Basic information

1994/2150(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	Procedure completed
Employment in Europe. 1994 annual Report **Subject** 4.15 Employment policy, action to combat unemployment	

Key players

European Parliament	**Committee for opinion**	**Rapporteur for opinion**	**Appointed**
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs, Industrial Policy	THEONAS Ioannis (GUE/NGL)	02/02/1995
Council of the European Union			

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
14/09/1994	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1994)0381	Summary
16/12/1994	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
24/05/1995	Vote in committee		Summary
24/05/1995	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0122/1995	
12/07/1995	Debate in Parliament		
14/07/1995	End of procedure in Parliament		
25/09/1995	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1994/2150(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 148
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	EMPL/4/06039

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0122/1995 OJ C 166 03.07.1995, p. 0003	24/05/1995	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0374/1995 OJ C 249 25.09.1995, p. 0198-0208	14/07/1995	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(1994)0381	14/09/1994	Summary

Employment in Europe. 1994 annual Report

1994/2150(COS) - 14/07/1995 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

In adopting the report by Mr MENRAD (PPE, D), Parliament again urged the Commission, the Council and the Member States to take measures to promote the economic development of the Community which will be achieved through the strengthening of competition policy, the creation of a climate which is favourable to businesses (especially SMEs) and to job-creation investment, the development and financing of research and advanced technologies, the creation of major networks, the provision of aid to environmentally-friendly production methods and the appropriate involvement of both sides of industry. Parliament considered that as a precondition for this, measures should be introduced to enable everyone to benefit from lifelong learning and training. It also called for Member States and EU regional authorities to take steps to promote part-time working, career breaks and paid holidays designed to encourage vocational improvement and other forms of reduction in working hours. It believed that a reduction in working hours could improve the employment situation in certain sectors, even if this should not be considered by the EU as a panacea for jobs. Parliament was therefore in favour of a rearrangement or, in some cases, a reduction in the general working time in order that job seekers might more easily find employment. However, Parliament recognized that a reduction in working hours could not by itself generate the new jobs which were hoped for. At the same time, Parliament expressed its support for the temporary granting of aid to cover the wage costs of employers who really apply themselves to the return of the long-term unemployed to the job market. It felt that Member States should take new steps to reduce indirect labour costs and taxation (particularly for less-skilled labour). Finally, Parliament stressed the urgent necessity of laying down a European policy on immigration in order effectively to combat the problem of illegal immigrants and their exploitation in the job market.

Employment in Europe. 1994 annual Report

1994/2150(COS) - 14/09/1994 - Non-legislative basic document

This Commission report deals with employment in Europe in 1994. According to the report, after 3 years of recession, low job creation and increasing unemployment, the prospects for the European economy appear to be improving. There are signs of a resumption in manufacturing and the rise in unemployment appears to have levelled off in most countries in the Community. However, this encouraging development does not mean that the problems caused by excessive unemployment are close to being resolved and it certainly does not mean that the Community has finally overcome its inability to create enough jobs for everyone seeking employment, irrespective of whether or not they are registered as unemployed. The problem of unemployment still subsists in the Community and will do so until the end of the century. The main idea behind the report is that sustainable growth and its ability to generate employment depend in part on continuing growth in the world economy and the degree to which the structural problems identified in the White Paper on "Growth, Competitiveness, Employment" are overcome (lack of coordination between the economic policies of the Member States, lack of flexible job markets, lack of investment in education and training). The strategy proposed in the White Paper for fighting unemployment is based on two main lines of approach: - strengthening growth through better coordination of national economic policies; - finding a more employment-based production model. It is up to the Member States to implement this double strategy, although the Commission can play an important role by providing information and analyses on employment developments in the Community. This is basically the purpose of the present report: - part one of which sets out the whole dimension of the problem of unemployment in the Union (number of unemployed, developments in and quantitative prospects for unemployment etc.); - part two of which studies the main areas for taking action to influence the job market as suggested in the White Paper (changes to working times, labour costs etc.); - part three of which reviews the progress made in the Member States with regard to the action programme outlined in the White Paper.