

# EFFECTIVE ACTIVE SUPPORT TO EMPLOYMENT EASE

4 March 2021  
#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



1



2



3



4



5

## 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.