

EFFECTIVE ACTIVE SUPPORT TO EMPLOYMENT EASE

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#SocialRights

TARGETED ACTION FOR JOBS

The Commission is committed to helping Member States maintain and create jobs for a **fair, inclusive and resilient recovery** from the Covid-19 crisis.

Emergency short-time work schemes are helping to preserve jobs during the pandemic while EASE policies can contribute to a dynamic, job-rich and inclusive recovery.



EASE provides timely guidance for Member States to accompany labour market transitions from **declining** to **expanding** sectors, including green and digital, to boost employment.

To help companies and people **ease into job transitions**, Member States should develop coherent policy measures in line with the three EASE strands:



Time-limited hiring and transition incentives and support to entrepreneurship



Upskilling and re-skilling such as short-duration trainings to upskill unemployed or inactive young people



Enhanced support by employment services for job transitions



European Pillar of Social Rights, Principle 4: Active support to employment

Everyone has the right to timely and tailor-made assistance to improve employment or self-employment prospects.

EU FUNDS ARE HERE TO HELP

Measures outlined in this recommendation may be eligible for support by the **Recovery and Resilience Facility** (RRF) as part of coherent packages of reforms and investments.

Many **other EU funds** are also available to support the measures, including the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Just Transition Fund, and the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF).

How could these measures look? Here are some fictional examples



Support for entrepreneurship and quality apprenticeships

- Member State Z supports a start-up grant for an aspiring entrepreneur who wants to start an IT online support service on the basis of a successful business plan. In addition, the Member State offers improved access to social protection for the self-employed. The person also receives training and mentoring from the employment agency.
- Member State Z also introduces a support scheme for apprenticeships, which focuses on SMEs, and aims to help young people without a job into permanent employment. This support is designed in line with the European Framework for Quality and Effective Apprenticeships.



Upskilling and reskilling

- Member State X develops up-to-date labour market and skills intelligence, mapping demand.
- In line with the Pact for Skills, companies, social partners, education and training institutions, public employment services and others work closely on strategies to skill people for jobs with a special focus on youth employment.



Hiring incentive

- Company B hires a young worker who lost their job or was about to lose their job due to restructuring.
- The employment contract they offer is full-time and open-ended, for which the employer benefits from a reduced social security contribution rate for a limited time.
- Company B receives a subsidy to provide training to the employee.



Employment agencies

- Public employment services in Member State Y provide personalised support to jobseekers, comprising counselling, guidance and mentoring, assessment and validation of skills, job-search assistance, entrepreneurship support and referrals to social services when needed.
- Agencies carry out publicity campaigns with a specific focus on young people and the hard-to-reach.

The country-specific recommendations adopted by the Council in the framework of the European Semester will continue to play a central role in guiding and monitoring social and employment policies in Member States.