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FINAL REPORT BY THE EXPERT

Advice case title: Mapping CB skills involving Employers: Building & Construction

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I. Executive summary

The EU's construction industry has long been plagued by a significant and ongoing labour and skill deficit, both in terms of numbers and quality (e.g., a lack of certifications and skills necessary to enable the green and digital transformation). All of the Member States experience shortages, but the central and eastern countries experience the greatest amount. Owing to the EU's skilled construction labour shortage, a number of cross-border (CB) matching programmes are in place inside Member States with the goal of hiring Third Country Nationals. Language and cultural obstacles, along with the restricted recognition of skills and certifications across countries, are significant barriers to the effectiveness of CB matching activities. The CB area of Slovenia and Italy has proved that this is not an exception: language and cultural differences and the limited recognition of skills and qualifications across Member States are common barriers to the effectiveness of CB matching initiatives. Other countries examples and experiences have shown that the obstacle can be approached by **strengthening skills and capabilities of workers** by providing training opportunities, promoting vocational education and supporting the development of technical and managerial skills; **offering training opportunities at the company level**; attracting specific groups of workers and assisting their integration (and that of their families) into the labour market and society and **fostering CB cooperation** within the EURES Network and via intergovernmental agreements.

II. Background information

The obstacle is referred to the assessment of cross-border (CB) skills and competencies, related to two different levels in terms of scope and relevance, in many cases lacking in the ability to go into territorial details, hampering the effectiveness of educational and training systems related to the CB labour market. A methodology to enhance the detection of CB workers skills, involving directly CB employers (mainly SMEs), could support upskilling and reskilling of those frontiers moving within the CB area, also supporting the creation of a common methodology to be shared with other CB areas, standardizing the data. An improved skills training opportunities and skills-based job matching.

A methodological approach has been already developed as a pilot action within the CBP EURADRIA IT/SLO and therefore already available, including tools and scheme to report the findings.

One of the main objectives of EURADRIA is to collect and analyse data and evidence on the flows in the defined area for future potential developments and monitoring placement outcomes. This data collection shall support the needs of the stakeholders of the markets (especially SMEs) by providing customer tailored answers to specific sectors within the CB labour market, and by assembling concrete and up-to-date information. Although there are some needs that are common to all sectors, there are other that respond to the specific characteristics of the given sector in a “place based” approach, so that take into consideration the assets (and challenges) of the given context.

The geographical scope of the above-described obstacle is therefore the CB region including Friuli Venezia Giulia in Italy (NUTS2 - ITH4) and the statistical regions of

Goriška (NUTS3 - SI043), Obalno-kraška (NUTS3 - SI044) and Primorsko-notranjska (NUTS3 - SI038) in Slovenia within its boundaries. The CB area shows a total of around 1.500.000 inhabitants (about 1.200.000 for RAFVG and about 289.000 for the 3 Slovenian statistical regions). According to EURADRIA, the estimated number of daily frontiers between FVG and Slovenia is equal to 12.000.

In general, whilst the interest of cooperation is clear, the solution of the originally identified bottleneck cannot find a straightforward answer, as the degree of analysis for the specific building and construction sector does require the collection of data hardly available at that disaggregated dimension. Given the above, the aim of this report is two-fold: to offer a state-of-the-art picture of the building & construction sector in the Italian – Slovenian CB area that could possibly support identify several specific needs and/or gaps or bottlenecks whose proposed solutions might enhance further the cooperation between the involved and affected stakeholders and strengthen the CB labour market.

III. State-of-art of construction sector in Italy and Slovenia

To better understand the context in which the obstacle is set, a brief description of the European framework is given, together with some elements on the economic performance of the building & construction sectors in Slovenia and in Italy. While for Slovenia most of the available information and indicators are available at country level, for the Italian side the context description is focused at regional (NUTS II) level (Friuli Venezia Giulia). This is mirroring the different administrative set-up of the two countries as well as the level of competences that in Italy shows a higher degree of decentralisation.

The European framework

The building & construction sectors are playing a key role as industry for the EU economy. They provide 18 million direct jobs and contribute to about 9% of the EU's GDP. They're quite important also in relation to the creation of new jobs, drive for economic growth, and the ability to provide solutions for social, climate and energy challenges. The policy goal of the European Commission is to help the sector become more competitive, resource efficient and sustainable.

The construction sector has been hit particularly hard by the financial and economic crisis. The main challenges facing construction are the **stimulation of demand**, in terms of efficiency improvements in existing buildings and renovations, **training** especially in improving specialised training and making the sector more attractive, in particular for blue-collar workers, technical colleges and universities; **innovation** fostering more active uptake of new technologies and **energy efficiency and climate change**, taking into consideration that buildings account for the largest share of total EU final energy consumption (40%) and produce about 35% of all greenhouse emissions.

The objectives of the European Commission are to help the construction sector meet challenges by a multi-faceted approach aiming at:

- quantifying the impacts of EU legislation on the sector;

- ensuring the full implementation of the **Construction products regulation (CPR)**;
- consolidating the internal market for construction products by developing a **common technical language** for the performance analysis;
- following up on the Strategy for the sustainable competitiveness of the construction sector and its enterprises (2012) that improves training, tendering and financing in the construction sector;
- following up on the Communication on Resource efficiency opportunities in the building sector (2014) that aims to improve design, construction, demolition and recycling of construction products, as well as simplify data in the use of resources to reduce waste following up on the construction 2020 strategy and the circular economy package by introducing the EU construction and demolition waste proposal (2016) to increase confidence in the C&D waste management process and the trust in the quality of C&D recycled materials the circular economy principles for buildings design (2020) to present the construction sector with a suggested approach to circular design;
- helping the construction sector and its SMEs digitalise and automatise, e.g. by supporting building information modelling (BIM) in the public sector.

All these challenges are the result of several consultation among the Member States. Some of them, although specifically identified within the building & construction sector find similar response in other economic sectors.

The **European construction sector observatory (ESCO)**, an initiative under COSME instrument, regularly analyses and carries out comparative assessments on the construction sector in 27 EU countries and the UK, to provide policymakers and stakeholders with up-to-date information on market conditions and policy developments. Aiming to connect initiatives at the EU, national, and industry levels to stimulate favourable investment conditions, improve the human-capital basis of the construction sector, improve resource efficiency, environmental performance, and business opportunities, strengthen the internal market for construction, and foster the global competitive position of EU construction enterprises, the Commission adopted the communication and action plan commonly referred to as "Construction 2020" in July 2012. Constructing 2020 reinforces the European Commission's efforts to encourage investment in building renovations in conjunction with these goals. in particular for infrastructure development and upkeep as well as improvements in energy efficiency. It also supports efforts **addressing the lack of qualified workers**, poor attractiveness of the sector to young people, and the ageing of the workforce. In addition, several measures were proposed to improve the internal market's functioning, in particular in terms of administrative simplification and regulatory coherence. Finally, the action plan encourages construction SMEs to internationalise and the EU construction sector to do so concerning international trade negotiations. The ESCO provides a library of data on market trends, industry advancements, the influence of policies, and analytical assistance to fulfil its function. In keeping with the themes of the Construction 2020 action plan, the European Construction Sector Observatory regularly analyzes and compares the market circumstances and policy developments pertaining to the EU construction sector for the benefit of European policymakers and stakeholders. It still encourages stakeholders and EU member states to share best practices and learn from one another. which has as its focus the definition, application, oversight, and evaluation of the effects of policy initiatives pertaining to the

competitiveness of construction companies and their contribution to the goals of sustainable development.

Slovenia

In line with the overall economy, the number of enterprises in the broad construction sector increased by 22,7%, from 28.771 in 2010 to 35.313 in 2020, with the real estate activities sub-sector reporting the highest increase of 72,0%, followed by the architectural and engineering activities sub-sector (+41,8%) over the 2010-2020 period.

In terms of employment, there were 114.321 persons employed in the broad construction sector in 2020, representing a marginal drop of 0,5% as compared to 2010 levels. This was primarily due to the fall in employment in the manufacturing (-9,0%) as well as the narrow construction (-1,8%) sub-sectors, offsetting the rise in the real estate activities (+20,8%) and the architectural and engineering activities (+10,2%) sub-sectors over the same reference period.

In relation to the number of enterprises, data are available also at NUTS III level. In Goriška, there are 1.367 active in the construction sector, out of these, 503 have at least an employee. For the Obalno-kraška, there are 1.434 enterprises, out of which 689 record at least one employee, while for the Primorsko-notranjska region, figures are 499 and 299 respectively.

When it comes to **skill shortages**, the number of job vacancies in the narrow construction sub-sector stood at 2.970 in 2020, representing an increase of 301,2% as compared to 2010 level of 740. As such, Slovenia's job vacancy rate has hence increased to 4,8% in 2020 as compared to 1,1% in 2010. Similarly, in the real estate activities sub-sector, the number of job vacancies increased from 28 in 2010 to 62 in 2020 with the job vacancy rate increasing from 0,7% to 1,0% over the 2010-2020 period. Slovenia continues to experience high labour shortages across all sectors, particularly in the construction sector where 40,1% of the employers reported labour shortages in 201.962. According to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia, the narrow construction sub-sector lacks skilled workers due to i) low interest in working in the construction sector (as workers are paid low salaries); and ii) a low number of graduates who finish a degree in the field of construction. Additionally, the Chamber aims to improve labour market conditions, to better respond to the fluctuation of the number of projects construction companies commit to, especially in the context of public procurement related projects.

According to EIB Investment Survey 2020, low availability of skilled staff is considered as a barrier to investment by 83% of the business respondents in the broad construction sector. The employment rate of recent Vocational Education and Training (VET) graduates in Slovenia stood at 79,1% in 2019, slightly below its 2018 value of 84,5% but in line with the EU-27 average of 79,1%. The total upper secondary VET enrolment remained stable in 2018, with 70,9% of students attending vocational programmes. Slovenia continued to implement and monitor its new apprenticeship programmes introduced over the 2018-2020 period.

Adult participation in education and training in the narrow construction and the real estate activities sub-sectors decreased substantially over the past, from 9,9% and

29,4% in 2010 to 5,3% and 23,4% in 2017 respectively. In case of the narrow construction sub-sector, this rate increased to 5,6% in 2020. In parallel, the number of tertiary students enrolled in engineering, manufacturing and construction decreased by 8,1% from 3.072 in 2010 to 2.823 in 2019. In particular, 495 tertiary students were enrolled in the architecture and building in 2019 as compared to 712 in 2010. This represents a decline of 30,5% in the number of tertiary students over the above reference period.

Slovenia has completed the second stage of its National Skills Strategy in collaboration with the OECD. Additionally, work on the new Master Plan for Adult Education (2021–2030) has begun. Several important projects have been assisting low-skilled persons in upskilling so they can become more employable between 2018 and 2022. The Slovenian VET Institute (CPI) created new continuing education programs with an emphasis on the upskilling requirements of employers for their labour force. Slovenia has set aside EUR 114,0 million of its EUR 2,5 billion Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) to support lifelong learning and education aimed at enhancing digital literacy. This includes developing digital skills of students by updating curricula and organising trainings for 20.000 teachers, improving connectivity of schools, as well as increasing the digital skills training for employees and public servants. The plan also allocated EUR 28,0 million towards reducing youth unemployment by providing faster entry into the labour market. In this regard, financial incentives will be provided to employers to hire young people up to 25 years of age on open-ended contracts.

Nonetheless, there are various issues which still hinder the growth of adult education in the country. Firstly, the implementation of the publicly financed “Basic School for Adults” is delayed due to lower participation levels by students. Additionally, the development in recognition and certification of non-formally acquired knowledge and skills continues to be difficult.

The country has also introduced an apprenticeship system to better tailor vocational education to the needs of the labour market and improve the participation of local companies. Indeed, by 2021, about EUR 2,7 million will have been set aside for the upgrade of the vocational education and training system, including the pilot implementation of the apprenticeship system, EUR 2,1 million of which will have come from EU funds. The Slovenian Chamber of Engineers plays an active role in the provision of lifelong education through its Training Academy. The Chamber organises workshops, seminars, conferences, and symposia on a variety of topics, from fire safety to Eurocodes. Furthermore, the Chamber operates a portal allowing its member companies to publish job vacancies and facilitate matchmaking between job seekers and employers.

Italy

In Friuli Venezia Giulia, at the end of 2021, the construction sector - private construction and installation of systems - is made up of 13.679 active companies, with 34.813 employees, of which 21.647 employees (62%). In the sector there are 10.701 artisan businesses; the artisan vocation is very high and almost 8 there are 10 companies (78%). There are 19,731 artisan workers and represent 57% of employment of constructions.

Thanks to the driving effect of the housing bonuses, in 2021 the registrations of new

businesses of there were 907 constructions, 40% more than the average of recent years. The balance cyclical, calculated as the difference between registrations of new businesses (907) and cancellations not ex officio (727, down 18%), is positive for the first time in recent years (+180). The total balance is negative (-168) due to the record number of official cancellations of companies construction (348), increased by over a thousand% (+1,170%) compared to the previous five years (fig. 2). These administrative cancellations of construction and plant companies are strongly concentrated in the province of Trieste, where there were 216 (6 out of 10 of those of the FVG).

Statistics on Super Ecobonus 110% (art. 119 Relaunch Law Decree 34/2020): at the end of January 2022 there are just under 3000 (2.920) Super Ecobonus applications with certification in Friuli Venezia Giulia. In just five months, from the end of August, when there were less than a thousand (907), the figure has multiplied more than three times with an overall growth of 2.013 cases, equivalent to +222%. A very strong acceleration was seen in the last month of 2021 when we moved from 1.685 to 2.600 sworn statements (+915, +54%).

On the basis of a survey carried out by the MPI Observatory of Confartigianato Lombardia, it is possible estimate that approximately two out of three practices involve the transfer of credit: out of 2.920 certifications in Friuli Venezia Giulia at the end of January 2022, there were 1.956 practices, for an estimate of deductions at the end of the works with transfer of the credit of €282.067.195.

In 2022, the growth of the construction sector is continued to a sustained extent. The added value of construction increased by 10,5 % at constant prices, to almost 16 % above 2019 levels. This trend is confirmed by the dynamics of the hours worked by the members of the Construction Funds of the region, which have grown by 12,2 % compared to 2021. Both the public and private sectors have contributed to the expansion of construction. In the former, activity continued to be supported by government incentives for energy requalification and seismic risk reduction works. Based on the data published by ENEA, the investments allowed as a deduction since the introduction of the so called "Superbonus" until the end of March 2023 amounted to almost €1,65 billion, corresponding to approximately €1.370 per inhabitant, a figure higher than the Italian average of more than 10 %. The share of interventions already carried out is 83,9 % about 4 percentage points higher than the national average. Almost 70 % of the interventions eligible for tax deduction appear to have been carried out between the beginning of the of 2022 and the end of March 2023, for a total amount of €1,13 billion Euro. Investment in public works also increased significantly in 2022, supported by resources from local public administrations.

Self-financing and the use of previously accumulated liquidity have enabled businesses to curb their reliance on bank credit, which has become more expensive during the year as a result of rising interest rates. In 2022 bank loans to regional enterprises decreased compared to the previous year; **only for construction there was an increase.**

According to ENEA data, between 2012 and 2019 the energy consumption per capita increased by 2,8 % in Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (-3.0 % in Italy) mainly due to the growth in use of civil sector (4,5 %), which includes residential and tertiary sectors, and transport (2,3 %). hundred). These increases were only partially offset by the slight

decline of industry and **construction** (-0.7 %), sectors in which it was the most intense the process of energy efficiency.

General labour market conditions continued to improve in 2022, after deteriorating in 2020. The recovery of levels of economic activity It has fostered growth in employment and labour market participation. The use of wage subsidies has continued to decline. Constructions provided a positive balance of net activations throughout the three-year period 2020-22, including thanks to the effect of tax incentives; the growth in demand for labour in the sector is expected to continue in the coming years, driven by the implementation of the NRRP.

IV. Identified obstacles: detailing further

The CB area appears to follow the EU trend for construction sector, based on a number of micro and small enterprises, facing significant labour and skill shortages. In this respect, the obstacle originally identified, has to be further split into a number of more specific bottlenecks.

1. **Data availability:** construction is an important part of the CB economy, employing 45.000 people. Investigating further on its specificities is possible only to a certain extent as the availability of disaggregated data especially for the Slovenian side is missing. Data on “Activity by age class and citizenship”, “Registered unemployment / job seekers (number and rate)”, “Labour market slack by age” and “Commuting statistics (CB or inner)”, necessary for any labour market research, especially in the CB area are not available or – in case they are – they are normally available at NUTS II only, for both countries. Additionally, spill-over effects in related industries are substantial – several other jobs in steel, glass, furniture, plastics, textiles, electrical equipment and other sectors rely on performance and demand created by construction. It has been a catalyst for growth during periods of economic recovery due to state-funded infrastructure projects and subsidized support. It is also one of the most important areas for the green transition, as it powers the Renovation Wave and the New European Bauhaus, supporting cities in becoming smarter and greener. Construction also contributes to the green transition through large-scale installations of wind and solar farms. It would be beneficial to further analyse the interlinks between the sectors also in relation to the CB functional area to better understand impacts and consequences for the entire value chain, as at the moment, there is limited data on that.
2. **Skills mapping:** employers needs have been identified. A skills and job survey conducted by the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop) revealed significant training needs for construction workers. The research claims that many workers’ abilities are underutilized, and this is particularly true for the large migrant labour in construction. Ageing and retirements will nevertheless result in a significant demand for replacement workers even if the Cedefop skills prediction predicts an overall drop in jobs in the construction industry, particularly for its medium- to low-skilled workers. Construction workers, construction engineering technicians, and electro-engineering workers are among the primary vocations in this industry that would

be primarily affected. Cost-cutting technologies will be utilized more often as the industry adjusts to the twin transitions and deals with the current disruptions brought on by issues with the supply chain and quickly rising costs. Additionally, while remaining one of the least digitalised sectors in the EU, new digital technologies will shape it with increasing intensity. Demand for highly qualified workers will grow, as will the skill needs for medium- to low-skilled occupations. Additionally, analysis at national level shows a steep increase in demand for skills like the use of CAD software, digital collaboration and creative designing, that is believed will be applicable also in the CB area, given the high number of VET institutions focusing on that (see the different education related initiatives implemented by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Center for constructions, manufactory and hand-craft (Centro Regionale IFTS Edilizia Manifattura e Artigianato in Friuli Venezia Giulia, as example). This will accelerate shifts in the need for skills related to the application of construction methods that increase productivity. The nature of construction employment, in particular the sizeable portion of microenterprises, suggests that reskilling workers could be a difficult undertaking. One of the main ways that the sector will be unable to address the present and future skill difficulties is if the developing skill needs are not met. It's likely that VET won't be able to supply the sector's future skill needs. VET stakeholders need to keep coming up with new ideas to tackle the problems brought up by the shift to a greener economy, the aging workforce, and digitalization. The problem of providing construction workers with appropriate training will worry both new and existing VET stakeholders. Apprenticeships, a strong VET pathway for the sector, can support efforts of attracting more young and female learners. Significant efforts shall therefore be invested for mapping existing skills and understanding how to support VET stakeholders for ensuring the correct answer to future needs in labour market. Responding to these challenges at CB level could constitute an added value but there is a need to streamline skills categorization and integrate sectoral curricula.

3. the construction sector is characterised by the significant presence of **posted workers** and by distinct mobility patterns across Member States, with a significant difference observed between western and southern (15%) and central and eastern Member States (49%). Posted construction workers play an important role in Slovenia from a sending perspective. Figures from 2021 also indicate a recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in most of the Member States that have national-level data available. This presence of posted workers constitutes an element of specific interest for labour enforcement authorities as it is an area at risk of non-compliance, as extensive use of this category of workers is often associated to a high rate of undeclared work and is prone to occupational accidents. According to some Trade Union representatives¹, posted workers presence is even higher in the CB area and it is definitely considered an element of unfair competition and dumping of salaries. The enforcement of posted workers' rights in appears to be particularly challenging. Indeed, in addition to the difficulties inherent to posting (i.e. cross-border employment relationships) there are also difficulties posed by the main features of the construction sector (e.g. long subcontracting chains and high worker mobility). The dynamics of posted worker in the Italy – Slovenia CB area needs to be further analysed and a joint approach for monitoring flows and application

¹ FILLEA FVG

of the rules appears urgently necessary as it constitutes an obstacle for a further opening of the labour market in the area.

4. Among the several barriers which hamper the effective implementation of CB matching initiatives in the EU construction sector, **language barriers and cultural differences** are definitely one of the strongest obstacles limiting CB matching or the successful integration of workers in the host-country workplace. In addition, differences in working methods on construction sites and cultural norms between countries can create further challenges.

V. Possible solutions to the analysed obstacles

Member States have already implemented various CB initiatives, including CB interaction analysis, skills development, training opportunities and cooperation. There are also several initiatives to make recruitment of third-country nationals possible, often through bilateral agreements with third countries. The Italian and Slovenian CB area shall possibly capitalize from the actions that have been already implemented in other CB contexts. These are all elements to be taken into due account in order to promote a consideration on how to further tackle the obstacle referred to the assessment of CB skills and competencies hampering the effectiveness of educational and training systems related to the CB labour market. A number of ongoing initiatives that could offer relevant elements for further proceeding are here below analysed.

1. **Building evidence of CB interaction** to inform decision-making is one of the European Commission's priorities, and in that sense some steps have already been taken, such as implementing a pilot project in cooperation with statistical offices to explore best ways to identify flows of cross-border workers throughout the EU and Eurostat releasing an improved a set of regional tables from the European Labour Force Survey, to provide richer information on cross-border labour. Nonetheless, one of the most important steps taken in improving the conditions for an efficient system for cross-border observation and monitoring is establishing an informal network of cross-border statistical offices and regional data portals to investigate good practices, in order to develop cross-border data. Endeavours taken on by the Transfrontier Operational Mission (Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière (MOT) and the Interministerial Delegation of Land Planning and Regional Attractiveness (Délégation interministérielle à l'aménagement du territoire et à l'attractivité régionale (DATAR), former ANCT), alongside the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR) and supported by the European Commission, have resulted in several large-scale initiatives that focus on monitoring and observation of cross-border flows; out of these initiatives, the European Cross-Border Monitoring Network has the largest territorial coverage. This network was set up in 2018 and is the direct outcome of the pilot project *Border Region Data Collection*. Since then, the network has concentrated its efforts on identifying the technical possibilities for data collection, overcoming challenges as well as proposing an organisational framework for observing and monitoring the specific border regions. This could be potentially extended to the Italian-

Slovenian CB area but there is a need to rise awareness on the responsible bodies at national level.

2. The European Construction Blueprint project assessed **key skills gaps** concerning digitalisation, green and ecological work and management and communication bringing together the Construction industry and the Vocational Education and Training (VET) providers, in an attempt to establish a strategic approach for the coming years, in order to tackle the challenge of addressing the skills shortages of the sector's workers and the purpose of matching the workers' skills with the needs and demands of the labour market. The strategy proposed by the project is connected to the general strategy for the growth of the European Construction industry and complementary to other initiatives and measures implemented for the sector. Additionally, within this domain of skills mapping, there is another initiative that could be further extended to the Italy – Slovenia CB area. One example is the project *SKILLCO*, whose main goals are to define and identify existing and anticipated skill needs, to elaborate and define learning units, with the use of ECVET principles, that could be integrated in formal VET programmes or used as training courses. The intention is, on the one hand, to integrate the learning unit outcomes that will be elaborated in the framework of the project into the existing sectoral curricula, corresponding the 4th level of the European Qualifications Framework, and, on the other hand, to include them (where possible, due to the differences in the various education systems and where required with specific adaptations) in the national occupation standards and regular VET programmes. These goals therefore constitute first attempts to elaborate and implement comparable curricula in different countries, with the aim to foster trainees' and workers' mobility. Any future analysis should take full stock of the outcomes of the SKILLCO project.
3. In the domain of **posted workers** relevant studies have been carried out. There is a comprehensive analysis by the European Labour Authority (ELA) that has identified some important features on how to improve CB cooperation between Labour and Trade Union Associations as well as Labour enforcement authorities in order to strengthen a proper monitoring of the phenomenon and ensuring that wide information about rights and obligations of the construction sector workers. Authorities stressed the importance of having in-house capacity to access different databases of other public authorities, especially those managing data in the social security domain. Establishing an EU system where all information/data concerning labour law and especially social security law regarding a posted worker is automatically exchanged, in the framework of posting would enhance the efficiency of inspections, especially in the context of social security law. To do so, there is need, also in this case, to rise awareness of the importance of cooperation in the competent national authorities in Italy and Slovenia.
4. On the Italian – Slovenia border however, further efforts on the **harmonization of the technical language** would be highly beneficial also in relation to the skill analysis and matching. Friuli Venezia Giulia, as historically hosting a Slovenian national minority, has set up Central Office for the Slovene language in charge for supporting the correct translation of the technical language for Italian legislation into Slovene. Its involvement in further advancing in terms of

adopting harmonised European standards in both languages shall be considered and promoted.

VI. List of documents and useful web-sites

Banca d'Italia - Economie regionali - L'economia del Friuli Venezia Giulia - Rapporto annuale

(Italian National Bank – Regional economy – Friuli Venezia Giulia Annual Report)

<https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/economie-regionali/2023/2023-0006/index.html>

Border region data collection project

https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/publications/studies/2018/border-region-data-collection

EURADRIA Performance Measurement System (PMS for CBPs) REPORT for the period 01/01/2023 to 30/06/2023 - (I semester 2023)

Construction sector: Issues in information provision, enforcement of labour mobility law, social security coordination regulations, and cooperation between Member States

<https://www.ela.europa.eu/en/news-event/newsroom/report-digitally-accessible-and-understandable-information-promoting-cross>

European Construction Sector Observatory - Country profile Slovenia, October 2021

Imprese del settore costruzioni e superbonus in Friuli Venezia Giulia – Ufficio studio Confartigianato Imprese Udine - dott. Nicola Serio – Febbraio 2022

(Construction sector enterprises and “superbonus” in Friuli Venezia Giulia)

<https://www.confartigianatoudine.com/associazione/studi-e-statistiche/report>

SKILLCO - An innovative project for facing skills gaps in the construction industry

<https://www.skillco.eu/content/about>

Annual Report on Intra-EU Labour Mobility 2022

<https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=1172&furtherNews=yes&newsId=10545>

Construction Blueprint Project

<https://www.constructionskillsobservatory.eu/>

<https://constructionblueprint.eu/>