affect the level of the remuneration of internships. Other rules regarding transparency and fixing details of employment relationships are not affected by the exemptions.

In addition, new guidelines on traineeships in the public sector were issued on January 2015, limiting the length of voluntary traineeships to 3 months in federal institutions.

Finally, new guidelines which came into effect in August 2015 have eased the access of refugees and asylum seekers to traineeships (§ 32 Abs. 2 Nr. 1 *Beschäftigungsverordnung*).

Remaining challenges

- lack of legislation regarding learning objectives;
- traineeships over 6 months are allowed;
- the Minimum Wage Law does not cover traineeships that are shorter than 3 months;
- the Minimum Wage Law does not require transparency on hiring practices.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified	Partly compliant	Partly compliant
Mentor/supervisor assigned	Not compliant	Not compliant
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months	Not compliant	Not compliant
Conditions of longer duration clarified	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Termination allowed	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate	Fully compliant	Partly compliant
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Health/accident insurance	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Hiring practices in recent years	Not compliant	Not compliant
Employment services on financial conditions	Fully compliant	Fully compliant

Fully compliant
Partly compliant
Not compliant

Country fiche GREECE

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

In Greece there has been no new legislation ensuring compliance of traineeships outside educational curricula with the QFT, apart from a new legislation regarding work experience relevant to ALMPs (L. 4368/16).

Open market traineeships are not specifically regulated in Greece, but are subject to the general rules of the labour law. Thus, the trainees have to be provided with health insurance and they are entitled to the minimum wage. However anecdotal evidence indicates that many SMEs use traineeships as a form of cheap or free labour, which is illegal.

ALMP type traineeships include very popular traineeship programmes for graduates of secondary and higher education.. The most popular traineeship programme run by the Ministry of Labour and the PES is the Voucher programme. It has been offering 5 months long paid traineeships to 42 000 18-29 year old trainees since September 2014. These ALMP-type traineeships, including the Voucher scheme are compatible to a large extent with the QFT.

Under recent Law 4368/2016 (Article 83), PES (OAED) in cooperation with enterprises as well as with Social Cooperative Enterprises (Koin.S.Ep.), implements work experience programmes for unemployed graduates of secondary and higher education. All the relevant terms and conditions (the conclusion of a tripartite written agreement between the PES, the enterprise and the beneficiary, a daily net allowance and health and accident insurance) will be defined by joint ministerial decisions of the Ministers of Labour and Economy.

Remaining challenges

- No specific legislation covering open market traineeships.
- Conditions for longer duration not specified;
- No transparency regarding hiring practices in recent years.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant
	No change introduced

Country fiche HUNGARY

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

Hungary has not introduced any new legislation to implement the Quality Framework for Traineeships. There is no relevant legislation or social partner agreement in the pipeline either. This is due to the fact that the Act on Labour Code (Act I of 2012) — or any other law in Hungary — does not define traineeship as a specific form of employment; and open market traineeships are rare in Hungary. The more frequent compulsory traineeships that are part of education curricula are already regulated and are more or less consistent with the principles of the QFT.⁵¹ ALMP-type traineeships are also regulated.⁵²

From a legal point of view there are three formalised and one informal way for employers to hire trainees as for whom it is not obligatory to complete a traineeship as part of their studies:

1. Through a regular employment contract subject to the Labour Code,⁵³
2. Through a school cooperative, which acts as a ‘third party’ connecting the employer with the trainee. In this case the trainee must maintain student status. This type of employment relationship is also subject to the Labour Code,
3. Through a personal services contract (‘megbízási szerződés’) subject to the Civil Code.⁵⁴
4. A fourth, informal way of employing trainees is to employ them without any official contract.

Hungary introduced its first ESF co-funded ALMP-type traineeship programme in 2012. The programme (SROP 2.3.4) supported 9 month long paid traineeships for young qualified career starters at micro, small or medium sized companies by fully or partially subsidising their wages and social contributions, as well as partially subsidising the wage of a mentor and the purchase of equipment needed for employing the trainee. 2300 trainees were involved in this programme in 2013-2014. A similar programme is running since August 2016 within the framework of the YG.

Remaining challenges

- No legislation on open market traineeships (although these are rare);
- Duration of ALMP traineeships exceeds 6 month (although these traineeships are linked to work contract after the traineeship);
- No transparency on hiring practices.

⁵¹ Compulsory traineeships are regulated by the Government Decree 230/2012. (VIII. 28.).

⁵² Act IV of 1991 on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefits <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/librarydoc/act-iv-of-1991-on-job-assistance-and-unemployment-benefits>.

⁵³ Act I of 2012 on the Labor Code.

⁵⁴ Act V of 2013 on the Civil Code.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant
	No change introduced

Country fiche IRELAND

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

Ireland has not introduced any new legislation in response to the Council recommendation on a QFT and no further legislation or social partner agreements are in the pipeline either. Open market traineeships are not regulated, the only relevant legislation is the National Minimum Wage Act 2000: it sets out trainee rates of pay (between 75 and 90 % of the national minimum wage, depending on the time spent in the traineeship).

As for ALMP-type traineeships, the most important programme is JobBridge. This is a national internship scheme operated by the Department of Social Protection. Traineeships within JobBridge last for 6 or 9 months. Trainees, who must be registered unemployed, receive an allowance of €52.50 per week on top of their existing social welfare entitlement. Nevertheless, in May 2016 it was announced that JobBridge would be discontinued after five years, with a new, more targeted scheme replacing it from September 2016. This is partly due to the fact that the scheme has been the subject of much debate, with some arguing that some employers may use the scheme to exploit unemployed young people.

Overall, ALMP-type traineeships comply to a large extent with the QFT.

Remaining challenges

- lack of legislation regarding open market traineeships (apart from Minimum Wage Act);
- duration of certain ALMP traineeships exceed 6 months;
- no proper recognition of ALMP traineeships;
- lack of transparency on hiring practices (ALMP traineeships).

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded	Not compliant	Fully compliant
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified	Not compliant	Partly compliant
Mentor/supervisor assigned	Not compliant	Fully compliant
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified	Not compliant	Fully compliant
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months	Not compliant	Partly compliant
Conditions of longer duration clarified	Not compliant	Not compliant
Termination allowed	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate	Not compliant	Not compliant
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Health/accident insurance	Not compliant	Fully compliant
Hiring practices in recent years	Not compliant	Not compliant
Employment services on financial conditions	Fully compliant	Fully compliant

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche ITALY

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

While Italy has not updated its traineeship legislation following the adoption of the QFT in 2014, it has since 2013 a comprehensive legislation on ALMP-type traineeships. There are no open market traineeships in Italy. Overall, current Italian legislation complies to a large extent with QFT.⁵⁵

National guidelines on traineeships were adopted in the framework of a State-Region agreement in January 2013 (Linee guida in materia di tirocini), which were then transposed into regional legislation by all regions within 6 months. These guidelines act as a common national regulatory framework setting the minimum quality standards for extracurricular traineeships, provided that the Regions and Autonomous Provinces may improve the framework defining more favourable conditions. The guidelines cover both ‘open market’ and ALMP-type traineeships.

Further to the quality elements as promoted by the QFT, the Italian guidelines also make remuneration compulsory (min 300 EUR/months, however most regions decided to impose a higher minimum), and set the maximum of the trainee/permanent employee ratio at 10 % (for micro enterprises 1 up to 5 permanent employees, and 2 trainees for firms with 6-20 permanent employees).

The Guidelines foresee that Regions are responsible of monitoring the traineeships, also using Compulsory Communication administrative data.



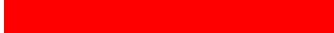
Remaining challenges

- Transparency of hiring chances is not part of the Italian guidelines;
- Traineeship agreements do not need to clarify whether there is a sick leave scheme;
- ALMP-type traineeships can have a longer duration (up to 12 months — or even 24 months for specific disadvantaged groups).
- In general, while the Italian legislation can be considered as a model among EU Member States, the excessive fragmentation of the system within a scenario characterised by strong cross-regional imbalances could potentially lead to abuses. In the context of a fragile economic environment and high youth unemployment rates employers may be tempted to consider traineeships simply as a way to recruit cheap labour.

⁵⁵ NB the Italian traineeship guidelines also served as a model for the Commission’s original proposal for a Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded	na	
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

 Fully compliant
 Partly compliant
 Not compliant

Country fiche LATVIA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

Open market traineeships outside formal education are prohibited by law in Latvia (they are considered as undeclared work).

ALMP-type traineeships, for example under the Youth Guarantee measure ‘First work experience’ and ‘Subsidised workplace’, as well as ‘First work experience in NGOs’ are governed by general labour law as there is a regular employment contract between the unemployed and the employer. This means that they comply with QFT only in terms of working conditions and transparency regarding financial conditions, as well as partly in terms of learning content.

Remaining challenges

- No specific legislation covering open market traineeships;
- Learning objectives not properly defined (ALMP-type traineeships);
- Duration can exceed 6 months (certain ALMP-type traineeships);
- No rules on proper recognition of traineeships (ALMP-type traineeships);
- No rules on transparency regarding hiring practices (ALMP-type traineeships).

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded	n.a.	
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche LITHUANIA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

Lithuania passed new legislation in 2014 to allow for traineeships for young people under 29. There are two new measures introduced:

1. Open market traineeships

Voluntary practice (VP — effective as of 1 January 2015). VP is open to any young persons (16-29) to perform an unpaid traineeship in a company or organisation by directly concluding a bilateral agreement. Trainees are covered by compulsory health insurance and social insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases with state funds.

2. ALMP-type traineeships

Agreement on the acquisition of working skills (AAWS — effective as of 1 September 2014); AAWS is targeted to young unemployed (16-29), registered at PES. It offers a bilateral agreement between the host organisation and the trainee on the acquisition of working skills. During the traineeship young persons shall retain the status of an unemployed person and be covered with compulsory health insurance by the state. There is no additional income for the employer or young trainee.

Both VP and AAWS comply with QFT to a large extent. The draft Law on Employment, currently discussed in LT Parliament, foresees to merge the two types of traineeship contracts. It is also foreseen to launch an additional ALMP-type traineeship that will be paid.

Remaining challenges

- Although all traineeships are limited to less than 6 months, conditions for longer durations are not clarified (both types of traineeships);
- Transparency requirements are not respected as for hiring practices (both types of traineeships).

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche LUXEMBURG

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

Open market traineeships

The QFT has not yet been implemented in Luxembourg; however there are tripartite negotiations ongoing with the participation of social partners to set up a new traineeship framework based on the Council Recommendation of 2014.

In Luxembourg most traineeships are part of the educational curricula. In addition, there are traineeships offered to students between 15-27 years, but outside the curricula. This type of traineeship is regulated by Title V (Articles L.151-1 to L.151.9) of the Code of Work. The student signs a written contract (contrat d'étudiant) for a maximum duration of 2 months which includes i.a. the salary, the duration of the contract, as well as the tasks to be performed. While the student is not covered by a pension or health insurance, work accident insurance is guaranteed. These conditions are to a large extent in line with the QFT.

The students also have the possibility to do a traineeship with a temporary contract (CDD) as a part-time employee. In this case the duration is restricted to 10 hours per week for a period of 4 weeks, while contracts can be signed for a period to up to 5 years. Students are covered by social security insurance and get a salary that does not exceed 80 % of the minimum social income.

ALMP-type traineeships

The biggest ALMP programme in Luxembourg that provides traineeships is 'JobELO'. The contract offered within this programme (contrat d'appui emploi) complies to a large extent with the QFT (except for duration which can be up to 12 months).

Remaining challenges

- Overall traineeship regulation is subject to successful conclusion of tripartite negotiations;
- Current regulation on open market traineeships is not compliant in terms of learning objectives, duration and transparency;
- Duration of ALMP-type traineeships can exceed 6 months.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified	Not compliant	Fully compliant
Mentor/supervisor assigned	Not compliant	Fully compliant
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified	Partly compliant	Fully compliant
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months	Not compliant	Not compliant
Conditions of longer duration clarified	Not compliant	Fully compliant
Termination allowed	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate	Partly compliant	Fully compliant
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Health/accident insurance	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Hiring practices in recent years	Not compliant	Not compliant
Employment services on financial conditions	Not compliant	Fully compliant

Fully compliant
Partly compliant
Not compliant

Country fiche MALTA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market traineeships and ALMP-type traineeships

Malta has not passed any new legislation to implement the QFT and there is no relevant legislation or social partner agreement in the pipeline either.

In Malta open market traineeships are very rare, almost non-existent. Consequently, there is no relevant legislation on them. As for ALMP-type traineeships, the general framework is set by articles 29 to 45 of the Employment and Training Services Act (Chapter 343).

This traineeship framework complies with the QFT to a large extent. One should however note that the legislation is drafted in general terms and leaves considerable discretion to the Minister in charge of employment, who after consultation with the Employment and Training Corporation, may regulate specific aspects of traineeships (e.g. the qualifications required to be a trainee, the period of traineeship, the remuneration rates, the number of weekly hours of training that shall be attended etc.)

Remaining challenges

- No legislation on open market traineeships (although these are very rare);
- Some aspects of ALMP-type traineeships are only partly compliant: learning objectives, health insurance, transparency on hiring practices.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche THE NETHERLANDS

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

The Netherlands have not introduced any specific legislation to implement the QFT. There are no plans to do so in the future either, as the Government considers this falls under the responsibility of the social partners.

While social partners are not negotiating towards any traineeship quality framework, FNV Jong (the Youth division of the trade union FNV) has launched a website to gather more data on the exploitation of trainees. Trainees can anonymously file complaints, which may help to increase awareness of this problem.

Existing rules only partially comply with the QFT. Since in the Netherlands trainees are regarded as normal employees, working conditions including working time rules are generally respected. There is also a general health/accident insurance coverage to all trainees. Further than that, only recommendations exist regarding the conclusion of a traineeship agreement, learning content and transparency requirements. However there is no particular rule or recommendation for the duration and the recognition of traineeships, neither for transparency of hiring practices.

Recommendations are promoted through websites and other channels of government-supported civil society organisations and social partners.

Remaining challenges

- Lack of enforceable legislation regarding
 - duration,
 - recognition
 - transparency.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche POLAND

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

The Act of 17 July 2009 on postgraduate internships (Journal of Laws No 127, item 1052) shows partial compliance with the QFT. Although a proposal was submitted in August 2015 to the Sejm (Parliament) by deputies of the (then) governing PO to amend the above Act so that it fully complies with the QFT, this legal proposal was put on hold after the elections in October 2015.

Open market traineeships

Current legislation on open market traineeships foresees a written agreement that should include the tasks of the trainee, the duration, weekly working time, financial benefits (if any). The legislation does not require the definition of learning objectives, and there is no obligation to appoint a mentor/supervisor. While in terms of working conditions the QFT requirements are mostly respected, health insurance and remuneration are not compulsory; consequently, a large proportion of the traineeships are performed unpaid. Transparency on financial conditions is respected, but not on hiring chances. The duration of open market traineeships is limited to 3 months, but conditions for an extension are not defined.

ALMP-type traineeships

A written agreement is also required for ALMP-type traineeships. The agreement shall include the programme of the traineeship, but provisions on the learning content apply only to certain ALMP-type traineeships (those within the POWER programme, funded by ESF). ALMP-type traineeships also foresee a mentor/supervisor. QFT recommendations on working conditions and transparency are largely respected, except transparency on hiring chances. Duration of ALMP-type traineeships can be between 3 and 6 months.

Remaining challenges

- No requirement to define learning content and to appoint a mentor/supervisor in the case of open market traineeships;
- Conditions for an extension are not defined;
- Lack of transparency on hiring chances.

Although the proposal for amendment of the 2009 Act on postgraduate traineeships was offering a solution to these problems, it is unlikely that the proposed amendment will pass in the current term, taking into consideration a significant change in the distribution of forces in parliament and change in government policy.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche PORTUGAL

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP traineeships

Portugal updated its legislation on ALMP-type traineeships in 2014 with a view to better comply with QFT. Portaria⁵⁶ 149-B/2014 refers in particular to the ALMP programme ‘Employment Traineeships’ (Estágios Emprego) which involves on average 70 000 young trainees (18-30 year old) per year. Traineeships under this programme comply with QFT to a large extent, although they can be longer than 6 months (with a maximum of 9 months).

The stipulations regarding traineeships under other (smaller) ALMP measures ‘Young Active Employment’ and ‘Reactivate’ (created by the Portaria 15/2014 and the Portaria 86/2015) are very similar to those regarding the ‘Employment Traineeships’ and also comply to a large extent with QFT (also in terms of duration as these are limited to 6 months).

Open market traineeships are regulated by Decree-Law 66/2011. This regulation has not been reviewed since 2011. This Decree-Law was a result of a broader tripartite agreement on the reregulation of labour relations that had been signed in 2008. This agreement stipulated that unpaid traineeships should be forbidden.

In general Portuguese legislation on traineeships meets to a large extent the requirements of the Council Recommendation on a QFT.

Remaining challenges

- No obligation to specify learning objectives for open market traineeships (although there should be a mentor);
- Duration of traineeships can be longer than 6 months (both open market and certain ALMP);
- Transparency requirements on hiring practices are not respected (open market traineeships).

⁵⁶

A ‘Portaria’ is a ministerial order.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche ROMANIA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

While Romania has not updated its traineeship legislation following the adoption of the QFT in 2014 and there are no initiatives in the pipeline either, since 2013 there is a comprehensive legislation on traineeships falling under the scope of the QFT (Law no.335/2013). Overall, current Romanian legislation complies to a large extent with QFT.

The legislative framework covers both open market and ALMP-type traineeships, while not covering traineeships that are either part of the academic curricula or are regulated in by other pieces of special regulation.

As for learning content, while the law provides for mentoring in the case of both types of traineeships, it is not sufficiently detailed on the definition of learning objectives. Working conditions of trainees are the same as for employees. The Law also ensures transparency, with the exception of hiring practices in recent years. The duration of the traineeships is fixed at 6 months.

Remaining challenges

Learning objectives should be better defined (open market traineeships);
Lack of transparency on hiring practices (both types of traineeships).

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche SLOVAKIA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

Slovakia has not introduced any new legislation to implement the QFT. There is no relevant legislation or social partner agreement in the pipeline either.

Open market traineeships

No regulatory framework exists for traineeships in the open market. This is due to the fact that open market traineeships are rare in Slovakia. Young people prefer to engage in student jobs: according to the 2013 Eurobarometer on traineeships, 52 % of Slovak respondents had a student job experience against 8 % involved in a traineeship. For the latter the EU average was 46 %.

ALMP-type traineeships

Traineeships provided within ALMP schemes are regulated by the Act on employment services (No 5/2004 Coll.) The major ALMP programme to offer traineeships is called 'Graduate practice'. It is offered to young people under 26 who have completed a relevant level of education in full-time study less than two years ago and have not had a regular paid job since then. Graduate practice takes place in a workplace during 3 to 6 months at maximum 20 hours per week. The labour office provides the trainee with a monthly allowance (65 % of the minimum subsistence level = EUR 128).

Another ALMP programme, 'Through work experience to employment' combines mentored employment with wage subsidies for hiring young job seekers. Financial allowances are granted for a maximum of 9 months to the employer who recruits a young job seeker on a newly created job:

- contribution to mentoring (the mentor is chosen by the employer from its own employees)
- contribution to cover part of the total labour costs of the young person
- contribution to cover part of the necessary costs related to the mentoring and gaining of work experience.

Overall, ALMP-type traineeships comply to a large extent with QFT.

Remaining challenges

- Lack of regulation on open market traineeships;
- Lack of transparency regarding hiring practices (ALMP-type traineeships).

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche SLOVENIA

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — Open market traineeships and ALMP-type traineeships

Slovenia has not introduced any new legislation since 2014 to implement the QFT. There is no relevant legislation or social partner agreement in the pipeline either, except the recommendations given to ministries by the Government of Slovenia to abolish voluntary (unpaid) traineeships and accordingly change the legislations. On the basis of these recommendations relevant sectoral legislation is being changed and/or voluntary traineeship is no longer used in practice.

The Employment Relationship Act (2013) provides a general framework for traineeships in Slovenia. Its provisions apply to both open market and ALMP measures. On the basis of these general guidelines each sector defines more precise provisions for traineeships within the branch's Acts or collective agreements. These are in general compliant with the QFT.

Remaining challenges

- Duration of traineeships can exceed 6 months (up to one year, extendable under certain circumstances);
- Lack of transparency of hiring practices.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche SPAIN

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description — open market and ALMP-type traineeships

While Spain has not updated its traineeship legislation following the adoption of the QFT⁵⁷ in 2014, it has recent legislation on traineeships falling under the scope of the QFT. Overall, current Spanish legislation complies to a large extent with QFT.

1) Prácticas laborales

Art 13 of the Law 11/2013 regulates the traineeship work contract (Contrato de trabajo en prácticas). Such labour traineeship contracts (prácticas laborales) can be offered to graduates under 30 with a diploma (university, vocational education and training). For this two year traineeship remuneration must be proportional to an equivalent post, reaching at least 60 % of the average salary during the first year and 75 % during the second year. It cannot be below the minimum wage (655.20 per month, 14 payments per year). Trainees also benefit from full Social Security coverage. The norm also sets up hiring incentives for companies or self-employed when hiring young workers under 30 years old with a traineeship contract. The incentives consist of 50 % of Social Security rebates, up to 75 % if the worker was already performing a non-labour traineeship in the same company.

2) Prácticas no laborales

Royal Decrees 1543/2011 and 1493/2011 introduced non-labour traineeships (prácticas no laborales). These do not involve a labour relationship between the trainee and the host organisation, and are limited to graduates aged 18-25 without any working experience. The duration must be between 3 and 9 months. These traineeships must offer a remuneration of at least of 80 % of IPREM (Public Income Indicator of Multiple Effects, 532.51 euro per month in 2016, 80 % equals to 426 euro) and include Social Security coverage. These traineeships can be offered through the PES, through the open market, in the website of companies or in job portals, through specific programmes by foundations or even through the employment offices of universities.

Social partners are also committed to design and implement youth policies and to promote synergies with their own initiatives. The new Agreement for Employment and Collective Bargaining for 2015-2017 (ANC 2015-2017), signed the 8th of June of 2015 by the main representative trade unions (CCOO and UGT) and employers' organisations (CEOE, CEPYME), states that social partners will prioritise labour traineeships rather than non-labour ones. The Agreement also highlights the importance of curricular traineeships, such as Dual Vocational Training, and that traineeships serve as an entry to stable employment, becoming regular jobs in the companies that provide them.

This strategy, although approved in 2013, briefly shows the pipeline of expected measures to be taken by the government related to youth employment in the 2013-2016 period. However, this strategy finishes this year.

Remaining challenges

- No mentor assigned in the case of *prácticas laborales*;

⁵⁷ NB there has been new legislation for traineeships outside the scope of the QFT (see Royal Decree 592/2014).

- Duration of traineeships can be longer than 6 months;
- Insufficient transparency regarding allowance and hiring practices in recent years.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
Mentor/supervisor assigned		
Working conditions applicable to trainees		
Health/accident insurance and sick leave clarified		
Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche SWEDEN

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description– open market and ALMP-type traineeships

Sweden has not introduced any new legislation in response to the Council recommendation and no further legislation or social partner agreements are in the pipeline.

While there is no specific legislation regarding open market traineeships, trainees are in general considered as employees and are protected in accordance with Swedish labour law, health and safety at work legislation and collective agreements applicable at the workplace.

As for ALMP-type traineeships, it is the Regulation on Labour Market Programmes (*Förordning om arbetsmarknadspolitiska program*, SFS 2000:634) that provides a legal framework. Other relevant legislation in the area is the Regulation on the Labour Market Policy Operations (*Förordning om den arbetsmarknadspolitiska verksamheten*, SFS 2000:628), Regulation on Activity Support (*Förordning om aktivitetsstöd*, SFS 1996:1100) and Act on Labour Market Programmes (*Lag om arbetsmarknadspolitiska program*, SFS 2000:625).

The programme ‘Vocational Introduction Employment’ was launched in 2014. It is targeted at young job seekers (15-24 years) registered at PES and unemployed for at least 3 months over a 4 month period. The trainee receives a wage of at least 75 per cent of the current collectively agreed wage and is covered by social insurance. The duration is at least 6 months. The employer must be able to offer the young person supervision and training in at least 15 % of the time. The employer receives for up to 12 months a compensation corresponding to the payroll tax (31.42 per cent of the labour cost) as well as a compensation for supervision amounting to SEK 115 (around €13 per day). Since June 2016 the Vocational Introduction Employment is also open for people over 25 years of age who have been unemployed for 12 months, as well as some for the new arrivals registered at PES.

A new traineeships programme since November 2015 is targeted at young people (20-25 years old) registered at PES and unemployed for at least six months (three months since June 2016). These traineeships can take place either in the welfare sector (health care, elderly care, etc.) or in occupations with shortage of employees. The participant receives a wage and other employment benefits according to the sector’s collective agreement. The duration is 3 to 12 months. The employer receives a wage subsidy covering 85 per cent of labour costs in the welfare sector plus a grant of SEK 100 per day for supervision/mentorships. The compensation is 50 % of wage cost for trainee jobs in the second case (occupations with shortage of employees). Since June 2016 the traineeships programme is open for people over 25 who have been unemployed for 12 months, as well as for new arrivals registered at PES who are 20 years or older. Overall, ALMP-type traineeships comply to a large extent with the QFT.

Remaining challenges

- lack of legislation regarding open market traineeships;
- duration of ALMP-type traineeships can exceed 6 months;

- lack of transparency on hiring practices (ALMP-type traineeships).

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
Written traineeship agreement		
Written traineeship agreement concluded		
Learning and training objectives		
Objectives clarified		
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Allowance/compensation and amount clarified		
Reasonable duration		
Duration limited to 6 months		
Conditions of longer duration clarified		
Termination allowed		
Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant

Country fiche UNITED KINGDOM

Implementation of the Council Recommendation on a Quality Framework for Traineeships (2014/C 88/01)

General description

Open market traineeships (internships)

The UK opted not to implement the QFT. Nevertheless, the UK remains committed to raising the quality of ‘internships’, in particular through a voluntary approach that involves codes of good practice. The most prominent of such voluntary codes is the *Common Best Practice Code for High Quality Internships*.⁵⁸ It was published in 2015 by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), but is the product of the Gateways to the Professions Collaboration Forum.⁵⁹ The code of good practice addresses most of the areas covered by the QFT but does not comply in terms of the duration of internship, as well as transparency regarding hiring practices.

ALMP-type traineeships

‘Traineeships’ were introduced from August 2013 and aim to support 16-24 year old unemployed in preparing them for a job or apprenticeship. The young person is referred to a Traineeship by jobcentres but is not obliged to accept it. The maximum time for participation on a Traineeship is six months with a minimum requirement of six weeks. Those on a traineeship are not required to be paid (they fall under an exemption in the National Minimum Wage) though employers can voluntarily do so.

The ALMP-type traineeships broadly comply with the provisions in the QFT with the exception of the recognition through certification — in the UK it is not a requirement.

Remaining challenges

- There code contains limited guidance on learning content;
- The code recommends internships to be between 6 weeks and 12 months, with a typical length of 3 months;
- There is no recommendation proper recognition;
- There is a lack of transparency regarding hiring practices, while many traineeships are unpaid.

⁵⁸ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/251483/bis-13-1085-best-practice-code-high-quality-internships.pdf.

⁵⁹ The Gateways to the Professions Collaborative Forum is an ad hoc advisory body. Its membership is voluntary and represents around 60 professional bodies and related organisations. It was re-launched in January 2010 in response to recommendations of the Panel on Fair Access to the Professions.

Assessment of open market as well as ALMP-type traineeships in terms of compliance with QFT

	Open market traineeships	ALMP-type traineeships
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Learning and training objectives		
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Proper recognition of traineeship		
Proper recognition through certificate		
Transparency requirements		
Allowance/compensation		
Health/accident insurance		
Hiring practices in recent years		
Employment services on financial conditions		

	Fully compliant
	Partly compliant
	Not compliant