Basic information

2001/2053(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	Procedure completed
Free movement of workers: integrated European employment market EURES. Report 1998-1999 **Subject** 2.30 Free movement of workers 4.15.04 Workforce, occupational mobility, job conversion, working conditions	

Key players

European Parliament	**Committee responsible**	**Rapporteur**	**Appointed**
	EMPL Employment and Social Affairs	RIBEIRO E CASTRO José (UEN)	16/11/2000
Council of the European Union			
European Commission	**Commission DG**	**Commissioner**	
	Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion		

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
02/10/2000	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2000)0607	Summary
15/03/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
03/05/2001	Vote in committee		Summary
03/05/2001	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0169/2001	
31/05/2001	Decision by Parliament	T5-0309/2001	Summary
31/05/2001	Debate in Parliament		
31/05/2001	End of procedure in Parliament		
21/02/2002	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2001/2053(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/5/14546

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0169/2001	03/05/2001	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0309/2001 OJ C 047 21.02.2002, p. 0023-0230 E	31/05/2001	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(2000)0607	02/10/2000	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2002)0533	30/09/2002	Summary

Free movement of workers: integrated European employment market EURES. Report 1998-1999

2001/2053(COS) - 02/10/2000 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE: Presentation of EURES activity report 1998-1999 by the Commission. CONTENT: Having its origins in Council Regulation 1612/68/EC on the free movement of workers, EURES is a specific service for European citizens and was designed to facilitate the exercising of the right of the EU and European Economic Area (EEA) citizens to work in another Member State. EURES basically provides information, advice and placement assistance. It is based on a network of experts (Euroadvisers), a large number of contact points in partner organisations and a free-access service on the Internet. Over and above the individual services it provides for citizens, EURES supports the European employment strategy in a number of ways. The EURES-T "Oberrhein/Rhin superieur" has been active since July 1999. This cross-border region covers a border area between Germany, France and Switzerland. A cross-border parnership was also successfully established at the end of 1997 between Ireland and Northern Ireland. A number of other cross-border regions, particularly in the Scandinavian countries, are currently examining the possibility of applying to establish a EURES-T. Euroadvisers are the driving force behind the EURES network, since they have a key role in delivering information, guidance and placement /recruitment assistance services to both job seekers and employers. However, with the growing process of EURES into the public employment services (PES), their role has been changing. The jobs database itself is housed in the Commission in Brussels and Euroadvisers can connect to the database via a fast telecommunications network funded by the Enterprise DG's TESTA programme. The EURES budget is voted each year by the budgetary authority. For 1998 and 1999, it amounts to a total of 10 MEURO, or 5 MEURO less than for the two previous years. In 1999, a ceiling of 450 000 EURO was set in the context of the total for expenditure on technical assistance and administration. In addition to these amounts, EURES receives a contribution from EFTA under the terms of the agreement on the EEA (participation of Norway and Iceland). Finally, there are four main areas for determining the priorities and challenges facing EURES in the next few years: - politicial and operational integration; - modernising the means of providing services; - improving the range of services; - re-examining administration methods. In conclusion and in accordance with the above, the Commission is currently examining a possible revision of its 1993 Decision on EURES.

Free movement of workers: integrated European employment market EURES. Report 1998-1999

2001/2053(COS) - 31/05/2001 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted the resolution drafted by Mr José RIBEIRO E CASTRO (UEN, P) underlining the important role of the EURES network as a means of implementing the European employment strategy. (Please refer to the previous text). In addition to the recommendations in the previous document, it should be noted that the European Parliament considers that the budget allocation for Eures should be increased, not least in preparation for enlargement.

Free movement of workers: integrated European employment market EURES. Report 1998-1999

2001/2053(COS) - 30/09/2002 - Follow-up document

The development of EURES over the two years covered by this report - 2000 and 2001 - has demonstrated the role EURES has already played and will continue to play in delivering some of the key objectives outlined in the Action Plan. This report reflects also the recommendations made by the European Parliament in its report of 31.05.2001 on the activities of the EURES network during 1998 and 1999. In particular, it shows the relation between the EURES activities and the European Employment Strategy, providing statistical data on labour mobility, reports on developments concerning the EURES cross-border partnerships, and gives some indications of the work to be done in relation with enlargement. The Commission has also supported the analysis of the importance of occupational and geographical mobility for meeting the growing demand for scientist and researchers in a knowledge based society. When endorsing the Commission's proposal for the creation of the European Research Area, the Lisbon European Council, asked the Commission to take the necessary steps to reduce obstacles to the mobility of researchers in Europe. The implementation of the Strategy in favour of Mobility in the ERA proposed in response, is in full synergy with the Action plan for Skills and Mobility, and a series of actions aiming at creating a favourable environment for the mobility of researchers are developed in cooperation with EURES. During these two years, the objective of integrating the EURES services into the wider range of services offered to job seekers and employers by the EURES partners, and particularly the Public Employment Services (PES), was furthered. An increasing number of the staff in the partner organisations have become aware of the EURES services and can now provide the public with the first round of information. The importance of the EURES IT platform is underscored by the fact that more than half of the PES in the EEA have integrated their IT systems with that of EURES by 2001, which has enabled a significant increase in the number of job offers exchanged. The CV-search database, enabling citizens to advertise their CVs at European level, was launched in 2001 as a pilot project. It should be mentioned that the EURES web site which contains the databases mentioned above, as well as information on living and working conditions, is already one of the Commission's most frequently visited web sites. Despite the progress shown in the report below, serious challenges remain for both the Commission and for the partners in the EURES network. Much work needs to be done over the coming period in order to meet the challenges set by Commission's Action Plan, the European Council, Council of Ministers and the European Parliament. The review of the rules governing EURES was announecd in the Commission Social Policy Agenda of 28 June 2000. In order to take careful account of the views of the keys actors on the network in relation to the renewal process, key orientations have to be taken into account. Such as: - to underpin occupational and geographic mobility in line with the European Employment Strategy and enhance the EURES' services and products by mainstreaming EURES into PES activities. - to consolidate and strengthen EURES as a key tool to support the free movement of workers and the integration of the Europeanlabour markets, to monitor mobility, and to inform citizens about the relevant EU/EEA legal provisions. - to refocus the role of the Commission and to strengthen the programming tools so that the Commission could concentrate on strategic impulse and overall coordination, whereas most operational decisions would be taken by the EURES members and partners. - to give EURES a more flexible set-up, that can be easily adjusted to new technological and other relevant developments. - to introduce better tools for monitoring and evaluation of the activities. - to provide EURES with a structure that will remain manageable with a larger number of member countries after EU enlargement.