

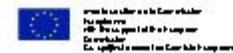
Table of contents

- What is the status today?
- New European countries
- Some facts...
- Main challenges
- Major lines of actions
- Key ingredients for employment
- Steps forward...



*Tackling youth unemployment
What can EU and national-regional level do
together?*

TYEC partners:



What is the status today?

The current economical and financial crisis has...

- ...lost millions of jobs...
- ...put austerity as central governing model...
- ...mainly impacted the young generation.

As a result...

- ...EU youth unemployment is growing every day...
- ...jobs for youth are mainly in precarious work...
- ...limited opportunities for education, transition to the labor market and life long learning...

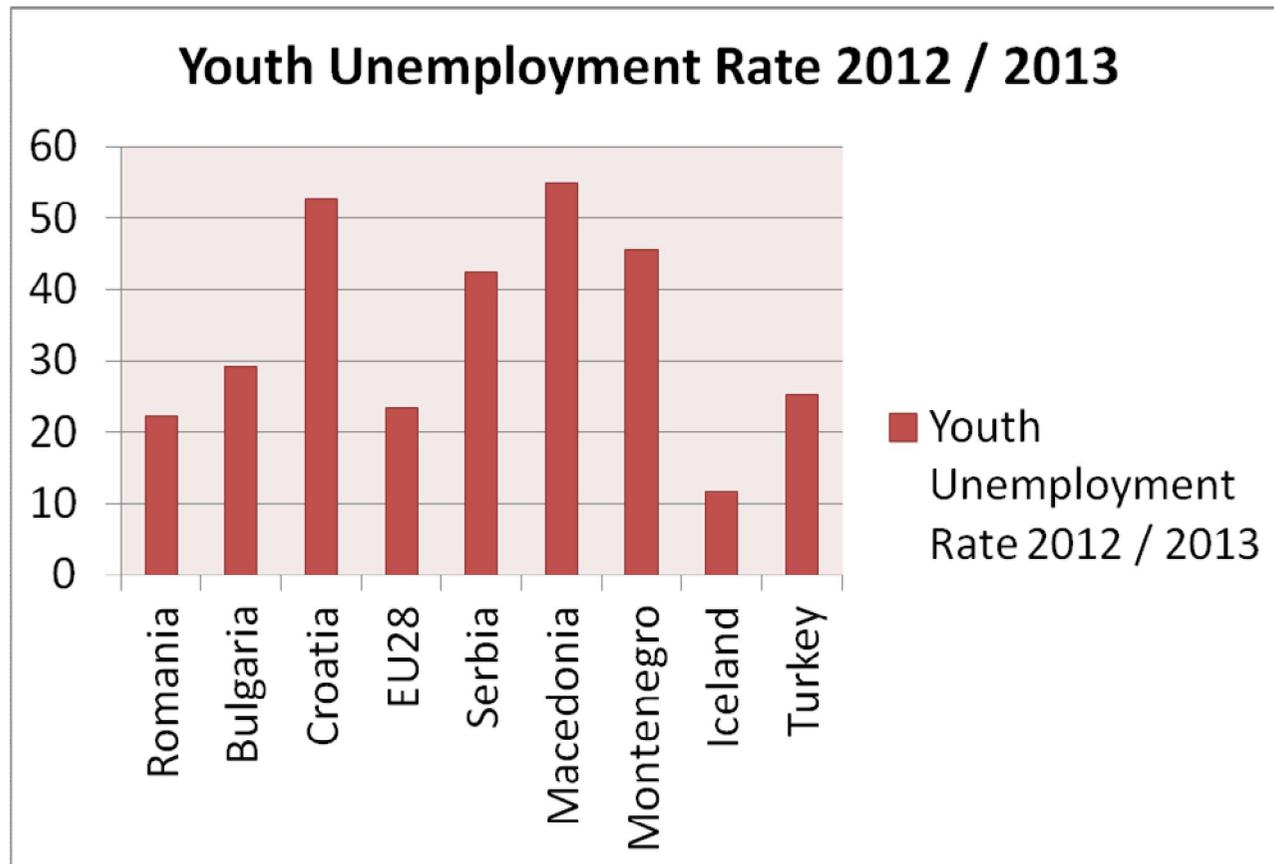
The new European countries

New European countries: Romania, Bulgaria (2007), Croatia (2013)
Candidate countries: Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Iceland, Turkey



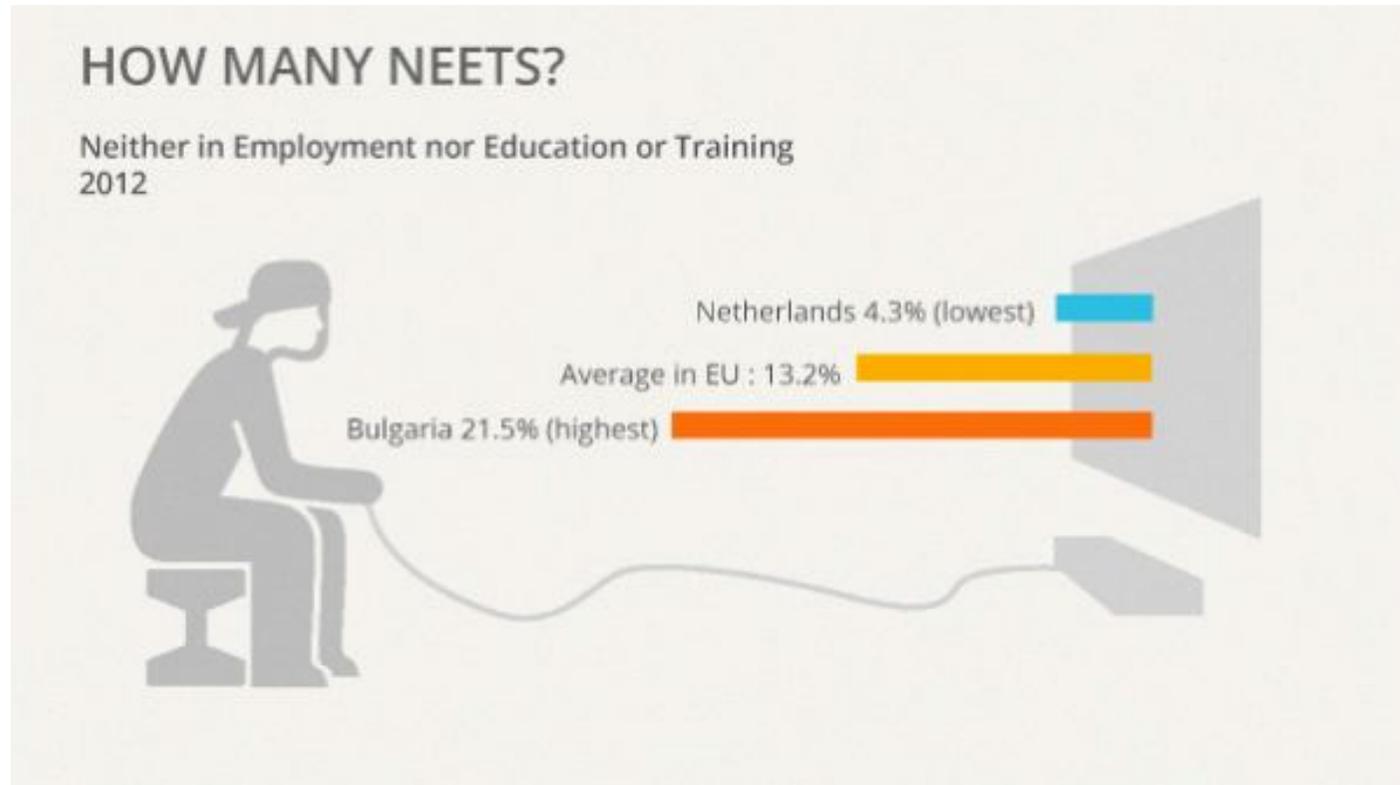
Some facts...

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



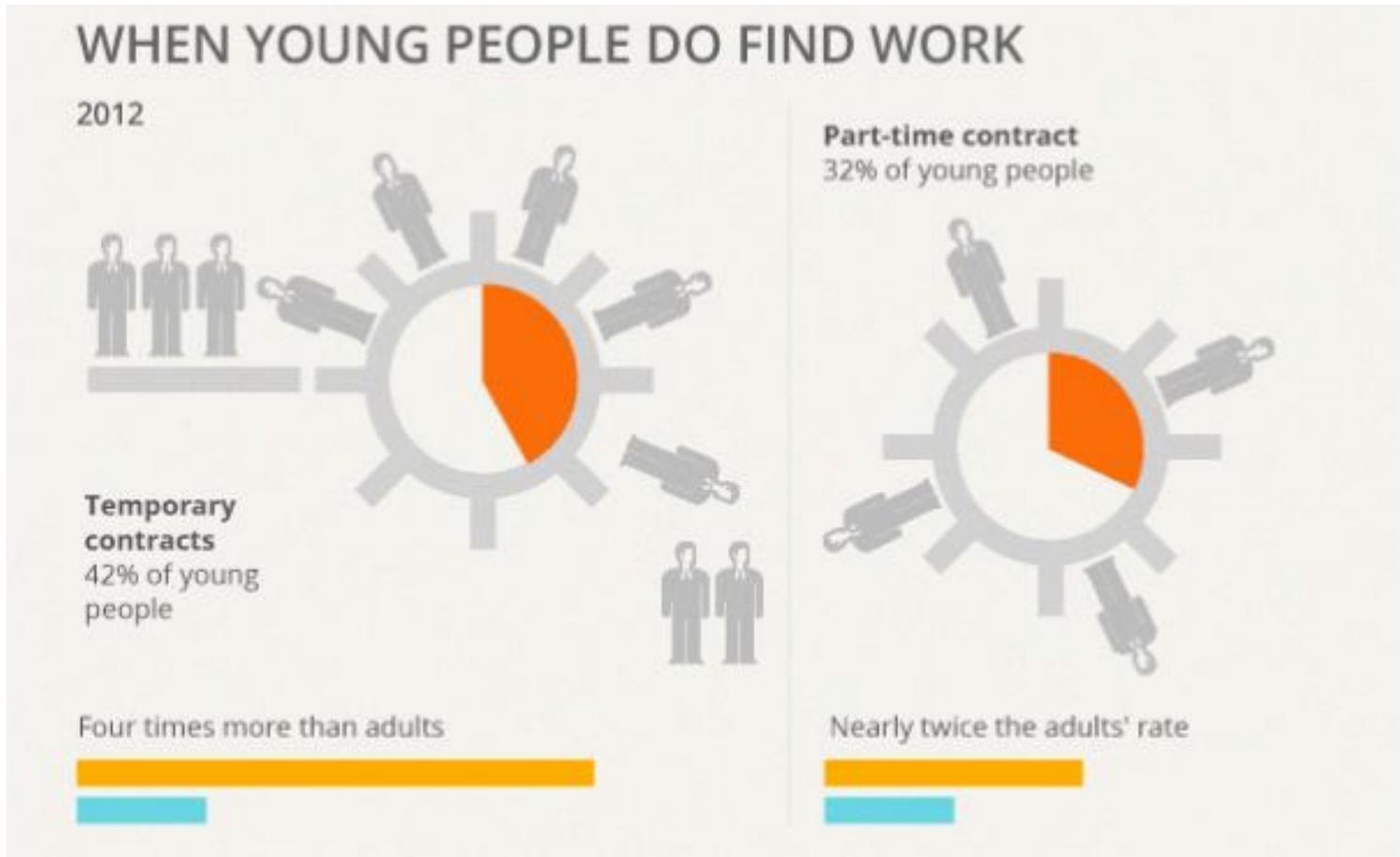
Some facts...

HOW MANY NEETS?



Some facts...

JOBS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE



Main challenges for tackling YU

TYEC Project

- Limited frameworks for youth employment and limited implementation of EU policies (e.g. youth guarantee)
- Difficult economical conditions that lead to poor financing for tackling youth issues and poor job creation capacities
- Political instability (e.g. Bulgaria)
- Large numbers of disadvantaged groups at the labor market. (e.g. Croatia, Romania)
- SEE regional youth unemployment rate at 35% and NEET rate at 25%

Main challenges for tackling YU - 2

TYEC Project

- Poor transition from education to the labour market
- Difficult social dialog that limit young workers protection and improvement of the working conditions
- Precarious work
- During the crisis more young people lost their job than older people as they are short term employed
- High tendency of migration towards other EU countries

Major lines of actions

TYEC Project

The youth guarantee

All young people up to the age of 25 receive a good quality offer of employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within four months of leaving formal education or becoming unemployed.

Fostering entrepreneurship

Specific policies in order to intensify the entrepreneurship spirit of young people, easy access to financing and governmental programs for encouraging innovation. (e.g. IT clusters)

Education

As stated also in the EU2020 strategy, the educational actions aim to increase the offer of quality education specially for primary and secondary levels, limit the school drop-offs and increase the number of high educated people between the ages of 30-34 to more than 40%.

Major lines of actions - 2

TYEC Project

Life Long Learning

Life long learning and vocational trainings are key elements for ensuring access to quality jobs and competitiveness on the labour market.

Apprenticeship programs

Apprenticeships and traineeships play an important role in reducing the risks of long transitions and assuring work experience. Ensuring clear terms and learning objectives for quality apprenticeships can limit the transition periods and hence reduce the overall social cost for the state.

Social Protection

Social Dialog is to be promoted as a tool of increasing social protection for young workers, improving the working conditions and limit the precarious work.

Steps forward...

TYEC Project

- Better absorption of European funds for programs designed specifically for tackling youth issues
- More coherent implementation of the youth EU policies
- Yearly evaluation for the implementation of the specific EU policies to identify the possible needs for additional actions
- Establishments of youth networks or councils at national level for a better coordination of specific measures regarding youth.
- Exchange of good practices

TYEC partners:



Thank you !



avec le soutien de la Commission
Européenne
with the support of the European
Commission
Cu sprijinul acordat de Comisia Europeană