Launching the recovery

A Recovery plan for Europe:

The Recovery and Resilience Facility

European Pillar of Social Rights

2 December 2021
Social, employment, health and education measures

Recovery and Resilience Facility

- Green Transition
- Digital Transformation
- Social and Territorial Cohesion
- Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth
- Health; Economic, Social and Institutional Resilience
- Policies for the next Generation

40% of all Country Specific Recommendations relate to social, employment, health and education measures

Substantial social reforms included in the plans, included in all six pillars
Social spending in the 22 adopted plans equivalent to around EUR 127 bn, around 29% of the total financial envelope
EPSR as a central element of the RRF

• One of the main objectives of the instrument

Art. 4: [...] the general objective of the Facility shall be to promote the Union’s economic, social and territorial cohesion [...] by mitigating the social and economic impact of that crisis, in particular on women, by contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights [...] 

• Included in one of the 11 assessment criteria, with mandatory ‘high expected impact’

Annex V - Criterion 2.3: The recovery and resilience plan is expected to effectively contribute to strengthening the growth potential, job creation, and economic, social and institutional resilience of the Member State, contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, including through the promotion of policies for children and youth, and to mitigating the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis, thereby enhancing the economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence within the Union.
European pillar of social rights

EPSR Action Plan – 3 headline targets

1. At least 78% of the population aged 20 to 64 should be in employment by 2030
   - Current level: 73.1% (2019)

2. At least 60% of all adults should participate in training every year by 2030
   - Current level: 37.4% (2016)

3. At least 15 million fewer people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2030
   - Current level: 91 million persons (2019)
Relevant monitoring indicators

• According to the Delegated Act on common indicators, Member States will report on several indicators relevant for the implementation of the EPSR

  • (10) Number of participants in education or training
  • (11) Number of people in employment or engaged in job searching activities
  • (12) Capacity of new or modernised health care facilities
  • (13) Classroom capacity of new or modernised childcare and education facilities
  • (14) Number of young people aged 15-29 years receiving support
Supporting employment and social policies

**Employment and labour market**
Adult learning, employment support, modernisation of labour market institutions
€28 bn – 23%

**Education**
Accessibility, affordability, quality and inclusiveness, including digitalisation and infrastructure
€40 bn – 31%

**Health care and long-term care**
Supporting resilience, sustainability, adequacy, availability, accessibility, affordability and quality
€41 bn – 32%

**Social protection and social inclusion**
Supporting social housing, social protection, and social inclusion
€19 bn – 14%

- Commission services calculation based on the 22 adopted RRs (excl. BG, NL, HU, PL, SE)
- Preliminary results based on the draft social expenditure methodology
- Percentages of total social expenditure
Equal opportunities and access to the labour market - education

- **Compensation for lost learning** due to school closures
  - Catch-up classes, in particular for disadvantaged students

- **Inclusive education**
  - Early school leaving prevention
  - Equal access to **digital education**

- **Quality education**
  - Affordable quality early childhood education and care
  - Upgrade of **infrastructure**
  - More links between academia and private sector
Equal opportunities and access to the labour market – labour market and skills

- Cushioning the impact of the crisis (after discontinuation of temporary support measures):
  - Hiring subsidies
  - Reform of the public employment services to provide more efficient and targeted support to job-seekers, temporary increase in staff of public employment services
  - Activation for job seekers

- Labour market inclusion
  - Support for the participation of women and reduction of the gender pay gap
  - Labour integration of people with disabilities
  - Activation of elder workers, also with a view to increase sustainability of pension systems

- Preparation for the twin transition
  - Skills demand forecast
  - Upskilling and reskilling opportunities
  - Vocational training reforms to match supply and demand
Fair working condition

- Protection of **vulnerable/atypical workers** (also through the reform of the public employment service)

- Labour market reform and employment support to strengthen open-ended contracts and **reduce segmentation**

- Investment for **more secure workplaces** (health and security)

- Workplace adaptation for **workers with disabilities**

- Fight against fraud and **undeclared work**

- Modernisation of **collective bargaining**

- Wages, organisation and recruitment of **civil service**
Social protection and inclusion – social policies

- Inclusion
  - Social protection and integration of vulnerable groups
  - Reforms of minimum income schemes
  - Renovation / construction of housing and shelters

- Building resilience
  - Energy efficiency programmes in social housing
  - Reforms and Investments to promote social and affordable housing supply
  - Upgrade, expansion and/or improvement of access to social services
Social protection and inclusion – health and long-term care

• **Strengthening resilience of healthcare systems**
  - Reorganising healthcare systems, improving hospital infrastructure settings, deploying eHealth
  - Addressing shortages of health workforce

• **Improving access to and cost-efficiency of healthcare**
  - Improving primary health care, shift to outpatient care, hospital network modernisation, scaling up prevention, diagnosis and treatment
  - Rebalancing regional distribution of services

• **Ensuring long-term care**
  - Deinstitutionalisation strategy for long-term care, community nursing, new technologies for home care
Next steps

• 22 plans adopted by the Commission and the Council
• 4 plans under assessment by the Commission
• 1 Member State still to submit its RRP
• Pre-financing disbursed to 17 Member States
• Implementation of RRPs:
  • Operational arrangements signed with 2 Member States and under discussion for the others
  • Two payment requests received
  • Link with European Semester
  • Involvement of stakeholders in the implementation