

Eurostat's workshop on labour costs in Rome, May 2015

Item 2.7: Labour cost levels - including / excluding apprentices

1 Apprentices as a special subgroup of employees

“Apprentices” are a subgroup of employees receiving some special attention in the EU regulation on earnings and labour cost. Commission Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 on the Labour Cost Survey (LCS) as well as Commission Regulation (EC) 1738/2005 on the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) make reference to apprentices. In the LCS the average number of apprentices (A.13), the sum of wages and salaries (D.112), the sum of employer's social contributions (D.123) and the sum of working hours (B.13 and C.13) are requested separately from the figures of other employees. In SES variable “2.8. Type of employment contract” requires a special coding for apprentices and such enables separate analyses of all SES variables for apprentices.

Why is that? There is no arguing about apprentices being employees. The European system of national accounts (ESA) 2010 is clear about that and corresponds to ILO's concept of paid employment:

“11.12 Definition: employees are defined as persons who, by agreement, work for a resident institutional unit and receive a remuneration recorded as compensation of employees.”

Further could be applied to apprentices:

“11.13 The following categories of employees are included: ... (f) students who have a formal commitment whereby they contribute some of their own labour as an input to an enterprise's process of production in return for remuneration in cash or in kind as education services;”

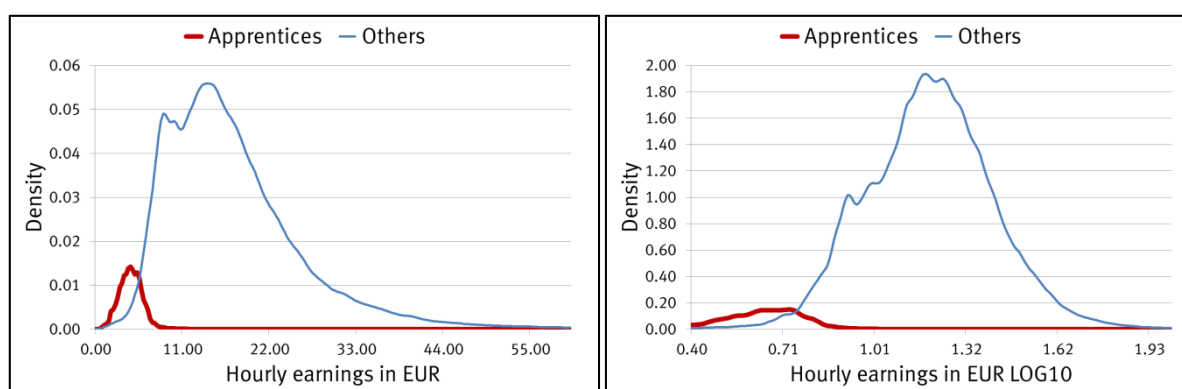
The first reason for their special role in statistics of earnings and labour cost could be that in most cases apprentices receive low or extremely low pay. The low pay is in line with the economic concept

of remuneration according to net productivity. From an employer's point of view the apprentice's net productivity is low or even negative, since the gross productivity is low and there is investment cost in form of employer's education services. The education services could also be seen as a second part of apprentice's total remuneration, which is not measured by pay.

The second reason for their special role could be the fact, that their motivation for work is not only pay, as for most employees, but also education. So they have something in common with other groups of people who work, but who are not treated as employees, like unpaid nuns or unpaid volunteers. Apprentices could be seen as a borderline case of paid employment.

Figure 1 gives an example for Germany based on SES data for 2010. In Germany, apprentices form a remarkable share of overall employment, almost 5%. But apprentices' pay is distributed in a narrow band around 4 Euro per hour in the very left tail of the distribution of earnings.

Figure 1: Kernel density estimates of the distribution of hourly earnings, Structure of earnings survey 2010, Germany



Conclusion:

Apprentices are a special borderline subgroup of employees. If numerous, they could strongly affect the left tail of the earnings distribution and therefore influence distributional analyses, like the proportion of low-wage earners.

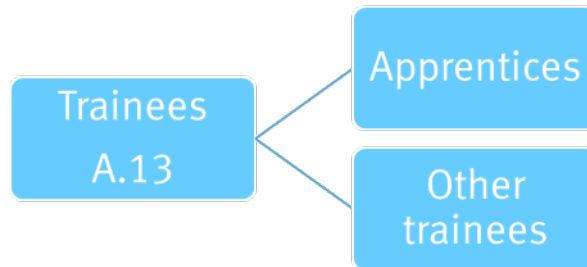
2 Definition and coverage of apprentices in the Labour Cost Survey

In January 2015 Eurostat and Statistisches Bundesamt did a survey among the LCS experts of LAMAS (Eurostat's Labour market working group). The survey requested information on:

1. The definition of apprentices in the Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in national language.
2. The existence of schemes of apprentices in the countries.
3. The coverage of apprentices in the LCS 2012.

33 countries participated in the survey. The country reports are in the annex.

Question 1 on the definition of A.13 in Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 had to check on the understanding of the definition in the countries. There was reason to believe the heading “Apprentices” not fitting the text of the definition. The definition was better headed with “Trainees”, being a broader concept and covering apprenticeships only as a sub-category.

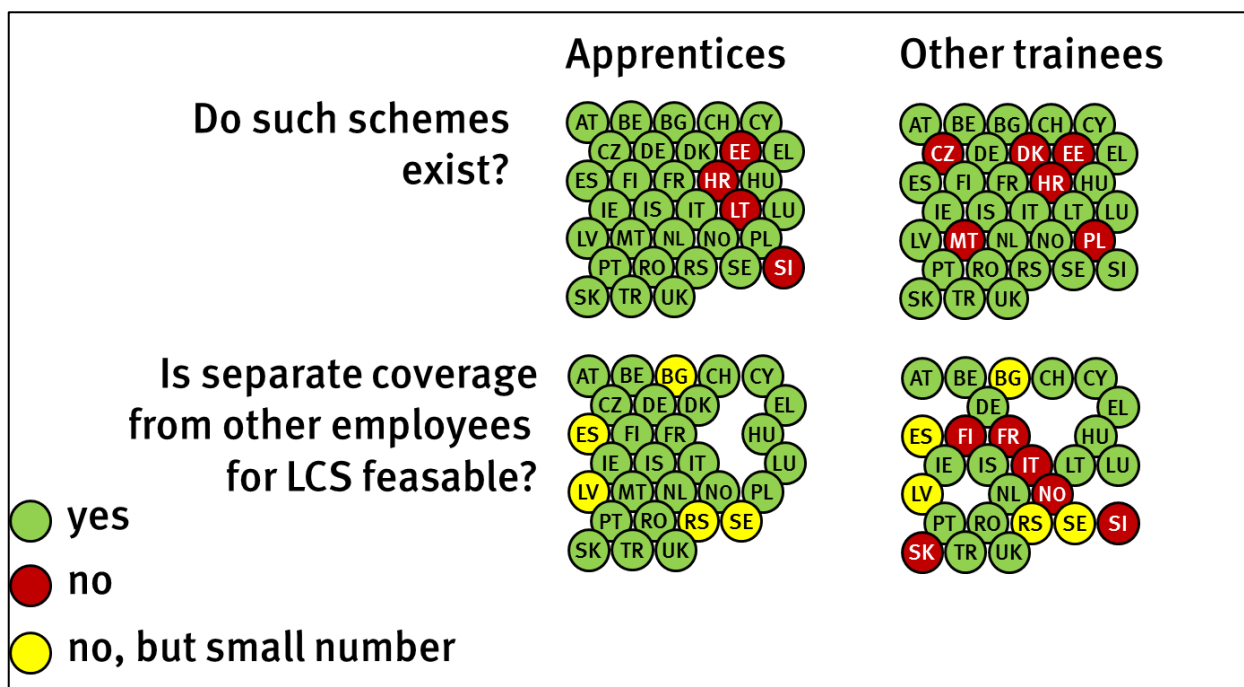


In this narrow concept apprenticeships are characterized by systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training center. The other traineeships are all remaining forms of on-the-job training with remuneration for work and training predominating over productivity.

In the survey about one half of the countries reported the national definition to follow the broad concept of trainees. The other half of countries reported the national definition to follow the narrow concept of apprenticeships. So there seems to be no common understanding of the definition of variable A.13 among the countries due to differences in the translation of the definition.

Figure 2 summarizes the answers to questions 1 and 2.

Figure 2: Results of a survey on apprentices among LCS experts in 33 countries in 2015



Conclusion:

Schemes of apprentices and other trainees exist in almost all countries. Schemes of apprentices are easier to cover in LCS than other trainee schemes. Best comparability for A.13 (and B.13, C.13, D.112, D.123) is therefore maybe given by covering apprentices schemes only and schemes of other trainees not. For apprentices we have fewer problems of coverage in the countries and hopefully fewer problems to differentiate them from schemes where productivity dominates. The latter is maybe not valid for the Netherlands, Greece and Turkey, who reported problems to differentiate between schemes. A reference to the definition of A.13 in the Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 might not help, since the national translations of the regulation seem to be different. So some general guidance for the interpretation of the regulation seems in need.

3 On the relevance of apprentices for results of the Labour Cost Survey

In many countries apprentices form only a minor part of the workforce. Results of the LCS 2012 show, that in only about half the countries the share of apprentices exceeds 1% of employees (see table 1). The countries with the largest share of apprentices are Germany (4.6%), Austria (4.2%) and Switzerland (3,4%). In these countries traditionally vocational training is based on apprenticeships. For the European Union (EU28), apprentices form 1.7% of the employees. Most of them (57%) work in Germany. The United Kingdom (10%) and Italy (9%) contribute the next largest shares.

Conclusion:

Statistically, apprentices do matter only in a few countries. For EU totals on apprentices, Germany matters by far most.

4 The effect of inclusion and exclusion of apprentices in international comparisons

It is not straightforward to decide whether or not apprentices should be included or excluded in international comparisons of statistical indicators of earnings and labour cost because:

- Their low wages have significant effects on the statistics for countries with many apprentices and hence on the meaning of the statistic,
- Countries with no or only few apprentices sometimes have problems to cover apprentices in the surveys and so it raises questions of comparability due to non-coverage.

Eurostat's online database recently provides key figures from LCS excluding and including apprentices. This provides the opportunity to analyse the effect of inclusion vs. exclusion. Since apprentices do matter only in a few countries, we do expect effects only in these countries. See table 2 for the results.

The largest effect can be seen for Germany. The inclusion of apprentices lowers the average hourly labour cost by 3.5%. Austria (-2.6%) and Switzerland (-2.1%) witness the next largest effects. Does this effect matter?

- a) From the point of view of accuracy of the estimates it matters for these countries, since overall sampling error for LCS is assumingly below 1% (in Germany it is 0.2%). So any “bias” of 2% or more should be taken seriously.
- b) International ranking of countries is not changed at all for most countries, but for some it does (see table 2). Two pairs of countries change rank if apprentices are included: Germany/Finland and Austria/Ireland. Although ranking might seem to be an economically weak indicator, it is important in every day’s practice of dissemination. Any fuzzy statistical discussion on this could easily produce mistrust and confusion in the media.
- c) Also from the point of view of economical competitiveness, a distance of up to 3 percentage points in hourly labour cost seems meaningful for economies, which are at the same level of technology and bound together by a common currency. The statisticians should be clear about how to measure for example the difference in labour cost between France and Germany: Is it 9% or 12%?

Conclusion:

Only for a few countries the inclusion or exclusion of apprentices matters. But the issue bears some importance, because it touches the overall accuracy of the LCS statistic, the clear dissemination of the results of international comparisons and the economic interpretation of such comparisons. Clarity and firmness of the statistical concepts should be sought.

5 Final conclusions and proposals for a better comparability of statistical results

Apprentices are a special borderline subgroup of employees. Schemes exist in almost any country. But in only a few countries apprentices are numerous enough to be worthy to survey and to affect statistical results. But for such countries the issue is statistically important. Some suggestions based on the results:

1. For the LCS apprentices should be defined narrow and should not cover other schemes of trainees. Countries with zero or only few apprentices should continue to be free to count them together with other employees and not under A.13.
2. In the dissemination of LCS results on hourly labour cost apprentices should be included. This is in line with ILO recommendation, national accounts and the theoretical aim of measuring the full cost of labour based on the full labour input to production.
3. In the dissemination of SES results on the distribution of earnings (proportion of low-wage earners, ratio 90th/10th percentile) apprentices should not be included. We should carry on this approach as Eurostat did for SES 2010. Apprentices are a borderline category of

employees: pay is only one part of the remuneration, the other part is the training received which is not measured by SES. (LCS covers the cost of training in variable D.2 and in D.111 with respect to the training personnel.)

Table 1: Number of apprentices by country, Labour cost survey 2012, NACE Rev. 2 B-S, except O, Sorted by their share in A.1

Country		Employees A.1	Apprentices A.13		
		Head Count	Head Count	as share in A.1	as share in A.13 of EU28
				%	%
EU 28	European Union (28)	130 285 898	2 195 527	1.7	100
DE	Germany	26 869 941	1 244 801	4.6	56.7
AT	Austria	2 489 536	103 621	4.2	4.7
CH	Switzerland	3 406 170	116 434	3.4	:
DK	Denmark	1 754 908	49 061	2.8	2.2
IT	Italy	10 202 195	195 384	1.9	8.9
NO	Norway	1 518 160	25 240	1.7	:
FI	Finland	1 639 157	25 003	1.5	1.1
LU	Luxembourg	304 558	3 878	1.3	0.2
NL	Netherlands	6 336 608	77 485	1.2	3.5
ME	Montenegro	106 233	1 285	1.2	:
MK	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	285 366	3 425	1.2	:
IE	Ireland	1 230 286	13 858	1.1	0.6
TR	Turkey	8 607 740	95 022	1.1	:
FR	France	15 686 838	162 169	1.0	7.4
UK	United Kingdom	22 329 181	214 241	1.0	9.8
SK	Slovakia	1 058 899	10 145	1.0	0.5
BE	Belgium	3 039 347	20 056	0.7	0.9
EL	Greece	1 526 192	9 008	0.6	0.4
PL	Poland	7 709 318	41 146	0.5	1.9
CZ	Czech Republic	3 060 027	12 873	0.4	0.6
IS	Iceland	116 038	448	0.4	:
PT	Portugal	2 089 286	7 505	0.4	0.3
MT	Malta	129 781	403	0.3	0.0
HU	Hungary	2 148 645	4 523	0.2	0.2
CY	Cyprus	168 478	202	0.1	0.0
LT	Lithuania	888 405	158	0.0	0.0
RO	Romania	3 683 025	7	0.0	0.0
BG	Bulgaria	1 656 451	:	:	:
EE	Estonia	374 277	:	:	:
ES	Spain	8 582 843	:	:	:
HR	Croatia	857 785	:	:	:
LV	Latvia	585 397	:	:	:
SI	Slovenia	527 535	:	:	:
SE	Sweden	3 356 999	:	:	:
RS	Serbia	1 165 453	:	:	:
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	443 306	:	:	:

: No scheme of apprentices in country. / Apprentices not covered separately in country.

Table 2: Hourly labour cost by country, Labour cost survey 2012, NACE Rev. 2 B-S, except O,

Sorted by hourly labour cost excl. apprentices

Country		Hourly labour cost					Distance to Germany	
		excl. apprentices	incl. apprentices	Difference	excl. apprentices	incl. apprentices	excl. apprentices	incl. apprentices
		EUR	EUR	%	Rank	Rank	%	%
EU28	European Union (28)	24.12	23.88	-1.0	:	:		
NO	Norway	57.09	56.38	-1.2	1	1		
CH	Switzerland	52.34	51.25	-2.1	2	2		
DK	Denmark	40.06	39.36	-1.7	3	3		
BE	Belgium	38.12	38.00	-0.3	4	4		
SE	Sweden	37.26	37.26	0.0	5	5		
FR	France	34.55	34.25	-0.9	6	6	9	12
LU	Luxembourg	34.13	33.91	-0.6	7	7	8	11
NL	Netherlands	32.82	32.47	-1.1	8	8	4	7
DE	Germany	31.58	30.48	-3.5	9	10		
FI	Finland	31.38	31.33	-0.2	10	9	-1	3
AT	Austria	30.54	29.74	-2.6	11	12	-3	-2
IE	Ireland	30.34	29.82	-1.7	12	11	-4	-2
IT	Italy	27.99	27.67	-1.1	13	13		
IS	Iceland	23.19	23.17	-0.1	14	14		
UK	United Kingdom	21.79	21.68	-0.5	15	15		
ES	Spain	21.14	21.14	0.0	16	16		
CY	Cyprus	16.79	16.77	-0.1	17	17		
EL	Greece	15.73	15.67	-0.4	18	18		
SI	Slovenia	15.59	15.59	0.0	19	19		
PT	Portugal	13.31	13.28	-0.2	20	20		
MT	Malta	11.82	11.81	-0.1	21	21		
CZ	Czech Republic	9.99	9.98	-0.1	22	22		
HR	Croatia	9.48	9.48	0.0	23	23		
SK	Slovakia	8.95	8.93	-0.2	24	24		
EE	Estonia	8.57	8.57	0.0	25	25		
PL	Poland	7.88	7.85	-0.4	26	26		
HU	Hungary	7.38	7.38	0.0	27	27		
TR	Turkey	6.29	6.26	-0.5	28	28		
LV	Latvia	5.95	5.95	0.0	29	29		
LT	Lithuania	5.87	5.87	0.0	30	30		
ME	Montenegro	5.84	5.81	-0.5	31	31		
RS	Serbia	5.12	5.12	0.0	32	32		
RO	Romania	4.14	4.14	0.0	33	33		
MK	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	3.48	3.49	0.3	34	34		
BG	Bulgaria	3.42	3.42	0.0	35	35		
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	:	:		

: Not applicable.

Annex

Questionnaires on the treatment of trainees/apprentices in the EU Labour Cost Survey.

Questionnaire on the treatment of trainees/apprentices in the EU Labour Cost Survey

Commission Regulation 1737/2005 defines variable A.13 as follows:

A.13 Apprentices

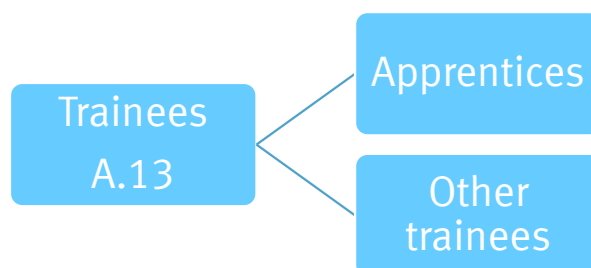
This covers all employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.

Problem

“Apprentices” might be a misleading heading for the definition. In fact, “apprentices” and their foreign translations are used in education statistics to refer to specific apprenticeship contracts only. Such apprenticeships are:

Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation. [Source: cedefop, Terminology of European education and training policy, 2014]

The definition of regulation 1737/2005 was better headed with “Trainees”, being a broader concept and covering apprenticeships as a sub-category.



If there is maybe a misleading wording, does it cause any deviations between the EU definition of A.13 and the national Labour Cost Surveys and therefore biases in comparability?

Solution

Member states are asked to check on this issue and fill-in this short questionnaire. The results shall be presented and discussed within the upcoming workshop on labour costs statistics.

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>AT</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Yes, in AT exist about 200 apprenticeship schemes (Lehrberufe), e.g. Friseur/-in (hairdresser), Maurer/-in (brick layer), Mechatronik (mechatronics), Hotel- und Gastgewerbeassistent/-in (accommodation and food service), Zahntechniker/-in (dental technician) etc.</p>	<p>Yes, e.g. students during vacation, student nurses, doctor-in-training etc.</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>About 3.6% (LCS 2012).</p>	<p>About 0.6% (LCS 2012).</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
	<p>Not covered</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>			
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>The German version of the regulation does refer to trainees (broad concept).</p>		

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>BE</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>L'apprentissage est une forme d'enseignement en alternance. Il s'adresse aux élèves âgés de seize ans (quinze ans s'ils ont suivi les deux premières années de l'enseignement secondaire de plein exercice) à 25 ans. Cet enseignement alterne formation théorique et pratique professionnelle (en entreprise). Un plan de formation est établi avec un centre de formation agréé. Celui-ci assure par ailleurs la formation théorique et l'accompagnement de l'élève en vue de son insertion socioprofessionnelle.</p> <p>Toute formation en alternance suppose un contrat ou une convention de stage avec une entreprise ou un indépendant. Il existe une multitude de possibilités : contrat d'apprentissage pour apprenti, contrat d'apprentissage pour travailleur salarié, convention d'insertion socioprofessionnelle, contrat de travail à temps partiel, contrat de formation en alternance industriel ... Le contrat dépend du type de formation choisi et de l'opérateur de formation (CEFA, SYNTRA, EFP, CDO ...).</p> <p>Les apprentis sont assimilés à des travailleurs ordinaires (employés ou ouvriers).</p>	<p>Le contrat d'occupation étudiant (ou job d'étudiant) est un contrat écrit à durée déterminée conclu entre l'étudiant salarié et l'employeur.</p> <p>Les étudiants qui peuvent conclure un contrat d'occupation d'étudiants sont les jeunes âgés de quinze ans ou plus et qui ne sont plus soumis à l'obligation scolaire à temps plein.</p> <p>La loi vise donc uniquement les "étudiants travailleurs", c'est-à-dire les personnes pour lesquelles étudier est l'objectif premier et travailler est une activité secondaire. C'est donc au cas par cas, en fonction des situations spécifiques, que l'on peut apprécier si une personne rentre ou non dans le champ d'application du contrat d'occupation d'étudiant. Par exemple, les travailleurs ou les demandeurs d'emploi qui suivent une formation ou des études ne peuvent pas être considérés comme ayant le statut d'étudiant au sens de la loi du 3 juillet 1978.</p> <p>Durant une période de travail de 50 jours maximum par année civile, l'étudiant et l'employeur sont soumis uniquement aux cotisations sociales de solidarité.</p> <p>Le dépassement des 50 jours entraîne des conséquences différentes si l'étudiant travaille chez un seul ou plusieurs employeurs mais paie des cotisations sociales "ordinaires".</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>According to the LCS 2012 criteria:</p> <p>20,056 (0.7%)</p>	<p>According to the LCS 2012 criteria:</p> <p>153,747 (5.1%)</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p>	A.13	Yes	
	A.11 + A.12		Yes

<p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>Not covered</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		<p>We can identify the student jobs and integrate them into A.13.</p>	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>A.13 variable only refers to apprenticeship contracts. The definition is shown below:</p> <p>« Sont considérés comme apprentis tous les salariés, à temps complet ou partiel, qui ne participent pas encore pleinement à la production, et qui travaillent soit sous un contrat d'apprentissage, dans des conditions où le souci de la formation professionnelle l'emporte sur celui de la productivité. Le nombre d'apprentis demandé est le nombre mensuel moyen d'apprentis employés dans l'unité déclarante au cours de l'année de référence. »</p> <p>There is no explicit concern for vocational training in the student job. Compensation may be the main motivation.</p>		

<p>COUNTRY: Bulgaria</p> <p>BG</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Yes. It is defined in national legislation. In the Labour Code there is specific article named 'Apprenticeship Contract'</p> <p>Apprenticeship Contract Article 230 (1)The apprenticeship contract binds the employer to train the novice while working in a specified profession or speciality; and the novice to master it. (2)The contract shall set down the forms, the place and the duration of training, which cannot be longer than 6 months, the compensation due by the parties in case of non-performance as well as other issues related to the training. (3)The parties shall set down in the contract the period of mandatory work by the trainee with the employer after successful completion of the training course, and the employer shall provide work in accordance with the acquired qualification. That period shall not be longer than 3 years. (4)During the training the trainee shall receive labour remuneration in proportion with the work done but not less than 90 per cent of the minimum work salary decreed for the country.</p>	<p>Yes, it is defined in national labour code as well:</p> <p>Labour contract for training Article 233b (1) An employer may sign a labour contract for training with a person up to 29 years of age, graduating from upper secondary or higher school and without any working or professional experience on the acquired profession or qualification. (2) The contract in paragraph 1 is signed for work or positions related only to the acquired profession or qualification. Such a contract can be signed only once with one person. (3) The contract in paragraph 1 specifies the type and forms of gaining practical experience via participating in working process. The duration of the contract must be no less than 6 and no more than 12 months.</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>Information is available from the Structure of Earning Survey. The proportion in 2010 was 0.03%, as it is almost the same in previous rounds.</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p> <p>A.11 + A.12</p> <p>Not covered</p>	<p>A.13 is not collected separately in BG LCS. The small number of apprentices does not make the data collection of this variable efficient.</p> <p>Yes. All types of labour contracts are covered.</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>Yes. All types of labour contracts are covered.</p> <p>X</p>
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	<p>In the case of Bulgaria it is not feasible to collect A13 as a whole. In all SES rounds so far this category of employees has a very low proportion from the total population (0.03%) which means it has almost 0 impact on A, B, C and D variables in the LCS. The collection of separate information about apprentices and trainees requires substantial changes to the LCS questionnaire, which will be relevant for a very limited number of local units. The cost and burden</p>		

	related to the data collection of this variable would not correspond to the benefit of having this information.	
5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?	The name of the variable refers to the narrow, but the explanatory notes include references to the broader concept.	

<p>COUNTRY: Switzerland</p> <p>CH</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Apprentis (Lernende): OUI</p> <p><u>Autres caractéristiques :</u></p> <p>>Formation formelle, sanctionnée par un diplôme >les apprentissages durent normalement 3 ans ou plus. >La formation est duale (école/entreprise) >Les formations en questions sont réglementées au niveau cantonal et fédéral.</p>	<p>Stagiaires (Praktikanten) : OUI</p> <p><u>Autres caractéristiques :</u></p> <p>>Formation informelle, non réglementée (et, normalement, de courte durée).</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>5% (estimate)</p>	<p>No reliable estimate actually available: we have to wait for Swiss LCS 2014 (Swiss LCS is biennial)</p>
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	X	
	A.11 + A.12		X
	Not covered		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		<p>Yes: it could be possible to cover other trainees under A.13 in LCS 2016</p>	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>German :</p> <p>... in einem Ausbildungsverhältnis stehen oder bei ihrer Tätigkeit der Schwerpunkt auf der Berufsausbildung und nicht auf der Produktivität liegt...</p> <p>→ Apprentices + Other trainees</p>	

Italian :

... prestano il proprio lavoro **sia** sotto un contratto di apprendistato **oppure** in una situazione in cui la formazione professionale predomina sulla produttività...

This formulation isn't correct, It should read:

... prestano il proprio lavoro sotto un contratto di apprendistato **oppure** in una situazione in cui la formazione professionale predomina sulla produttività...

→ Apprentices + Other trainees

French :

... qui travaillent **soit** sous un contrat d'apprentissage, dans des conditions où le souci de la formation professionnelle l'emporte sur celui de la productivité...

This formulation isn't correct, It should read:

... qui travaillent **soit** sous un contrat d'apprentissage, **soit** dans des conditions où le souci de la formation professionnelle l'emporte sur celui de la productivité...

→ Apprentices + Other trainees

Or :

... qui travaillent **soit** sous un contrat d'apprentissage, **ou** dans des conditions où le souci de la formation professionnelle l'emporte sur celui de la productivité...

→ Apprentices + Other trainees

Or :

... qui travaillent sous un contrat d'apprentissage **ou** dans des conditions où le souci de la formation professionnelle l'emporte sur celui de la productivité...

→ Apprentices + Other trainees

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>CY</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Yes this scheme exists in Cyprus .It is called "Apprenticeship Scheme" (Σύστημα Μαθητείας). This Scheme concerns students of not less than 15 years of age, pthat chose not to follow the full-time traditional education system but rather follow a two year period of practical and theoretical training. The practical training is provided by enterprises in the Industry (mainly Sections C and F of Nace Rev.2), where students work for three days a week (with remuneration). The theoretical training is provided for two days of the week at the technical schools (Higher Education Institutions specialising on mostly technical orientation).</p> <p>Examples of technical professions where apprentices can specialise include: Constructors, Car Mechanics, Plumbers, Car and other Electricians, welders, joiners, Carpenters and tailors.</p> <p>The specific Scheme is partly funded by the government</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>The number of employees undertaking the Apprenticeship Scheme is quite low in the last few years mostly due to the very high proportion of students actually finishing the six years Higher Education. The proportion estimated based on the LCS results already sent to Eurostat referring to the whole economy excluding the Government Sector is hardly 0,02%</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	Yes	Yes for on the job trainees where training predominates.
	A.11 + A.12		Yes for on the job training where employees contribute towards the productivity of the enterprise.
	Not covered		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them</p>		<p>I believe that trainees that receive on the job training but also contribute to the productivity should be included as well under A13.</p>	

under A.13 in LCS 2016?		
5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?	<p>The Regulation in Greek refers to Apprentices in a very narrow concepts. They are called Μαθητευόμενοι, a concept that relates to the Apprenticeship Schemes mentioned above.</p>	

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>CZ</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>YES Střední odborné učiliště</p>	<p>NO</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>0.4 %</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>YES</p>
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	<p>NO</p>
	<p>Not covered</p>	
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>apprenticeship</p>	

<p>COUNTRY: Germany</p> <p>DE</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Auszubildende, Schüler in Schulen des Gesundheitswesens, Beamte im Vorbereitungsdienst</p>	<p>Praktikanten, Trainee</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>≈ 5 %</p>	<p>Unknown, maybe < 0,5 %</p>
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>Auszubildende, Schüler in Schulen des Gesundheitswesens, Beamte im Vorbereitungsdienst</p>	<p>Praktikanten</p>
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>		<p>Trainee (maybe)</p>
	<p>Not covered</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>			<p>It is not feasible to cover the national scheme "Trainee" under A.13 because the scheme is not marked in the firm's payroll.</p>
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>"Auszubildende" = apprenticeships</p>	

<p>COUNTRY: Denmark</p> <p>DK</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	Yes	Not officially	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	About 3 %	0 %	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	Yes	
	A.11 + A.12		
	Not covered		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		No, it is not possible to cover these under A.13.	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	It refers to apprenticeships (narrow concept).		

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>EE</p>	<p><u>Apprentices (A.13)</u></p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>According to Estonian Employment Contracts Act, there is no scheme for apprenticeship in Estonia.</p>	<p>According to Estonian Employment Contracts Act, there is no scheme for traineeship in Estonia.</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>			
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p> <hr/> <p>A.11 + A.12</p> <hr/> <p>Not covered</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>			
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>In regulation 1737/2005 in Estonian language A13 refers to trainees.</p>		

<p>COUNTRY: Greece</p> <p>EL</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Ναι: εργαζόμενοι στο πλαίσιο σύμβασης μαθητείας</p> <p><u>Παραδείγματα</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Προγράμματα μαθητείας Οργανισμού Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού (ΟΑΕΔ). Διάρκεια έως και 2 έτη με υπογραφή συμφωνητικού μαθητείας μεταξύ εργοδότη και μαθητή 2. Προγράμματα για μαθητεία αποφοίτων Δευτεροβάθμιας τεχνικής εκπαίδευσης. Διάρκεια 6 μήνες. Αμοιβή προκαθορισμένη πλέον ασφαλιστικών εισφορών. 3. Προγράμματα εξάμηνης πρακτικής εξάσκησης για φοιτητές ανώτατων τεχνολογικών ιδρυμάτων οι οποίοι έχουν ολοκληρώσει τον Θεωρητικό κύκλο σπουδών πριν την απόκτηση του πτυχίου. 	<p>Ναι: εργαζόμενοι χωρίς πλαίσιο σύμβασης μαθητείας</p> <p><u>Παράδειγμα</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Μαθητευόμενοι σε τεχνικά επαγγέλματα (π.χ. Μηχανικοί αυτοκινήτων, ηλεκτρολόγοι, κομμώτριες κλπ), προκειμένου είτε να αποκτήσουν εργασιακή εμπειρία είτε να αποκτήσουν άδεια άσκησης επαγγέλματος.
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>Not available</p> <p>(we estimate that the majority belongs in this group)</p>	<p>Not available</p>
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	YES	YES
	A.11 + A.12	NO	NO
	Not covered	NO	NO
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		<p>We already collect data for both schemes without distinction</p>	<p>We already collect data for both schemes without distinction</p>

<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>We use Broad Concept</p>
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<p>COUNTRY:SPAIN</p> <p>ES</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>CONTRATO PARA LA FORMACION Y EL APRENDIZAJE</p>	<p>PERSONAL INVESTIGADOR EN FORMACION BECAS DE FORMACION</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>CONTRATO PARA LA FORMACION Y EL APRENDIZAJE = 0.6% (From social security register)</p>	<p>PERSONAL INVESTIGADOR EN FORMACION=0.05% (From social security register)</p> <p>BECAS DE FORMACION= 0.15% (0.8-0.6-0.05)</p>	
<p>ALL CATEGORIES REPRESENT 0.8% OF EMPLOYEES (DATA FROM LFS)</p>			
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>		
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>		
	<p>Not covered</p>	<p>CONTRATO PARA LA FORMACION Y EL APRENDIZAJE</p>	<p>PERSONAL INVESTIGADOR EN FORMACION BECAS DE FORMACION</p>
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	<p>DUE TO SUCH SMALL NUMBERS OF APPRENTICES, SPECIFIC SURVEYS FOR 2000 AND 2004 WERE PERFORMED TO ENSURE THE REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE DATA, BUT THE POOR RESULTS OBTAINED JUSTIFY TO EXCLUDE THEM SINCE 2008 HEREAFTER.</p> <p>IT IS NECESSARY TO UNDERTAKE A FEASIBILITY STUDY BEFORE ANSWER THIS QUESTION.</p>		
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>THE SPANISH VERSION OF REGULATION (EC) 1737/2005 IS A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH VERSION OF THIS REGULATION, SO IT REFERS TO APPRENTICES AND IT IS INTERPRETED IN A NARROW WAY.</p>		

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>FI</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Oppisopimuskoulutus</p>	<p>Työharjoittelu (Training that is part of higher education and can be either paid or unpaid.)</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>Roughly 1-2 percentages. They are mostly working in small enterprises with less than 10 employees (which are not included in LCS).</p>		
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>Oppisopimuskoulutus</p>	
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	<p>.</p>	<p>Työharjoittelu</p>
	<p>Not covered</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		<p>At the moment not feasible. It would require further investigation of whether there is some source of information available on other types of trainees than the apprentices.</p>	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>The heading and the text mostly refer to the narrow concept, only apprenticeships. The part "or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity" is translated such that you could interpret it as including other types of traineeships. In Finland A.13 is interpreted to include only apprentices.</p>		

<p>COUNTRY: FRANCE</p> <p>FR</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Le contrat d'apprentissage est un <u>contrat de travail</u> qui a pour but de donner à des jeunes travailleurs ayant satisfait à l'obligation scolaire une formation générale, théorique et pratique, en vue de l'obtention d'une qualification professionnelle sanctionnée par un diplôme de l'enseignement professionnel ou technologique, un titre d'ingénieur ou un titre répertorié. L'apprentissage repose sur le principe de l'alternance entre enseignement théorique en centre de formation d'apprentis (CFA) et enseignement du métier chez l'employeur avec lequel l'<u>apprenti</u> a signé son contrat.</p> <p>La durée du contrat varie de 1 à 3 ans en fonction du type de profession et de la qualification préparée. Tout jeune âgé de 16 à 25 ans peut entrer en apprentissage. La rémunération, calculée en pourcentage du <u>Smic</u> (entre 25 % et 78 %), varie selon l'âge du jeune en apprentissage et sa progression dans le ou les cycles de formation.</p> <p>Tout employeur du <u>secteur privé</u> peut embaucher un apprenti s'il déclare prendre les mesures nécessaires à l'organisation de l'apprentissage : le suivi, obligatoire, par un maître d'apprentissage, notamment. Les cotisations sociales (salariales et patronales, hormis pour les accidents du travail) sont prises en charge par l'État. Les contrats d'apprentissage ouvrent droit à une indemnité compensatrice forfaitaire (montant minimal de 1 000 euros par année de contrat), versée à l'employeur par le conseil régional. En outre, les <u>entreprises</u> ont droit à un crédit d'impôt (1 600 euros par apprenti et par an, voire 2 200 euros dans certains cas).</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>0.9 % of the population of the LCS.</p>	

<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>Les apprentis sont couverts par le champ A.13 de l'enquête sur le coût du travail.</p>	
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>			<p>Il semble difficile d'intégrer l'ensemble des stagiaires à l'enquête sur le coût du travail. En effet, l'enquête est construite en France à partir des activités principales non-annexe des salariés et l'activité de stagiaire est rarement considérée comme activité principale sur une année complète puisque la durée du stage ne peut pas dépasser 6 mois par année d'enseignement (soit un maximum de 924 heures sur l'année, si le stage est réalisé par périodes fractionnées), sauf dérogations.</p>
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>La définition de A.13 se rapproche plus de la définition française de l'apprentissage (sens strict) que de la définition de stagiaire (sens large).</p>	

<p>COUNTRY: CROATIA</p> <p>HR</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>According to national legislation definition of trainees are different from the Regulation 1737/2005.</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	
	<p>Not covered</p>	<p>Apprentices (trainees) weren't included in LCS2012 because of negligible phenomena (less than 0.7% in total number of employees).</p>
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>Definition of A13 in translated Regulation 1737/2005 refers to broad concept (trainees).</p>	

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>HU</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Igen, a jelenség létezik.</p> <p>A statisztikai megfigyelés a Magyarországon regisztrált, működő gazdasági szervezetek tevékenységében folyamatosan részt vevők teljes körére kiterjed. Folyamatos részvétel alatt legalább az egymást követő 6 munkanapig tartó (azaz 5 munkanapot meghaladó) munkavégzést kell érteni.</p> <p>Alkalmazásban állónak tekintendő az a munkavállaló, aki a munkáltatóval munkavégzésre irányuló jogviszonyban áll, s munkaszerződése, munkavégzésre irányuló megállapodása alapján <i>folyamatos foglalkoztatás mellett</i>, havi átlagban <i>legalább 60 munkaórában</i> munkadíj ellenében munkavégzésre kötelezett.</p> <p>A szakképző-iskolai tanulók foglalkoztatása a fenti kritériumoknak általában nem felel meg, ahogy ezt a 2. pontban jelzett arányuk is egyértelműsíti. Ezen ok miatt döntöttünk úgy, hogy csak a 4 évenkénti Munkaerőköltség felvételek esetében figyeljük meg a jelzett sokaságot.</p>	<p>Igen, a jelenség létezik.</p> <p>Amennyiben a folyamatosság feltételének eleget tesznek, akkor a megfigyelés körébe bekerülnek, azonban mint gyakornokok nincsenek külön nevesítve.</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p>	<p>0,21%</p>	<p>Nem ismert.</p>

Please fill-in a percentage from 2012. A rough estimate will be fine.			
3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under? Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.	A.13	A fenti kritériumoknak megfelelő szakképző-iskolai tanulókat fedte le a Munkaerőköltség felvétel, emiatt valószínűsíthető, hogy a számuk alulbecsült.	Itt nem kerülnek számbavételre.
	A.11 + A.12	Az Unió jogszabályaival összhangban a teljes és nem teljes munkaidős létszámban a szakképző-iskolai tanulók nem szerepelnek.	Amennyiben a folyamatosság feltételének eleget tesznek, akkor a megfigyelés körébe bekerülnek, azonban mint gyakornokok nincsenek külön nevesítve.
	Not covered	A fenti kritériumoknak nem megfelelő szakképző-iskolai tanulók.	A fenti kritériumoknak nem megfelelő gyakornokok.
4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016? Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.		A szakképző-iskolai képzés rendszer átalakítása Magyarországon folyamatban van. A kérdőív a változásoknak megfelelően kerül kialakításra.	Igen.
5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?		Az A13-as kategória csak a szakképző-iskolai tanulók megfigyelését tartalmazza.	


<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>IE</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Many schemes exist, both publicly and privately run. Ireland does not collect data on specific schemes. An overall figure for apprentices and trainees is collected. Some schemes that are available in Ireland include:</p> <p>Qualifying as a Craftsperson Apprenticeship</p> <p>MOMENTUM Programme National Traineeship Programme Traineeship Programme Specific Skills Training</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>All Apprentice and Trainees</p> <p>1.02% of all employment</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	All schemes	All schemes
	A.11 + A.12		
	Not covered		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>			
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>Trainees (broad) concept</p>	

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>IS</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>		<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p><i>Verknám/námssamning (e. practical vocational training)</i></p>		<p><i>Starfsþjálfun/verknám í heilbrigðisvísindum (e. vocational training for medical trainees)</i></p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p><i>This is a very small portion, approximately 0.39%.</i></p> <p><i>If only viewed economic activity of Construction (F), this proportion is about 2.82%.</i></p>		<p><i>This is a very small portion, approximately 0.43% and only in economic activity of Human health and social work activities (Q).</i></p>
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	<i>Verknám/námssamning</i>	<i>Starfsþjálfun/verknám í heilbrigðisvísindum</i>
	A.11 + A.12		
	Not covered		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	<p><i>Other training is unpaid, therefor not a part of Labour Cost.</i></p>		<p><i>Other training is unpaid, therefor not a part of Labour Cost.</i></p>
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p><i>In the translated regulation 1737/2005 the explanation for A.13 refers to a broader explanation.</i></p>		

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>IT</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Il contratto di apprendistato è rivolto ai giovani tra i 15 e i 29 anni e consente di acquisire una qualifica professionale. Regola un rapporto di lavoro nel quale l'azienda si impegna ad addestrare l'apprendista, attraverso fasi di insegnamento pratico e tecnico-professionale.</p> <p>Il datore di lavoro, quindi, oltre a versare un corrispettivo per l'attività svolta deve garantire all'apprendista una formazione professionale.</p> <p>Il Dlgs 276/2003 prevede tre tipologie di contratto, con finalità diverse: apprendistato per l'espletamento del diritto-dovere di istruzione e formazione, che consente di conseguire una qualifica professionale ed è diretto ai più giovani, in particolare a giovani e adolescenti che abbiano compiuto 15 anni (prevalentemente la fascia d'età tra i 15 e i 18 anni). Questa forma di apprendistato ha una durata massima di 3 anni, determinata in base alla qualifica da conseguire, al titolo di studio, ai crediti professionali e formativi acquisiti, nonché al bilancio delle competenze realizzato dai servizi pubblici per l'impiego o dai soggetti privati accreditati; apprendistato professionalizzante, che consente di ottenere una qualifica attraverso una formazione sul lavoro e un apprendimento tecnico-professionale. Può durare fino a 6 anni, in base a quanto stabilito dalla contrattazione collettiva. È possibile sommare i periodi di apprendistato svolti nell'ambito del diritto-dovere di istruzione e formazione con quelli dell'apprendistato professionalizzante; apprendistato per l'acquisizione di un diploma o per percorsi di alta formazione, che consente di conseguire un titolo di studio di livello secondario, universitario o di alta formazione e per la specializzazione tecnica superiore. La durata dell'apprendistato per l'acquisizione di</p>	<p>Stagisti e tirocinanti</p> <p>Borsisti</p> <p>Medici ed infermieri in formazione specialistica</p> <p>Dottorati, Post-doc (?)</p> <p>The legislation is however evolving on these issues</p>

		<p>un diploma o per percorsi di alta formazione deve essere stabilita, per i soli profili che riguardano la formazione, dalle Regioni in accordo con le parti sociali e le istituzioni formative coinvolte.</p> <p>Source: National Institute of Social Security web site http://www.inps.it/portale/default.aspx?astMenu=6234</p> <p>The legislation is however evolving on these issues</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		1,7% (LCS2012)	Not available
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	Yes, all contracts of apprenticeships	Excluded
	A.11 + A.12	NO	NO
	Not covered		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>			<p>These forms of work are not employees from the point of view of the national legislation (and also the Business register). This implies that the LCS questionnaire have to list them separately from the apprentices. We have done it for LCS2012 but the data quality was bad and thus decided not to include in the LCS estimates.</p> <p>In particular enterprises have big difficulties in enumerating (even estimating) the hours worked and paid of these forms of work</p>
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		It refers to the broad concept	


<p>COUNTRY: Lithuania</p> <p>LT</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>No.</p> <p>Labour code of Republic of Lithuania or other laws unregulate apprenticeship when an apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration. Traineeship can be found as part of vocational, higher education when student/trainee is not employed by employer and does not receive remuneration.</p>	<p>Labour code of Republic of Lithuania unregulates an employment contract with an apprentice. An employee has a normal employment contract (fixed or indefinite). Anyway an enterprise can set a period in which an employer provides training of an employee.</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>–</p>	<p>For 2012 LCS the number of apprentices made up 0,02 per cent of all employees.</p>
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>–</p>	<p>If enterprises definite employees who do not yet fully participate in the production process, the following employees fall under A.13.</p>
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	<p>–</p>	<p>If an enterprise cannot separate or do not definite employees who do not yet fully participate in the production process, the following employees fall under A.11.</p>
	<p>Not covered</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>			
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>In Lithuania an apprentice could be define as an employee who has normal employment contract (fixed or indefinite) and who do not yet fully participate in the production process, as usual an employee works being supervised by a trainer for some time.</p>	

<p>COUNTRY: Luxembourg</p> 		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>YES</p>	<p>YES (see below)</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>YES</p>
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>
	<p>Not covered</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		<p>YES</p>	<p>YES</p>
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>Narrow ("Apprentis")</p>	

Here is an extract from the instructions we give to the respondents.


A.13 Apprentis

Indiquez la moyenne annuelle des personnes qui ne participent pas encore pleinement à la production et qui travaillent, soit sous un contrat d'apprentissage, soit dans des conditions où la formation professionnelle est prépondérante par rapport à la productivité (p. ex. personnes rémunérées par l'employeur et qui suivent des stages d'initiation pratiques au sein de l'entreprise pendant les heures de travail ; personnes bénéficiant d'une mesure pour l'emploi p.ex. celles ayant travaillé sous contrat d'auxiliaire temporaire (CAT), sous contrat appui-emploi (CAE), ou de stage d'insertion en entreprise (SIE)).

<p>COUNTRY: Latvia</p> 		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Latvijā, saskaņā ar „Profesionālās izglītības likumu“, praktikants ir izglītojama, kas saskaņā ar attiecīgās profesionālās izglītības programmas praktiskās daļas apguvi atrodas mācību praksē iestādē, pie komersanta vai biedrībā. Mācību prakses organizācijas kārtību nosaka Ministru Kabinets (MK).</p> <p>Izglītības un zinātnes ministrija izstrādā mācību prakses organizācijas noteikumu un citu normatīvo aktu projektus profesionālajā izglītībā.</p> <p>MK 2012.gada 20.novembra noteikumi Nr.785 „Mācību prakses organizācijas un izglītojamo apdrošināšanas kārtība“ nosaka kārtību, kādā organizējama profesionālās izglītības iestāžu izglītojamo mācību prakse. Mācību prakses organizēšanā piedalās profesionālās izglītības iestāde, prakses vieta un praktikants. Pirms mācību prakses profesionālās izglītības iestādes pārstāvis, prakses vietas pārstāvis un praktikants noslēdz trīspusēju līgumu par mācību praksi, kurā nosaka profesionālās izglītības iestādes, prakses vietas un praktika tiesības un pienākumus, prakses ilgumu un līguma izbeigšanas nosacījumus.</p> <p>Praktikants var noslēgt ar prakses vietu divpusēju līgumu par savstarpējo norēķinu kārtību.</p>		
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>Apprentices + other trainees:</p> <p>SES 2010 = 0.02%</p> <p>LCS 2004 = 0.1%</p>		
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p>		<p>A.13</p>		
		<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	<p>Included</p>	<p>Included</p>

<p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>Not covered</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	<p>The main condition for inclusion in LCS is paid trainee. So it does not matter what schemes exist in country. If trainee has contract with employer and he or she receives wage it should be covered.</p>		
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>The title of A.13 has narrow meaning in Latvian - "mācekļis".</p>		

<p>COUNTRY: MALTA</p> <p>MT</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Apprenticeship schemes (ESTS or TAS)</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>0.31%</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	<p>Yes</p>	
	A.11 + A.12	<p>No</p>	
	Not covered		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		<p>NA</p>	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>Narrow</p>	

<p>COUNTRY: NETHERLANDS</p> 	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>We do have a difference between "apprentices" and "other trainees", but cannot distinguish this on our source (polis).</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>Not possible</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	
	<p>Not covered</p>	
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	<p>Every year the Tax authority, the UWV (Institute of Social Security) and CBS consult about including new variables in the dataset. Because they have the instruction to minimize the total number of variables it is possible but not likely that we have the possibility to distinguish it in the near future.</p>	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>broad</p>	

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>NO</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Apprenticeships are principally regulated by law, and the description above (Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation. [Source: cedefop, Terminology of European education and training policy, 2014]) is very much covering these arrangements.</p> <p>In Norwegian: (the schemes are marked in red text)</p> <p>Det er lovregulert lærlingordning for rundt 200 håndverksfag. Lærling brukes også på enkelte yrkesområder som ikke er lovregulert. Lærlingordningen er regulert gjennom håndverksloven, lærlingloven, lov om fagopplæring i arbeidslivet og opplæringsloven.</p> <p>Lærling er person som har inngått lovfestet kontrakt om opplæring og praksis i et lærefag med en godkjent arbeidsgiver. Vanligvis går opplæringen over fire år med to års forutgående skolegang i videregående skole, men det finnes varianter av ordningen. I fag der det ikke finnes opplæring i skole, kan all opplæring skje etter fastlagt plan i en bedrift. Opplæringen skal forberede lærlingen på fag-/svenneprøve i faget.</p>	<p>There are known that enterprises often operates with trainees. These occupations are not regulated by law and we do not have an overview picture of this in administrative sources. But for some of the trainees, and also newly employed, the training will of course predominate over productivity.</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>95</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>3. If yes, does your</p>	<p>A.13</p>	

<p>national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.11 + A.12</p> <p>Not covered</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		<p>By conducting an own survey for labour costs it is possible to cover the broader concept, as Norway did for 2012.</p> <p>The plans for upcoming labour cost surveys though, are to use other existing sources. By this it will be problems covering the sub-category "Other trainees"</p>	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>The regulation in Norwegian refers to the broad concept covering both apprentices and other trainees.</p> <p>A.13 Lærlinger Dette omfatter alle lønnstakere som ennå ikke deltar fullt ut i produksjonsprosessen og som arbeider enten i henhold til en lærlingekontrakt eller i en situasjon der yrkesopplæring er viktigere enn produktivitet.</p>		

<p>COUNTRY: POLAND</p> <p>PL</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Uczniowie to osoby zatrudnione na podstawie umowy o pracę w celu przygotowania zawodowego. Przeliczenia osób (uczniów) na pełne etaty dokonuje się według liczby godzin pracy ustalonej w umowie o pracę, w stosunku do obowiązującej normy.</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>In 2012 apprentices constituted 0.5% of total average employment.</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	Yes. See the Polish definition in p.1.
	A.11 + A.12	
	Not covered	
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	<p>Apprentices in Polish LCS are defined as persons employed on the basis of labour contract for the purpose of learning. They are covered under A.13.</p>	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>A.13 refers to apprentices concept.</p>	

<p>COUNTRY:Portugal</p> <p>PT</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Yes. Cursos de Aprendizagem (Learning Courses).</p>	<p>Estágios Emprego. It's not possible to assure that training exceeds that of the work</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>Less than 2%.</p>	<p>This is a recent programme which replaced a similar one. Taking into account the previous indicators it will represent about 2% of the employment.</p>
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
	<p>Not covered</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>			
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>The term used is aprendiz (apprentice). It always means a existence of an apprenticeship contract . Trainees, according to the given concept, will be extended to nearly all of the new recruited workers.</p>	

<p>COUNTRY: Romania</p> <p>RO</p>	<p><u>Apprentices (A.13)</u></p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>In Romania does not exist such breakdowns concerning the apprentices.</p> <p>The term “apprentice” (“ucenic” in Romanian language) is defined and used in accordance with the definition of variable A.13 from the Commission Regulation no 1737/2005.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 208 of the Romanian Labour Code the following are mentioned regarding the Apprenticeship contract:</p> <p>(1) Apprenticeship at the workplace is organised under the apprenticeship contract.</p> <p>(2) Apprenticeship contract at the workplace is an individual working contract of a particular type, under which:</p> <p>a) The employer provides, in addition to the payment of wages, a vocational training according to the field of activity;</p> <p>b) The apprentice commits to work and to receive vocational training at the employer's organization.</p> <p>(3) The apprenticeship working contract is established on a fixed period of time.</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012. A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>The percentage of apprentices (A.13) on all employees (A1) is not significant (close to 0) for LCS2012. Only very few cases were registered in LCS2012.</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>X</p>
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>Not covered</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert /</p>	<p>In LCS2012 the apprentices were covered according to the definition of variable A.13 from the Commission Regulation no 1737/2005.</p> <p>In LCS2016 the apprentices will be covered according to the definition of variable A.13 from the Commission</p>	

technical point of view.	Regulation no 1737/2005. If the national legislation will further defined other schemes as the one mentioned in this document, the survey will cover them also.
5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?	In Romanian language and national legislation A.13 refer to the apprenticeships in the narrow concept .

<p>COUNTRY: SERBIA</p> <p>RS</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
	<p>Apprentices – trainees on Serbian language have same translation, i.e. meaning</p> <p>Apprentices on the required (compulsory) practices of school are not considered as employees, so the data for required variables cannot be provided.</p> <p>Apprentices - trainees exist in our country, but they have equal rights and obligation as other employees, i.e. there is no difference between them and other employees.</p> <p>Apprentices - trainees are considered as employees and they are included in the total number of employees.</p>	<p>Apprentices – trainees on Serbian language have same translation, i.e. meaning</p> <p>On Serbian: „Lice koje prvi put zasniva radni odnos, u svojstvu pripravnika“</p> <p>Apprentices - trainees exist in our country, but they have equal rights and obligation as other employees, i.e. there is no difference between them and other employees.</p> <p>Apprentices - trainees are considered as employees and they are included in the total number of employees.</p> <p>Serbia's Labour Law - Article 47 related to trainees: "Član 47</p> <p>Poslodavac može da zasnjuje radni odnos sa licem koje prvi put zasniva radni odnos, u svojstvu pripravnika, za zanimanje za koje je to lice steklo određenu vrstu i stepen stručne spreme, ako je to kao uslov za rad na određenim poslovima utvrđeno zakonom ili pravilnikom.</p> <p>Odredba stava 1. ovog člana odnosi se i na lice koje je radilo kraće od vremena utvrđenog za pripravnički staž u stepenu stručne spreme koja je uslov za rad na tim poslovima. Pripravnički staž traje najduže godinu dana, ako zakonom nije drukčije određeno. Za vreme pripravničkog staža, pripravnik ima pravo na zaradu i sva druga prava iz radnog odnosa, u skladu sa zakonom, opštim aktom i ugovorom o radu.</p> <p>Član 109</p> <p>Pripravnik ima pravo na zaradu najmanje u visini 80% osnovne zarade za poslove za koje je zaključio ugovor o radu, kao i na naknadu troškova i druga primanja, u skladu sa opštim aktom i ugovorom o radu."</p>

<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	NA	NA	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13		
	A.11 + A.12	Yes. Apprentices - trainees are considered as employees and they are included in the total number of employees.	Yes. Apprentices - trainees are considered as employees and they are included in the total number of employees.
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	No, there are no adequate and uniform records or regulations about that who is and who is not an apprentice - trainees . Some companies can hire someone as an apprentice and in fact that person is not an apprentice, but it is more often that someone is essentially an apprentice but they are not recognized and recorded as such. So, the effort to collect the data about apprentices unavoidable leads to underestimation and unrealistic data and its estimation would be a true burden for the respondent enterprise.	No, there are no adequate and uniform records or regulations about that who is and who is not an apprentice - trainees . Some companies can hire someone as an apprentice and in fact that person is not an apprentice, but it is more often that someone is essentially an apprentice but they are not recognized and recorded as such. So, the effort to collect the data about apprentices unavoidable leads to underestimation and unrealistic data and its estimation would be a true burden for the respondent enterprise.	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept.</p> <p>(It is remarked what doesn't correspond to the Serbian definition and practise)</p>	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance), as apprentices, for one year.</p> <p>"The apprentices are entitled to a salary at least 80% of base salary for the jobs for which concluded a contract of employment, "</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, as trainees, for one year.</p> <p>"The trainees are entitled to a salary at least 80% of base salary for the jobs for which concluded a contract of employment, "</p>	

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>SE</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Yes, but apprentices that are on training at a workplace <u>and</u> in an educational institution or training centre <u>and</u> receive wage from the employer are not common. Apprenticeship can be found at several levels of the education system.</p> <p>-Gymnasial lärlingsutbildning. Pupils have employment at the company, but the school is responsible for the student. They were about 7300, and usually not paid.</p> <p>-Lärlingsutbildning för vuxna. In some industries to achieve professional certificates.</p> <p>-Arbetsmarknadspolitiska åtgärder for the unemployed. They usually don't get paid by the employer, and get some kind of remuneration from the employment bureau.</p>	<p>Yes. A list of the collective training/apprenticeship contracts can be found in the excel file. Most of these contracts regulates that the salary are lower than the salary for ordinary staff and that some part should include training.</p> <p>Yrkesintroduktionsanställning is a new kind of employment. Information regarding this is attached (in Swedish).</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>There is no figure available regarding this, but one rough estimate is that it is less than 1%. They are few and the impact on the LCS-estimate is considered to be limited. To get figures, more investigations are needed.</p>	<p>There is no figure available regarding this, but one rough estimate is that they are less than 1%. They are few and the impact on the LCS-estimates is considered to be limited. To get figures, more investigations are needed.</p>
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	No. Data for apprentices are not separate collected. The reason is that apprentices are rare in Sweden and it has been considered not worthwhile to specifically ask about apprentices.	No. Data for apprentices/trainee are not separate collected. The reason is that they are rare in Sweden and it has been considered not worthwhile to specifically ask about that.
	A.11 + A.12	Yes, most likely if they are paid by the employer. Since we don't ask the respondent to exclude them, they are most likely included in A11 and A12.	Yes, most likely if they are paid by the employer. Since we don't ask the respondent to exclude them, they are most likely included in A11 and A12.
	Not covered	The ones that don't get paid from the employer. (Should not be included in LCS)	The ones that don't get paid from the employer. (Should not be included in LCS)
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		<p>No. A few apprentices can be found in some branches, for example in the construction industry, and are probably treated as regular employees in LCS. Since they are so few they will not affect the estimates and it is not worth collecting them separately. If the situation changes for next LCS, this will of course be considered.</p>	<p>No. A few apprentices/trainees can be found in some branches, for example in the construction industry, and probably treated as regular employees in LCS. Since they are so few they will not affect the estimates and it is not worth collecting them separately. If the situation changes for next LCS, this will of course be considered.</p>
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad)</p>		<p>It refers to the broad concept, but on the other side the meaning of trainees is different in Sweden. Usually it refers to a program for assignment allocation for highly educated people.</p> <p>A.13 is not separate collected in LCS. The Swedish instructions to the respondents does not say that they should exclude apprentices/trainees and as long as that receive salary they are seen as an employee and most likely included</p>	

<p>COUNTRY:</p> <p>SI</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	<p>Apprentices and trainees are two different kind of population. Since 2012 apprentices are no longer included in the compulsory social insurance in Slovenia, therefore this population is not included in the Statistical Register of Employment. Apprentices received kind of reward in cash for work done. On the other hand trainees have employment contract and receive earnings (in line with the definition) usually reduced for the time of being trainees.</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	<p>Apprentices: not available. Trainees: in December 2012 there were 792948 persons in employment and among this population there were 1,350 trainees (0.19%); source Statistical Register of Employment.</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	Not covered, because this population does not receive earnings by the definition.
	A.11 + A.12	Trainees YES. Apprentices NO.
	Not covered	
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	<p>No, because this population does not receive earnings by the definition.</p>	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	<p>To apprentices in narrow concept.</p>	

<p>COUNTRY: <u>Slovakia</u></p> <p>SK</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Yes</p> <p>- žiaci/ učni stredných odborných škôl resp. učňovských škôl vykonávajúci v podniku odbornú prax</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>- stáž</p> <p>- odborná prax počas štúdia na vysokej škole</p> <p>- doktorantské štúdium</p>
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>0,7%</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	<p>A.13</p>	<p>Yes, apprentices with specific apprenticeship contracts during the vocational training only (without an employment contract with employer)</p>	<p>No</p>
	<p>A.11 + A.12</p>	<p>Only if apprentice has an employment contract with employer.</p>	<p>Only if trainee has an employment contract with employer.</p>
	<p>Not covered</p>		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>			<p>No</p>
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>Slovak translation of term "apprentices" refers to apprenticeship in education system only. Definition refers to narrow concept.</p>	

<p>COUNTRY: TURKEY</p> <p>TR</p>		<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>	
		<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>		<p>Çırak (apprentice) and Stajyer (intern)</p>	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>		<p>%1</p>	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	<p>%100</p>	
	A.11 + A.12		
	Not covered		
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>		<p>-</p>	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>		<p>A.13 is referring to all trainees (including apprentices and interns) in Turkey. There is no difference between our national definition with the regulation (EC) 1737/2005 definition</p>	

<p>COUNTRY: United Kingdom</p> <p>UK</p>	<p>Apprentices (A.13)</p> <p>All employees, full-time or part-time, who do not yet fully participate in the production process and who work either under an apprenticeship contract or in a situation in which vocational training predominates over productivity. The number of apprentices required is the average monthly number employed in the reporting unit during the reference year.</p>		
	<p>Apprentices</p> <p>Systematic, long-term training alternating periods at the workplace and in an educational institution or training centre. The apprentice is contractually linked to the employer and receives remuneration (wage or allowance). The employer assumes responsibility for providing the trainee with training leading to a specific occupation.</p>	<p>Other trainees</p> <p>(All other forms of on-the-job training, i.e. receiving training and remuneration for work, training predominates)</p>	
<p>1. Do such schemes exist in your country?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes in <u>national language</u>.</p> <p>If many schemes exist, please fill-in just major examples.</p>	Yes	Yes Traineeships programme	
<p>2. If yes, what percentage on all employees is it (for each scheme mentioned above)?</p> <p>Please fill-in a percentage from 2012.</p> <p>A rough estimate will be fine.</p>	1.2% (in 2014)	1.2% (in 2014)	
<p>3. If yes, does your national LCS cover it under?</p> <p>Please fill-in the schemes covered in 2012 in national language.</p>	A.13	Yes	-
	A.11 + A.12	-	Yes
	Not covered	-	-
<p>4. For schemes not covered by A.13 in LCS2012, does it seem feasible to cover them under A.13 in LCS 2016?</p> <p>Please give your opinion from an expert / technical point of view.</p>	-	Yes	
<p>5. In Regulation (EC) 1737/2005 in your language, does A.13 refer to apprenticeships (narrow) or to trainees (broad) concept?</p>	Narrow		