Key challenges regarding financing in training projects

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BULDUP Skills

8 th EU exchange meeting

2 - 3 June 2016 @ Budapest

Type of the direct costs of the training projects

- * Training materials: books, PPT, IPR
- * Rent of the lecture room
- * Cleaning, heating/cooling, maintenan
- * Rent of the training infrastructure
- * Personal costs of the trainers
- * Materials for exams
- * Personal costs of the Jury
- * Administration
- * Marketing of the certification holders
- * Profit
- * Taxes, tax relief



Type of the indirect costs of the training projects

- * Missing working time/income
- * Time of the preparation for the exam
- * Travel costs
- * Accomodation, subsistance
- * Training material



The features of the trainings and costs

- * Training
- * Public or private
- * Neutral or Company specific
- * Central or regional training place
- * National or International
- * Cost/participant:
- * Depend on the number of hours
- * Depend on the season
- * Mostly independent from the participants number



The need of the training/payback

- * Mandatory for the job by authority
- * Mandatory for the job by the distributor
- * Mandatory for the job by the client
- * Technical need for a job
- * Advantage to get a job from General Cont.
- * Advantage to get a job from the client
- * Competitive advantage to get a job
- * Can realize in the bill
- * Help avoid the failures/warranty
- * Export opportunity

- * Possibility / will to make it mandatory
- * Costumer protection
- * Policy to increase active manpower
- * Workplace security
- * Regional development, smart specialisation
- * Affordability
- * Black market
- * Cost sharing models
- * In kind cost sharing
- * Manufacturers/distributor interest

- * European regulation?
- * Cost share models
- * In kind cost share
- * Manufacturers/distributor
- * interest
- * Complimentary training
- * Rise the economical interest
- * Market development



Estonia

- Low and limited financing (only direct salary, material and organization cost covered)
- Lack of practical training (Vocational training)
- Low pricing > low quality and short training (Training for unemployed)
- Rarely organized and targeting usually only top engineers (State tender)

Greece

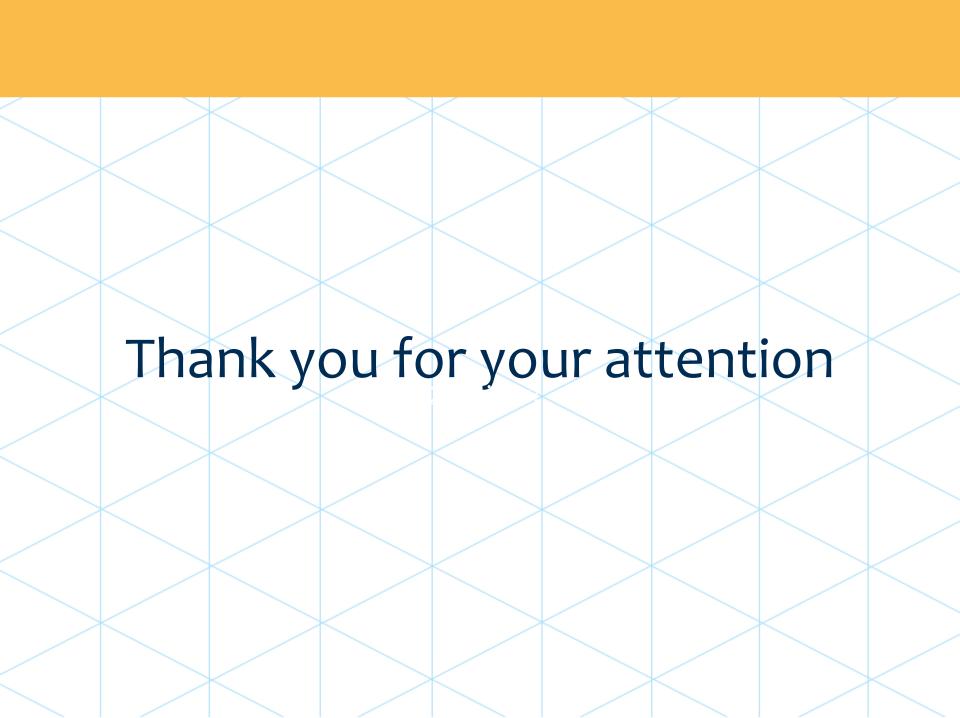
- Availability of funding is limited in time (EU Structural Funds+national)
- Lack of availability of funding source for smaller companies (Employers contribution)

Ireland

- Limited number of courses and places (Springboard: EU+ national fund)
- Lack of subsidy for low paid workers (Further education: EU+ national fund)
- Loss for employers because employees must go on paid leave (Skillnets: state/ empoyer)
- Economy performance dependent (Apprenticeship: employer/state)

Italy

- Economy performance dependent (Sectoral Funds: EU+State+other)
- Excessive, time-consuming procedure
- Value for money not always ensured (interbranch funds and regional funds)
- Lack of availability of financing for projects
- Difficulty of access to finance (Dowries training)
- Insufficient budget, need for cofinancing (direct EU funds for projects)





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