

Latest developments at EU level: flexicurity, youth employment, quality of work...

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EuroCommerce: short introduction

EuroCommerce ⇒ since 1993

- retail, wholesale, international trade
- vis-à-vis the European Institutions

> 100 members

- Association ⇒ 31 countries
- Companies
- Sub-sectoral national and European organisations
- Recognised social partner (consulted by the Commission)
 - sectoral social dialogue at EU level (informal since 80s, official since 1998
 - Exclusive representative of the employers of the whole sector at EU level



EU Social dialogue

- Work programme: for 2 years
- 4-5 meetings/year (consider that the EC will reduce funding, then max)
- Joint lobbying, research & project work, promotion of the sector
- No binding outcomes BUT: recommendations, joint statements, opinions etc.
- On general EU policies with a wide sectoral impact
- Avoid conflicting/typically national issues (no progress)



EU policies: Flexicurity (1)

- The last related EU document: so-called employment package –
 Communication « Towards a job-rich recovery » (COM(2012) 173 final)
 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2012:0173:FIN:EN:PDF
- The crisis persists and unemployment is at record levels:
 - EU 10.3% Eurozone 11% (April 2012)
- Meeting the employment target of 75% set by Europe 2020 requires the creation of 17.6m jobs within 8 years
- Fiscal consolidation needs to go hand in hand with economic and employment recovery plans aimed at kick-starting labour demand
- Employment policies are key in generating favourable conditions for job creation
- Need to mobilise all actors and resources towards a common goal



EU policies: Flexicurity (2)

- It is a Commission policy Communication "Towards a job-rich recovery" and nine Commission Staff Working Documents, of which two are consultation papers
- It is a **medium-term agenda** for EU and Member States' action. It lays down proposals for **employment to be a driver for growth**, by:
 - Triggering job creation by stimulating labour demand through welldesigned measures
 - Outlining balanced reforms to make EU labour markets more inclusive and the importance of investing in skills policies to enhance workforce mobility and adaptability prospects
 - Strengthening the employment & social dimension in EU governance, by involving Social Partners more closely in decision making
 - See http://www.eurocommerce.be/content.aspx?PageId=42315



EU Policies:Youth employment (1)

- The Youth Opportunity Initiative: a set of measures to drive down youth unemployment, see http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1006
- Goals
 - To support unemployed young people. In particular it aims to help:
 - people who left school or training without having achieved upper-secondary education to return to school or enrol in vocational training for in-demand skills
 - graduates to get a first work experience.



EU Policies:Youth employment (2)

Methods

- Promoting youth employment through:
- greater use of the <u>European Social Fund</u>
- innovative approaches
- making it easier for young people to find jobs in another EU country
- stronger partnerships between political authorities, business and trade unions at EU, national, regional and local levels
- policy guidance and assistance from the European Commission.

Key actions

- European Social Fund (ESF):
 - increased use of ESF by national governments t€1.3 million in ESF technical assistance to set up <u>apprenticeship schemes</u> –.
 - €3 million in ESF technical assistance for <u>young business</u> <u>starters</u> and social entrepreneurs



EU Policies:Youth employment (3)

- Other EU-level actions:
 - Youth guarantees €4 million to help EU countries get young people into employment, further education or (re)training within 4 months of leaving school.
- European quality framework on traineeships
- Your First Eures Job preparatory action to help 5,000 young people find a job in another EU country (2012-13)
- <u>Erasmus</u> & <u>Leonardo da Vinci</u> 130,000 <u>company placements</u> in 2012 in other EU countries for university-level and vocational students
- <u>Erasmus for Entrepreneurs</u> 600 placements for young entrepreneurs in small businesses in other EU countries
- EuroCommerce works on these issues, when possible in cooperation with UNI Europa (social partner)
 - From our point of view, main issues are apprenticeship and skills



EU Policies: quality of work

- Sometimes difficult to agree on this definition between the social partners: link with typology of contracts, etc.
- Health and safety at workplace is one of the main priorities related with this issue: new strategy due to be published later this year
- See also studies implemented by Eurofound on commerce, such as for example: http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/docs/ewco/tn1109058s.pdf
- Commerce sector often faced to criticism regarding «quality of work»: importance to gather, exchange and build on good practices!



EU policies: Mobility and migration

- Communication on the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM)
- The EU's Global Approach to Migration was adopted in 2005.
- The Global Approach was evaluated in the first half of 2011 through an online public consultation and several dedicated consultative meetings.
- Main sub-items:
 - Enhancing the integration of non-EU nationals in EU societies
 - Fighting irregular migration
 - Managing migration through partnership with non-EU countries, see http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/immigration/index en.htm
- See also the link with "internal mobility" from one EU country to another (transferability of skills, targeted policies, mobility of apprentices, etc.), EURES Website:
 - http://ec.europa.eu/eures/home.jsp





Do you have any questions?

Thank you for your attention!

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