

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Austria</b>
<b>Practices and measures</b>	
<i>Typical form of public authorities/agencies' efforts to attract new jobs where major redundancies occur</i>	No specific efforts with respect to major restructuring.
<i>Analysis of strengths/weaknesses/prospects of regional/local economy</i>	Both the governments of each Land and the regional AMS branches undertake, or commission external research institutions to carry out, such analyses.
<i>Contacting local employers about expanding jobs</i>	Usually the authorities take direct contact with local employers in the context of special business promotion programmes.
<i>Promoting the area as business location</i>	The regional and local authorities usually try to attract new businesses by pointing out the quality of the infrastructure, low bureaucratic costs and special business support measures.
<i>Attracting new companies</i>	Both the central and provincial governments have established special agencies to provide support to companies from abroad contemplating investing in the area.
<i>Financial incentives to new businesses</i>	Companies may be eligible for financial incentives from the AWS. Additional financial incentives may be provided by the Länder.
<i>Support for small business expansion</i>	In 2008, 72% of companies who received support from state business promotion programmes administered by the AWS were micro-firms employing less than 10 people.
<i>Financial incentives to employ more workers</i>	Where wage or employment subsidies exist, they are intended to help long-term unemployed persons find employment, and are not seen as regional employment incentives.
<i>Other – please specify</i>	Regional or sector-related re-employment (or outplacement) schemes, introduced in 1981, are among the main ways of creating jobs in areas with employment problems.
<b>Policies on regional development and restructuring</b>	
<i>Central government coordination of strategies</i>	Strategies are not coordinated by central government in a narrow sense, but territorial employment pacts are designed to achieve the employment goals as set by the government (in line with the EU
<i>Regional/local economic development strategies in place</i>	Each of the nine Austrian provinces (Länder) has some autonomy and can develop their own economic and employment programmes. The main regional employment policy instruments are
<i>Policies/guidelines for anticipating/responding to restructuring</i>	Neither the central nor the provincial governments have adopted explicit policies or guidelines for anticipating restructuring. The territorial employment pacts are the most important measure to tackle the
<b>Funding and policy coordination</b>	

<i>Provision of public funding</i>	Detailed figures are available only for funds granted by the AWS bank. In 2008, some 4,000 companies received funding, totalling EUR 988 million.
<i>Coordination with labour market/social policies</i>	In the province of Vienna, the WAFF was set up in order to co-ordinate economic development plans and labour market policies, though the extent of co-ordination depends on the willingness of the provincial
<i>Monitoring of policy effectiveness</i>	All employment programmes that are funded or co-financed from the unemployment insurance fund must be monitored and assessed by the AMS.

Belgium	Bulgaria
<p>In Wallonia, public agencies in each region create industrial sites for companies, with incentives to go to regions with socio-economic difficulties</p> <p>These are carried out by regional agencies and local agencies</p> <p>no information available</p> <p>Regional public agencies are responsible with local authorities for encouraging investments in business locations. In some regions with socio-economic difficulties, companies receives financial incentives to Regional agencies can provide financial help for new companies or companies in difficulty if they invest in the region and create employment.</p> <p>New businesses may be entitled to funds in order to create a company or a business.</p> <p>Small businesses are entitled to receive advice from the public employment services in order to expand their activities and recruit more workers.</p> <p>Financial incentives such as tax reductions exist at the federal level to encourage the employment of long-term unemployed people or younger workers.</p> <p>No information available</p>	<p>Special regulations have been introduced that encourage municipalities to support business development programmes that can attract new jobs.</p> <p>No data is available on the direct and indirect effects of the various strategies that have been implemented.</p> <p>All 107 local labour offices serve as front offices of the Employment Agency and have staff responsible for working with local employers.</p> <p>There is lack of information on the work of municipalities in promoting business and much seems to depend on the quality of local officials. However, some municipalities have developed web sites providing Much depends on the initiative of local municipalities. There are some cases of special departments working with business and establishing projects (manly in construction), but no systematic information Municipalities are required to support important new investors. Assistance can include preferential rent, long-term contracts for the use of land, buildings and offices. Public authorities have a legal There are guarantee funds in many municipalities and regional offices of the SME Agency in many towns. There are also business centres and business incubators in some towns (mainly financed by A large part of the national programmes and measures that are in place consist of grants and subsidies. These subsidies are mostly provided for training, or for retaining jobs in case of reduced working hours.</p>
<p>Federal measures are coordinated by central government, but regional measures remain independent from the federal government and are the responsibility of regional governments</p> <p>Each region (Brussels capital/ Wallonia/ Flanders) has developed its own initiatives to boost economic activities, working with local units</p> <p>Taxes reductions on night shifts were introduced at the beginning of 2009 in order to reduce the wage costs of industries such as automobiles that were severely hit by the crisis.</p>	<p>There are no local or regional employment programmes in the municipalities, but the national programmes and measures are implemented country-wide, coordinated by the various bodies involved.</p> <p>The annual National Action Plan for Employment describes the main programmes, measures and target groups. Applications for support are made through nine Regional Employment Services</p> <p>Specific programmes have been devised to tackle restructuring problems, such as in 2000-2002 for coal and steel in five regions. Since privatisation, the use of such strategies to tackle the social effects of</p>

The Walloon region has spent 1,2 billion euros in its 'Marshall Plan' aimed at improving the socio-economic situation of the region.

Funding is co-ordinated with labour market and social policies in order to improve the employability of the working age population

Policies are routinely monitored and assessed by internal and external staff

The overall activities of public bodies are financed from the national budget.

The macroeconomic framework is set out in a National Action Plan for Employment that has been endorsed by the government and the social partners.

Monitored is carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Employment Agency.

Cyprus	Czech Republic
<p>Due to the limited amount of restructuring in Cyprus, and almost full employment over the past decade, measures aimed at expanding employment opportunities or attracting new jobs at regional or local level No information available</p> <p>Due to the limited size, incidence and spatial concentration of restructuring as well as the situation of almost full employment during the past decade, there are no specific policies or measures dealing with In the Strategic Development Plan 2007-2013, the following measures aim to promote rural areas as business locations: (1) Creating new economic activities and employment opportunities for the entire In the Strategic Development Plan 2007-2013, measures are mentioned aiming at developing entrepreneurial activity in run-down urban areas.</p> <p>Due to the limited size, incidence and spatial concentration of restructuring in Cyprus as well as the situation of almost full employment prevailing in the Cyprus Labour Market during the past decade, there are no Due to the limited size, incidence and spatial concentration of restructuring in Cyprus as well as the situation of almost full employment prevailing in the Cyprus Labour Market during the past decade, there are no Due to the limited size, incidence and spatial concentration of restructuring in Cyprus as well as the situation of almost full employment prevailing in the Cyprus Labour Market during the past decade, there are no</p>	<p>Investment incentives are the most common.</p> <p>Responsibility lies with the regional authorities. Regions with high rate of unemployment usually support these analyses.</p> <p>Local employment offices regularly visit local employers to be informed</p> <p>With support of CzechInvest, the Investment and Business Development Agency, which specifies types of support and conditions.</p> <p>Through CzechInvest, the Investment and Business Development Agency.</p> <p>Investment incentives (tax concessions, low price land, job creation grants, training grants). Similar support can be obtained from programmes financed by European Structural Funds.</p> <p>There are many programmes that support SMEs and small businesses, usually coordinated by Ministry of Industry and Trade of Czech Republic. These programmes are usually co-financed by Conditional on persons being unemployed.</p> <p>Many programmes are co-ordinated by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and regional authorities, usually co-financed by European Structural Funds.</p>
<p>The Planning Bureau of the Republic of Cyprus plays a leading role in preparing and implementing the Strategic Development Programme, involving other Government Departments.</p> <p>The main focus is on rural areas and run-down urban areas so as to counter the spatial polarisation of activities resulting from tourism. Rural measures focus on diversification and upgrading of activities. Rural areas are the main focus and, since they comprise a large number of micro-enterprises, the problem is seen more in terms of low productivity than restructuring involving large scale redundancies.</p>	<p>Regional policy is coordinated by the Ministry for Regional Development around the Regional Development Strategy document.</p> <p>Focused on areas where unemployment is high, restructuring is occurring, sectors are in decline, demand for skills is changing. Coordinated by regional authorities.</p> <p>No information available.</p>

No information available	Incentives to attract FDI comes from the state budget. Training, retraining, consultancy provided by the labour offices is also financed from the public budget.
The preparation and implementation of the Strategic Development Plan involves consultation with and active participation of public bodies, local authorities, the social partners and NGOs.	Most activities focus on the interest of employers, although local employment offices try to offer courses to workers to improve their employability.
No information available	The Ministry for Industry and Trade and the Ministry for Regional Development both evaluate their respective programmes.

Denmark	Estonia
<p>There are two main lines of action: 1) the regional development strategies carried out by the regional growth forums (administered and monitored by the Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs); The regional 'growth forums' (vækstforums) lay down a development strategy for each region, including an analysis of strengths and weaknesses. The National Agency of Enterprise and Construction (NAEC) can Following larger dismissals due to restructuring, the local jobcentre contact other employers in the area about the possibilities for expanding their workforce.</p> <p>The regional growth forums have the responsibility of promoting the area as business location and attracting new companies. Copenhagen Capacity, for example, is the official investment agency The regional growth forums have the responsibility of promoting the area as business location and attracting new companies. Copenhagen Capacity, for example, is the official investment agency It is possible to provide financial incentives but only as part of a development programme recommended by the regional growth forums, funded by the regions, the state or EU-funds. Public entrepreneur One of the main tasks of the NAEC and the Regional Council is to support entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Wage subsidies are possible for businesses that recruit long-term unemployed.</p> <p>Traineeships in companies are available to assist unemployed who find it difficult to find a job in the open labour market. The Renovation Pool, administered by the NAEC is a current national initiative to</p>	<p>Efforts to attract new jobs are mostly taken by the local municipality of the region where major redundancies occur. In the current economic recession, this has mostly taken the form of the creation of social or There are several examples of analyses being carried out with regard to the strengths, weaknesses and future prospects of the local economy.</p> <p>In small municipalities, the number of employers is very small and there is, no doubt, frequent contacts between them. However, there is no information regarding the extent of such contacts specifically with There is no information of the total extent of such activities, though there are several examples where such promotion activities are included in the action plan of the local municipality.</p> <p>There is no information concerning activities targeted at specific companies.</p> <p>There is no information concerning the extent of such activities, though some examples could be pointed out. For example, the Estonian capital Tallinn provides grants for starting businesses in There is no information concerning support provided specifically for the creation or expansion of small businesses.</p> <p>Financial incentives to employ more workers have become more relevant in the current economic recession. However, until now, there is only information of such activities in Tallinn (the Estonian capital) Enterprise Estonia is a national, state funded programme (Ministry of Economic Affairs). During 2007-2013 a total of EEK 211.7 million will be allocated to support start-up businesses. Enterprise Estonia has</p>
<p>The strategies are mainly coordinated by the regions, and the regional growth forums. They administer the local strategies and can set up projects that involves money from EU. NAEC coordinates national The regional growth forums lay down development or growth strategies. The regional growth forums mainly consist of representatives from business interest associations and local government. Guidelines and policies are laid down in legislation, mainly in two laws. The Act on active employment effort and the Act on promotion of trade.</p>	<p>Regional development policies are coordinated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Siseministeerium). This is based on the Regional Development Strategy 2005-2015, which aims, among other things, to Local development strategies include more specific activities designed to support local development, including entrepreneurship. All local municipalities and cities must have such development strategies in place, None</p>

Employment efforts and activities are mainly financed through public funding. (From 1 August 2009 the municipalities will be responsible for the employment effort alone). Regional business and economical Only to some extent. The employment effort and the regional development strategies complement each other. The employment effort is a municipal responsibility, and the state and the Each regional growth forum monitors and assesses projects and goals under the Growth Council of Denmark (Danmarks Vækstråd), which assesses regional development strategies twice a year.

Support provided by Enterprise Estonia is derived mostly from the EU Structural Funds but also from the state budget. There is no information concerning significant amounts of public funding for other There is no information of the extent of coordination with labour market/social policies but, according to the Local Government Organisation Act, all local field-specific development plans and the general Monitoring the effectiveness of local development strategies is not mandatory, and there is no information concerning any routine monitoring activities.

Finland	France
<p>A brand new model is being tested in N-E Finland, called the 'Paltamo Model' but this is only at the testing phase at the present time. Paltamo model stems from a "Work for all" project, which involves all the</p> <p>The T&amp;E Centres vary in the extent to which they analyse threats and opportunities, but all meet the need for training in cooperation with local companies, employer and employee organisations and training</p> <p>All the employment offices visit workplaces regularly to enable them to react to their employment needs.</p> <p>Some areas are improving their services in order to represent a good business location for firms. The Oulu area is an example, making particular efforts to promote industrial development.</p> <p>No information available</p> <p>The T&amp;E Centres (with the Ministry of Trade and Industry) + Finnvera (finance and credit) + the Finnish National Fund for Research and Development (Sitra) provide various forms of financial support, manly T&amp;E Centres provide financial support for SMEs, together with aid for developing the business environment and advice, evaluation and education services. Local employment offices can give subsidies to Local employment offices can grant wage subsidies to employers taking on the unemployed. T&amp;E Centres and Employment Offices can also offer labour market training services to employers and give a 'project</p> <p>See the 'Paltamo Model' mentioned above.</p>	
<p>Coordination takes place through the integration of different government department activities.</p> <p>The Employment and Economic Development Centres provide a comprehensive range of advisory and development services. There are also 137 employment offices which have some 200 Structural and regional unemployment problems and redundancies are taken into account in general policies. The Change Security model introduced in July 2005 provides intensive support for those</p>	

T&E Centres and Employment Offices are financed by the State.

Local issues is one of the five main aspects of the Labour Policy Strategy and the T&E Centres and Finnvera's actions are also linked to general labour and social policies.

Considerable research is carried out into the different activities, although there have not been any actual studies on short-time working or similar schemes. The Labour Policy Research programme supports the

Germany	Greece
<p>Efforts depend on the city/region. The federal states of the Lander typically promote the establishment of local cross-sectoral forms of collaborations between various actors to engage in these efforts. This depends on city/region. Cluster analyses are typical of the work carried out at regional and Lander level.</p> <p>Local branches of the Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur für Arbeit, BA) contact employers about vacancies.</p> <p>Typically, local/regional development agencies or economic departments of the local authority, in cooperation with chambers of commerce, regional authorities and the ministries of the Lander. Currently, Typically, local/regional development agencies or economic departments of the local authority, in cooperation with chambers of commerce, regional authorities and the ministries of the Laender.</p> <p>Direct financial incentives as investment capital or sureties are provided by the Lander. Local authorities provide subsidies and loans at reduced interest rates, reduce local charges and the local business tax, Based on EU, national and Lander funds, several specific programme lines exist in support of newly established businesses and SME. The self-employment of previously unemployed people is supported by the The Federal Employment Agency (BA ) provides financial incentive to recruit those previously unemployed (coverage of up to 50% of the wage for a limited time period), with some localities developing their own</p>	<p>No information available</p> <p>Public authorities sometimes research local economic perspectives, but the strengths and weaknesses (needed in order to implement a development programme) are not analysed</p> <p>Public bodies rarely contact enterprises in this way, although the public employment agency (OAED) does make contact in relation to redundancies or recruitment of the unemployed</p> <p>The Hellenic Centre for Investment (ELKE), associated with the Ministry of the Economy, promotes areas in order to attract investment</p> <p>No information available</p> <p>Ministries can offer incentives (subsidies, tax relief) to enterprises to invest in specific areas or activities, in line with the Law on Investments. Business parks have been created</p> <p>Start-up subsidies and other subsidies (for recruitment, or equipment purchases) available through Ministries, with higher payments in areas of high unemployment</p> <p>Direct subsidies, or payment of employer social security contributions, has become a common policy, as part of national and regional programmes</p> <p>No information available</p>
<p>Under the law on the Improvement of the Regional Economic Structure, activities are carried out under a framework agreement between the Federal Government and the Länder (Gemeinschaftsaufgabe</p> <p>The Lander typically promote processes to develop local/regional strategies by way of funding policies and by fostering regional management.</p> <p>No such guidelines exist. However, in order to receive public funding, structurally weak regions have to present policy plans on restructuring, and on projected regional clusters and strengths.</p>	<p>Policies are only coordinated by central government, with minimal local or social partner participation</p> <p>Various initiatives exist - for the whole country, rural areas, specific municipalities, notably those with the most serious employment problems - but they are not well integrated</p> <p>No specific policies or guidelines on restructuring since the actions are focused on addressing the employment consequences - through training, placement or unemployment compensation</p>

<p>EU funds are fundamental. Regional economic policy by GA - the joint task of the Federal German State and the Lander with regard to structurally weak regions - is based on public funding.</p> <p>Coordination of local economic development policies by development agencies/economic departments and local employment agencies, training centres, etc. is becoming more typical.</p> <p>No precise monitoring of policy effectiveness is carried out. However, the Federal Office for Building and Spatial Development monitors regional developments in terms of both investments</p>	<p>Operational programmes are co-financed by national public funds</p> <p>There is a lack of coordination between development strategies and employment and social policies aimed at promoting employability</p> <p>No systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of development strategies, or their relation to employment policies</p>
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Hungary	Ireland
<p>Such analyses have become more common since Hungary joined the EU but are not always undertaken</p> <p>The public employment service (AFSZ) regularly contacts local employers using the quarterly workforce survey. The Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH) also collects data on vacancies.</p> <p>The Hungarian Investment and Trade Development Agency (ITDH) focuses on attracting FDI to Hungary. Similar activities are also undertaken by local authorities.</p> <p>Mainly to attract FDI</p> <p>At the central government level from the Ministry of National Development and Economy. At local level different kinds of tax waivers are granted by local authorities.</p> <p>SMEs are supported by central government through a guarantee loan scheme, and since January 2006, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour has a special programme to develop their employment capacities. Employment subsidies for creating new jobs, as well as renewing old ones, are available through the 1991 Act on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefit.</p>	<p>Trade visits to different countries by officials from public authorities/agencies, efforts to replace jobs lost in traditional industries with new jobs in, for instance, retail and high technology areas.</p> <p>Analyses of strengths and weakness are commonly carried out. For example, a recent Expert Group emphasised the need to facilitate inter-regional migration through investment in transport networks in order Sometimes. Development agencies may liaise with firms, but the decisions are left to employers</p> <p>Efforts are made to promote regions/localities as good business locations</p> <p>The respective agencies - Enterprise Ireland, the IDA and Shannon Development - do this regularly</p> <p>The Government, through its Development Agencies, regularly offers financial incentives, backed by the low (12.5%) rate of corporation tax. EU actions to reduce high levels of state aid will affect this Support available, but tends to vary across regions. In 2006, the Small Business Forum issued a report which should lead to the establishment of a Management Development Council and a National Individual firms normally left to decide on employment levels</p> <p>In 2005 Enterprise Ireland introduced a new Productivity Improvement Fund aimed at SMEs. In that year, Enterprise Ireland and the IDA supported firms providing over 270,000 jobs - out of a workforce of 2</p>
<p>Central government coordinates the plans through the National Development Agency (NFÜ). Each of the seven regions has its own Regional Development Plan as part of the strategy.</p> <p>The National Regional Development Plan for the period up to 2020, is built around seven development regions. On the basis of this, the second regional development plan, and the rural and agricultural development plan, Guidelines are drawn up for the medium term (2007-2013 through the National Development Plan) and the short term (2006-2009 through the National Development Plan 2-year Action</p>	<p>Forfas has sponsored an Enterprise Strategy Group which has emphasised the need for greater central coordination and integration, including more integrated management of the key agencies Forfas (National Policy and Advisory Board for Enterprise and Trade) oversees Enterprise Ireland and the Industrial Development Agency (IDA). There is also a National Spatial Strategy, the long-standing National agreements contain explicit guidelines on responding to restructuring. In particular, a High Level Group on Manufacturing was set up to address the challenges facing manufacturing industry.</p>

<p>No information available</p>	<p>Forfas and IDA are state bodies, receiving state funding.</p>
<p>At national level through the National Interest Reconciliation Council (OÉT) and at regional level through the seven Regional Labour Market Councils.</p>	<p>The new social partnership agreement, Towards 2016, aims to coordinate regional development strategies with labour market and social policies</p>
<p>The National Development Office monitored the first National Development Plan, and the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs also commissioned research. Under the second development plan, the seven</p>	<p>Forfas and IDA regularly monitor the effectiveness of regional and local development strategies</p>

Italy	Latvia
<p>At the national level, Invitalia - the national agency for inward investment promotion and enterprise development - assists companies at all stages of the investment process, supports new business ventures, Most public policy interventions involve an analysis of the situation - including key labour force characteristics - as a basis for identifying strategic options, including sectors of possible development and Territorial Pacts appear to have been an effective vehicle for improving cooperation between employers and other actors, notably local institutions, especially in the South.</p> <p>One of the aims of Territorial Pacts is to promote areas as a whole through 'network economies' and infrastructure. This has been particularly important in respect of tourism. Moreover, in some cases, at</p> <p>At the national level, Invitalia is the reference point for advising companies on investment projects and assisting them at all phases of the investment process. It provides investors with business services All regions place emphasis on providing financial incentives to firms, and all the instruments envisaged by national and EU legislation are implemented, including support for exporting.</p> <p>SMEs are seen as vital to Italy's economic development. One-stop shop facilities have been widely introduced, and actions taken to simplify relations between business and public authorities.</p> <p>Local authorities can take advantage of the reduction in the regional tax on business income and the introduction of an employment bonus (a form of a tax credit).</p> <p>The Youth Employment Project (developed in 3 provinces) involves the promotion of individual entrepreneurship, creating new locally-based jobs in tourism, cultural activities and gastronomy.</p>	<p>Public authorities support job creation endeavours mainly through policy statements, with the main measures provided by State Employment Agency being focused on providing subsidised work There is a number of long and short term planning documents concerning economic development, where the SWOT of national and regional development level is described. Information about specific issues Sometimes</p> <p>There are 4 Special Economic Zones in Latvia, attractive for business development. Since 2007 there has been further support for entrepreneurial ventures in special areas, with 11 business incubators active in No information available</p> <p>ALTUM is a structural unit of the state joint-stock company "Mortgage and Land Bank of Latvia" ("Latvijas Hipotēku un zemes banka") (Mortgage bank), crediting entrepreneurs and providing other types ALTUM also has a specific programme for lending to SMEs</p> <p>No direct financial incentives are available to increase the level of employment, but the measures provided by the State Employment Agency, in collaboration with Ministry of Welfare, includes subsidised work No information available</p>
<p>The central government liaises between the regions and the EU (especially over funds), and works with the regions to define a common strategy of economic development, paying particular attention to Territorial Employment Pacts - launched in 1998, and totalling over 60 - are aimed at tackling structural disadvantage by improving cooperation between actors, and developing infrastructure. These are judged Assisted area agreements have been developed to increase the power of social actors to obtain government support, notably in cases of restructuring. These have been mainly used in Central and</p>	<p>The Central Government undertakes the main planning and coordination of regional development strategies. The Latvian National Development Plan (NAP) covers these among other issues. Economic development strategies are in place for most regions of Latvia, and reports are available</p> <p>The State Regional Development Agency (VRAA) implements the national regional development policy, but there are no specific guidelines on restructuring.</p>

<p>Public funding is a feature of all types of intervention. Estimates have been made of the cost to public budgets of creating jobs under both 'programme contracts' and 'territorial pacts'.</p> <p>The coordination of regional development projects with economic and social policies is important in all regions with highly structured negotiated planning procedures (i.e. those in the Centre-North).</p> <p>Monitoring in the past has often been unsatisfactory, due to lack of methodological rigour. Since 2002, however, new systems have been introduced by the Public Investment</p>	<p>All these activities are mostly financed from public sources and structural funds of EU</p> <p>To a large extent</p> <p>By the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government (RAPLM) and the State Regional Development Agency (VRAA)</p>
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Lithuania	Luxembourg
<p>According to Lithuanian legislation, the Government may define a specific region as a problematic territory exposed to specific social and economic problems. In this case, a problematic territory</p> <p>In the context of the implementation of the national regional policy, regional development plans of individual regions can be drawn up, identifying social and economic difficulties etc. An analysis of the The Lithuanian Labour Exchange (LDB) and the Labour market training authority (LDRMT) organise job fairs. Activities are focused on bringing employers into contact with workers made redundant or at risk. Municipal councils may offer tax concessions or property deals as a way of attracting businesses.</p> <p>One of the most direct ways of attracting inward investment is through establishing 'free economic zones' offering a range of favourable tax, currency, financial, legal and other preferential conditions. Municipalities can provide financial support for SMEs through special promotion funds, to make 'soft' loans, cover certain costs, finance projects, support training etc.</p> <p>Seven business incubators have been set up through the small business promotion funds, which provide premises, equipment on easy terms and consultancy. Thought not specifically designed as a response to Some general measures - job subsidies, job rotation, self-employment etc. - can be used to attract jobs to areas where major redundancies occur. According to the newly adopted Law on Support for Employments, Example: 4000 workers made redundant due to bankruptcy of AB Ekranas which led to the development of a new science/technology park, tax breaks for investors, business support agencies, etc.</p>	<p>No information available</p> <p>The national statistical office collects and analyses data and also provides economic forecasts. The "committee for economy" (comité de conjoncture) is a tripartite organisation that analyses each month data Companies are informed in general but contacts are not made with individual companies. New legislation is in preparation.</p> <p>This is the role of the Board of Economic Development (BED). It has a double mission: to attract foreign investment to Luxembourg and to provide commercial promotion.</p> <p>The BED consists of a network of agencies established abroad to promote Luxembourg as a business establishment site and to inform potential foreign investors.</p> <p>A full range of investment incentives are available to SMEs, companies located in development areas, R&amp;D investment on new products, services and processes, etc. Financial support may take the form of</p> <p>The government has set up an action plan to simplify formalities and reduce administrative costs for SMEs. It has also created an information portal intended to encourage business creation and provide For some categories of workers, e.g. older, long-term unemployed, trainees on secondment, disabled workers and young job seekers (under 30) together with tax breaks for employers hiring the unemployed</p> <p>The business and innovation centre "ecostart" which hosts innovating start-up companies</p>
<p>The Ministry of the Interior oversees the National Regional Development Council which includes representatives of all relevant groups and prepares proposals to submit to government.</p> <p>Regional development and planning (which is governed by the Law on Regional Development) encompasses social as well as economic issues. Regional development plans form part of overall policy, and may Areas where restructuring is taking place, or is anticipated, can be defined as 'target problematic territories' by the government. Only one has been identified so far, where restructuring resulted from the de-</p>	<p>85% of the cost of business sites are born by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Foreign Trade (at central level) although run by the inter-municipal organisations.</p> <p>The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Foreign Trade has established 14 regional areas and 11 business sites. A further regional area and two more business sites will be added.</p> <p>Under a 1975 act, an 'economic cycle' committee is authorised by government to take measures to prevent redundancies. This committee is, among other things, responsible for monitoring redundancies in</p>

Financial support comes in a variety of forms - e.g. tax privileges, interest rate reductions and direct subsidies. Funding might come from the national budget or EU funds.

Development strategies are closely related to labour market and social policies aimed at increasing employability, carried out in cooperation with the social partners, and local employment office.

The monitoring of regional development is organised by regional development authorities, which usually set up a monitoring commission made up of representatives of the regional development

Difficult to give precise information, as the expenditure is spread over very many items.

Some municipalities have taken initiatives to create jobs as part of wider strategies

Local initiatives are too specific and limited in scope to be monitored regularly.

Malta	Netherlands
<p>Due to the small size of the country, job creation efforts do not need to focus on the specific localities where major redundancies occur</p> <p>Most studies are funded by the government or the EU, but few exist on particular local economies.</p> <p>The Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) is in continuous contact with local employers in order to facilitate the engagement of new employees, with a variety of Training, Apprenticeship and Most economic development exercises tend to promote the whole country. However, the island of Gozo also undertakes its own promotion.</p> <p>The government does not generally seek to promote specific localities, except in the recent case of Kalkara in which the government has attracted substantial new investment.</p> <p>There are hardly any financial incentives for encouraging businesses to invest in specific localities. But there are various incentives that can be taken up anywhere in the country</p> <p>Support is available but nationally rather than locally. The Kordin Business Incubation Centre (KBIC) offers a portfolio of services focused on specific sectors - ICT, engineering, renewable energy, Financial incentives are available but are not targeted on areas where major redundancies occur. These include tax breaks for companies recruiting older unemployed people, subsidies for training in Most incentives to employ more workers are available across all areas and not focused on particular localities.</p>	
<p>The Government commissions studies in order to develop and implement restructuring strategies and monitor outcomes. The Management Efficiency Unit (MEU), which reports to Prime Minister, The National Development Plan launched in 2003 recognised the need to decentralise development measures to local level. Though Malta is generally viewed as one region, the specific needs of particular areas There are no specific policies or guidelines on anticipating or responding to restructuring. However, through a recently set-up task force, the government is now dealing with large restructuring exercises in</p>	

Considerable amounts of funding including EU funds.

The draft socio-economic development plan for Gozo includes both measures of economic development and measures to improve employability. The extent of the implementation of such plan is unknown. There are hardly any regional or local development strategies. The measures directed towards specific localities are not always monitored or assessed in a formal way.

Norway	Poland
<p>No information available</p> <p>The county is responsible and may cooperate with Innovation Norge.</p> <p>No information available</p> <p>No information available</p> <p>This might be part of the action taken by the county, in cooperation with Innovation Norge.</p> <p>The county may apply for funding through Innovation Norge. Local municipalities normally encourage investment through, for example, subsidised office space.</p> <p>No information available</p> <p>Financial incentives available partially. Employment taxes vary regionally, with employers (especially in the most northern region) paying lower taxes than those elsewhere.</p> <p>There is close cooperation between public authorities, business associations, employer organisations and unions at both regional and national level, but the form and extent of the cooperation varies between areas.</p>	<p>The establishment, by the government, of special economic zones as well as the enlargement of existing ones. The businesses operating within special economic areas benefit from public aid; the support depends on levels of unemployment, GDP per head in the region, and problems related to the restructuring of traditional industries</p> <p>The local employment offices contact local companies about expanding jobs and whether workers dismissed by other companies can be re-employed over by them.</p> <p>Local communities are active in seeking investors and providing incentives</p> <p>This happens mainly through the work of the special economic zones. Foreign investors are given support by the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency.</p> <p>Public support - especially wage subsidies for first two years - is granted to investors in special economic zones.</p> <p>Non-returnable funds for setting up one's own business are provided by local employment offices, although they mostly encourage self-employment. All the self-employed have their social and health</p> <p>The main state support to regional development has been provided in the form of income tax relief for companies operating in special economic zones</p> <p>No information available</p>
<p>Coordination is undertaken by Innovation Norge, which cooperates through county offices with the county authorities and suggest regional development strategies. There is also direct Governmental action if Norwegian industrial policy focuses on restructuring and innovation through Innovation Norge. The counties are responsible for regional development strategies with the municipalities.</p> <p>There are no explicit guidelines, but Innovation Norge focuses on areas with long standing difficulties and where restructuring is possible. Support can extend over a period of 6 years. In 2005,</p>	<p>Local authorities can make agreements with the Council of Ministers to carry out development strategies using state finance. These agreements are supervised jointly by the two parties concerned.</p> <p>There are regional development strategies in all 16 voivodships (regions), as required by law, with the regional authorities concerned responsible for them.</p> <p>To some extent, regional programmes are based on EU Structural Fund regulations, as well as government rules on public financial support.</p>

<p>As an example, a project in Steinkjer from 1999 to 2006 resulted in 88 new enterprises and 436 new jobs being created and 343 jobs in 17 companies were secured. Funding amounted to EUR 26.5 million. To a large extent.</p>	<p>These are commonly linked to European funding.</p> <p>To some extent. Regional development agencies are also engaged in development activities in the regions.</p>
<p>In most instances. If Innovation Norge has contributed resources, projects have to be monitored.</p>	<p>The monitoring of regional projects is carried out by voivodships, with full responsibility for developing and implementing plans from 2007.</p>

Portugal	Romania
No information available	
No information available	Local authorities promote infrastructure development investment projects with European and national financial support.
No information available	Territorial agencies of employment perform studies concerning employment
No information available	A pilot project has been launched to forecast labour market trends, which could be a model for other regions. The regional development agencies produce their own development plans, identifying development
No information available	
No information available	
No information available	Most counties affected by restructuring have development activities: industrial parks, business incubators, etc. In some areas, chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture also play an active role in Chambers of commerce and local authorities at various levels are involved in this activity.
No information available	
No information available	Seven business incubators have been established by the National Employment Agency (ANOFM). Support includes covering expenses for up to two years.
One of the main axis of intervention of the Initiative for Investment and Employment (Iniciativa para o Investimento e Emprego) of December 2008 is the support to employment, economic activity and exports. Maintaining employment is one of the main aims of the 2009 Employment Initiative (Iniciativa Emprego 2009). The specific measures aiming at maintaining employment include Social Security taxes	ANOFM promotes the start-up and expansion of small businesses through a range of measures from consultancy to low interest loans from the unemployment insurance budget at preferential rates. With ANOFM provides job subsidies for the disadvantaged and those engaged in temporary community service programmes. Support is also given to encourage employers to hire school-leavers. Subsidies
The Employment and Vocational Training Institute (IEFP) has two programmes - one to stimulate job offers, the other to promote local employment initiatives.	Employment measures include free recruitment services in the case of vacancies or newly-created jobs and free career guidance for job seekers and other support. The World Bank also has a large
All programmes are coordinated by central government although each regional programme has its own management body.	Central government formulates employment policy guidelines. The budget is proposed, adopted and distributed at central level. Action plans are made and monitored at the same level.
There are economic development strategies for most regions. But they are aimed at tackling general unemployment problems rather than the specific effects of restructuring and large-scale redundancies. In the National Action Plan for Growth and Employment, there are two specific measures for anticipating restructuring; one focuses on individual workers, the other on the creation of businesses.	Regional development agencies are responsible for the administration of the eight regions. The main aim is to reduce regional unemployment through economic development and local job creation. To some extent. Annual employment plans have the flexibility to address issues like restructuring. Employment agencies receive prior notification of restructuring and collective redundancies.

Significant amounts of public funding are made available.	Measures implemented by ANOFM are financed from the Unemployment Insurance Fund and from the European Social Fund.
No information available	To some extent.
No information available	Monitoring is carried out in the regional development agencies in the eight regions and in local government.

Slovakia	Slovenia
<p>The most typical form of support involves the provision of state aid to companies creating new jobs. Its extent depends on the number of new jobs and the unemployment rate in the region.</p> <p>Analyses of strengths and weaknesses are generally used as a basis for drawing up development strategies for different regions and localities</p> <p>District labour offices typically contact local employers, or use seminars to inform about available assistance for the recruitment of the unemployed</p> <p>The Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency promotes the country to foreign investors. In 2007, the agency implemented 64 projects, attracting EUR 1,277 million of inward investment and The policy of attracting new companies is general and not specifically linked to restructuring or large-scale job losses.</p> <p>Some financial incentives are available, but the amount is limited. Most investment support goes on infrastructure. Financial incentives tend to go to large companies (notably vehicle manufacturers)</p> <p>The National Agency for the Development of SMEs has several aid programmes - including on innovation, support, entrepreneurship and self-employment, but financial resources are limited.</p> <p>Financial incentives exist for employers to recruit the unemployed, especially the long-term. But support depends on the jobs being permanent and most employers prefer to have more flexible employment</p> <p>No information available</p>	<p>No information available</p> <p>This kind of activity is implemented by the Regional Development Agencies in preparing their plans. The Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investment Agency also produces this kind of analysis.</p> <p>In cases where major redundancies are threatened, a coalition of the main actors - the employment services, trade unions, local authorities - work together to minimise the adverse effects; other employers may</p> <p>This is one of the activities of the Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investment Agency, but not specifically for tackling problems of major redundancies, although the agency promotes business parks in</p> <p>This is one of the activities of the Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investment Agency, but not specifically for tackling problems of major redundancies. Seeking out new companies might be one activity.</p> <p>There is a range of measures available for promoting new domestic investment in underdeveloped regions and for achieving balanced regional development, including making building land available.</p> <p>A range of measure are available for promoting investment in SMEs, including voucher systems for consultancy; encouraging business clusters and 'one-stop-shops', provision of equity and credit</p> <p>Various schemes include employment subsidies, measures to promote entrepreneurship; co-financing 'greenfield' foreign investors and support for employment-related projects in less</p> <p>Data are available on the scope and impact of measures, such as on the numbers participating in various active labour market programmes.</p>
<p>The National Development Plan provides the basis for regional coordination. The Ministry of Construction and Regional Development finances the regional development agencies which exist in most, but not all, regions</p> <p>The National Development Plan defines development priorities and creates a framework for regional activities. Financial assistance is available for various activities, including tackling the effects of</p> <p>Support is targeted on areas with a low standard of living or high unemployment, and redundancies are tackled in this context. The main measures are Active Labour Market Measures and Investment</p>	<p>All strategies are coordinated by central government as a proper administrative regional structure has still to be established.</p> <p>The country is divided into 12 development regions. Each of them has to prepare a regional development programme for the period of the National Development Programme (currently 2007-2013), Examples are: two programmes within the Active Employment Policy, Sector of Enterprise Rehabilitation and restructuring within the Ministry of Economy, Programmes for the adjustment of</p>

For 2007-13, the National Strategic Reference Framework was drawn up in order to provide a basis for allocating EU Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund to particular development projects. In the past regional and local development strategies were usually poorly coordinated with labour market and social policies. Currently, Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) play relevant role in regional

No information available

Well over EUR 250 million a year is spent on active employment policy measures; entrepreneurship and competitiveness; attracting foreign investment; regional development; and credits and guarantees,

No information available

Regional development programmes are legally required to include the indicators needed to monitor their implementation. The Regional Development Council is responsible for this.

Spain	United Kingdom
<p>Different autonomous communities offer a variety of incentives (financial incentives, allowances, facilities for purchasing land) in order to attract companies to zones particularly affected by unemployment. Different policies are implemented as consequence of the great diversity labor market variables (productive structures)</p> <p>In some communities and regions there are agreements between different political parties and unions in order to foster equality employment.</p> <p>At the local level there are some experiences as business location to promote interaction between councils and local enterprises in order to favour employment</p> <p>There are some examples where the councils leave some areas free of cost to the enterprises in order to attract the foreign investment</p> <p>The ICO (National Body of Credit) offer different credit for promoting enterprises creation</p> <p>The National Employment Service offers the possibility of receiving the total amount of the unemployment benefit in order to foster self-employment</p> <p>Since the 80's there have been different financial incentives to the hiring of different collective of workers as disability workers, long term unemployment, etc.</p> <p>Other measures include specific allowances for recruiting the long-term unemployed, and changes in land use to support economic development.</p>	<p>It is difficult to generalise, but these can involve comprehensive efforts, as in the case of the MG-Rover closure, including consultancy support for the employer, advice and guidance for redundant workers; Although the task forces are established on an ad hoc basis and have no statutory basis in the UK system of public policy, individual task forces have claimed success in their aim of minimizing adverse effects upon</p> <p>This is one of the functions of the taskforces described above. Also, local offices known in the UK as 'job centres' that exist with the aim of increasing employment rates, liaise extensively with local employers to boost</p> <p>Eight Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) were established in England in 1998 and a ninth in London in 2000. Similar bodies exist for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. One of the functions of</p> <p>This is also one of the functions of RDAs.</p> <p>RDAs also make available to new and existing businesses a range of means of financial support.</p> <p>RDAs offer to small businesses a range of financial, advisory and logistical resources to help them expand. Such resources can include the provision of funding and information on access to loans, and advice</p> <p>No information available</p> <p>The MG Rover Task Force, led by the RDA and including representatives from the Learning and Skills Council and local authorities was set up after the company closure. It provided a range of support</p>
<p>The Ministry of Labour and Immigration organises meetings two or three times a year in order to coordinate regional and local initiatives. In the face of the current economic crisis, the government has</p> <p>Andalusia, Extremadura and Valencia developed measures to address their particular economic situation during the 2000s. Other regions have established specific measures to face the economic</p> <p>The main policies and guidelines for anticipating/responding to restructuring are included in the PlanE.</p>	<p>The Department for Trade and Industry (DTI) is responsible for the RDAs in England, strengthening regional economies being a major priority. The RDAs have substantial autonomy to develop strategies</p> <p>RDAs were established in England in 1998 and a ninth in London in 2000. Similar bodies exist for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The statutory guidance to RDAs is very general - that their strategies should reflect the distinctiveness of different parts of the region and they should identify challenges and opportunities.</p>

Plan E establishes the amount of public funding.

Some of the measures included in Plan E relate to labour market and social policies and are implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Immigration.

Sometimes. The effectiveness of regional and local development policies is monitored by ad hoc commissions set up by these authorities. The national government only conducts audits on expenditure.

RDAs are funded by six Government Departments. RDAs can spend the funding as they see fit to achieve the regional priorities identified in their Regional Economic Strategies (RES).

According to the statutory guidelines, the Regional Economic Strategies should clarify links between different policy areas, e.g. business development and skills or links with the environment, transport, housing, Each RDA has to monitor its Regional Economic Strategies (RES) using specific, quantifiable indicators, evaluate the impact and use the results in revising the RES. Each publishes regional output results and agrees