

Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council "On enhanced co-operation between public employment services"

History of PES co-operation at EU level

- An EU PES network in place since 1997 as an informal advisory group with voluntary participation of PES,
- An annual work programme including :
 - Mutual learning programme, PES to PES Dialogue,
 - PES working groups on topics such as "New Skills for New Jobs", PES Strategy EU 2020, PES Efficiency etc.
- Encouraging results in area of mutual learning but mainly for a group of more developed PES
- Current structure of PES network as an informal expert group with voluntary participation was considered to be too weak to ensure a meaningful participation and produce outputs.



Why formalizing a PES network?

- An extremely high unemployment rate in many European countries – no more business as usual for PES
- A general understanding to focus on implementation issues to achieve the EU 2020 objectives
- A recognition of the major role played by PES, requests for factual advise to EP, Council and COM



What will the 'new' PES network do?

- develop and implement Union wide evidence-based benchlearning among PES;
- provide mutual assistance, either in the form of peer-to-peer or group activities, through cooperation, exchanges of information, experience and staff between the members of the Network
- contribute to **modernising and strengthening PES** in key areas
- **prepare reports** at the request of either the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, or on its own initiative;
- contribute to the implementation of relevant policy initiatives;
- adopt and implement its annual work programme setting out its working methods, deliverables and the details related to the implementation of the benchlearning;
- promote and share best practice on the identification of NEETs

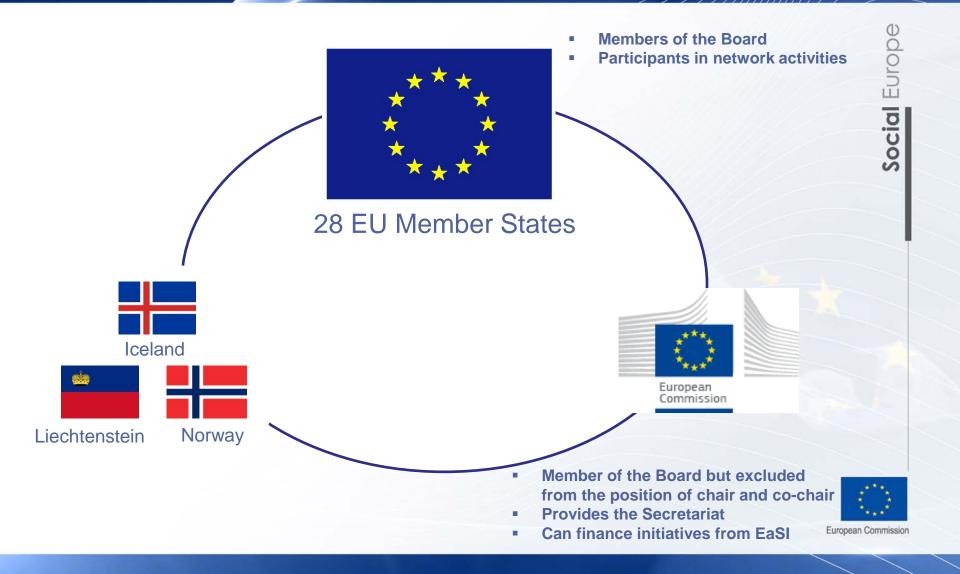


Cooperation with stakeholders

The Network shall initiate cooperation with relevant labour market stakeholders including other providers of employment services, and, where appropriate, social partners, organisations representing unemployed persons or vulnerable groups, NGOs working in the field of employment, regional and local authorities, the European lifelong guidance policy network and private employment services by involving them in relevant activities and meetings of the Network and by exchanging information and data.



Who is part of the network?



Cooperation with the Council and $\mathbb{E}P$

- The proposal will give a formal status to PES network paving the way for the network to advice on the basis of its expertise from the ground level.
- European Parliament, Council (EPSCO), COM and EMCO may request reports from the PES network on specific implementation issues, reports to EPSCO will be channeled through EMCO
- PES network can prepare reports on own initiative
- The PES network will not take decisions with direct impact on the design of the European policies.
- PES network secretariat and EMCO secretariat should cooperate



Proposal for a Regulation on a European network of Employment Services, workers' access to mobility services and the further integration of labour markets



social Europe

EURES Reform – Rationale

- EURES = European network of 850 highly qualified advisors + mobility portal
- The original purpose of EURES actual access to the freedom of movement of workers
- EURES objectives concentrated on the provision of general information on mobility and support for the transparency of labour markets
- Lack of employment outcome objectives and systematic performance measurement



Why EURES Reform

EURES worked well for last 20 years but now needs to respond better to changing situation at the LM:

Urgent need to make labour markets more dynamic and boost "mobility" to enhance growth and employment

Enlargement of the free movement of workers' space
Structural mismatch due to limited geographical mobility
High unemployment rates are co-existing with bottleneck vacancies





EURES Reform – Key principles

- To focus more on matching, placement and recruitment activities
- Clearance and placement through the exchange of vacancies and applications for employment
- a programming cycle between the Member States with a view to improving information exchange across the network and its capacity to report on results (indicators);
- To open EURES to new organisations in order to increase the overall vacancy and CV pool and the potential for more practical cooperation on intra-EU recruitments



Proposal: 5 structural improvements

- 1. Transparency of labour market (more vacancies and CV's available)
- 2. Automated matching
- 3. Mainstreaming into PES services (= improve on the ground the access to EURES)
- 4. Mobility support services (including guidance)
- 5. Mobility information exchange system
- (shortages and surpluses and coordination of remedy actions)



Improvement 3 – Mainstreaming

- All jobseekers and employers that register with an employment service to receive basic information on EURES (portal, network, national contact details)
- EURES organisations must offer proactively to workers opportunities to gain access to EURES support services
- EURES organisations must provide information and guidance to employers and jobseekers
- Member States to ensure availability of basic information across the national territory



Improvement 4 – Mobility support services

- Access to a minimum of mobility support services for job including guidance to seekers and employers
- Support services to be delivered through a range of options and channels; intensity and scope dependent on individual situation of job seekers and employers
- Member States to develop a coordinated approach on mobility support at national level and to ensure the existence of the services in the Regulation



EURES Reform – clear role for guidance

 The national frameworks for re-establishing the network of each EURES Member

New requirements:

 Revision and setting up of quality standards, task descriptions and profiles of EURES staff



