










# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2021/2062(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Employment and social policies of the euro area 2021		
Subject		
4.10 Social policy, social charter and protocol		
4.15 Employment policy, action to combat unemployment		
5.20.02 Single currency, euro, euro area		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 <a href="#">Employment and Social Affairs</a>	 <a href="#">GÁLVEZ MUÑOZ Lina</a>	17/05/2021
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 <a href="#">KYMPOUROPOULOS Stelios</a>	
		 <a href="#">VEDRENNE Marie-Pierre</a>	
		 <a href="#">ŽDANOKA Tatjana</a>	
		 <a href="#">REIL Guido</a>	
		 <a href="#">SZYDŁO Beata</a>	
		 <a href="#">ARVANITIS Konstantinos</a>	
European Commission	Commission DG <a href="#">Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion</a>	Commissioner SCHMIT Nicolas	

Key events			
20/05/2021	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
27/09/2021	Vote in committee		
01/10/2021	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A9-0274/2021</a>	Summary
18/10/2021	Debate in Parliament		
20/10/2021	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T9-0426/2021</a>	Summary

Technical information	
Procedure reference	<a href="#">2021/2062(INI)</a>

Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	EMPL/9/06049

### Documentation gateway

Committee draft report	<a href="#">PE693.654</a>	22/06/2021	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee	<a href="#">PE695.146</a>	15/07/2021	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	<a href="#">A9-0274/2021</a>	01/10/2021	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	<a href="#">T9-0426/2021</a>	20/10/2021	EP	Summary

## Employment and social policies of the euro area 2021

The Committee on Employment and Social Affairs adopted the own-initiative report by Lina GÁLVEZ MUÑOZ (S&D, PT) on employment and social policies of the euro area 2021.

### General context

The COVID-19 crisis has had and will most likely continue to have a significant but disproportionate impact on different Member States, social groups, sectors and regions, and is leading to an increase in poverty levels across the EU. The pandemic represented a shock of historic proportions for Europe's economies, with an economic contraction of 6.1 % in 2020.

On the contrary, according to estimates, the EU economy will expand by 4.2 % in 2021 and by 4.4 % in 2022. However, the unemployment rate is forecast at 7.6 % in 2021 and 7 % in 2022 with young people have experienced the sharpest decline in employment, as well as a loss of opportunity due to a lack of training or internship opportunities.

The report stressed that inappropriate post-crisis macroeconomic governance could easily trap European economies in persistently low growth and high unemployment, with a new risk of secular stagnation or even decline, together with increasing inequalities and democratic disaffection, affecting the future of the EU.

The COVID-19 crisis has exposed gaps in access to social protection, highlighting the importance of fostering greater resilience by, for example, improving the adequacy and coverage of minimum income schemes and pensions, and easing eligibility conditions. Members called on the Commission to draw lessons from this crisis and work towards the implementation of an improved sustainable governance architecture in the EU based on solidarity, social justice and integration, fair distribution of wealth, gender equality, high-quality public services, including a public, universal and high-quality education system, quality employment and sustainable growth.

According to the Treaties, the EU should work for the sustainable development of Europe based on balanced economic growth and price stability, a highly competitive social market economy, healthy and safe working, social progress, environmental protection, etc. Members insist that these goals must be the overarching priorities for the EU's long-term sustainable growth strategy in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Green Deal and underpin Member States recovery and resilience plans. The European Semester should be aligned with these goals and strategies, thereby making the European Semester a truly comprehensive tool.

### Improved fiscal policies

The report recalled that certain political choices and fiscal policies made in the wake of the 2008 financial and economic crisis may have led to health and social systems in some Member States not being adequately prepared to face the pandemic. Therefore, Members reiterated the importance of the adequacy and sustainability of social protection systems in Member States. They highlighted that well-designed labour taxation systems are essential to ensuring high standards of worker protection against risks and illness, and the provision of old age pensions.

Members also stressed that public revenue could be used to fund key priorities and help address Member States fiscal challenges, and contribute to the long-term sustainability of public finances, including by strengthening the coverage and adequacy of health and social protection systems for all, and ensuring their long-term funding. The Commission and the Member States are called on to take real measures to combat tax avoidance and tax fraud as an important means of reducing economic inequalities and improving the collection of tax revenue in the Member States.

### European governance framework 2022 for sustainability, social inclusion and peoples well-being

Members consider that, in the context of the Recovery and Resilience Plans, skyrocketing public debt levels and the upcoming reform of the Stability and Growth Pact and the Semester process, Parliament's proposal for the adoption of a sustainable well-being and social progress pact making social and sustainable targets mandatory in order to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has become more relevant than ever. Sustainable, smart and inclusive growth needs to ensure sustainable fiscal policy in the medium term, and that EU economic and social policies work towards a long-lasting recovery, making our economies and societies more sustainable, inclusive, resilient and better prepared for the green and digital transitions. The implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) Action Plan will help to strengthen the social dimension of all Union policies and ensure an inclusive recovery.

Greater economic and social governance among the Member States, particularly by moving towards greater convergence of tax rules, would be a driving force for recovery. Regarding economic and social governance of the EU, Members stressed the need for a regular assessment of progress towards the 2030 headline targets and upward convergence at the highest political level.

The need for an ambitious European social agenda

Members urged the Commission and the Member States to ensure that trade unions have access to the workplace and the workers themselves, including where work is carried out digitally. They stressed that strengthening collective bargaining structures at all levels is essential to create quality and sustainable employment. Moreover, it is essential that quality jobs are also created for medium- and low-skilled workers and for women and young people in particular, while evenly distributed across Europe to prevent imbalances between the regions in order for recovery to be sustainable. Quality education and the chance to reskill and upskill are prerequisites for sustainable recovery and social cohesion, according to the report.

Member States and the Commission are called on to prioritise the fight against youth unemployment by making full use of financial instruments such as the Youth Guarantee and European programmes such as Erasmus+. They suggested that the new European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers could be mobilised in response to the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis for employment.

As regards health, the report underlined that the COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the need to develop a common EU approach on health, including at work. Therefore, Members called for the creation of a European Health Union. They also called for the creation of a European care strategy.

## Employment and social policies of the euro area 2021

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The European Parliament adopted by 347 votes to 162, with 191 abstentions, a resolution on employment and social policies of the euro area 2021.

The COVID-19 crisis has had and will most likely continue to have a significant but disproportionate impact on different Member States, social groups, sectors and regions, and is leading to an increase in poverty levels across the EU. The pandemic represented a shock of historic proportions for Europe's economies, with an economic contraction of 6.1 % in 2020.

According to estimates, the EU economy will expand by 4.2 % in 2021 and by 4.4 % in 2022. However, the unemployment rate is forecast at 7.6 % in 2021 and 7 % in 2022 with young people have experienced the sharpest decline in employment, as well as a loss of opportunity due to a lack of training or internship opportunities.

Members called on the Commission to draw lessons from this crisis and work towards the implementation of an improved sustainable governance architecture in the EU based on solidarity, social justice and integration, fair distribution of wealth, gender equality, high-quality public services, including a public, universal and high-quality education system, quality employment and sustainable growth.

Making sustainable well-being for all a reality for Europeans

According to the Treaties, the EU should work for the sustainable development of Europe based on balanced economic growth and price stability, a highly competitive social market economy, healthy and safe working, social progress, environmental protection, etc. Members insisted that these goals must be the overarching priorities for the EU's long-term sustainable growth strategy in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Green Deal and underpin Member States recovery and resilience plans.

Parliament stressed that economic policy cannot only be analysed from a purely macroeconomic point of view and that it should also address the root causes of long-term economic and social imbalances. It stressed that the European Semester should be based on an integrated approach, giving equal importance to economic, social and environmental policies.

Member States are invited to make full use of the potential offered by the general derogation clause to the Stability Pact, the new Multiannual Financial Framework and the Next Generation EU recovery instrument to support businesses in difficulty, in particular by improving SMEs' access to finance, safeguarding jobs and supporting businesses and workers in the green and digital transitions. A review of the EU's economic governance framework should preferably take place before the general opt-out is deactivated.

Improved fiscal policies

Members recalled that certain political choices and fiscal policies made in the wake of the 2008 financial and economic crisis may have led to health and social systems in some Member States not being adequately prepared to face the pandemic. Therefore, Parliament reiterated the importance of the adequacy and sustainability of social protection systems in Member States. It highlighted that well-designed labour taxation systems are essential to ensuring high standards of worker protection against risks and illness, and the provision of old age pensions.

Access to essential services, such as water and energy, are critical to ensuring social inclusion and basic sanitary standards.

Members also stressed that public revenue could be used to fund key priorities and help address Member States fiscal challenges, and contribute to the long-term sustainability of public finances, including by strengthening the coverage and adequacy of health and social protection systems for all, and ensuring their long-term funding. The Commission and the Member States are called on to take real measures to combat tax avoidance and tax fraud as an important means of reducing economic inequalities and improving the collection of tax revenue in the Member States.

European governance framework 2022 for sustainability, social inclusion and peoples well-being

Members consider that, in the context of the Recovery and Resilience Plans, skyrocketing public debt levels and the upcoming reform of the Stability and Growth Pact and the Semester process, Parliament's proposal for the adoption of a sustainable well-being and social progress pact making social and sustainable targets mandatory in order to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has become more relevant than ever.

According to Parliament, the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights would contribute to strengthening the social dimension of all EU policies, as well as the EU's action for a digital, green and fair transition, and would contribute to achieving upward social and economic

convergence and addressing demographic challenges.

Better economic and social governance between Member States, including moving towards greater convergence of tax rules, would be a driver for recovery. In this respect, Members stressed the need for regular assessment of progress towards the 2030 headline targets and for upward convergence at the highest political level.

Need for an ambitious European social agenda

Members urged the Commission and Member States to:

- focus resources and policy efforts on equal access to quality services, entrepreneurship, skills upgrading and retraining, and on reducing poverty and exclusion;
- strengthen collective bargaining structures at all levels to create quality and sustainable jobs;
- ensure that every young European has access to education, training and the labour market and give priority to tackling youth unemployment;
- strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women through pay transparency mechanisms;
- ensure that workers in the EU are protected by adequate minimum wages defined by law or collective agreements;
- developing a common EU approach to health.

The resolution insisted that country-specific recommendations that contribute to the social objective set out in the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) regulation be taken into account in national recovery and resilience plans.