



2024/0599(NLE)

10.9.2024

AMENDMENTS

1 - 129

Draft report
Li Andersson

Proposal for a Council Decision on guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States
(COM(2024)0599 – C10-0084/0024 – 2024/0599(NLE))

Amendment 1

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Member States and the Union are to work towards developing a coordinated strategy for employment and in particular for the promotion of a skilled, trained and adaptable workforce, **as well as** labour markets that are future-oriented and responsive to economic change, with a view to achieving the objectives of full employment and social progress, balanced growth, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment laid down in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). Member States are to regard promoting employment as a matter of common concern and are to coordinate their action in that respect within the Council, taking into account national practices related to the responsibilities of management and labour.

Amendment

(1) Member States and the Union are to work towards developing a coordinated strategy for employment and in particular for the promotion of a skilled, trained and adaptable workforce **through strengthening the links between the education system and the labour market needs, thus promoting** labour markets that are future-oriented and responsive to economic change, with a view to achieving the objectives of full employment and social progress, balanced growth, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment laid down in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). Member States are to regard promoting employment as a matter of common concern and are to coordinate their action in that respect within the Council, taking into account national practices related to the responsibilities of management and labour.

Or. en

Amendment 2

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Member States and the Union are to work towards developing a coordinated strategy for employment and in particular for the promotion of a skilled, trained and adaptable workforce, as well as labour

Amendment

(1) Member States and the Union are to work towards developing a coordinated strategy for employment and in particular for the promotion of **quality employment and improving working conditions**, a

markets that are future-oriented and responsive to economic change, with a view to achieving the objectives of full employment and social progress, balanced growth, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment laid down in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). Member States are to regard promoting employment as a matter of common concern and are to coordinate their action in that respect within the Council, taking into account national practices related to the responsibilities of management and labour.

skilled, trained and adaptable workforce, as well as labour markets that are ***inclusive***, future-oriented and responsive to economic ***and demographic*** change, with a view to achieving the objectives of full employment and social progress, balanced growth, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment laid down in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). Member States are to regard promoting employment as a matter of common concern and are to coordinate their action in that respect within the Council, taking into account national practices related to the responsibilities of management and labour.

Or. en

Amendment 3

Jana Toom, Martin Hojsík, Irena Joveva, Grégory Allione, Laurence Farreng, Valérie Devaux, Brigitte van den Berg, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Hristo Petrov

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Member States and the Union are to work towards developing a coordinated strategy for employment and in particular for the promotion of a skilled, trained and adaptable workforce, as well as labour markets that are future-oriented and responsive to economic change, with a view to achieving the objectives of full employment and social progress, balanced growth, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment laid down in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). Member States are to regard promoting employment as a matter of common concern and are to coordinate their action in that respect within the Council, taking into account national practices related to the

Amendment

(1) Member States and the Union are to work towards developing a coordinated strategy for employment and in particular for the promotion of a skilled, trained and adaptable workforce, as well as labour markets that are future-oriented, ***resilient***, ***inclusive*** and responsive to economic change, with a view to achieving the objectives of full employment and social progress, balanced growth, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment laid down in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). Member States are to regard promoting ***quality*** employment as a matter of common concern and are to coordinate their action in that respect within the Council, taking into account national practices related to the responsibilities of

responsibilities of management and labour.

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Or. en

Amendment 4
Li Andersson

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Union is to combat social exclusion and discrimination, and to promote social justice and protection, equality between *women and men*, solidarity between generations and the protection of the rights of the child as laid down in Article 3 TEU. In defining and implementing its policies and activities, the Union is to take into account requirements linked to the promotion of a high level of employment, the guarantee of adequate social protection, the fight against poverty and social exclusion, a high level of education and training and protection of human health as laid down in Article 9 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

Amendment

(2) The Union is to combat social exclusion and discrimination, and to promote social justice and protection, equality between *all genders*, solidarity between generations and the protection of the rights of the child as laid down in Article 3 TEU. In defining and implementing its policies and activities, the Union is to take into account requirements linked to the promotion of a high level of employment, the guarantee of adequate social protection, the fight against poverty and social exclusion, a high level of education and training and protection of human health as laid down in Article 9 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

Or. en

Amendment 5
Giusi Princi, Dennis Radtke, Marco Falcone, Caterina Chinnici, Salvatore De Meo, Flavio Tosi, Letizia Moratti, Fulvio Martusciello, Herbert Dorfmann, Massimiliano Salini

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to enhance economic and social progress and upward convergence, support the green and digital transitions,

Amendment

(4) In order to enhance economic and social progress and upward convergence, support the green and digital transitions,

strengthen the Union industrial base and achieve inclusive, competitive and resilient labour markets in the Union, Member States should address labour and skills shortages and promote quality and inclusive education and training, with a particular focus on improving basic skills, especially among disadvantaged students, and on STEM (science, technology, *enginerring and mathematisc*) in school and higher education, future-oriented vocational education and training, and lifelong upskilling and reskilling, as well as effective active labour market policies and improved working conditions and career opportunities. This is of particular relevance for the less developed, remote and outermost regions of the EU, where the needs are the greatest. Shortages can be further addressed by improving fair intra-EU mobility for workers and learners and attracting talent from outside the EU. In addition, the links between the education and training systems and the labour market should be strengthened and skills, knowledge and competences acquired through non-formal and informal learning recognised.

strengthen the Union industrial base and achieve inclusive, competitive and resilient labour markets in the Union, Member States should address labour and skills shortages and promote quality and inclusive education and training, with a particular focus on improving basic skills, especially among disadvantaged students, and on STEM (science, technology, *engineering and mathematics*) in school and higher education, future-oriented vocational education and training, and lifelong upskilling and reskilling, as well as effective active labour market policies and improved working conditions and career opportunities. ***Member States should take prevention and prompt intervention measures to reduce early school leaving, with a particular focus on students at risk. Such measures will include psychological support, mentoring, career guidance and extracurricular activities to foster students' interest and participation, to ensure inclusive and quality education for all.*** This is of particular relevance for the less developed, remote and outermost regions of the EU, where the needs are the greatest. Shortages can be further addressed by improving fair intra-EU mobility, ***as well as among regions within the same Member State***, for workers and learners and attracting talent from outside the EU. ***Within this context, special attention to NEETs, namely young people who are neither engaged in education nor in employment or training, is essential. Member states should promote specific policies to reintegrate NEETs into the education system or the labour market through targeted training, guidance and job placement programs.*** In addition, the links between the education and training systems and the labour market should be strengthened, ***fostering the acquisition of transversal knowledge and soft skills, as well as encouraging the internationalisation of the educational offer, especially for universities***, and skills, knowledge and competences

acquired through non-formal and informal learning recognised.

Or. en

Amendment 6

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to enhance economic and social progress and upward convergence, support the green and digital transitions, strengthen the Union industrial base and achieve inclusive, competitive and resilient labour markets in the Union, Member States should address labour and skills shortages and promote quality and inclusive education and training, with a particular focus on improving basic skills, especially among disadvantaged students, and on STEM (science, technology, **engineering and mathematics**) in school and higher education, future-oriented vocational education and training, and lifelong upskilling and reskilling, as well as effective active labour market policies and improved working conditions and career opportunities. This is of particular relevance for the less developed, remote and outermost regions of the EU, where the needs are the greatest. Shortages can be further addressed by improving fair intra-EU mobility for workers and learners and attracting talent from outside the EU. In addition, the links between the education and training systems and the labour market should be strengthened and skills, knowledge and competences acquired through non-formal and informal learning recognised.

Amendment

(4) In order to enhance economic and social progress and upward convergence, support the green and digital transitions, strengthen the Union industrial base and achieve inclusive, competitive and resilient labour markets in the Union **while avoiding any negative social consequences**, Member States should **promote good wages, decent working conditions, foster democracy at work, social dialogue and collective bargaining, protect workers' rights**, address labour and skills shortages and promote quality and inclusive education and training, with a particular focus on improving basic skills, especially among disadvantaged students, and on STEM (science, technology, **engineering and mathematics**) in school and higher education, future-oriented vocational education and training, and lifelong upskilling and reskilling, as well as effective active labour market policies and improved working conditions and career opportunities. This is of particular relevance for the less developed, remote and outermost regions of the EU, where the needs are the greatest. Shortages can be further addressed by improving fair intra-EU mobility for workers and learners and attracting talent from outside the EU. In addition, the links between the education and training systems and the labour market should be strengthened and skills,

knowledge and competences acquired through non-formal and informal learning recognised.

Or. en

Amendment 7
Miriam Lexmann

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to enhance economic and social progress and upward convergence, support the green and digital transitions, strengthen the Union industrial base and achieve inclusive, competitive and resilient labour markets in the Union, Member States should address labour and skills shortages and promote quality and inclusive education and training, with a particular focus on improving basic skills, especially among disadvantaged students, and on STEM (science, technology, **engineering and mathematic**) in school and higher education, future-oriented vocational education and training, and lifelong upskilling and reskilling, as well as effective active labour market policies and improved working conditions and career opportunities. This is of particular relevance for the less developed, remote and outermost regions of the EU, where the needs are the greatest. Shortages can be further addressed by improving fair intra-EU mobility for workers and learners and attracting talent from outside the EU. In addition, the links between the education and training systems and the labour market should be strengthened and skills, knowledge and competences acquired through non-formal and informal learning recognised.

Amendment

(4) In order to enhance economic and social progress and upward convergence, support the green and digital transitions, strengthen the Union industrial base and achieve inclusive, competitive and resilient labour markets in the Union, Member States should address labour and skills shortages and promote quality and inclusive education and training, with a particular focus on improving basic **and cross-cutting** skills, especially among disadvantaged students, and on STEM (science, technology, **engineering and mathematics**) in school and higher education, future-oriented vocational education and training, and lifelong upskilling and reskilling, as well as effective active labour market policies and improved working conditions and career opportunities. This is of particular relevance for the less developed, remote and outermost regions of the EU, where the needs are the greatest. Shortages can be further addressed by improving fair intra-EU mobility for workers and learners and attracting talent from outside the EU. In addition, the links between the education and training systems and the labour market should be strengthened and skills, knowledge and competences acquired through non-formal and informal learning recognised.

Amendment 8
Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to enhance economic and social progress and upward convergence, support ***the green and digital transitions***, strengthen the Union industrial base and achieve ***inclusive***, competitive and resilient labour markets in the Union, Member States should address labour and skills shortages and promote quality and inclusive education and training, with a particular focus on improving basic skills, especially among disadvantaged students, and on STEM (science, technology, ***engineering and mathematics***) in school and higher education, future-oriented vocational education and training, and lifelong upskilling and reskilling, as well as effective active labour market policies and improved working conditions and career opportunities. This is of particular relevance for the less developed, remote and outermost regions of the EU, where the needs are the greatest. Shortages can be further addressed by improving fair intra-EU mobility for workers and learners and attracting talent from outside the EU. In addition, the links between the education and training systems and the labour market should be strengthened and skills, knowledge and competences acquired through non-formal and informal learning recognised.

Amendment

(4) In order to enhance economic and social progress and upward convergence, support ***national productive sectors***, strengthen the Union industrial base and achieve competitive and resilient labour markets in the Union, Member States should address labour and skills shortages and promote quality and inclusive education and training, with a particular focus on improving basic skills, especially among disadvantaged students, and on STEM (science, technology, ***engineering and mathematics***) in school and higher education, future-oriented vocational education and training, and lifelong upskilling and reskilling, as well as effective active labour market policies and improved working conditions and career opportunities. This is of particular relevance for the less developed, remote and outermost regions of the EU, where the needs are the greatest. Shortages can be further addressed by improving fair intra-EU mobility for workers and learners and attracting talent from outside the EU. In addition, the links between the education and training systems and the labour market should be strengthened and skills, knowledge and competences acquired through non-formal and informal learning recognised.

Amendment 9

Giusi Princi, Dennis Radtke, Marco Falcone, Caterina Chinnici, Salvatore De Meo, Flavio Tosi, Letizia Moratti, Fulvio Martusciello, Herbert Dorfmann, Massimiliano Salini

Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4 a) Member States shall promote the development of digital and green skills by integrating specific courses into school and vocational curricula. This includes the creation and implementation of continuous training programmes for workers to adapt to new technologies and sustainable practices. Member States must encourage lifelong learning as well as further training for adult workers by promoting retraining and skills upgrading programmes in cooperation with companies and educational institutions. These programmes should be accessible, flexible and geared to the needs of the labour market. In particular, artificial intelligence should be used to identify at early stage, detect, and close skills gaps in the workforce, provide tailor-made educational support, and implement prevention and intervention tools against gender-based violence in the workplace.

Or. en

Amendment 10

Giusi Princi, Dennis Radtke, Marco Falcone, Caterina Chinnici, Salvatore De Meo, Flavio Tosi, Letizia Moratti, Fulvio Martusciello, Herbert Dorfmann, Massimiliano Salini

Recital 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4 b) In accordance with the objectives of the European Year of Skills promoted

by the European Union, Member States should increase their efforts to promote women's participation in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects through the introduction of specific support programmes for girls and young women, starting from primary school to higher education. Member States are also encouraged to integrate policies that promote the inclusion of women in STEM careers, thus reducing the gender gap in strategic areas for economic growth and innovation.

Or. en

Amendment 11
Li Andersson

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The Guidelines are consistent with the ***new EU economic governance framework, which entered into force on 30 April 2024***, existing Union legislation and various Union initiatives, including Council Recommendations of 14 June 2021 ⁽⁵⁾, 29 November 2021 ⁽⁶⁾, 5 April 2022 ⁽⁷⁾, 16 June 2022 ⁽⁸⁾, 28 November 2022 ⁽⁹⁾, 8 December 2022 ⁽¹⁰⁾, 30 January 2023 ⁽¹¹⁾, 12 June 2023 ⁽¹²⁾ and 27 November 2023 ⁽¹³⁾, Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/402 ⁽¹⁴⁾, Council Resolution of 26 February 2021⁽¹⁵⁾, Commission Communications on building an economy that works for people: an action plan for the social economy ⁽¹⁶⁾, on the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 ⁽¹⁷⁾, on the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 ⁽¹⁸⁾, on the Disability Employment Package ⁽¹⁹⁾, on a European Care Strategy ⁽²⁰⁾, on A Green

Amendment

(5) The Guidelines ***contribute to the full implementation of the European Social Pillar, the EU headline targets for 2030 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and*** are consistent with the existing Union legislation and various Union initiatives, including Council Recommendations of 14 June 2021 ⁽⁵⁾, 29 November 2021 ⁽⁶⁾, 5 April 2022 ⁽⁷⁾, 16 June 2022 ⁽⁸⁾, 28 November 2022 ⁽⁹⁾, 8 December 2022 ⁽¹⁰⁾, 30 January 2023 ⁽¹¹⁾, 12 June 2023 ⁽¹²⁾ and 27 November 2023 ⁽¹³⁾, Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/402 ⁽¹⁴⁾, Council Resolution of 26 February 2021⁽¹⁵⁾, Commission Communications on building an economy that works for people: an action plan for the social economy ⁽¹⁶⁾, on the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 ⁽¹⁷⁾, on the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 ⁽¹⁸⁾, on the Disability

Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age⁽²¹⁾, on strengthening social dialogue in the European Union⁽²²⁾, on Better assessing the distributional impact of Member States' policies⁽²³⁾, and on labour and skills shortages in the EU: an action plan⁽²⁴⁾, Decisions (EU) 2021/2316⁽²⁵⁾ and (EU) 2023/936⁽²⁶⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives (EU) 2022/2041⁽²⁷⁾, (EU) 2022/2381⁽²⁸⁾ **and** EU 2023/970⁽²⁹⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and the Commission **proposal** for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 December 2021 on improving working conditions in platform work⁽³⁰⁾

Employment Package⁽¹⁹⁾, on a European Care Strategy⁽²⁰⁾, on A Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age⁽²¹⁾, on strengthening social dialogue in the European Union⁽²²⁾, on Better assessing the distributional impact of Member States' policies⁽²³⁾, and on labour and skills shortages in the EU: an action plan⁽²⁴⁾, Decisions (EU) 2021/2316⁽²⁵⁾ and (EU) 2023/936⁽²⁶⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives (EU) 2022/2041⁽²⁷⁾, (EU) 2022/2381⁽²⁸⁾, EU 2023/970⁽²⁹⁾ **and EU 2024/1500** of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽³⁰⁾, and the Commission **proposals** for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 December 2021 on improving working conditions in platform work⁽³¹⁾, **for Directives establishing the European Disability Card and European Parking Card for persons with disabilities⁽³²⁾, for a Directive amending Directive 2009/38/EC as regards the establishment and functioning of European Works Councils⁽³³⁾, and for a Directive on improving and enforcing working conditions of trainees⁽³⁴⁾**

⁵ Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021 establishing a European Child Guarantee (OJ L 223, 22.6.2021, p. 14).

⁶ Council Recommendation of 29 November 2021 on blended learning approaches for high-quality and inclusive primary and secondary education (OJ C 504, 14.12.2021, p. 21).

⁷ Council Recommendation of 5 April 2022 on building bridges for effective European higher education cooperation (OJ C 160, 13.4.2022, p.1.)

⁸ Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on a European approach to micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 10), Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on individual learning accounts (OJ C

⁵ Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021 establishing a European Child Guarantee (OJ L 223, 22.6.2021, p. 14).

⁶ Council Recommendation of 29 November 2021 on blended learning approaches for high-quality and inclusive primary and secondary education (OJ C 504, 14.12.2021, p. 21).

⁷ Council Recommendation of 5 April 2022 on building bridges for effective European higher education cooperation (OJ C 160, 13.4.2022, p.1.)

⁸ Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on a European approach to micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 10), Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on individual learning accounts (OJ C

243, 27.6.2022, p. 26), Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 35) and Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on learning for the green transition and sustainable development (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 1).

⁹ Council Recommendation of 28 November 2022 on Pathways to School Success and replacing the Council Recommendation of 28 June 2011 on policies to reduce early school leaving (OJ C 469, 9.12.2022, p. 1).

¹⁰ Council Recommendation of 8 December 2022 on access to affordable high-quality long-term care (OJ C 476, 15.12.2022, p. 1) and Council Recommendation of 8 December 2022 on early childhood education and care: the Barcelona targets for 2030 (OJ C 484, 20.12.2022, p. 1).

¹¹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

¹² Council Recommendation of 12 June 2023 on strengthening social dialogue in the European Union (OJ C/2023/1389, 6.12.2023).

¹³ Council recommendation of 27 November 2023 on developing social economy framework conditions (OJ C/2023/1344, 29.11.2023).

¹⁴ Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/402 of 4 March 2021 on an effective active support to employment following the COVID-19 crisis (EASE) (OJ L 80, 8.3.2021, p. 1).

¹⁵ Council Resolution on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training towards the European Education Area and beyond (2021-2030) (OJ C 66, 26.2.2021, p. 1).

¹⁶ COM(2021) 778 final.

243, 27.6.2022, p. 26), Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 35) and Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on learning for the green transition and sustainable development (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 1).

⁹ Council Recommendation of 28 November 2022 on Pathways to School Success and replacing the Council Recommendation of 28 June 2011 on policies to reduce early school leaving (OJ C 469, 9.12.2022, p. 1).

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¹¹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

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¹⁵ Council Resolution on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training towards the European Education Area and beyond (2021-2030) (OJ C 66, 26.2.2021, p. 1).

¹⁶ COM(2021) 778 final.

- ¹⁷ COM(2020) 624 final.
- ¹⁸ COM(2021) 101 final.
- ¹⁹ Disability Employment Package to improve labour market outcomes for persons with disabilities - Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion - European Commission (europa.eu)
- ²⁰ COM(2022) 440 final.
- ²¹ COM(2023) 62 final.
- ²² COM(2023) 38 and 40 final.
- ²³ COM(2022) 494 final.
- ²⁴ COM(2024) 131 final.
- ²⁵ Decision (EU) 2021/2316 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 December 2021 on a European Year of Youth (2022) (OJ L 462, 28.12.2021, p. 1).
- ²⁶ Decision (EU) 2023/936 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 on a European Year of Skills (OJ L 125, 11.5.2023, p. 1).
- ²⁷ Directive (EU) 2022/2041 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on adequate minimum wages in the European Union (OJ L 275, 25.10.2022, p. 33).
- ²⁸ Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2022/2381 of 23 November 2022 on improving the gender balance among directors of listed companies and related measures (OJ L 315, 7.12.2022, p. 44).
- ²⁹ Directive (EU) 2023/970 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms (OJ L 132, 17.5.2023, p. 21).
- ³⁰ COM (2021) 762 final

- ¹⁷ COM(2020) 624 final.
- ¹⁸ COM(2021) 101 final.
- ¹⁹ Disability Employment Package to improve labour market outcomes for persons with disabilities - Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion - European Commission (europa.eu)
- ²⁰ COM(2022) 440 final.
- ²¹ COM(2023) 62 final.
- ²² COM(2023) 38 and 40 final.
- ²³ COM(2022) 494 final.
- ²⁴ COM(2024) 131 final.
- ²⁵ Decision (EU) 2021/2316 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 December 2021 on a European Year of Youth (2022) (OJ L 462, 28.12.2021, p. 1).
- ²⁶ Decision (EU) 2023/936 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 on a European Year of Skills (OJ L 125, 11.5.2023, p. 1).
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- ²⁹ Directive (EU) 2023/970 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms (OJ L 132, 17.5.2023, p. 21).
- ³⁰ COM (2021) 762 final

Or. en

Amendment 12

Marie Dauchy, Mélanie Disdier, Rachel Blom

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The Guidelines are consistent with the new EU economic governance framework, which entered into force on 30 April 2024, existing Union legislation and various Union initiatives, including Council Recommendations of 14 June 2021 ⁽⁵⁾, 29 November 2021 ⁽⁶⁾, 5 April 2022 ⁽⁷⁾, 16 June 2022 ⁽⁸⁾, 28 November 2022 ⁽⁹⁾, 8 December 2022 ⁽¹⁰⁾, 30 January 2023 ⁽¹¹⁾, 12 June 2023 ⁽¹²⁾ and 27 November 2023 ⁽¹³⁾, Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/402 ⁽¹⁴⁾, Council Resolution of 26 February 2021⁽¹⁵⁾, Commission Communications on building an economy that works for people: an action plan for the social economy ⁽¹⁶⁾, on the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 ⁽¹⁷⁾, on the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 ⁽¹⁸⁾, on the Disability Employment Package ⁽¹⁹⁾, on a European Care Strategy ⁽²⁰⁾, on ***A Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age*** ⁽²¹⁾, on strengthening social dialogue in the European Union ⁽²²⁾, on Better assessing the distributional impact of Member States' policies ⁽²³⁾, and on labour and skills shortages in the EU: an action plan ⁽²⁴⁾, Decisions (EU) 2021/2316 ⁽²⁵⁾ and (EU) 2023/936 ⁽²⁶⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives (EU) 2022/2041 ⁽²⁷⁾, (EU) 2022/2381 ⁽²⁸⁾ and EU 2023/970 ⁽²⁹⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and the Commission proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 December 2021 on improving working conditions in platform work ⁽³⁰⁾

Amendment

(5) The Guidelines are consistent with the new EU economic governance framework, which entered into force on 30 April 2024, existing Union legislation and various Union initiatives, including Council Recommendations of 14 June 2021 ⁽⁵⁾, 29 November 2021 ⁽⁶⁾, 5 April 2022 ⁽⁷⁾, 16 June 2022 ⁽⁸⁾, 28 November 2022 ⁽⁹⁾, 8 December 2022 ⁽¹⁰⁾, 30 January 2023 ⁽¹¹⁾, 12 June 2023 ⁽¹²⁾ and 27 November 2023 ⁽¹³⁾, Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/402 ⁽¹⁴⁾, Council Resolution of 26 February 2021⁽¹⁵⁾, Commission Communications on building an economy that works for people: an action plan for the social economy ⁽¹⁶⁾, on the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 ⁽¹⁷⁾, on the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 ⁽¹⁸⁾, on the Disability Employment Package ⁽¹⁹⁾, on a European Care Strategy ⁽²⁰⁾, on strengthening social dialogue in the European Union ⁽²²⁾, on Better assessing the distributional impact of Member States' policies ⁽²³⁾, and on labour and skills shortages in the EU: an action plan ⁽²⁴⁾, Decisions (EU) 2021/2316 ⁽²⁵⁾ and (EU) 2023/936 ⁽²⁶⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives (EU) 2022/2041 ⁽²⁷⁾, (EU) 2022/2381 ⁽²⁸⁾ and EU 2023/970 ⁽²⁹⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and the Commission proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 December 2021 on improving working conditions in platform work ⁽³⁰⁾

⁵ Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021 establishing a European Child Guarantee (OJ L 223, 22.6.2021, p. 14).

⁶ Council Recommendation of 29 November 2021 on blended learning approaches for high-quality and inclusive primary and secondary education (OJ C 504, 14.12.2021, p. 21).

⁷ Council Recommendation of 5 April 2022 on building bridges for effective European higher education cooperation (OJ C 160, 13.4.2022, p.1.)

⁸ Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on a European approach to micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 10), Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on individual learning accounts (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 26), Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 35) and Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on learning for the green transition and sustainable development (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 1).

⁹ Council Recommendation of 28 November 2022 on Pathways to School Success and replacing the Council Recommendation of 28 June 2011 on policies to reduce early school leaving (OJ C 469, 9.12.2022, p. 1).

¹⁰ Council Recommendation of 8 December 2022 on access to affordable high-quality long-term care (OJ C 476, 15.12.2022, p. 1) and Council Recommendation of 8 December 2022 on early childhood education and care: the Barcelona targets for 2030 (OJ C 484, 20.12.2022, p. 1).

¹¹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41,

⁵ Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021 establishing a European Child Guarantee (OJ L 223, 22.6.2021, p. 14).

⁶ Council Recommendation of 29 November 2021 on blended learning approaches for high-quality and inclusive primary and secondary education (OJ C 504, 14.12.2021, p. 21).

⁷ Council Recommendation of 5 April 2022 on building bridges for effective European higher education cooperation (OJ C 160, 13.4.2022, p.1.)

⁸ Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on a European approach to micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 10), Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on individual learning accounts (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 26), Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 35) and Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on learning for the green transition and sustainable development (OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 1).

⁹ Council Recommendation of 28 November 2022 on Pathways to School Success and replacing the Council Recommendation of 28 June 2011 on policies to reduce early school leaving (OJ C 469, 9.12.2022, p. 1).

¹⁰ Council Recommendation of 8 December 2022 on access to affordable high-quality long-term care (OJ C 476, 15.12.2022, p. 1) and Council Recommendation of 8 December 2022 on early childhood education and care: the Barcelona targets for 2030 (OJ C 484, 20.12.2022, p. 1).

¹¹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41,

3.2.2023, p.1).

¹² Council Recommendation of 12 June 2023 on strengthening social dialogue in the European Union (OJ C/2023/1389, 6.12.2023).

¹³ Council recommendation of 27 November 2023 on developing social economy framework conditions (OJ C/2023/1344, 29.11.2023).

¹⁴ Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/402 of 4 March 2021 on an effective active support to employment following the COVID-19 crisis (EASE) (OJ L 80, 8.3.2021, p. 1).

¹⁵ Council Resolution on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training towards the European Education Area and beyond (2021-2030) (OJ C 66, 26.2.2021, p. 1).

¹⁶ COM(2021) 778 final.

¹⁷ COM(2020) 624 final.

¹⁸ COM(2021) 101 final.

¹⁹ Disability Employment Package to improve labour market outcomes for persons with disabilities - Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion - European Commission (europa.eu)

²⁰ COM(2022) 440 final.

²¹ COM(2023) 62 final.

²² COM(2023) 38 and 40 final.

²³ COM(2022) 494 final.

²⁴ COM(2024) 131 final.

²⁵ Decision (EU) 2021/2316 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 December 2021 on a European Year of Youth (2022) (OJ L 462, 28.12.2021, p. 1).

²⁶ Decision (EU) 2023/936 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 on a European Year of Skills (OJ L 125, 11.5.2023, p. 1).

²⁷ Directive (EU) 2022/2041 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

3.2.2023, p.1).

¹² Council Recommendation of 12 June 2023 on strengthening social dialogue in the European Union (OJ C/2023/1389, 6.12.2023).

¹³ Council recommendation of 27 November 2023 on developing social economy framework conditions (OJ C/2023/1344, 29.11.2023).

¹⁴ Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/402 of 4 March 2021 on an effective active support to employment following the COVID-19 crisis (EASE) (OJ L 80, 8.3.2021, p. 1).

¹⁵ Council Resolution on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training towards the European Education Area and beyond (2021-2030) (OJ C 66, 26.2.2021, p. 1).

¹⁶ COM(2021) 778 final.

¹⁷ COM(2020) 624 final.

¹⁸ COM(2021) 101 final.

¹⁹ Disability Employment Package to improve labour market outcomes for persons with disabilities - Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion - European Commission (europa.eu)

²⁰ COM(2022) 440 final.

²¹ COM(2023) 62 final.

²² COM(2023) 38 and 40 final.

²³ COM(2022) 494 final.

²⁴ COM(2024) 131 final.

²⁵ Decision (EU) 2021/2316 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 December 2021 on a European Year of Youth (2022) (OJ L 462, 28.12.2021, p. 1).

²⁶ Decision (EU) 2023/936 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 on a European Year of Skills (OJ L 125, 11.5.2023, p. 1).

²⁷ Directive (EU) 2022/2041 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

19 October 2022 on adequate minimum wages in the European Union (OJ L 275, 25.10.2022, p. 33).

²⁸ Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2022/2381 of 23 November 2022 on improving the gender balance among directors of listed companies and related measures (OJ L 315, 7.12.2022, p. 44).

²⁹ Directive (EU) 2023/970 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms (OJ L 132, 17.5.2023, p. 21).

³⁰ COM (2021) 762 final

19 October 2022 on adequate minimum wages in the European Union (OJ L 275, 25.10.2022, p. 33).

²⁸ Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2022/2381 of 23 November 2022 on improving the gender balance among directors of listed companies and related measures (OJ L 315, 7.12.2022, p. 44).

²⁹ Directive (EU) 2023/970 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms (OJ L 132, 17.5.2023, p. 21).

³⁰ COM (2021) 762 final

Or. en

Amendment 13

Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic **and** employment policies within the Union. While pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability, the European Semester **integrates the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and its monitoring tool, the Social Scoreboard, also allowing an analysis of risks and challenges to upward social convergence in the Union, and** provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders. It also

Amendment

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic, employment, **social and environmental** policies within the Union. **As part of its integrated analysis of employment and social developments in the context of the European Semester, the Commission assesses risks to upward social convergence in Member States and monitors progress on the implementation of the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights on the basis of the Social Scoreboard and of the principles of the Social Convergence Framework.** While

supports the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the Union's fair transition to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable and digital economy, improve competitiveness, ensure *adequate* working conditions, foster innovation, promote social justice, equal opportunities and upward socio-economic convergence, *and* tackle inequalities and regional disparities.

pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability, the European Semester provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders. It also supports the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (*SDGs*), *including SDG5 on gender equality. Gender equality policies should be anchored and mainstreamed in all phases of the economic governance.* The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the Union's fair *and just* transition to a climate-neutral, *socially inclusive*, environmentally sustainable and digital economy, improve competitiveness *in a sustainable way*, ensure *good wages, decent* working conditions *and resilient social protection systems*, foster innovation, *democracy at work, social dialogue and collective bargaining*, promote social justice, equal opportunities *for all* and upward socio-economic convergence, *support and invest in children and young people*, tackle inequalities and regional disparities *and reduce poverty.*

Or. en

Amendment 14

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic *and* employment policies within the Union. While pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and

Amendment

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic, employment, *social and environmental* policies within the Union. *As part of its integrated analysis of employment and*

macroeconomic stability, the European Semester *integrates the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and its monitoring tool, the Social Scoreboard, also allowing an analysis of risks and challenges to upward social convergence in the Union, and* provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders. It also supports the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the Union's fair transition to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable and digital economy, improve competitiveness, ensure *adequate* working conditions, foster innovation, promote social justice, equal opportunities and upward socio-economic convergence, *and* tackle inequalities and regional disparities.

social developments in the context of the European Semester, the Commission assesses risks to upward social convergence in Member States and monitors progress on the implementation of the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights on the basis of the Social Scoreboard and of the principles of the Social Convergence Framework. While pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability, the European Semester provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders. It also supports the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the Union's fair transition to a climate-neutral, *socially inclusive,* environmentally sustainable and digital economy, improve competitiveness, ensure *good wages and decent* working conditions, foster innovation, *democracy at work, social dialogue and collective bargaining,* promote social justice, equal opportunities and upward socio-economic convergence, tackle inequalities and regional disparities *and reduce poverty.*

Or. en

Amendment 15
Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic and employment policies within the Union. While pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and

Amendment

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic and employment policies within the Union. While pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and

macroeconomic stability, the European Semester integrates the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and its monitoring tool, the Social Scoreboard, also allowing an analysis of risks and challenges to upward social convergence in the Union, and provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders. ***It also supports the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals.*** The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the Union's ***fair transition to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable and digital economy,*** improve competitiveness, ensure adequate working conditions, foster innovation, promote social justice, equal opportunities and upward socio-economic convergence, and tackle inequalities and regional disparities.

macroeconomic stability, the European Semester integrates the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and its monitoring tool, the Social Scoreboard, also allowing an analysis of risks and challenges to upward social convergence in the Union, and provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders. The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the ***reinforcement of the Union's Member States' national economies, as well as to*** improve competitiveness, ensure adequate working conditions, foster innovation, promote social justice, equal opportunities and upward socio-economic convergence, and tackle inequalities and regional disparities.

Or. en

Amendment 16

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic and employment policies within the Union. While pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability, the European Semester integrates the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and its monitoring tool, the Social Scoreboard, also allowing an analysis of risks and challenges to upward social convergence in the Union, and provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil

Amendment

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic and employment policies within the Union. While pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability, the European Semester integrates the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and its monitoring tool, the Social Scoreboard, also allowing an analysis of risks and challenges to upward social convergence in the Union, and provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil

society and other stakeholders. It also supports the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the Union's fair transition to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable and digital economy, improve competitiveness, ensure adequate working conditions, foster innovation, promote social justice, equal opportunities and upward socio-economic convergence, and tackle inequalities and regional disparities.

society and other stakeholders. It also supports the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the Union's fair transition to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable and digital economy, improve competitiveness **and productivity**, ensure adequate working conditions, foster innovation, promote social justice, equal opportunities and upward socio-economic convergence, and tackle inequalities and regional disparities.

Or. en

Amendment 17

Jana Toom, Martin Hojsík, Irena Joveva, Grégory Allione, Laurence Farreng, Valérie Devaux, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Hristo Petrov

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic and employment policies within the Union. While pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability, the European Semester integrates the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and its monitoring tool, the Social Scoreboard, also allowing an analysis of risks and challenges to upward social convergence in the Union, and provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders. It also supports the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the Union's fair transition to a

Amendment

(6) The European Semester combines different instruments in an overarching framework for integrated multilateral coordination and surveillance of economic and employment policies within the Union. While pursuing environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability, the European Semester integrates the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and its monitoring tool, the Social Scoreboard, also allowing an analysis of **socio-economic** risks and challenges to upward social convergence in the Union, and provides for strong engagement with social partners, civil society and other stakeholders. It also supports the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. The economic and employment policies of the Union and the Member States should go hand in hand with the Union's fair

climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable and digital economy, improve competitiveness, ensure adequate working conditions, foster innovation, promote social justice, equal opportunities and upward socio-economic convergence, and tackle inequalities and regional disparities.

transition to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable and digital economy, improve competitiveness, ensure adequate working conditions, foster innovation, promote social justice, equal opportunities and upward socio-economic convergence, and tackle inequalities and regional disparities.

Or. en

Amendment 18
Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Recital 7 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Climate change and other environment-related challenges, the need to ensure a fair green transition, energy independence, enhanced competitiveness of net-zero industries and the need to secure Europe's open strategic autonomy, as well as the development of digitalisation, artificial intelligence and the platform economy, an increase in teleworking and demographic change are deeply transforming Union economies and societies. The Union and its Member States are to work together to effectively and proactively address such structural developments and adapt existing systems as needed, recognising the close interdependence of the Member States' economies and labour markets, and related policies. This requires coordinated, ambitious and effective policy action at both Union and national levels while recognising the role of social partners, in accordance with the TFEU and with the Union's provisions on economic governance, taking into account the European Pillar of Social Rights. Such policy action should encompass a boost in sustainable investment across all EU regions, a renewed commitment to

Amendment

Climate change and other environment-related challenges, the need to ensure a fair green transition, energy independence, enhanced competitiveness of net-zero industries and the need to secure Europe's open strategic autonomy, as well as the development of digitalisation, artificial intelligence and the platform economy, an increase in teleworking and demographic change are deeply transforming Union economies and societies. The Union and its Member States are to work together to effectively and proactively address such structural developments and adapt existing systems as needed, recognising the close interdependence of the Member States' economies and labour markets, and related policies. This requires coordinated, ambitious and effective policy action at both Union and national levels **at Union, national and regional levels involving the social partners** while recognising the role of social partners, in accordance with the TFEU and with the Union's provisions on economic governance, taking into account the European Pillar of Social Rights. Such policy action should encompass a boost in sustainable investment across all EU

appropriately sequenced reforms and investments that enhance sustainable and inclusive economic growth, the creation of quality jobs, productivity, *adequate* working conditions, social and territorial cohesion, upward socio-economic convergence, resilience and the exercise of fiscal responsibility.

regions, a renewed commitment to appropriately sequenced reforms and investments that enhance sustainable and inclusive economic growth, the creation of quality jobs, productivity, *decent* working conditions, social and territorial cohesion, upward socio-economic convergence, *social justice, equal opportunities and inclusion, fair labour mobility*, resilience and the exercise of fiscal *and social* responsibility.

Or. en

Amendment 19

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Recital 7 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Climate change and other environment-related challenges, the need to ensure a fair green transition, energy independence, enhanced competitiveness of *net-zero* industries and the need to secure Europe's *open* strategic autonomy, as well as the development of digitalisation, artificial intelligence and the platform economy, an increase in teleworking and demographic change are deeply transforming *Union* economies and societies. The Union and its Member States are to work together to effectively and proactively address such structural developments and adapt existing systems as needed, recognising the close interdependence of the Member States' economies and labour markets, and related policies. This requires coordinated, ambitious and effective policy action at both Union and national levels while recognising the role of social partners, in accordance with the TFEU and with the Union's provisions on economic governance, taking into account the

Amendment

Energy independence, enhanced competitiveness of industries and the need to secure Europe's strategic autonomy, as well as the development of digitalisation, artificial intelligence and the platform economy, an increase in teleworking and demographic change are deeply transforming *national* economies and societies. The Union and its Member States are to work together to effectively and proactively address such structural developments and adapt existing systems as needed, recognising the close interdependence of the Member States' economies and labour markets, and related policies. This requires coordinated, ambitious and effective policy action at both Union and national levels while recognising the role of social partners, in accordance with the TFEU and with the Union's provisions on economic governance, taking into account the European Pillar of Social Rights. Such policy action should encompass a boost in sustainable investment across all EU

European Pillar of Social Rights. Such policy action should encompass a boost in sustainable investment across all EU *regions*, a renewed commitment to appropriately sequenced reforms and investments that enhance sustainable and inclusive economic growth, the creation of quality jobs, productivity, adequate working conditions, social and territorial cohesion, upward socio-economic convergence, resilience and the exercise of fiscal responsibility.

nations, a renewed commitment to appropriately sequenced reforms and investments that enhance sustainable and inclusive economic growth, the creation of quality jobs, productivity, adequate working conditions, social and territorial cohesion, upward socio-economic convergence, resilience and the exercise of fiscal responsibility.

Or. en

Amendment 20

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 7 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Climate change and other environment-related challenges, the need to ensure a fair green transition, energy independence, enhanced competitiveness of net-zero industries and the need to secure Europe's open strategic autonomy, as well as the development of digitalisation, artificial intelligence and the platform economy, an increase in teleworking and demographic change are deeply transforming Union economies and societies. The Union and its Member States are to work together to effectively and proactively address such structural developments and adapt existing systems as needed, recognising the close interdependence of the Member States' economies and labour markets, and related policies. This requires coordinated, ambitious and effective policy action at both Union and national levels while recognising the role of social partners, in accordance with the TFEU and with the Union's provisions on economic

Amendment

Climate change and other environment-related challenges, the need to ensure a fair green transition, energy independence, enhanced competitiveness of net-zero industries and the need to secure Europe's open strategic autonomy, as well as the development of digitalisation, artificial intelligence and the platform economy, an increase in teleworking and demographic change are deeply transforming Union economies and societies. The Union and its Member States are to work together to effectively and proactively address such structural developments and adapt existing systems as needed, recognising the close interdependence of the Member States' economies and labour markets, and related policies. This requires coordinated, ambitious and effective policy action at both Union and national levels while recognising the role of social partners *and involving them*, in accordance with the TFEU and with the Union's provisions on

governance, taking into account the European Pillar of Social Rights. Such policy action should encompass a boost in sustainable investment across all EU regions, a renewed commitment to appropriately sequenced reforms and investments that enhance sustainable and inclusive economic growth, the creation of quality jobs, productivity, *adequate* working conditions, social and territorial cohesion, upward socio-economic convergence, resilience and the exercise of fiscal responsibility.

economic governance, taking into account the European Pillar of Social Rights. Such policy action should encompass a boost in sustainable investment across all EU regions, a renewed commitment to appropriately sequenced reforms and investments that enhance sustainable and inclusive economic growth, the creation of quality jobs, productivity, *decent* working conditions, social and territorial cohesion, upward socio-economic convergence, *social justice, equal opportunities*, resilience and the exercise of fiscal *and social* responsibility.

Or. en

Amendment 21 **Li Andersson**

Recital 7 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Climate change and other environment-related challenges, the need to ensure a fair green transition, energy independence, enhanced competitiveness of net-zero industries and the need to secure Europe's open strategic autonomy, as well as the development of digitalisation, artificial intelligence and the platform economy, an increase in teleworking and demographic change are deeply transforming Union economies and societies. The Union and its Member States are to work together to effectively and proactively address such structural developments and adapt existing systems as needed, recognising the close interdependence of the Member States' economies and labour markets, and related policies. This requires coordinated, ambitious and effective policy action at both Union and national levels while recognising the role of social partners, in accordance with the TFEU and with the

Amendment

Climate change, *biodiversity loss* and other environment-related challenges, the need to ensure a fair green transition, energy independence, enhanced competitiveness of net-zero industries and the need to secure Europe's open strategic autonomy, as well as the development of digitalisation, artificial intelligence and the platform economy, an increase in teleworking and demographic change are deeply transforming Union economies and societies. The Union and its Member States are to work together to effectively and proactively address such structural developments and adapt existing systems as needed, recognising the close interdependence of the Member States' economies and labour markets, and related policies. This requires coordinated, ambitious and effective policy action at both Union and national levels while recognising the role of social partners, in

Union's provisions on economic governance, taking into account the European Pillar of Social Rights. Such policy action should encompass a boost in sustainable investment across all EU regions, a renewed commitment to appropriately sequenced reforms and investments that enhance sustainable and inclusive economic growth, the creation of quality jobs, productivity, adequate working conditions, social and territorial cohesion, upward socio-economic convergence, resilience and the exercise of fiscal responsibility.

accordance with the TFEU and with the Union's provisions on economic governance, taking into account the European Pillar of Social Rights. Such policy action should encompass a boost in sustainable investment across all EU regions, a renewed commitment to appropriately sequenced reforms and investments that enhance sustainable and inclusive economic growth, the creation of quality jobs, productivity, adequate working conditions, social and territorial cohesion, upward socio-economic convergence, resilience and the exercise of fiscal responsibility.

Or. en

Amendment 22

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Recital 7 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

As shown in the Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on learning for the green transition and sustainable development, integrating the education and training dimension systematically into other policies ***related to the green transition and sustainable development*** in a lifelong perspective can support the implementation of those policies. Support should be provided from existing Union funding programmes, and in particular the Recovery and Resilience Facility established by Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³¹⁾ and the cohesion policy funds, including the European Social Fund Plus established by Regulation (EU) 2021/1057 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³²⁾ and the European Regional Development Fund governed by Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the

Amendment

As shown in the Council Recommendation of 16 June 2022 on learning for the green transition and sustainable development, integrating the education and training dimension systematically into other policies in a lifelong perspective can support the implementation of those policies. Support should be provided from existing Union funding programmes, and in particular the Recovery and Resilience Facility established by Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³¹⁾ and the cohesion policy funds, including the European Social Fund Plus established by Regulation (EU) 2021/1057 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³²⁾ and the European Regional Development Fund governed by Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³³⁾, as well as the Just Transition Fund

European Parliament and of the Council (³³), as well as the Just Transition Fund established by Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council (³⁴). Policy action should combine supply-side and demand-side measures, while taking into account the economic, environmental, employment and social impact of such measures.

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).

³² Regulation (EU) 2021/1057 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013 (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 21).

³³ Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231 30.6.2021, p. 60).

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 1).

established by Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council (³⁴). Policy action should combine supply-side and demand-side measures, while taking into account the economic, environmental, employment and social impact of such measures.

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).

³² Regulation (EU) 2021/1057 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013 (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 21).

³³ Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231 30.6.2021, p. 60).

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 23

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The European Pillar of Social Rights, proclaimed by the European

Amendment

(8) The European Pillar of Social Rights, proclaimed by the European

Parliament, the Council and the Commission in November 2017 ⁽³⁵⁾, sets out twenty principles and rights to support well-functioning and fair labour markets and welfare systems, structured around three categories: equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion. Those principles and rights give strategic direction to the Union, ensuring that the transitions to climate-neutrality, environmental sustainability, digitalisation and the impact of demographic change are socially fair and just and preserve territorial cohesion. The European Pillar of Social Rights, with its accompanying Social Scoreboard, constitutes a reference framework to monitor the employment and social performance of Member States and upward social convergence in the Union, to drive reforms and investments at national, regional and local levels and to reconcile the ‘social’ and the ‘market’ in today’s modern economy, including by promoting the social economy. On 4 March 2021, the Commission put forward an Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights (the ‘Action Plan’), including ambitious yet realistic Union headline targets on employment, skills and poverty reduction and complementary sub-targets for 2030, as well as the revised Social Scoreboard.

³⁵ Interinstitutional Proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights (OJ C 428, 13.12.2017, p. 10).

Parliament, the Council and the Commission in November 2017 ⁽³⁵⁾, sets out twenty principles and rights to support well-functioning and fair labour markets and welfare systems, structured around three categories: equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion. Those principles and rights give strategic direction to the Union, ensuring that the transitions to climate-neutrality, environmental sustainability, digitalisation and the impact of demographic change are socially fair and just and preserve territorial cohesion. The European Pillar of Social Rights, with its accompanying Social Scoreboard *and the Social Convergence Framework*, constitutes a reference framework to monitor the employment and social performance of Member States and upward social convergence in the Union, to drive reforms and investments at national, regional and local levels and to reconcile the ‘social’ and the ‘market’ in today’s modern economy, including by promoting the social economy. On 4 March 2021, the Commission put forward an Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights (the ‘Action Plan’), including ambitious yet realistic Union headline targets on employment, skills and poverty reduction and complementary sub-targets for 2030, as well as the revised Social Scoreboard.

³⁵ Interinstitutional Proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights (OJ C 428, 13.12.2017, p. 10).

Or. en

Amendment 24
Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The European Pillar of Social Rights, proclaimed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in November 2017 ⁽³⁵⁾, sets out twenty principles and rights to support well-functioning and fair labour markets and welfare systems, structured around three categories: equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion. Those principles and rights give strategic direction to the Union, ensuring that ***the transitions to climate-neutrality***, environmental sustainability, digitalisation and the impact of demographic change are socially fair and just and preserve territorial cohesion. The European Pillar of Social Rights, with its accompanying Social Scoreboard, constitutes a reference framework to monitor the employment and social performance of Member States and upward social convergence in the Union, to ***drive*** reforms and investments at national, regional and local levels and to reconcile the ‘social’ and the ‘market’ in today’s modern economy, including by promoting the social economy. On 4 March 2021, the Commission put forward an Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights (the ‘Action Plan’), including ambitious yet realistic Union headline targets on employment, skills and poverty reduction and complementary sub-targets for 2030, as well as the revised Social Scoreboard.

³⁵ Interinstitutional Proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights (OJ C 428, 13.12.2017, p. 10).

Amendment

(8) The European Pillar of Social Rights, proclaimed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in November 2017 ⁽³⁵⁾, sets out twenty principles and rights to support well-functioning and fair labour markets and welfare systems, structured around three categories: equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion. Those principles and rights give strategic direction to the Union, ensuring that environmental sustainability, digitalisation and the impact of demographic change are socially fair and just and preserve territorial cohesion. The European Pillar of Social Rights, with its accompanying Social Scoreboard, constitutes a ***non-binding guidance*** reference framework to monitor the employment and social performance of Member States and upward social convergence in the Union, to ***orientate*** reforms and investments at national, regional and local levels and to reconcile the ‘social’ and the ‘market’ in today’s modern economy, including by promoting the social economy. On 4 March 2021, the Commission put forward an Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights (the ‘Action Plan’), including ambitious yet realistic Union headline targets on employment, skills and poverty reduction and complementary sub-targets for 2030, as well as the revised Social Scoreboard.

³⁵ Interinstitutional Proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights (OJ C 428, 13.12.2017, p. 10).

Or. en

Amendment 25

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) As recognised by the Heads of State or Government at the 8 May 2021 Porto Social Summit, the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights will strengthen the Union's drive towards a digital, *green* and fair transition and contribute to achieving upward social and economic convergence and addressing demographic challenges. They stressed that the social dimension, social dialogue and the active involvement of social partners are at the core of a highly competitive social market economy and welcomed the new Union headline targets. They affirmed their determination, as established by the European Council's Strategic Agenda 2019-2024, to continue deepening the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights at Union and national levels, with due regard for respective competences and the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality. Lastly, they stressed the importance of closely following, including at the highest level, progress achieved towards the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Union headline targets for 2030.

Amendment

(9) As recognised by the Heads of State or Government at the 8 May 2021 Porto Social Summit, the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights will strengthen the Union's drive towards a digital and fair transition and contribute to achieving upward social and economic convergence and addressing demographic challenges. They stressed that the social dimension, social dialogue and the active involvement of social partners are at the core of a highly competitive social market economy and welcomed the new Union headline targets. They affirmed their determination, as established by the European Council's Strategic Agenda 2019-2024, to continue deepening the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights at Union and national levels, with due regard for respective competences and the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality. Lastly, they stressed the importance of closely following, including at the highest level, progress achieved towards the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Union headline targets for 2030.

Or. en

Amendment 26

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Union headline targets for 2030 on employment (that at least 78 % of the population aged 20-64 should be in employment), skills (that at least 60 % of all adults should participate in training every year) and poverty reduction (that at least 15 million fewer people should be at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including five million children), welcomed by the Heads of State or Government at the Porto Social Summit on 8 May 2021 and by the June 2021 European Council, will help, together with the Social Scoreboard, in monitoring progress towards the implementation of the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights as part of the policy coordination framework in the European Semester. In addition, the Porto Social Summit called on Member States to set ambitious national targets which, taking due account of the starting position of each country, should constitute an adequate contribution to the achievement of the Union headline targets for 2030. Between September 2021 and June 2022, at the invitation of the Commission, Member States submitted their national targets. At the June 2022 Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council (EPSCO), Ministers stressed the importance of closely following the progress achieved towards the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights and the EU headline targets for 2030. Against that background, progress on those national targets is monitored in the Joint Employment Report 2024, and is integrated in the monitoring tools for the European Semester. In addition, the Joint Employment Report 2024 contained a ‘first-stage country analysis’ on potential risks to upward social convergence, identifying seven countries as experiencing potential risks, which resulted in a deeper ‘second-stage analysis’ for these seven Member States ⁽³⁶⁾

Amendment

(10) The Union headline targets for 2030 on employment (that at least 78 % of the population aged 20-64 should be in employment), skills (that at least 60 % of all adults should participate in training every year) and poverty reduction (that at least 15 million fewer people should be at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including five million children), welcomed by the Heads of State or Government at the Porto Social Summit on 8 May 2021 and by the June 2021 European Council, will help, together with the Social Scoreboard **and the Social Convergence Framework**, in monitoring progress towards the implementation of the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights as part of the policy coordination framework in the European Semester. In addition, the Porto Social Summit called on Member States to set ambitious national targets which, taking due account of the starting position of each country, should constitute an adequate contribution to the achievement of the Union headline targets for 2030. Between September 2021 and June 2022, at the invitation of the Commission, Member States submitted their national targets. At the June 2022 Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council (EPSCO), Ministers stressed the importance of closely following the progress achieved towards the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights and the EU headline targets for 2030. Against that background, progress on those national targets is monitored in the Joint Employment Report 2024, and is integrated in the monitoring tools for the European Semester. In addition, the Joint Employment Report 2024 **integrated the Social Convergence Framework which** contained a ‘first-stage country analysis’ on potential risks to upward social convergence, identifying seven countries as experiencing potential

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risks, which resulted in a deeper ‘second-stage analysis’ for these seven Member States ⁽³⁶⁾).

³⁶ Resulting in a Commission Staff Working Document ([https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=SWD\(2024\)132&lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=SWD(2024)132&lang=en)), drawing on the Key Messages of the EPSCO advisory bodies on a possible framework to strengthen the assessment and monitoring of risks to upward social convergence in the Union, which informed the debate regarding the Semester at the June 2023 EPSCO.

³⁶ Resulting in a Commission Staff Working Document ([https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=SWD\(2024\)132&lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=SWD(2024)132&lang=en)), drawing on the Key Messages of the EPSCO advisory bodies on a possible framework to strengthen the assessment and monitoring of risks to upward social convergence in the Union, which informed the debate regarding the Semester at the June 2023 EPSCO.

Or. en

Amendment 27

Jana Toom, Martin Hojsík, Irena Joveva, Grégory Allione, Laurence Farreng, Valérie Devaux, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Hristo Petrov

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the European Council, in its conclusions of 24 February 2022, condemned Russia’s actions, which seek to undermine European and global security and stability, and expressed solidarity with the Ukrainian people, underlining Russia’s violation of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. In the current context, temporary protection, as granted by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 and extended by the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2409 ⁽³⁷⁾, offers quick and effective assistance in Union countries to displaced people fleeing Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and allows such displaced people to enjoy minimum rights across the

Amendment

(11) Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the European Council, in its conclusions of 24 February 2022, condemned Russia’s actions, which seek to undermine European and global security and stability, and expressed solidarity with the Ukrainian people, underlining Russia’s violation of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. In the current context, temporary protection, as granted by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 and extended by the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2409 ⁽³⁷⁾, offers quick and effective assistance in Union countries to displaced people fleeing Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and allows such displaced people to enjoy minimum rights across the

Union that offer an adequate level of protection. By participating in the Union's labour markets, persons displaced from Ukraine can continue to contribute to strengthening the Union's economy and help support their country and people at home. In the future, the experience and skills acquired can contribute to rebuilding Ukraine. For unaccompanied children and teenagers, temporary protection confers the right to legal guardianship and access to childhood education and care. Member States should continue to involve social partners in the design, implementation and evaluation of policy measures that aim to address the employment and skills challenges, including the recognition of qualifications of people displaced from Ukraine. Social partners play a key role in mitigating the impact of that the war in terms of preserving employment and production.

³⁷ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection (OJ L 71, 4.3.2022, p. 1) and the Council Implementing Decision (EU 2023/2409) of 19 October 2023 extending temporary protection as introduced by Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382.

Union that offer an adequate level of protection. ***It should be noted that this assistance needs to be extended to all displaced persons fleeing Ukraine, regardless of their nationality.*** By participating in the Union's labour markets, persons displaced from Ukraine can continue to contribute to strengthening the Union's economy and help support their country and people at home. In the future, the experience and skills acquired can contribute to rebuilding Ukraine. For unaccompanied children and teenagers, temporary protection confers the right to legal guardianship and access to childhood education and care. Member States should ***ensure that the implementation of the European Child Guarantee ensures access to free services for children fleeing Ukraine on an equal footing with their national peers in the hosting countries.*** Member States should continue to involve social partners in the design, implementation and evaluation of policy measures that aim to address the employment and skills challenges, including the recognition of qualifications of people displaced from Ukraine. Social partners play a key role in mitigating the impact of that the war in terms of preserving employment and production.

³⁷ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection (OJ L 71, 4.3.2022, p. 1) and the Council Implementing Decision (EU 2023/2409) of 19 October 2023 extending temporary protection as introduced by Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382.

Or. en

Amendment 28

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the European Council, in its conclusions of 24 February 2022, condemned Russia's actions, which seek to undermine European and global security and stability, and expressed solidarity with the Ukrainian people, underlining Russia's violation of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. In the current context, temporary protection, as granted by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 and extended by the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2409 ⁽³⁷⁾, offers quick and effective assistance in Union countries to **displaced** people fleeing Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and allows such **displaced people** to enjoy minimum rights across the Union that offer an adequate level of protection. By participating in the Union's labour markets, **persons displaced** from Ukraine can continue to contribute to strengthening the Union's economy and help support their country and people at home. In the future, the experience and skills acquired can contribute to rebuilding Ukraine. For unaccompanied children and teenagers, temporary protection confers the right to legal guardianship and access to childhood education and care. Member States should continue to involve social partners in the design, implementation and evaluation of policy measures that aim to address the employment and skills challenges, including the recognition of qualifications of **people displaced** from Ukraine. Social partners play a key role in mitigating the impact of that the war in terms of preserving employment and production.

Amendment

(11) Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the European Council, in its conclusions of 24 February 2022, condemned Russia's actions, which seek to undermine European and global security and stability, and expressed solidarity with the Ukrainian people, underlining Russia's violation of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. In the current context, temporary protection, as granted by Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 and extended by the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2409 ⁽³⁷⁾, offers quick and effective assistance in Union countries to people fleeing Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and allows such **war refugees** to enjoy minimum rights across the Union that offer an adequate level of protection. By participating in the Union's labour markets, **war refugees** from Ukraine can continue to contribute to strengthening the Union's economy and help support their country and people at home. In the future, the experience and skills acquired can contribute to rebuilding Ukraine. For unaccompanied children and teenagers, temporary protection confers the right to legal guardianship and access to childhood education and care. Member States should continue to involve social partners in the design, implementation and evaluation of policy measures that aim to address the employment and skills challenges, including the recognition of qualifications of **war refugees** from Ukraine. Social partners play a key role in mitigating the impact of that the war in terms of preserving employment and production.

³⁷ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection (OJ L 71, 4.3.2022, p. 1) and the Council Implementing Decision (EU 2023/2409) of 19 October 2023 extending temporary protection as introduced by Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382.

³⁷ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection (OJ L 71, 4.3.2022, p. 1) and the Council Implementing Decision (EU 2023/2409) of 19 October 2023 extending temporary protection as introduced by Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382.

Or. en

Amendment 29

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 12 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Reforms to the labour market, including national wage-setting mechanisms, should respect national practices of social dialogue and the autonomy of the social partners, with a view to providing fair wages that enable a decent standard of living, sustainable growth and upward socio-economic convergence. Such reforms should allow for a broad consideration of socio-economic factors, including improvements in sustainability, competitiveness, innovation, the creation of quality jobs, working conditions, in-work poverty, education, training and skills, public health, social protection and inclusion, as well as real incomes. The importance of social dialogue in tackling challenges in the world of work, including labour and skills shortages, was reaffirmed at the 2024 Val Duchesse Summit.

Amendment

Reforms to the labour market, including national wage-setting mechanisms, should respect **and strengthen** national practices of social dialogue, **collective bargaining** and the autonomy of the social partners, with a view to providing fair wages that enable a decent standard of living, sustainable growth and upward socio-economic convergence. Such reforms should allow for a broad consideration of socio-economic factors, including improvements in sustainability, competitiveness, innovation, the creation of quality jobs, **decent** working conditions, **democracy at work, gender equality**, in-work poverty, education, training and skills, public health, social protection and inclusion, as well as real incomes. **Member States should implement the Directive on adequate minimum wages without delay and prepare action plans to increase the collective bargaining coverage in line with**

the directive, where applicable. The importance of social dialogue in tackling challenges in the world of work, including labour and skills shortages, was reaffirmed at the 2024 Val Duchesse Summit.

Or. en

Amendment 30
Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Recital 12 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Reforms to the labour market, including national wage-setting mechanisms, should respect national practices of social dialogue and the autonomy of the social partners, with a view to providing fair wages that enable a decent standard of living, sustainable growth and upward socio-economic convergence. Such reforms should allow for a broad consideration of socio-economic factors, including improvements in sustainability, competitiveness, innovation, the creation of quality jobs, working conditions, in-work poverty, education, training and skills, public health, social protection and inclusion, as well as real incomes. The importance of social dialogue in tackling challenges in the world of work, including labour and skills shortages, was reaffirmed at the 2024 Val Duchesse Summit.

Amendment

Reforms to the labour market, including national wage-setting mechanisms, should respect **and strengthen** national practices of social dialogue, **collective bargaining** and the autonomy of the social partners, with a view to providing fair wages that enable a decent standard of living, sustainable growth and upward socio-economic **and territorial** convergence. Such reforms should allow for a broad consideration of socio-economic factors, including improvements in sustainability, competitiveness, innovation, the creation of quality jobs, **decent** working conditions, **democracy at work, gender equality**, in-work poverty, education, training and skills, public health, **including mental health**, social protection and inclusion, as well as real incomes. **Member States should implement the Directive on adequate minimum wages without delay and prepare action plans to increase the collective bargaining coverage in line with the directive, where applicable** . The importance of social dialogue in tackling challenges in the world of work, including labour and skills shortages, was reaffirmed at the 2024 Val Duchesse Summit.

Or. en

Amendment 31

Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Recital 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds are supporting Member States in implementing reforms and investments that are in line with the Union's priorities, making Union economies and societies more sustainable and resilient and better prepared for the green and digital transitions in the changing context following the COVID-19 pandemic. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has further aggravated pre-existing socio-economic challenges, as higher energy prices particularly affected low-income households. Member States and the Union should continue to ensure that the social, employment and economic impacts are mitigated and that transitions are socially fair and just, also in light of the fact that increased open strategic autonomy and an accelerated green transition will help reduce the dependence on imports of energy and other strategic products and technologies, in particular from Russia. Strengthening resilience and pursuing an inclusive and resilient society in which people are protected and empowered to anticipate and manage change, and in which they can actively participate in society and the economy, are essential.

Amendment

The Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds are supporting Member States in implementing reforms and investments that are in line with the Union's priorities, making Union economies and societies more sustainable and resilient and better prepared for the green and digital transitions in the changing context following the COVID-19 pandemic. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has further aggravated pre-existing socio-economic challenges, as higher energy prices particularly affected low-income households. Member States and the Union should continue to ensure that the social, employment and economic impacts are mitigated and that transitions are socially fair and just, also in light of the fact that increased open strategic autonomy and an accelerated green transition will help reduce the dependence on imports of energy and other strategic products and technologies, in particular from Russia. Strengthening resilience and pursuing an inclusive and resilient society in which people are protected and empowered to anticipate and manage change, and in which they can actively participate in society and the economy, are essential.

This is why democracy at work has to be strengthened at the union and at national level and the refinancing and continuation of the employment saving measures that the Union initiated to safeguard and foster social cohesion and security in times of change via the SURE programme should be ensured.

Or. en

Amendment 32

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Recital 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds are supporting Member States in implementing reforms and investments that are in line with the Union's priorities, making Union economies and societies more sustainable and resilient and better prepared for the **green and digital transitions** in the changing context following the COVID-19 pandemic. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has further aggravated pre-existing socio-economic challenges, as higher energy prices particularly affected low-income households. Member States and the Union should continue to ensure that the social, employment and economic impacts are mitigated and that transitions are socially fair and just, also in light of the fact that increased **open** strategic autonomy **and an accelerated green transition** will help reduce the dependence on imports of energy and other strategic products and technologies, in particular from Russia. ***Strengthening resilience and pursuing an inclusive and resilient society in which people are protected and empowered to anticipate and manage change, and in which they can actively participate in society and the economy, are essential.***

Amendment

The Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds are supporting Member States in implementing reforms and investments that are in line with the Union's priorities, making Union economies and societies more sustainable and resilient and better prepared for the **growth of national productive sectors** in the changing context following the COVID-19 pandemic. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has further aggravated pre-existing socio-economic challenges, as higher energy prices particularly affected low-income households. Member States and the Union should continue to ensure that the social, employment and economic impacts are mitigated and that transitions are socially fair and just, also in light of the fact that increased strategic autonomy will help reduce the dependence on imports of energy and other strategic products and technologies, in particular from Russia.

Or. en

Amendment 33

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds are supporting Member States in implementing reforms and investments that are in line with the Union's priorities, making Union economies and societies more sustainable and resilient and better prepared for the green and digital transitions in the changing context following the COVID-19 pandemic. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has further aggravated pre-existing socio-economic challenges, as higher energy prices particularly affected low-income households. Member States and the Union should continue to ensure that the social, employment and economic impacts are mitigated and that transitions are socially fair and just, also in light of the fact that increased open strategic autonomy and an accelerated green transition will help reduce the dependence on imports of energy and other strategic products and technologies, in particular from Russia. Strengthening resilience and pursuing an inclusive and resilient society in which people are protected and empowered to anticipate and manage change, and in which they can actively participate in society and the economy, are essential.

Amendment

The Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds are supporting Member States in implementing reforms and investments that are in line with the Union's priorities, making Union economies and societies more sustainable and resilient and better prepared for the green and digital transitions in the changing context following the COVID-19 pandemic. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has further aggravated pre-existing socio-economic challenges, as higher energy prices particularly affected low-income households. Member States and the Union should continue to ensure that the social, employment and economic impacts are mitigated and that transitions are socially fair and just, also in light of the fact that increased open strategic autonomy and an accelerated green transition will help reduce the dependence on imports of energy and other strategic products and technologies, in particular from Russia. Strengthening resilience and pursuing an inclusive and resilient society in which people are protected and empowered to anticipate and manage change, and in which they can actively participate in society and the economy, are essential. ***This is why democracy at work has to be strengthened at the union and at national level.***

Or. en

Amendment 34

Li Andersson

Recital 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

A coherent set of active labour market policies, consisting of temporary and targeted hiring and transition incentives, skills policies including learning for the green transition and sustainable development and targeted, effective and adaptable employment services, is needed to support labour market transitions and make full use of untapped labour market potential, also in line with the active inclusion approach and in light of the green and digital transformations as highlighted inter alia in the La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights ⁽³⁸⁾. Adequate working conditions, including occupational health and safety, and both the physical and mental health of workers should be ensured.

Amendment

A coherent set of active labour market policies, consisting of temporary and targeted hiring and transition incentives, skills policies including learning for the green transition and sustainable development and targeted, effective and adaptable employment services, is needed to support labour market transitions and make full use of untapped labour market potential, also in line with the active inclusion approach and in light of the green and digital transformations as highlighted inter alia in the La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights ⁽³⁸⁾. Adequate working conditions, including occupational health and safety, and both the physical and mental health of workers should be ensured. ***There is therefore an urgent need for a package on quality employment including legislative initiatives on decent working conditions with regard to telework, the right to disconnect, and artificial intelligence (AI) at the workplace; a revision of the directives on public procurement to ensure they promote collective bargaining; a “vision zero” approach aiming to prevent work-related deaths, including the prevention of hazards to workers from extreme weather caused by climate change and the need to speed up the setting of minimum standards for hazardous substances, as well as psychosocial risks at the workplace; a framework directive on minimum income schemes to ensure basic protection of persons in need and effective take-up of their entitlements; and climate change resilient safety nets integrating climate change adaptation into social protection programs and a framework for demand-driven direct employment initiatives.***

³⁸ La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights. La

³⁸ La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights. La

Amendment 35

Jana Toom, Martin Hojsík, Irena Joveva, Grégory Allione, Laurence Farreng, Valérie Devaux, Brigitte van den Berg, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Hristo Petrov

Recital 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

A coherent set of active labour market policies, consisting of temporary and targeted hiring and transition incentives, skills policies including learning for the green transition and sustainable development and targeted, effective and adaptable employment services, is needed to support labour market transitions and make full use of untapped labour market potential, also in line with the active inclusion approach and in light of the green and digital transformations as highlighted inter alia in the La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights ⁽³⁸⁾. Adequate working conditions, including occupational health and safety, and both the physical and mental health of workers should be ensured.

³⁸ La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights. La Hulpe, Belgium, 16 April 2024.

Amendment

A coherent set of active labour market policies, consisting of temporary and targeted hiring and transition incentives, skills policies including learning for the green transition and sustainable development and targeted, effective and adaptable employment services, is needed to support labour market transitions and make full use of untapped labour market potential, also in line with the active inclusion approach and in light of the green and digital transformations as highlighted inter alia in the La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights ⁽³⁸⁾. Adequate working conditions, including occupational health and safety, and both the physical and mental health of workers should be ensured, ***through, amongst others, an enforceable right to disconnect and a better prevention of psychosocial risks at work.***

³⁸ La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights. La Hulpe, Belgium, 16 April 2024.

Amendment 36

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Recital 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

A coherent set of active labour market policies, **consisting of** temporary **and** targeted hiring **and transition incentives**, skills policies **including learning for the green transition and sustainable development** and targeted, effective and adaptable employment services, is needed to support **labour market transitions** and make full use of untapped labour market potential, also in line with the **active inclusion approach and in light of the green and** digital transformations as highlighted inter alia in the La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights ⁽³⁸⁾. Adequate working conditions, including occupational health and safety, and both the physical and mental health of workers should be ensured.

³⁸ La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights. La Hulpe, Belgium, 16 April 2024.

Amendment

A coherent set of active labour market policies, **including a balanced mix of both fixed and** temporary targeted hiring, skills policies and targeted, effective and adaptable employment services, is needed to support **employers and employees** and make full use of untapped labour market potential, also in line with the digital transformations as highlighted inter alia in the La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights ⁽³⁸⁾. Adequate working conditions, including occupational health and safety, and both the physical and mental health of workers should be ensured.

³⁸ La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights. La Hulpe, Belgium, 16 April 2024.

Or. en

Amendment 37

Alicia Homs Ginell, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Recital 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

A coherent set of active labour market policies, consisting of temporary and targeted hiring and transition incentives, skills policies including learning for the green transition and sustainable development and targeted, effective and adaptable employment services, is needed

Amendment

A coherent set of active labour market policies, consisting of temporary and targeted hiring and transition incentives, skills policies including learning for the green transition and sustainable development and targeted, effective and adaptable employment services, is needed

to support labour market transitions and make full use of untapped labour market potential, also in line with the active inclusion approach and in light of the green and digital transformations as highlighted inter alia in the La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights ⁽³⁸⁾. Adequate working conditions, including occupational health and safety, and both the physical and mental health of workers should be ensured.

³⁸ La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights. La Hulpe, Belgium, 16 April 2024.

to support labour market transitions and make full use of untapped labour market potential, also in line with the active inclusion approach and in light of the green and digital transformations as highlighted inter alia in the La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights ⁽³⁸⁾. Adequate working conditions, including occupational health and safety ***policies that account for age and gender***, and both the physical and mental health of workers should be ensured.

³⁸ La Hulpe Declaration on the Future of the European Pillar of Social Rights. La Hulpe, Belgium, 16 April 2024.

Or. en

Amendment 38

Giusi Princi, Dennis Radtke, Marco Falcone, Caterina Chinnici, Salvatore De Meo, Flavio Tosi, Letizia Moratti, Fulvio Martusciello, Herbert Dorfmann, Massimiliano Salini

Recital 12 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Despite the progress made, significant wage disparities between men and women still persist in many areas of the Union. Member States, starting with an effective and rigorous implementation of Directive 2023/970, are invited to take measures to ensure wage transparency, implement monitoring policies and stimulate companies to implement equal pay action plans.

Or. en

Amendment 39

Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Recital 13 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Discrimination in all its forms should be **tackled**, gender equality ensured and employment of young people **supported**. Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social exclusion, **in particular that of** children, persons with disabilities **and** the Roma people, should be **reduced**, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate and inclusive social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 ⁽³⁹⁾. In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education, training, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be removed and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, in line with the European Child Guarantee and the Council Recommendation on early childhood education and care (the ‘Barcelona targets for 2030’), in making vocational education and training more attractive and inclusive in line with the Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, and in digital and green skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Timely and equal access to affordable high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of

Amendment

Discrimination in all its forms should be **eliminated**, gender equality ensured and employment of young people **and people over 50 years old promoted**. Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social exclusion, **with a special emphasis on vulnerable groups, namely** children, **young and older persons**, persons with disabilities, **single parents, ethnic minorities, such as** the Roma people, **LGBTIQ+ people and people living in remote areas**, should be **eradicated**, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate and inclusive social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 ⁽³⁹⁾. In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education, training, **retraining**, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be removed, **efforts to increase and improve the available services should be made**, and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, in line with the European Child Guarantee and the Council Recommendation on early childhood education and care (the ‘Barcelona targets for 2030’), in making vocational education and training more attractive and inclusive in line with the Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, and in digital and green skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to **decent and** affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities, **which is why**

ageing societies.

the European Union and the Member States should take decisive actions to provide affordable housing for all by supporting a strong European Housing Strategy within a just transition framework. Homelessness is one of the most extreme forms of social exclusion, which negatively affects people's physical and mental health, wellbeing, and quality of life, as well as their access to employment and other economic and social services. To achieve the goal of ending homelessness by 2030, the full implementation of the Housing First principle is crucial. Timely and equal access to affordable, **professional and skilled** high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of ageing societies.

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 40

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 13 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Discrimination in all its forms should be **tackled**, gender equality ensured and employment of young people **supported**. Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social

Amendment

Discrimination in all its forms should be **eliminated**, gender equality ensured and employment of young people **promoted**. Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social

exclusion, *in particular that of* children, persons with disabilities *and* the Roma people, should be *reduced*, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate and inclusive social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 ⁽³⁹⁾. In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education, training, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be removed and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, in line with the European Child Guarantee and the Council Recommendation on early childhood education and care (the ‘Barcelona targets for 2030’), in making vocational education and training more attractive and inclusive in line with the Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, and in digital and green skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Timely and equal access to affordable high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of ageing societies.

exclusion, *with a special emphasis on vulnerable groups, namely* children, *young and older persons*, persons with disabilities, *single parents, ethnic minorities, such as* the Roma people, *LGBTIQ+ people and people living in remote areas*, should be *eradicated*, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate and inclusive social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 ⁽³⁹⁾. In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education, training, *retraining*, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be removed and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, in line with the European Child Guarantee and the Council Recommendation on early childhood education and care (the ‘Barcelona targets for 2030’), in making vocational education and training more attractive and inclusive in line with the Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, and in digital and green skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to *decent and* affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities, *which is why the European Union and the Member States should take the necessary actions to provide affordable housing for all. Homelessness is one of the most extreme forms of social exclusion, which negatively affects people’s physical and mental health, wellbeing, and quality of life, as well as their access to employment and other economic and social services.* Timely and equal access to affordable high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and

healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of ageing societies.

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 41

Giusi Princi, Dennis Radtke, Marco Falcone, Caterina Chinnici, Salvatore De Meo, Flavio Tosi, Letizia Moratti, Fulvio Martusciello, Herbert Dorfmann, Massimiliano Salini

Recital 13 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Discrimination in all its forms should be tackled, gender equality ensured and employment of young people supported. Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social exclusion, in particular that of children, persons with disabilities and the Roma people, should be reduced, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate and inclusive social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 ⁽³⁹⁾. In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education, training, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be removed and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, in line with the European Child Guarantee and the Council Recommendation on early childhood education and care (the ‘Barcelona targets for 2030’), in making vocational education and training more

Amendment

Discrimination in all its forms should be tackled, gender equality ensured and employment of young people supported. Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social exclusion, in particular that of children, persons with disabilities and the Roma people, should be reduced, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate and inclusive social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 ⁽³⁹⁾. In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education, training, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be removed and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, in line with the European Child Guarantee and the Council Recommendation on early childhood education and care (the ‘Barcelona targets for 2030’), in making vocational education and training more

attractive and inclusive in line with the Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, and in digital and green skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Timely and equal access to affordable high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of ageing societies.

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

attractive and inclusive in line with the Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, and in digital and green skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Timely and equal access to affordable high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of ageing societies. ***It is also necessary to encourage the adoption of measures to reduce the existing wage differences between European regions, which particularly exist in certain job categories, such as teachers, considering that a more inclusive socio-economic convergence can positively affect the distribution of opportunities across the Union. Finally, Member States should include in their academic curricula programmes of European citizenship education and values, promoting understanding and appreciation of the fundamental principles of the European Union, such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law, in order to foster greater awareness and active participation of young people in European democratic life.***

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 42
Marie Dauchy, Mélanie Disdier

Recital 13 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Discrimination in all its forms should be tackled, gender equality ensured and employment of young people supported. Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social exclusion, in particular that of children, persons with disabilities and the Roma people, should be reduced, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate **and inclusive** social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 ⁽³⁹⁾. In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education, training, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be **removed** and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, **in line with the European Child Guarantee and the Council Recommendation on early childhood education and care (the ‘Barcelona targets for 2030’)**, in making vocational education and training more attractive and inclusive in line with the Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, and in digital **and green** skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Timely and equal access to affordable high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are

Amendment

Discrimination in all its forms should be tackled, gender equality ensured and employment of young people supported. **The combatting of illegal immigration should not be considered as a form of discrimination.** Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social exclusion, in particular that of children, persons with disabilities and the Roma people, should be reduced, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 ⁽³⁹⁾. In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education training, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be **addressed** and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, in making vocational education and training more attractive and inclusive in line with the Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, and in digital skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Timely and equal access to affordable high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of

particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of ageing societies.

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

ageing societies.

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 43

Jana Toom, Martin Hojsík, Irena Joveva, Grégory Allione, Laurence Farreng, Valérie Devaux, Brigitte van den Berg, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Hristo Petrov

Recital 13 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Discrimination in all its forms should be **tackled**, gender equality ensured and employment of young people supported. Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social exclusion, in particular that of children, persons with disabilities and the Roma people, should be **reduced**, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate and inclusive social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 (³⁹). In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education, training, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be removed and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, in line with the European Child Guarantee and the Council Recommendation on early childhood education and care (the ‘Barcelona targets for 2030’), in making vocational education and training more attractive and inclusive in line with the Council Recommendation on vocational

Amendment

Discrimination in all its forms should be **eliminated**, gender equality ensured and employment of young people supported. Equal access and opportunities for all should be ensured and poverty and social exclusion, in particular that of children, persons with disabilities, **national and linguistic minorities**, and the Roma people, should be **eradicated**, in particular by ensuring an effective functioning of labour markets and adequate and inclusive social protection systems, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 and the Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 (³⁹). In addition, barriers to inclusive and future-oriented education, training, lifelong learning and labour-market participation should be removed and Member States should invest in early childhood education and care, in line with the European Child Guarantee and the Council Recommendation on early childhood education and care (the ‘Barcelona targets for 2030’), in making vocational education and training more attractive and inclusive in line with the

education and training, and in digital and green skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Timely and equal access to affordable high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of ageing societies.

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, and in digital and green skills, in line with the Digital Education Action Plan and the Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development and the Council Recommendation on Pathways for School Success. Access to affordable housing, including through social housing, is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Timely and equal access to affordable high-quality long-term care, in line with the Council Recommendation on access to affordable high-quality long-term care, and healthcare services, including prevention and healthcare promotion, are particularly relevant, in light of potential future health risks and in a context of ageing societies.

³⁹ Council Recommendation of 30 January 2023 on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion (OJ C 41, 3.2.2023, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 44 **Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier**

Recital 13 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The potential of persons with disabilities to contribute to economic growth and social development should be further realised, in line with the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ⁽⁴⁰⁾ which invited Member States to set up employment and adult learning targets for persons with disabilities. The EU Roma Strategic Framework highlights the capacity within the marginalised Roma communities to reduce labour and skills

Amendment

The potential of persons with disabilities to contribute to economic growth and social development should be further realised, in line with the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ⁽⁴⁰⁾ which invited Member States to set up employment and adult learning targets for persons with disabilities. The EU Roma Strategic Framework highlights the capacity within the marginalised Roma communities to reduce labour and skills

shortages and aims to cut the employment gap between Roma and general population by at least half⁽⁴¹⁾. New technologies and evolving workplaces throughout the Union allow for more flexible working arrangements as well as improved productivity and work-life balance, *whilst contributing to the Union's green commitments*. Those developments also bring new challenges to labour markets, affecting the working conditions, health and safety at work and effective access to adequate social protection for workers and the self-employed. Member States should ensure that new forms of work organisation translate into quality jobs and adequate healthy and safe workplaces and working conditions as well as work-life balance, maintaining established labour and social rights and *strengthening* Europe's social model.

⁴⁰ COM(2021) 101 final.

⁴¹ EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation for 2020-2030, COM(2020) 620 final.

shortages and aims to cut the employment gap between Roma and general population by at least half⁽⁴¹⁾. New technologies and evolving workplaces throughout the Union allow for more flexible working arrangements as well as improved productivity and work-life balance. Those developments also bring new challenges to labour markets, affecting the working conditions, health and safety at work and effective access to adequate social protection for workers and the self-employed. Member States should ensure that new forms of work organisation translate into quality jobs and adequate healthy and safe workplaces and working conditions as well as work-life balance, maintaining established labour and social rights and *respecting* Europe's social model.

⁴⁰ COM(2021) 101 final.

⁴¹ EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation for 2020-2030, COM(2020) 620 final.

Or. en

Amendment 45

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Recital 13 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The potential of persons with disabilities to contribute to economic growth and social development should be further realised, in line with the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁽⁴⁰⁾ which invited Member States to set up employment and adult learning targets for persons with disabilities. The EU Roma

Amendment

The potential of persons with disabilities to contribute to economic growth and social development should be further realised, in line with the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁽⁴⁰⁾ which invited Member States to set up employment and adult learning targets for persons with disabilities. The EU Roma

Strategic Framework highlights the capacity within the marginalised Roma communities to reduce labour and skills shortages and aims to cut the employment gap between Roma and general population by at least half⁽⁴¹⁾. New technologies and evolving workplaces throughout the Union allow for more flexible working arrangements as well as improved productivity and work-life balance, whilst contributing to the Union's green commitments. Those developments also bring new challenges to labour markets, affecting the working conditions, health and safety at work and effective access to adequate social protection for workers and the self-employed. Member States should ensure that new forms of work organisation translate into quality jobs and adequate healthy and safe workplaces and working conditions as well as work-life balance, maintaining established labour and social rights and strengthening Europe's social model.

⁴⁰ COM(2021) 101 final.

⁴¹ EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation for 2020-2030, COM(2020) 620 final.

Strategic Framework highlights the capacity within the marginalised Roma communities to reduce labour and skills shortages and aims to cut the employment gap between Roma and general population by at least half⁽⁴¹⁾. New technologies and evolving workplaces throughout the Union allow for more flexible working arrangements as well as improved productivity and work-life balance, whilst contributing to the Union's green commitments. Those developments also bring new challenges to labour markets, affecting the working conditions, health and safety at work and effective access to adequate social protection for workers and the self-employed. Member States should ensure that new forms of work organisation translate into quality jobs and adequate healthy and safe workplaces and working conditions as well as work-life balance, **healthy ageing**, maintaining established labour and social rights and strengthening Europe's social model.

⁴⁰ COM(2021) 101 final.

⁴¹ EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation for 2020-2030, COM(2020) 620 final.

Or. en

Amendment 46 **Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva**

Recital 14 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

In addition, for the 2021-2027 programming period, Member States should make full use of the European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund, the Recovery and

Amendment

In addition, for the 2021-2027 programming period, Member States should make full use of the European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund, the Recovery and

Resilience Facility and other Union funds, including the Just Transition Fund as well as InvestEU established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁶⁾, as well as the Technical Support Instrument (TSI), to foster quality employment and social investments, to fight poverty and social exclusion, to combat discrimination, to ensure accessibility and inclusion, and to promote upskilling and reskilling opportunities of the workforce, lifelong learning and high-quality education and training for all, including digital literacy and skills in order to empower citizens with the knowledge and qualifications required for a digital and green economy. Member States are also to make full use of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers established by Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁷⁾ to support workers made redundant as a result of major restructuring events, such as socioeconomic transformations that are the result of global trends and technological and environmental changes. While the Integrated Guidelines are addressed to Member States and the Union, they should be implemented in partnership with all national, regional and local authorities, closely involving parliaments, as well as the social partners and representatives of civil society.

⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 (OJ L 153,

Resilience Facility and other Union funds, including the Just Transition Fund as well as InvestEU established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁶⁾, as well as the Technical Support Instrument (TSI), to foster quality employment and social investments, to fight poverty and social exclusion, to combat discrimination, to ensure accessibility and inclusion, and to promote upskilling and reskilling opportunities of the workforce, lifelong learning and high-quality education and training for all, including digital literacy and skills in order to empower citizens with the knowledge and qualifications required for a digital and green economy. Member States are also to make full use of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers established by Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁷⁾ to support workers made redundant as a result of major restructuring events, such as socioeconomic transformations that are the result of global trends and technological and environmental changes. While the Integrated Guidelines are addressed to Member States and the Union, they should be implemented in partnership with all national, regional and local authorities, closely involving parliaments, as well as the social partners and representatives of civil society ***through social and civil dialogue.***

⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 (OJ L 153,

Amendment 47

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 14 – paragraph 2*Text proposed by the Commission*

In addition, for the 2021-2027 programming period, Member States should make full use of the European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds, including the Just Transition Fund as well as InvestEU established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁶⁾, as well as the Technical Support Instrument (TSI), to foster quality employment and social investments, to **fight** poverty and social exclusion, to **combat** discrimination, to ensure accessibility and inclusion, and to promote upskilling and reskilling opportunities of the workforce, lifelong learning and high-quality education and training for all, including digital literacy and skills in order to empower citizens with the knowledge and qualifications required for a digital and green economy. Member States are also to make full use of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers established by Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁷⁾ to support workers made redundant as a result of major restructuring events, such as socioeconomic transformations that are the result of global trends and technological and environmental changes. While the Integrated Guidelines are addressed to Member States and the Union, they should

Amendment

In addition, for the 2021-2027 programming period, Member States should make full use of the European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds, including the Just Transition Fund as well as InvestEU established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁶⁾, as well as the Technical Support Instrument (TSI), to foster quality employment and social investments, to **eradicate** poverty and social exclusion, to **eliminate** discrimination, to ensure accessibility and inclusion, and to promote upskilling and reskilling opportunities of the workforce, lifelong learning and high-quality education and training for all, including digital literacy and skills in order to empower citizens with the knowledge and qualifications required for a digital and green economy. Member States are also to make full use of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers established by Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁷⁾ to support workers made redundant as a result of major restructuring events, such as socioeconomic transformations that are the result of global trends and technological and environmental changes. While the Integrated Guidelines are addressed to

be implemented in partnership with all national, regional and local authorities, **closely** involving parliaments, as well as the social partners and representatives of civil society.

⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 (OJ L 153, 3.5.2021, p. 48).

Member States and the Union, they should be implemented, **monitored and evaluated** in partnership with all national, regional and local authorities, **actively** involving parliaments, as well as the social partners and representatives of civil society.

⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 (OJ L 153, 3.5.2021, p. 48).

Or. en

Amendment 48 **Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier**

Recital 14 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

In addition, for the 2021-2027 programming period, Member States should make full use of the European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds, including the Just Transition Fund as well as InvestEU established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁴⁶), as well as the Technical Support Instrument (TSI), to foster quality employment and social investments, to fight poverty and social exclusion, to combat discrimination, to ensure accessibility and inclusion, and to

Amendment

In addition, for the 2021-2027 programming period, Member States should make full use of the European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds, including the Just Transition Fund as well as InvestEU established by Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council (⁴⁶), as well as the Technical Support Instrument (TSI), to foster quality employment and social investments, to fight poverty and social exclusion, to combat discrimination, to ensure accessibility and inclusion, and to

promote upskilling and reskilling opportunities of the workforce, lifelong learning and high-quality education and training for all, including digital literacy and skills in order to empower citizens with the knowledge and qualifications required for a **digital and green** economy. Member States are also to make full use of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers established by Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁷⁾ to support workers made redundant as a result of major restructuring events, such as socioeconomic transformations that are the result of global trends **and** technological **and** environmental **changes**. While the Integrated Guidelines are addressed to Member States and the Union, they should be implemented in partnership with **all** national, **regional and local** authorities, closely involving parliaments, as well as **the** social partners **and representatives of civil society**.

⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 (OJ L 153, 3.5.2021, p. 48).

promote upskilling and reskilling opportunities of the workforce, lifelong learning and high-quality education and training for all, including digital literacy and skills in order to empower citizens with the knowledge and qualifications required for a **strong** economy. Member States are also to make full use of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers established by Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁷⁾ to support workers made redundant as a result of major restructuring events, such as socioeconomic transformations that are the result of global trends, technological **changes and radical** environmental **policies**. While the Integrated Guidelines are addressed to Member States and the Union, they should be implemented in partnership with national authorities, closely involving parliaments, as well as social partners.

⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 (OJ L 153, 3.5.2021, p. 48).

Or. en

Amendment 49

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16 a) Welcomes the Commission’s proposal for updated employment guidelines for the Member States, in particular its strong focus on education and training as well as new technologies, artificial intelligence and algorithmic management as well as recent policy initiatives such as platform work, affordable housing and tackling labour and skills shortages; with a view to strengthening democratic decision-making, reiterates its call to be involved in setting the Integrated Guidelines at Union level on an equal footing with Council, in line with its legislative resolutions of 8 July 2015, 19 April 2018, 10 July 2020 and 18 October 2022 on the proposal for a Council decision on guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States;

Or. en

Justification

To be included in the EP resolution.

Amendment 50

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – subheading 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Guideline 5: Boosting the demand for labour

Guideline 5: Boosting the demand for labour ***and the offer of quality jobs***

Or. en

Amendment 51

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should actively promote a sustainable social market economy and facilitate and support investment in the creation of quality jobs, also taking advantage of the potential linked to the digital and green transitions, in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on employment. To that end, **they should reduce the barriers that businesses face in hiring people**, foster responsible entrepreneurship and genuine self-employment and, in particular, support the creation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to finance. Member States should actively promote the development of the social economy, including social enterprises, and tap into its full potential. They should develop relevant measures and **strategies for** the social economy, foster social innovation **and** encourage business models that create quality job opportunities and generate social welfare, notably at local level, including in the circular economy and in territories most affected by the transition to a green economy, including through targeted financial and technical support.

Amendment

Member States should actively promote a sustainable social market economy and facilitate and support investment in the creation of quality jobs, also taking advantage of the potential linked to the digital and green transitions, in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on employment. ***If well anticipated and substantially funded, the transition towards sustainable, renewable and circular economies generates potential to create significant number of new jobs and to transform existing employment into green and sustainable jobs in most sectors.***

To that end, ***Member States*** should ***significantly invest in the green transition***, foster responsible entrepreneurship and genuine self-employment and, in particular, support the creation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through ***better*** access to finance. Member States should actively promote the development of the social economy, including social enterprises, and tap into its full potential. They should

develop relevant measures and **strategies for** the social economy, **and** foster social innovation. **Member States should** encourage business models that create quality job opportunities and generate social welfare, notably at local level, including in the circular economy and in territories most affected by the transition to a green economy, including through targeted financial and technical support.

Or. en

Amendment 52

Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Annex I – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should actively promote a sustainable social market economy and facilitate and support investment in the creation of quality jobs, also taking advantage of the potential linked to the digital and green transitions, in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on employment. To that end, they should reduce the barriers that businesses face in hiring people, foster responsible entrepreneurship and genuine self-employment **and**, in particular, support the creation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to finance. Member States should actively promote the development of the social economy, including social enterprises, and tap into its full potential. They should develop relevant measures and **strategies for** the social economy, foster social innovation and encourage business models that create quality job opportunities and generate social welfare, notably at local level, including in the circular economy and in territories most affected by the transition to a green

Amendment

Member States should actively promote a sustainable social market economy and facilitate and support investment in the creation of quality jobs, also taking advantage of the potential linked to the digital and green transitions, in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on employment. To that end, they should reduce the barriers that businesses face in hiring people, foster responsible entrepreneurship and genuine self-employment **including among women, young people, older people and other disadvantaged groups. They should**, in particular, support the creation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to finance. Member States should **fully implement the Social Economy Action Plan and the Green Deal and** actively promote the development of the social, **green and digital** economy, including social enterprises, and tap into its full potential. They should develop relevant measures and **strategies for** the social economy, foster social innovation and

economy, including through targeted financial and technical support.

encourage business models that create quality job opportunities and generate social welfare, notably at local level, including in the circular economy and in territories most affected by the transition to a green **and digital** economy, including through targeted financial and technical support.

Or. en

Amendment 53

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Annex I – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should actively promote a sustainable social market economy and facilitate and support investment in the creation of quality jobs, also taking advantage of the potential linked to the digital and green transitions, in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on employment. To that end, they should reduce the **barriers** that businesses face **in hiring people**, foster responsible entrepreneurship and genuine self-employment and, in particular, support the creation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to finance. Member States should actively promote the development of the social economy, including social enterprises, and tap into its full potential. They should develop relevant measures and strategies for the social economy, foster social innovation and encourage business models that create quality job opportunities and generate social welfare, notably at local level, including in the circular economy and in territories most affected by the transition to a green economy, including through targeted financial and

Amendment

Member States should actively promote a sustainable social market economy and facilitate and support investment in the creation of quality jobs, also taking advantage of the potential linked to the digital and green transitions, in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on employment. To that end, they should reduce the **administrative burden** that businesses face, foster **VET**, responsible entrepreneurship and genuine self-employment and, in particular, support the creation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to finance. Member States should actively promote the development of the social economy, including social enterprises, and tap into its full potential. They should develop relevant measures and strategies for the social economy, foster social innovation and encourage business models that create quality job opportunities and generate social welfare, notably at local level, including in the circular economy and in territories most affected by the transition to a green economy, including through targeted financial and

technical support.

technical support.

Or. en

Amendment 54

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should actively promote a sustainable social market economy and facilitate and support investment in the creation of quality jobs, also taking advantage of the potential linked to the digital and green transitions, in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on employment. To that end, they should reduce the barriers that businesses face in hiring people, foster responsible entrepreneurship and genuine self-employment and, in particular, support the creation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to finance. Member States should actively promote the development of the social economy, including social enterprises, and tap into its full potential. They should develop relevant measures and *strategies for* the social economy, foster social innovation and encourage business models that create quality job opportunities and generate social welfare, notably at local level, including in the circular economy and in territories most affected by the transition to a green economy, including through targeted financial and technical support.

Amendment

Member States should actively promote a sustainable social market economy and facilitate and support investment in the creation of quality jobs, also taking advantage of the potential linked to the digital and green transitions, in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on employment. To that end, they should reduce the barriers that businesses face in hiring people, foster responsible entrepreneurship and genuine self-employment and, in particular, support the creation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to finance. Member States should actively promote the development of the social economy, including social enterprises, and tap into its full potential. They should develop relevant measures and *strategies for* the social economy, foster social innovation and encourage business models that create quality job opportunities and generate social welfare, notably at local level, including in the circular economy and in territories most affected by the transition to a green economy, including through targeted financial and technical support.

Or. en

Amendment 55

Maria Ohisalo

Annex I – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

To strengthen resilience in the face of possible economic and/or labour market shocks, well-designed **short-time** work schemes and **similar** arrangements play an important role. **They** can also support structural transformations by facilitating and supporting restructuring processes and the reallocation of labour from declining sectors towards emerging ones, thereby increasing productivity, preserving employment and helping to modernise the economy, including via associated skills development. Well-designed hiring and transition incentives and upskilling and reskilling measures should be considered in order to support quality job creation and transitions throughout the working life, and to address labour and skill shortages, also in light of the digital and green transformations, demographic change, as well as of the impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

Amendment

To strengthen resilience in the face of possible economic and/or labour market shocks, well-designed **short-term** work schemes and **other flexible** arrangements play an important role. **Member States should address the impact of present and future crisis, including the intensifying impacts of climate change such as heatwaves, droughts or wildfires on the labour market by supporting workers who are temporarily in 'technical unemployment'. Short-term work schemes** can also support structural transformations by facilitating and supporting restructuring processes and the reallocation of labour from declining sectors towards emerging ones, thereby increasing productivity, preserving employment and helping to modernise the economy, including via associated skills development. Well-designed hiring and transition incentives and upskilling and reskilling measures should be considered in order to support quality job creation and transitions throughout the working life, and to address labour and skill shortages, also in light of the digital and green transformations, demographic change, as well as of the impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. **The creation of good-quality jobs and the implementation of retention strategies are the best way to attract skilled workforce and encourage employers to invest in their workers. Recruitment difficulties and labour shortages are particularly prevalent in sectors with challenging working conditions and poor job quality.**

Or. en

Amendment 56

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

To strengthen resilience in the face of possible economic and/or labour market shocks, well-designed short-time work schemes and similar arrangements play an important role. They can also support structural transformations by facilitating and supporting restructuring processes and the reallocation of labour from declining sectors towards emerging ones, thereby increasing productivity, preserving employment and helping to modernise the economy, including via associated skills development. Well-designed hiring and transition incentives and upskilling and reskilling measures should be considered in order to support quality job creation and transitions throughout the working life, and to address labour and skill shortages, also in light of the digital and green transformations, demographic change, as well as of the impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

Amendment

To strengthen resilience in the face of possible economic and/or labour market shocks, well-designed short-time work schemes, ***like the ones developed in the context of the European instrument for temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE)***, and similar arrangements play an important role. They can also support structural transformations by facilitating and supporting restructuring processes and the reallocation of labour from declining sectors towards emerging ones, thereby increasing productivity, preserving employment and helping to modernise the economy, including via associated skills development. Well-designed hiring and transition incentives and upskilling and reskilling measures, ***developed in close cooperation with social partners***, should be considered in order to support quality job creation and transitions throughout the working life, and to address labour and skill shortages, also in light of the digital and green transformations, demographic change, as well as of the impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

Or. en

Amendment 57

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Annex I – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

To strengthen resilience in the face of possible economic and/or labour market shocks, well-designed short-time work schemes and similar arrangements play an important role. They can also support structural transformations by facilitating and supporting restructuring processes and the reallocation of labour from declining sectors towards emerging ones, thereby increasing productivity, preserving employment and helping to modernise the economy, including via associated skills development. Well-designed hiring and transition incentives *and* upskilling and reskilling measures should be considered in order to support quality job creation and transitions throughout the working life, and to address labour and skill shortages, also in light of the digital and green transformations, demographic change, as well as of the impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

Amendment

To strengthen resilience in the face of possible economic and/or labour market shocks, well-designed short-time work schemes and similar arrangements play an important role. They can also support structural transformations by facilitating and supporting restructuring processes and the reallocation of labour from declining sectors towards emerging ones, thereby increasing productivity, preserving employment and helping to modernise the economy, including via associated skills development. Well-designed hiring and transition incentives, *lifelong learning, VET*, upskilling and reskilling measures should be considered in order to support quality job creation and transitions throughout the working life, and to address labour and skill shortages, also in light of the digital and green transformations, demographic change, as well as of the impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

Or. en

Amendment 58
Li Andersson

Annex I – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Taxation should be shifted away from labour to *other sources* more supportive of employment and inclusive growth and in line with climate and environmental objectives, *taking account of* the redistributive effect of the tax system, while protecting revenue for *adequate* social protection and *growth-enhancing* expenditure.

Amendment

Taxation should be shifted away from labour to *capital, notably by shifting taxes on wages to taxes on wealth, in order to be* more supportive of employment and inclusive growth and in line with climate and environmental objectives. *Any tax reform should increase* the redistributive effect of the tax system, while protecting revenue for *public investment, in particular quality public services*, social

protection and *sustainable growth enhancing* expenditure.

Or. en

Amendment 59

Jana Toom, Irena Joveva, Grégory Allione, Laurence Farreng, Valérie Devaux, Brigitte van den Berg, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Hristo Petrov

Annex I – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Taxation should be shifted away from labour to other sources more supportive of employment and inclusive growth and in line with climate and environmental objectives, taking account of the redistributive effect of the tax system, while protecting revenue for adequate social protection and growth-enhancing expenditure.

Amendment

Taxation should be shifted away from labour, ***by ensuring that tax systems are progressive and shifted*** to other sources more supportive of employment and inclusive growth and in line with climate and environmental objectives, taking account of the redistributive effect of the tax system, while protecting revenue for adequate social protection and growth-enhancing expenditure.

Or. en

Amendment 60

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Taxation should be shifted away from labour to other sources more supportive of employment and inclusive growth ***and in line with climate and environmental objectives***, taking account of the redistributive effect of the tax system, while protecting revenue for adequate social protection and growth-enhancing expenditure.

Amendment

Taxation should be shifted away from labour to other sources more supportive of employment and inclusive growth, taking account of the redistributive effect of the tax system, while protecting revenue for adequate social protection and growth-enhancing expenditure.

Amendment 61

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 3*Text proposed by the Commission*

Taxation should be **shifted away from labour to other sources more supportive of employment and inclusive growth** and in line with climate and environmental objectives, taking account of the redistributive effect of the tax system, while protecting revenue for adequate social protection and growth-enhancing expenditure.

Amendment

Taxation should be **progressive**, supportive of **job creation**, and in line with climate and environmental objectives, taking account of the redistributive effect of the tax system, while protecting revenue for adequate social protection and growth-enhancing expenditure.

Amendment 62

Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Annex I – paragraph 4*Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States, including those with statutory minimum wages, should promote collective bargaining on wage setting and ensure an effective involvement of social partners in a transparent and predictable manner, allowing for adequate responsiveness of wages to productivity developments and fostering fair wages that enable a decent standard of living, paying particular attention to lower and middle income groups with a view to strengthening upward socio-economic convergence. Wage-setting mechanisms should also take into account socio-

Amendment

Member States, including those with statutory minimum wages, should promote collective bargaining on wage setting and ensure an effective involvement of social partners in a transparent and predictable manner, allowing for adequate responsiveness of wages to **long-term** productivity developments, **inflation and the cost of living**, and fostering fair wages that enable a decent standard of living **for all workers**, paying particular attention to lower and middle income groups with a view to strengthening upward socio-economic convergence. Wage-setting

economic conditions, including employment growth, competitiveness, purchasing power and regional and sectoral developments. Respecting national practices and the autonomy of the social partners, Member States and social partners should ensure that all workers have adequate wages by benefitting, directly or indirectly, from collective agreements or adequate statutory minimum wages, taking into account their impact on competitiveness, quality job creation, purchasing power and in-work poverty.

mechanisms should also take into account socio-economic conditions, including employment growth, competitiveness, purchasing power and regional and sectoral developments. Respecting national practices and the autonomy of the social partners, Member States and social partners should ensure that all workers have adequate wages by benefitting, directly or indirectly, from collective agreements or adequate statutory minimum wages, taking into account their impact on competitiveness, quality job creation, purchasing power and in-work poverty.

Without prejudice to the competence of Member States to set the statutory minimum wage and to allow for variations and deductions, it is important to avoid using variations and deductions widely, as they risk to negatively impact the adequacy of wages. They shall ensure that those variations and deductions respect the principles of non-discrimination and proportionality and pursue a legitimate aim in accordance with the Directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union.

Or. en

Amendment 63

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States, including those with statutory minimum wages, should promote collective bargaining on wage setting and ensure an effective involvement of social partners in a transparent and predictable manner, allowing for adequate responsiveness of wages to productivity developments and fostering fair wages that

Amendment

Member States, including those with statutory minimum wages, should promote collective bargaining on wage setting and ensure an effective involvement of social partners in a transparent and predictable manner, allowing for adequate responsiveness of wages to productivity developments, ***inflation and the cost of***

enable a decent standard of living, paying particular attention to lower and middle income groups with a view to strengthening upward socio-economic convergence. Wage-setting mechanisms should also take into account socio-economic conditions, including employment growth, competitiveness, purchasing power and regional and sectoral developments. Respecting national practices and the autonomy of the social partners, Member States and social partners should ensure that all workers have adequate wages by benefitting, directly or indirectly, from collective agreements or adequate statutory minimum wages, taking into account their impact on competitiveness, quality job creation, purchasing power and in-work poverty.

living, and fostering fair wages that enable a decent standard of living, paying particular attention to lower and middle income groups with a view to strengthening upward socio-economic convergence. Wage-setting mechanisms should also take into account socio-economic conditions, including employment growth, competitiveness, purchasing power and regional and sectoral developments. Respecting national practices and the autonomy of the social partners, Member States and social partners should ensure that all workers have adequate wages by benefitting, directly or indirectly, from collective agreements or adequate statutory minimum wages, taking into account their impact on competitiveness, quality job creation, purchasing power and in-work poverty. ***Member states should transpose the Directive on adequate minimum wages in line with the given deadline (15th November 2024) and prepare action plans to increase collective bargaining coverage.***

Or. en

Amendment 64

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States, including those with statutory minimum wages, should promote collective bargaining on wage setting and ensure an effective involvement of social partners in a transparent and predictable manner, allowing for adequate responsiveness of wages to productivity developments and fostering fair wages that enable a decent standard of living, paying

Amendment

Member States, including those with statutory minimum wages, should promote collective bargaining on wage setting and ensure an effective involvement of social partners in a transparent and predictable manner, allowing for adequate responsiveness of wages to productivity developments, ***inflation and the cost of living***, and fostering fair wages that enable

particular attention to lower and middle income groups with a view to strengthening upward socio-economic convergence. Wage-setting mechanisms should also take into account socio-economic conditions, including employment growth, competitiveness, purchasing power and regional and sectoral developments. Respecting national practices and the autonomy of the social partners, Member States and social partners should ensure that all workers have adequate wages by benefitting, directly or indirectly, from collective agreements or adequate statutory minimum wages, taking into account their impact on competitiveness, quality job creation, purchasing power and in-work poverty.

a decent standard of living, paying particular attention to lower and middle income groups with a view to strengthening upward socio-economic convergence. Wage-setting mechanisms should also take into account socio-economic conditions, including employment growth, competitiveness, purchasing power and regional and sectoral developments. Respecting national practices and the autonomy of the social partners, Member States and social partners should ensure that all workers have adequate wages by benefitting, directly or indirectly, from collective agreements or adequate statutory minimum wages, taking into account their impact on competitiveness, quality job creation, purchasing power and in-work poverty.

Or. en

Amendment 65 **Li Andersson**

Annex I – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States, including those with statutory minimum wages, should promote collective bargaining on wage setting and ensure an effective involvement of social partners in a transparent and predictable manner, allowing for adequate responsiveness of wages to productivity developments and fostering fair wages that enable a decent standard of living, paying particular attention to lower and middle income groups with a view to strengthening upward socio-economic convergence. Wage-setting mechanisms should also take into account socio-economic conditions, including employment growth, competitiveness, purchasing power and regional and sectoral

Amendment

Member States, including those with statutory minimum wages, should promote collective bargaining on wage setting and ensure an effective involvement of social partners in a transparent and predictable manner, allowing for adequate responsiveness of wages to productivity developments, ***inflation and cost of living***, and fostering fair wages that enable a decent standard of living, paying particular attention to lower and middle income groups with a view to strengthening upward socio-economic convergence. Wage-setting mechanisms should also take into account socio-economic conditions, including employment growth, competitiveness, purchasing power and

developments. Respecting national practices and the autonomy of the social partners, Member States and social partners should ensure that all workers have adequate wages by benefitting, directly or indirectly, from collective agreements or adequate statutory minimum wages, taking into account their impact on competitiveness, quality job creation, purchasing power and in-work poverty.

regional and sectoral developments. Respecting national practices and the autonomy of the social partners, Member States and social partners should ensure that all workers have adequate wages by benefitting, directly or indirectly, from collective agreements or adequate statutory minimum wages, taking into account their impact on competitiveness, quality job creation, purchasing power and in-work poverty.

Or. en

Amendment 66

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – subheading 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Guideline 6: ***Enhancing labour supply and*** improving access to employment, lifelong acquisition of skills and competences

Amendment

Guideline 6: Improving access to employment, lifelong acquisition of skills and competences

Or. en

Amendment 67

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

In the context of the digital and green transitions, demographic change and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, employability and ***human***

Amendment

In the context of the digital and green transitions, demographic change and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, employability and ***the***

capital development, *fostering* acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and competences needed for the green and digital transitions, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. This would also contribute to enabling the green and digital transitions, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to net-zero and digital industries, including those relevant for the EU's economic security, and those related to the green transition, such as renewable energy deployment or buildings' renovation.

development *and* acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and competences needed for the green and digital transitions, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. This would also contribute to enabling the green and digital transitions, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to net-zero and digital industries, including those relevant for the EU's economic security, and those related to the green transition, such as renewable energy deployment or buildings' renovation. ***Decent working conditions, comprising amongst others good wages, standard employment contracts, access to social protection, lifelong learning opportunities, occupational health and safety, a good work-life balance, reasonable working time, worker's representation, democracy at work and collective agreements, play a crucial role in attracting and retaining***

Amendment 68

Giusi Princi, Dennis Radtke, Marco Falcone, Caterina Chinnici, Salvatore De Meo, Flavio Tosi, Letizia Moratti, Fulvio Martusciello, Herbert Dorfmann, Massimiliano Salini

Annex I – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

In the context of the digital and green transitions, demographic change and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, employability and human capital development, fostering acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and competences needed for the green and digital transitions, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training

Amendment

In the context of the digital and green transitions, demographic change and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, employability and human capital development, fostering acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and competences needed for the green and digital transitions, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training

systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. This would also contribute to enabling the green and digital transitions, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to net-zero and digital industries, including those relevant for the EU's economic security, and those related to the green transition, such as renewable energy deployment or buildings' renovation.

systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. This would also contribute to enabling the green and digital transitions, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to net-zero and digital industries, including those relevant for the EU's economic security, and those related to the green transition, such as renewable energy deployment or buildings' renovation. ***Attention should be paid also to entrepreneurial skills, which are not yet included in typical educational plans. Encouraging entrepreneurship from an early stage could significantly enhance its integration into academic and training programs throughout Europe.***

Or. en

Amendment 69
Li Andersson

Annex I – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

In the context of the digital and green transitions, demographic change and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, employability and human capital development, fostering acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and

Amendment

In the context of the digital and green transitions, demographic change and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, employability and human capital development, fostering acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and

competences needed for the green and digital transitions, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. This would also contribute to enabling the green and digital transitions, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to net-zero and digital industries, including those relevant for the EU's economic security, and those related to the green transition, such as renewable energy deployment or buildings' renovation.

competences needed for the green and digital transitions, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. ***The right to paid educational leave for professional purposes should be encouraged, in line with relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which allow workers to attend training programmes during working hours.*** This would also contribute to enabling the green and digital transitions, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to net-zero and digital industries, including those relevant for the EU's economic security, and those related to the green transition, such as renewable energy deployment or buildings' renovation.

Or. en

Amendment 70
Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

In the context of the digital ***and green transitions***, demographic change and

Amendment

In the context of the digital ***transition***, demographic change and Russia's war of

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, employability and human capital development, fostering acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and competences needed for the **green and digital transitions**, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. This would also contribute to enabling the **green and digital transitions**, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to **net-zero and digital industries**, including those relevant for the EU's economic security, **and those related to the green transition, such as renewable energy deployment or buildings' renovation**.

aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, employability and human capital development, fostering acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and competences needed for the **digital transition**, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. This would also contribute to enabling the **digital transition**, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to digital industries, including those relevant for the EU's economic security.

Or. en

Amendment 71

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

In the context of the digital and green transitions, demographic change and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, employability and human capital development, fostering acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and competences needed for the green and digital transitions, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. This would also contribute to enabling the green and digital transitions, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to net-zero

Amendment

In the context of the digital and green transitions, demographic change and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, Member States should promote sustainability, productivity, **inclusiveness**, competitiveness, employability and human capital development, fostering acquisition of skills and competences throughout people's lives and responding to current and future labour market needs, also in light of the Union and national headline targets for 2030 on skills. Member States should also modernise and invest in their education and training systems to provide high quality and inclusive education and training including vocational education and training, improve educational outcomes and the provision of skills and competences needed for the green and digital transitions, and ensure access to digital learning, language training (e.g. in the case of refugees including from Ukraine or in facilitating labour market access in cross-border regions) and the acquisition of entrepreneurial skills. Member States should work together with the social partners, education and training providers, enterprises and other stakeholders, also in the context of the action plan to tackle labour and skills shortages put forward by the Commission in March 2024, to address structural weaknesses in education and training systems and improve their quality and labour-market relevance, including through targeted financial and technical support. This would also contribute to enabling the green and digital transitions, addressing skills mismatches and labour shortages, including for activities related to net-zero

and digital industries, including those relevant for the EU's economic security, and those related to the green transition, such as renewable energy deployment or buildings' renovation.

and digital industries, including those relevant for the EU's economic security, and those related to the green transition, such as renewable energy deployment or buildings' renovation.

Or. en

Amendment 72

Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Annex I – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Particular attention should be paid to **addressing the** decline in the educational performance of young people, especially in the area of basic skills. Action is needed to address the challenges faced by the teaching profession, including its attractiveness, tackling teacher shortages, and the need to invest in teachers' and trainers' digital skills competences. Moreover, education and training systems should equip all learners with key competences, including basic and digital skills as well as transversal competences, and critical thinking in light of the threat of disinformation, to lay the foundations for adaptability and resilience throughout life, while ensuring that teachers are prepared to foster those competencies in learners. Member States should support working age adults in accessing training and increase individuals' incentives and motivation to seek training, including, where appropriate, through individual learning accounts, and ensuring their transferability during professional transitions, as well as through a reliable system of training quality assessment. Member States should explore the use of micro-credentials to support lifelong learning and employability. They should enable everyone to anticipate and better adapt to labour-market needs, in

Amendment

Particular attention should be paid to **addressing any** decline in the educational performance of young people, especially in the area of basic skills. Action is needed to address the challenges faced by the teaching profession, including its attractiveness, tackling teacher shortages, and the need to invest in teachers' and trainers' digital skills competences. Moreover, education and training systems should equip all learners with key competences, including basic and digital skills as well as transversal competences, and critical thinking in light of the threat of disinformation, to lay the foundations for adaptability and resilience throughout life, while ensuring that teachers are prepared to foster those competencies in learners. Member States should support working age adults in accessing training and increase individuals' incentives and motivation to seek training, including, where appropriate, through individual learning accounts **and occupation related training provided during working hours and financed by the employer**, and ensuring their transferability during professional transitions, as well as through a reliable system of training quality assessment. Member States should explore the use of micro-credentials to support lifelong learning and

particular through continuous upskilling and reskilling and the provision of integrated guidance and counselling, with a view to supporting fair and just transitions for all, strengthening employment and social outcomes and productivity, addressing labour-market shortages and skills mismatches, improving the overall resilience of the economy to shocks and making potential adjustments easier.

employability. They should enable everyone to anticipate and better adapt to labour-market needs, in particular through continuous upskilling and reskilling and the provision of integrated guidance and counselling, with a view to supporting fair and just transitions for all, ***with special attention to workers over 50 years old***, strengthening employment and social outcomes and productivity, addressing labour-market shortages and skills mismatches, improving the overall resilience of the economy to shocks and making potential adjustments easier.

Or. en

Amendment 73

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Particular attention should be paid to ***addressing the*** decline in the educational performance of young people, especially in the area of basic skills. Action is needed to address the challenges faced by the teaching profession, including its attractiveness, tackling teacher shortages, and the need to invest in teachers' and trainers' digital skills competences. Moreover, education and training systems should equip all learners with key competences, including basic and digital skills as well as transversal competences, and critical thinking in light of the threat of disinformation, to lay the foundations for adaptability and resilience throughout life, while ensuring that teachers are prepared to foster those competencies in learners. Member States should support working age adults in accessing training and increase individuals' incentives and motivation to

Amendment

Particular attention should be paid to ***addressing any*** decline in the educational performance of young people, especially in the area of basic skills. Action is needed to address the challenges faced by the teaching profession, including its attractiveness, tackling teacher shortages, and the need to invest in teachers' and trainers' digital skills competences. Moreover, education and training systems should equip all learners with key competences, including basic and digital skills as well as transversal competences, and critical thinking in light of the threat of disinformation, to lay the foundations for adaptability and resilience throughout life, while ensuring that teachers are prepared to foster those competencies in learners. Member States should support working age adults in accessing training and increase individuals' incentives and motivation to

seek training, including, where appropriate, through individual learning accounts, and ensuring their transferability during professional transitions, as well as through a reliable system of training quality assessment. Member States should explore the use of micro-credentials to support lifelong learning and employability. They should enable everyone to anticipate and better adapt to labour-market needs, in particular through continuous upskilling and reskilling and the provision of integrated guidance and counselling, with a view to supporting fair and just transitions for all, strengthening employment and social outcomes and productivity, addressing labour-market shortages and skills mismatches, improving the overall resilience of the economy to shocks and making potential adjustments easier.

seek training, including, where appropriate, through individual learning accounts **and occupation related training provided during working hours and financed by the employer**, and ensuring their transferability during professional transitions, as well as through a reliable system of training quality assessment. Member States should explore the use of micro-credentials to support lifelong learning and employability. They should enable everyone to anticipate and better adapt to labour-market needs, in particular through continuous upskilling and reskilling and the provision of integrated guidance and counselling, with a view to supporting fair and just transitions for all, strengthening employment and social outcomes and productivity, addressing labour-market shortages and skills mismatches, improving the overall resilience of the economy to shocks and making potential adjustments easier.

Or. en

Amendment 74

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Particular attention should be paid to **addressing** the decline in the educational performance of young people, especially in the area of basic skills. Action is needed to address the challenges faced by the teaching profession, including its attractiveness, tackling teacher shortages, and the need to invest in teachers' and trainers' digital skills competences. Moreover, education and training systems should equip all learners with key competences, including basic and digital

Amendment

Particular attention should be paid to **addressing** the decline in the educational performance of young people, especially in the area of basic skills. Action is needed to address the challenges faced by the teaching profession, including its attractiveness, tackling teacher shortages, and the need to invest in teachers' and trainers' digital skills competences. Moreover, education and training systems should equip all learners with key competences, including basic and digital

skills as well as transversal competences, and critical thinking in light of the threat of disinformation, to lay the foundations for adaptability and resilience throughout life, while ensuring that teachers are prepared to foster those competencies in learners. Member States should support working age adults in accessing training and increase individuals' incentives and motivation to seek training, including, where appropriate, through individual learning accounts, and ensuring their transferability during professional transitions, as well as through a reliable system of training quality assessment. Member States should explore the use of micro-credentials to support lifelong learning and employability. They should enable everyone to anticipate and better adapt to labour-market needs, in particular through continuous upskilling and reskilling and the provision of integrated guidance and counselling, with a view to supporting fair and just transitions for all, strengthening employment and social outcomes and productivity, addressing labour-market shortages and skills mismatches, improving the overall resilience of the economy to shocks and making potential adjustments easier.

skills as well as transversal competences, and critical thinking in light of the threat of disinformation, to lay the foundations for adaptability and resilience throughout life, ***needed for successful transition resulting from changes such as climate change,*** while ensuring that teachers are prepared to foster those competencies in learners. Member States should support working age adults in accessing training and increase individuals' incentives and motivation to seek training, including, where appropriate, through individual learning accounts, and ensuring their transferability during professional transitions, as well as through a reliable system of training quality assessment. Member States should explore the use of micro-credentials to support lifelong learning and employability. They should enable everyone to anticipate and better adapt to labour-market needs, in particular through continuous upskilling and reskilling and the provision of integrated guidance and counselling, with a view to supporting fair and just transitions for all, strengthening employment and social outcomes and productivity, addressing labour-market shortages and skills mismatches, improving the overall resilience of the economy to shocks and making potential adjustments easier.

Or. en

Amendment 75

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional

Amendment

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional

coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, in line with the new “Barcelona targets” and the European Child Guarantee. Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education, especially women. Top performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation potential of the EU.

Member States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through quality traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new requirements of digital, green and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and, *where appropriate*, research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal

coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, in line with the new “Barcelona targets” and the European Child Guarantee. Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education, especially women. Top performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation potential of the EU.

Member States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through *paid* quality traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new requirements of digital, green and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance, *where appropriate*, the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal

education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, ***attracting talent and skills from outside the EU via*** managed migration and preventing exploitative working conditions can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages, including those linked to the green and digital transitions such as in STEM sectors ***and*** in healthcare and long-term care.

education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, ***opening legal channels for*** managed migration and preventing exploitative working conditions ***by offering migrant workers the same working and employment conditions as local workers*** can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages, including those linked to the green and digital transitions such as in STEM sectors ***as well as*** in healthcare and long-term care, ***education, transport and construction. Member States should likewise ensure that labour migration does not result in a deterioration of existing working conditions for domestic workers.***

Or. en

Amendment 76
Li Andersson

Annex I – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, in line with the new “Barcelona targets” and the European Child Guarantee Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of

Amendment

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, in line with the new “Barcelona targets” and the European Child Guarantee Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of

tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education, especially women. Top performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation potential of the EU.

Member States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through quality traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new requirements of digital, green and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and, where appropriate, research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, ***attracting talent and skills from outside the EU via*** managed migration and preventing exploitative working conditions can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages, including those linked to the green and digital transitions such as in STEM sectors and in healthcare and long-term care.

tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education, especially women. Top performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation potential of the EU.

Member States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through ***paid*** quality traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new requirements of digital, green and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and, where appropriate, research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, ***opening legal channels for*** managed migration and preventing exploitative working conditions ***by offering working conditions to migrant workers equal with those regulated by national legislation and collective agreements*** can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages, including those linked to the green and

digital transitions such as in STEM sectors and in healthcare and long-term care.

Or. en

Amendment 77

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, in line with the new “Barcelona targets” and the European Child Guarantee Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education, especially women. Top performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation potential of the EU. **Member** States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through quality traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new

Amendment

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, in line with the new “Barcelona targets” and the European Child Guarantee Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education, especially women. Top performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation potential of the EU. **Member** States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through quality, **paid** traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new

requirements of digital, green and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and, where appropriate, research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, ***attracting talent and skills from outside the EU via managed*** migration and preventing exploitative working conditions can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages, including those linked to the green and digital transitions such as in STEM sectors and in healthcare and long-term care.

requirements of digital, green and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and, where appropriate, research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, ***opening legal channels for*** migration and preventing exploitative working conditions ***by ensuring equal treatment of third-country nationals in line with national legislation and collective agreements*** can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages, including those linked to the green and digital transitions such as in STEM sectors and in healthcare and long-term care.

Or. en

Amendment 78

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Annex I – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing

Amendment

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing

inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, in line with the new “Barcelona targets” and the European Child Guarantee Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education, especially women. Top performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation potential of the EU.

Member States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through quality traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new requirements of digital, green and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and, where appropriate, research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for

inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, in line with the new “Barcelona targets” and the European Child Guarantee Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education, especially women. Top performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation potential of the EU.

Member States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through quality traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new requirements of digital, green and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and, where appropriate, research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for

recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, attracting talent and skills from outside the EU via ***managed migration*** and preventing exploitative working conditions can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages, ***including those linked to the green and digital transitions such as in STEM sectors and in healthcare and long-term care.***

recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, attracting talent and skills from outside the EU via ***legal pathway*** and preventing exploitative working conditions can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages.

Or. en

Amendment 79

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care, ***in line with the new “Barcelona targets” and the European Child Guarantee*** Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education, ***especially women.*** Top

Amendment

Member States should foster equal opportunities for all by addressing inequalities in education and training systems, including in terms of regional coverage. In particular, children should be provided with access to affordable and high-quality early childhood education and care. Member States should raise overall qualification levels, reduce the number of early leavers from education and training, support equal access to education of children from disadvantaged groups and remote areas, increase the attractiveness of vocational education and training (VET), support access to and completion of tertiary education, and increase the number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates both in VET and in tertiary education. Top performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation

performance and excellence in educational outcomes should also be supported, given their role in fostering the future innovation potential of the EU. *Member* States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through quality traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new requirements of digital, *green* and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and, where appropriate, research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, attracting talent and skills from outside the EU via managed migration and preventing exploitative working conditions can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages, including those linked to the *green and digital transitions* such as in STEM sectors and in healthcare and long-term care.

potential of the EU. *Member* States should facilitate the transition from education to employment for young people through quality traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as increase adult participation in continuing learning, particularly among learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and the least qualified. Taking into account the new requirements of digital and ageing societies, Member States should upgrade and increase the supply and uptake of flexible initial and continuing VET, strengthen work-based learning in their VET systems, including through accessible, quality and effective apprenticeships, and support low-skilled adults maintain their employability. Furthermore, Member States should enhance the labour-market relevance of tertiary education and, where appropriate, research; improve skills monitoring and forecasting; make skills and qualifications more visible and comparable, including those acquired abroad, and ensure a more consistent use of EU-wide classifications (i.e. ESCO); and increase opportunities for recognising and validating skills and competences acquired outside formal education and training, including for refugees and persons under a temporary protection status. Beyond using the untapped potential of the EU domestic workforce, attracting talent and skills from outside the EU via managed migration and preventing exploitative working conditions can also contribute to addressing skills and labour shortages, including those linked to the digital *transition* such as in STEM sectors and in healthcare and long-term care.

Or. en

Amendment 80
Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans

Annex I – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In order to avoid the offshoring of companies that have received European aid, it is essential to review existing state aid rules and funding programmes and establish strategic solutions aimed at maintaining the industrial base within Europe. This includes strengthening European strategic autonomy and promoting a robust European industrial policy. Furthermore, the transition must be accompanied by social and employment measures to ensure a just transition for all, ensuring that no workers or communities are left behind during this process.

Or. en

Amendment 81
Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States should provide unemployed and inactive people with effective, timely, coordinated and tailor-made assistance based on support for job searches, training, up- and reskilling and access to other enabling services, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and people affected by the green and digital transitions or labour market shocks. Comprehensive strategies that include in-depth individual assessments of unemployed people should be pursued as soon as possible, ***at the latest***

Member States should provide unemployed and inactive people with effective, timely, coordinated and tailor-made assistance based on support for job searches, training, up- and reskilling and access to other enabling services, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and people affected by the green and digital transitions or labour market shocks. Comprehensive strategies that include in-depth individual assessments of unemployed people should be pursued as soon as possible, with a view

after 18 months of unemployment, with a view to significantly reducing and preventing long-term and structural unemployment. Youth unemployment and the issue of young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) should continue to be addressed through prevention of early leaving from education and training and structural improvement of the school-to-work transition, including through the full implementation of the reinforced Youth Guarantee, which should also support quality youth employment opportunities. In addition, Member States should boost efforts notably at highlighting how the green and digital transitions offer a renewed perspective for the future and opportunities for young people in the labour market.

to significantly reducing and preventing long-term and structural unemployment. Youth unemployment and the issue of young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) should continue to be addressed through prevention of early leaving from education and training and structural improvement of the school-to-work transition, including through the full implementation of the reinforced Youth Guarantee, which should also support quality youth employment opportunities. In addition, Member States should boost efforts notably at highlighting how the green and digital transitions offer a renewed perspective for the future and opportunities for young people in the labour market.

Or. en

Amendment 82

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should provide unemployed and inactive people with effective, timely, coordinated and tailor-made assistance based on support for job searches, training, up- and reskilling and access to other enabling services, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and people affected by the green and digital transitions or labour market shocks. Comprehensive strategies that include in-depth individual assessments of unemployed people should be pursued as soon as possible, at the latest after 18 months of unemployment, with a view to significantly reducing and preventing long-term and structural

Amendment

Member States should provide unemployed and inactive people with effective, timely, coordinated and tailor-made assistance based on support for job searches, training, up- and reskilling and access to other enabling services, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and people affected by the **necessary** green and digital transitions or labour market shocks. Comprehensive strategies that include in-depth individual assessments of unemployed people should be pursued as soon as possible, at the latest after 18 months of unemployment, with a view to significantly reducing and preventing long-

unemployment. Youth unemployment and the issue of young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) should continue to be addressed through prevention of early leaving from education and training and structural improvement of the school-to-work transition, including through the full implementation of the reinforced Youth Guarantee, which should also support quality youth employment opportunities. In addition, Member States should boost efforts notably at highlighting how the green and digital transitions offer a renewed perspective for the future and opportunities for young people in the labour market.

term and structural unemployment. Youth unemployment and the issue of young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) should continue to be addressed through prevention of early leaving from education and training and structural improvement of the school-to-work transition, including through the full implementation of the reinforced Youth Guarantee, which should also support quality youth employment opportunities. In addition, Member States should boost efforts notably at highlighting how the green and digital transitions offer a renewed perspective for the future and opportunities for young people in the labour market.

Or. en

Amendment 83

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should provide unemployed and inactive people with effective, timely, coordinated and tailor-made assistance based on support for job searches, training, up- and reskilling and access to other enabling services, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and people affected by the green and digital transitions or labour market shocks. Comprehensive strategies that include in-depth individual assessments of unemployed people should be pursued as soon as possible, at the latest after 18 months of unemployment, with a view to significantly reducing and preventing long-term and structural unemployment. Youth unemployment and the issue of young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) should continue to be addressed

Amendment

Member States should provide unemployed and inactive people with effective, timely, coordinated and tailor-made assistance based on support for job searches, training, up- and reskilling and access to other enabling services, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and people affected by the green and digital transitions or labour market shocks. Comprehensive strategies that include in-depth individual assessments of unemployed people should be pursued as soon as possible, at the latest after 18 months of unemployment, with a view to significantly reducing and preventing long-term and structural unemployment. Youth unemployment and the issue of young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) should continue to be addressed

through prevention of early leaving from education and training and structural improvement of the school-to-work transition, including through the full implementation of the reinforced Youth Guarantee, which should also support quality youth employment opportunities. In addition, Member States should boost efforts notably at highlighting how the **green and digital transitions offer** a renewed perspective for the future and opportunities for young people in the labour market.

through prevention of early leaving from education and training and structural improvement of the school-to-work transition, including through the full implementation of the reinforced Youth Guarantee, which should also support quality youth employment opportunities. In addition, Member States should boost efforts notably at highlighting how the digital **transition offers** a renewed perspective for the future and opportunities for young people in the labour market.

Or. en

Amendment 84

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should aim to remove barriers and disincentives to, and provide incentives for, participation in the labour market, in particular for low-income earners, second earners (often women) and those furthest from the labour market, including people with a migrant background and marginalised Roma people. In view of high labour shortages in certain occupations and sectors (notably in STEM sectors, healthcare and long-term care, education, transport and construction), Member States should contribute to fostering labour supply, notably through promoting adequate wages and working conditions, ensuring that the design of tax and benefit systems **encourages** labour market participation, and that active labour market policies are effective and accessible, respecting the role of social partners. Member States should also support a work environment adapted

Amendment

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for persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society. The gender employment and pay gaps as well as gender stereotypes should be tackled. Member States should ensure gender equality and increased labour market participation of women, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, and pay transparency should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance work, family and private life, and promote a balanced use of those entitlements between parents.

persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society. ***The various guidelines developed within the framework of the employment package of the European Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2023-2030 should be fully implemented in workplaces. Particular attention should be given to the right to reasonable accommodation, deployment of retention strategies, and the fight against discriminatory practices from the very moment of recruitment.*** The gender employment and pay gaps as well as ***occupational*** gender stereotypes ***and gender-segmented labour markets, reflecting systematic gender gaps in access to relevant education and training,*** should be tackled. Member States should ensure gender equality and increased labour market participation of women, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, and pay transparency should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance work, family and private life, and promote a balanced use of those entitlements between parents.

Amendment 85**Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva****Annex I – paragraph 9***Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States should aim to remove barriers and disincentives to, and provide incentives for, participation in the labour market, in particular for low-income earners, second earners (often women) and those furthest from the labour market, including people with a migrant background and marginalised Roma people. In view of high labour shortages in certain occupations and sectors (notably in STEM sectors, healthcare and long-term care, education, transport and construction), Member States should contribute to fostering labour supply, notably through promoting adequate wages and working conditions, ensuring that the design of tax and benefit systems encourages labour market participation, and that active labour market policies are effective and accessible, respecting the role of social partners. Member States should also support a work environment adapted for persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society. The gender employment and pay gaps as well as gender stereotypes should be tackled. Member States should ensure gender equality and increased labour market participation of women, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that

Amendment

Member States should aim to remove barriers and disincentives to, and provide incentives for, participation in the labour market, in particular for low-income earners, second earners (often women) and those furthest from the labour market, including people with a migrant background and marginalised Roma people. In view of high labour shortages in certain occupations and sectors (notably in STEM sectors, healthcare and long-term care, education, transport and construction), Member States should contribute to fostering labour supply, notably through promoting adequate wages and ***decent*** working conditions, ensuring that the design of tax and benefit systems encourages labour market participation, and that active labour market policies are effective and accessible, respecting the role of social partners. Member States should also support a work environment adapted for persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society, ***where social economy enterprises could play a key role in securing quality jobs for persons with disabilities. The various guidelines developed within the framework of the employment package of the European Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2023-2030 should be fully implemented in the workplace. Particular attention should be paid to the right to reasonable***

mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, and pay transparency should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance work, family and private life, and promote a balanced use of those entitlements between parents.

accommodation, the deployment of retention strategies, and the fight against discriminatory practices The gender employment and pay gaps as well as gender stereotypes should be tackled. Member States should ensure gender equality and increased labour market participation of women, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, and pay transparency should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance work, family and private life, and promote a balanced use of those entitlements between parents.

Or. en

Amendment 86

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should aim to remove barriers and disincentives to, and provide incentives for, participation in the labour market, in particular for low-income

Amendment

Member States should aim to remove barriers and disincentives to, and provide incentives for, participation in the labour market, in particular for low-income

earners, second earners (often women) and those furthest from the labour market, including people with a migrant background and *marginalised* Roma people. In view of high labour shortages in certain occupations and sectors (notably in STEM sectors, healthcare and long-term care, education, transport and construction), Member States should contribute to fostering labour supply, notably through promoting adequate wages and working conditions, ensuring that the design of tax and benefit systems encourages labour market participation, and that active labour market policies are effective and accessible, respecting the role of social partners. Member States should also support a work environment adapted for persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society. The gender employment and pay gaps as well as gender stereotypes should be tackled. Member States should ensure gender equality and increased labour market participation of women, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, and pay transparency should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance work, family and private life, and promote

earners, second earners (often women) and those furthest from the labour market, including people with a migrant background and Roma people. In view of high labour shortages in certain occupations and sectors (notably in STEM sectors, healthcare and long-term care, education, transport and construction), Member States should contribute to fostering labour supply, notably through promoting adequate wages and *decent* working conditions, ensuring that the design of tax and benefit systems encourages labour market participation, and that active labour market policies are effective and accessible, respecting the role of social partners. Member States should also support a work environment adapted for persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society. *The various guidelines developed within the framework of the employment package of the European Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2023-2030 should be fully implemented in the workplace. Particular attention should be paid to the right to reasonable accommodation, the deployment of retention strategies, and the fight against discriminatory practices.* The gender employment and pay gaps as well as gender stereotypes should be tackled. Member States should ensure gender equality and increased labour market participation of women, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, and pay transparency should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to

a balanced use of those entitlements between parents.

affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. ***The right of workers to disconnect is essential in this context.*** Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance work, family and private life, and promote a balanced use of those entitlements between parents.

Or. en

Amendment 87

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Annex I – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should aim to remove barriers and disincentives to, and provide incentives for, participation in the labour market, in particular for low-income earners, second earners (often women) and those furthest from the labour market, including people with a migrant background and marginalised Roma people. In view of high labour shortages in certain occupations and sectors (notably in STEM sectors, healthcare and long-term care, education, transport and construction), Member States should contribute to fostering labour supply, notably through promoting adequate wages and working conditions, ensuring that the design of tax and benefit systems encourages labour market participation, and that active labour market policies are effective and accessible, respecting the role of social partners. Member States should also support a work environment adapted

Amendment

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for persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society. The gender employment and pay gaps as well as gender stereotypes should be tackled. Member States should ensure gender equality and increased labour market participation of women, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, and pay transparency should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance work, family and private life, ***and promote a balanced use of those entitlements between parents.***

for persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society. The gender employment and pay gaps as well as gender stereotypes should be tackled. Member States should ensure gender equality and increased labour market participation of women, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, and pay transparency should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance work, family and private life.

Or. en

Amendment 88
Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should aim to remove barriers and disincentives to, and provide incentives for, participation in the labour

Amendment

Member States should aim to remove barriers and disincentives to, and provide incentives for, participation in the labour

market, in particular for low-income earners, second earners (often women) and those furthest from the labour market, including people with a migrant **background** and marginalised Roma people. In view of high labour shortages in certain occupations and sectors (notably in STEM sectors, healthcare and long-term care, education, transport and construction), Member States should contribute to fostering labour supply, notably through promoting adequate wages and working conditions, ensuring that the design of tax and benefit systems encourages labour market participation, and that active labour market policies are effective and accessible, respecting the role of social partners. Member States should also support a work environment adapted for persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society. ***The gender employment and pay gaps as well as gender stereotypes should be tackled.*** Member States should ensure gender equality and ***increased labour market participation of women***, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, ***and pay transparency*** should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance

market, in particular for low-income earners, second earners (often women) and those furthest from the labour market, including people with a **legal migrant access to the Union** and marginalised Roma people. In view of high labour shortages in certain occupations and sectors (notably in STEM sectors, healthcare and long-term care, education, transport and construction), Member States should contribute to fostering labour supply, notably through promoting adequate wages and working conditions, ensuring that the design of tax and benefit systems encourages labour market participation, and that active labour market policies are effective and accessible, respecting the role of social partners. Member States should also support a work environment adapted for persons with disabilities, including through targeted financial and technical support, information and awareness raising, and services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society. Member States should ensure equality ***of opportunity for men and women and the free choice for women that wish to work outside of their home***, including through ensuring equal opportunities and career progression and eliminating barriers to leadership access at all levels of decision making, as well as by tackling violence and harassment at work which is a problem that mainly affects women. Equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value should be ensured. The reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men should be promoted, in particular through access to affordable, quality long-term care and early childhood education and care services, as well as through adequate policies catering to the changes brought to the world of work by digitalisation. Member States should ensure that parents and other people with caring responsibilities have access to suitable family-related leave and flexible working arrangements in order to balance work,

work, family and private life, and promote a balanced use of those entitlements between parents.

family and private life, and promote a balanced use of those entitlements between parents.

Or. en

Amendment 89

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission

In order to benefit from a dynamic and productive workforce and new work patterns and business models, Member States should work together with the social partners on fair, transparent and predictable working conditions, balancing rights and obligations. They should reduce and prevent segmentation within labour markets, fight undeclared work and bogus self-employment, and foster the transition towards open-ended forms of employment. Employment protection rules, labour law and institutions should all provide both a suitable environment for recruitment **and the necessary flexibility for employers to adapt swiftly to changes in the economic context**, while protecting labour rights and ensuring social protection, an appropriate level of security, and healthy, safe and well-adapted working environments for all workers. Promoting the use of flexible working arrangements such as teleworking can contribute to higher employment levels and more inclusive labour markets. Furthermore, Member States should support workers, businesses, and other actors in the digital transformation, including via promoting the uptake of ethical and **trustworthy** Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools. This can range from policies to upskill and reskill workers for new occupations and incentives for

Amendment

In order to benefit from a dynamic and productive workforce and new work patterns and business models, Member States should work together with the social partners on fair, transparent and predictable working conditions, balancing rights and obligations. They should reduce and prevent segmentation within labour markets, fight undeclared work and bogus self-employment, and foster the transition towards open-ended forms of employment. Employment protection rules, labour law and institutions should all provide both a suitable environment for recruitment, while protecting labour rights and ensuring social protection, an appropriate level of security, and healthy, safe and well-adapted working environments for all workers. **Member States should ensure that employers are accountable for the health and safety of their workers and provide them and their representatives with adequate information, make risk assessments and take preventive measures. This includes reducing the number of fatal accidents at work and cases by occupational cancer to zero by establishing binding occupational exposure limit values, and taking into account occupational psychosocial risks, occupational diseases as well as the growing impacts of climate change on the health and safety of workers.** Promoting

companies to develop and deploy technologies that have the potential to increase productivity, complement human labour, and alleviate labour shortages in critical sectors. In general, and in the digital context in particular, it is important to ensure that the workers' rights in terms of working time, working conditions, mental health at work and work-life balance are respected. Employment relationships that lead to precarious working conditions should be prevented, including cases involving platform workers, by ensuring fairness, transparency and accountability in the use of algorithms, and by fighting abuse of atypical contracts. Access to effective, impartial dispute resolution and a right to redress, including adequate compensation, where applicable, should be ensured in cases of unfair dismissal.

the use of flexible working arrangements such as teleworking can contribute to higher employment levels and more inclusive labour markets *and can contribute to enable previously excluded groups of workers to access the labour market. At the same time, it also risks diluting boundaries between working time and private life, therefore highlighting a need for a directive on the right to disconnect.* Furthermore, Member States should support workers, businesses, and other actors in the digital transformation, including via promoting the uptake of ethical and *trustworthy* Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools. This can range from policies to upskill and reskill workers for new occupations and incentives for companies to develop and deploy technologies that have the potential to increase productivity, complement human labour, and alleviate labour shortages in critical sectors. In general, and in the digital context in particular, it is important to ensure that the workers' rights in terms of working time, working conditions, mental health at work and work-life balance are respected. Employment relationships that lead to precarious working conditions should be prevented, including cases involving platform workers, by *guaranteeing the rights for workers and obligations for companies enshrined in the Directive on improving the working conditions in platform work and ensuring that people working through digital labour platforms can fully enjoy the labour rights and social benefits they are entitled to, including* fairness, transparency and accountability in the use of algorithms, and by fighting abuse of atypical contracts. *Replacement of regular employment relationships with non-standard forms of employment, bogus self-employment, bogus traineeships or other types of disguised employment should be prevented by enforcing and strengthening legal protection, enhanced labour inspection and by sanctioning the*

employers violating labour rights. Access to effective, impartial dispute resolution and a right to redress, including adequate compensation, where applicable, should be ensured in cases of unfair dismissal.

Or. en

Amendment 90

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission

In order to benefit from a dynamic and productive workforce and new work patterns and business models, Member States should work together with the social partners on fair, transparent and predictable working conditions, balancing rights and obligations. They should reduce and prevent segmentation within labour markets, fight undeclared work and bogus self-employment, and foster the transition towards open-ended forms of employment. Employment protection rules, labour law and institutions should all provide both a suitable environment for recruitment and the necessary flexibility for employers to adapt swiftly to changes in the economic context, while protecting labour rights and ensuring social protection, an appropriate level of security, and healthy, safe and well-adapted working environments for all workers. Promoting the use of flexible working arrangements such as teleworking can contribute to higher employment levels and more inclusive labour markets. Furthermore, Member States should support workers, businesses, and other actors in the digital transformation, including via promoting the uptake of ethical and *trustworthy* Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools. This can range from

Amendment

In order to benefit from a dynamic and productive workforce and new work patterns and business models, Member States should work together with the social partners on fair, transparent and predictable working conditions, balancing rights and obligations. They should reduce and prevent segmentation within labour markets, fight undeclared work and bogus self-employment, and foster the transition towards open-ended forms of employment. Employment protection rules, labour law and institutions should all provide both a suitable environment for recruitment and the necessary flexibility for employers to adapt swiftly to changes in the economic context, while protecting labour rights and ensuring social protection, an appropriate level of security, and healthy, safe and well-adapted working environments for all workers. Promoting the use of flexible working arrangements such as teleworking can contribute to higher employment levels and more inclusive labour markets. Furthermore, Member States should support workers, businesses, and other actors in the digital transformation, including via promoting the uptake of ethical and *trustworthy* Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools. This can range from

policies to upskill and reskill workers for new occupations and incentives for companies to develop and deploy technologies that have the potential to increase productivity, complement human labour, and alleviate labour shortages in critical sectors. In general, and in the digital context in particular, it is important to ensure that the workers' rights in terms of working time, working conditions, mental health at work and work-life balance are respected. Employment relationships that lead to precarious working conditions *should* be prevented, including cases involving platform workers, *by ensuring* fairness, transparency and accountability in the use of algorithms, and *by fighting* abuse of atypical contracts. Access to effective, impartial dispute resolution and a right to redress, including adequate compensation, where applicable, should be ensured in cases of unfair dismissal.

policies, *developed in cooperation with social partners*, to upskill and reskill workers for new occupations and incentives for companies to develop and deploy technologies that have the potential to increase productivity, complement human labour, and alleviate labour shortages in critical sectors. In general, and in the digital context in particular, it is important to ensure that the workers' rights in terms of working time, *democracy at work*, working conditions, mental health at work and work-life balance are respected *and equally applied for all workers, regardless of the size of the company or the underlying employment contract*. Employment relationships that lead to precarious working conditions, *such as bogus self-employment or bogus traineeships*, *must* be prevented, including cases involving platform workers. *It is therefore essential that Member States implement the Directive on improving the working conditions in platform work, ensure people working through digital labour platforms can fully enjoy their rights and social benefits, strengthen labour inspections and introduce dissuasive sanctions. Member States should ensure* fairness, transparency and *human* accountability in the use of algorithms, and *fight the* abuse of atypical contracts. Access to effective, impartial dispute resolution and a right to redress, including adequate compensation, where applicable, should be ensured in cases of unfair dismissal.

Or. en

Amendment 91
Li Andersson

Annex I – paragraph 10

In order to benefit from a dynamic and productive workforce and new work patterns and business models, Member States should work together with the social partners on fair, transparent and predictable working conditions, balancing rights and obligations. They should reduce and prevent segmentation within labour markets, fight undeclared work and bogus self-employment, and foster the transition towards open-ended forms of employment. Employment protection rules, labour law and institutions should all provide ***both a suitable environment for recruitment and the necessary flexibility for employers to adapt swiftly to changes in the economic context, while protecting labour rights and ensuring social protection, an appropriate level of security, and healthy, safe and*** well-adapted working environments for all workers. Promoting the use of flexible working arrangements such as teleworking can contribute to higher employment levels and more inclusive labour markets. Furthermore, Member States should support workers, businesses, and other actors in the digital transformation, including via promoting the uptake of ethical and ***trustworthy*** Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools. This can range from policies to upskill and reskill workers for new occupations and incentives for companies to develop and deploy technologies that have the potential to increase productivity, complement human labour, and alleviate labour shortages in critical sectors. In general, and in the digital context in particular, it is important to ensure that the workers' rights in terms of working time, working conditions, mental health at work and work-life balance are respected. Employment relationships that lead to precarious working conditions should be prevented, including cases involving platform workers, by ensuring fairness, transparency

In order to benefit from a dynamic and productive workforce and new work patterns and business models, Member States should work together with the social partners on fair, transparent and predictable working conditions, balancing rights and obligations. They should reduce and prevent segmentation within labour markets, fight undeclared work and bogus self-employment, and foster the transition towards open-ended forms of employment. Employment protection rules, labour law and institutions should all provide ***for the protection of labour rights, a high level of social protection and secure employment, inclusive recruitment, health and safety at work, as well as*** well-adapted working environments for all workers. ***At the same time, Member States should ensure a suitable environment for undertakings to thrive and the flexibility for employers to adapt to changes.*** Promoting the use of flexible working arrangements such as teleworking can contribute to higher employment levels and more inclusive labour markets. Furthermore, Member States should support workers, businesses, and other actors in the digital transformation, including via promoting the uptake of ethical and ***trustworthy*** Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools. This can range from policies to upskill and reskill workers for new occupations and incentives for companies to develop and deploy technologies that have the potential to increase productivity, complement human labour, and alleviate labour shortages in critical sectors. In general, and in the digital context in particular, it is important to ensure that the workers' rights in terms of working time, working conditions, mental health at work and work-life balance are respected. Employment relationships that lead to precarious working conditions should be prevented, including cases involving

and accountability in the use of algorithms, and by fighting abuse of atypical contracts. Access to effective, impartial dispute resolution and a right to redress, including adequate compensation, where applicable, should be ensured in cases of unfair dismissal.

platform workers, by ensuring fairness, transparency and accountability in the use of algorithms, and by fighting abuse of atypical contracts. ***Replacement of regular employment relationships with non-standard forms of employment, bogus self-employment, bogus traineeships or other types of disguised employment should be prevented.*** Access to effective, impartial dispute resolution and a right to redress, including adequate compensation, where applicable, should be ensured in cases of unfair dismissal.

Or. en

Amendment 92
Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Annex I – paragraph 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and **young** people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a migrant background, including persons under a temporary protection status, people from **marginalised** Roma communities and **older** workers. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training and income support for the unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and

Amendment

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and **young** people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a migrant background, including persons under a temporary protection status, people from Roma communities and workers **over 50 years old**. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training and income support for the unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and

responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology. Private employment services also play a role in this respect.

responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support *as well as national resources* to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology. *Under the leadership and strategic guidelines of the Public Employment Services*, private employment services *could* also play a role in this respect.

Or. en

Amendment 93

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and **young** people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a migrant background, including persons under a temporary protection status, people from marginalised Roma communities and older workers. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training and income support for the

Amendment

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and **young** people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a migrant background, including persons under a temporary protection status, people from marginalised Roma communities and older workers. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training and income support for the

unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology. *Private* employment services *also play a role in this respect*.

unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology. *Enhanced national resources should also be made available by Member States to strengthen Public Employment Services.*

Or. en

Amendment 94 **Li Andersson**

Annex I – paragraph 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and *young* people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a migrant background, including persons under a temporary protection status, people from marginalised Roma communities and older workers. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training and income support for the

Amendment

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and *young* people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a migrant background, including persons under a temporary protection status, people from marginalised Roma communities and older workers. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training and income support for the

unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology. *Private* employment services *also play a role in this respect*.

unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology. *National resources should also be made available by Member States to strengthen Public* Employment Services.

Or. en

Amendment 95
Marie Dauchy, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and *young* people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a migrant background, including persons under a temporary protection status, people from marginalised Roma communities and older workers. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training and income support for the

Amendment

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and *young* people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a *legal access* migrant background, including persons under a temporary *legal* protection status, people from marginalised Roma communities and older workers. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training

unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology. Private employment services also play a role in this respect.

and income support for the unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology. Private employment services also play a role in this respect.

Or. en

Amendment 96

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and **young** people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a migrant background, including persons under a temporary protection status, people from **marginalised** Roma communities and older workers. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training and income support for the

Amendment

Policies should aim to improve and support labour-market participation, matching and transitions, also in light of demographic change, and including in disadvantaged regions. Member States should effectively activate and enable those who can participate in the labour market, especially under-represented groups, such as women and **young** people, as well as people in vulnerable situations, such as lower-skilled people and the long-term unemployed, persons with disabilities, people with a migrant background, including persons under a temporary protection status, people from Roma communities and older workers. Member States should strengthen the scope and effectiveness of active labour-market policies by increasing their targeting, outreach and coverage and by better linking them with social services, training and income support for the

unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology. ***Private employment services also play a role in this respect.***

unemployed, while they are seeking work and based on their rights and responsibilities. Member States should make the best use of EU funding and technical support ***as well as national resources*** to enhance the capacity of public employment services to provide timely and tailor-made assistance to jobseekers, respond to current and future labour-market needs, and implement performance-based management, supporting their capacity to use data and digital technology.

Or. en

Amendment 97

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should provide the unemployed with adequate unemployment benefits of reasonable duration, in line with their contributions and national eligibility rules. Unemployment benefits should not disincentivise a prompt return to employment and should be accompanied by active labour market policies, including up- and reskilling measures, also in light of labour and skills shortages.

Amendment

Member States should provide the unemployed with adequate unemployment benefits of reasonable duration, in line with their contributions and national eligibility rules ***and based on the principle of non-discrimination***. Unemployment benefits should not disincentivise a prompt return to employment and should be accompanied by active labour market policies, including up- and reskilling measures, also in light of labour and skills shortages.

Or. en

Amendment 98

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Annex I – paragraph 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should provide the unemployed with adequate unemployment benefits of reasonable duration, in line with their contributions and national eligibility rules. Unemployment benefits should not disincentivise a prompt return to employment and should be accompanied by active labour market policies, including up- and reskilling measures, also in light of labour and skills shortages.

Amendment

Member States should provide the unemployed with adequate unemployment benefits of reasonable duration, in line with their contributions and national eligibility rules. Unemployment benefits should not disincentivise a prompt return to employment and should be accompanied by active labour market policies, including up- and reskilling measures, also in light of labour and skills shortages **and mismatches**.

Or. en

Amendment 99
Li Andersson

Annex I – paragraph 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should provide the unemployed with adequate unemployment benefits of **reasonable** duration, in line with their contributions and national eligibility rules. **Unemployment benefits should not disincentivise a prompt return to employment and** should be accompanied by active labour market policies, including up- and reskilling measures, also in light of labour and skills shortages.

Amendment

Member States should provide the unemployed with adequate unemployment benefits of **sufficient** duration, in line with their contributions and national eligibility rules. **This** should be accompanied by active labour market policies, including up- and reskilling measures, also in light of labour and skills shortages, **and with the support of mutual learning mechanisms between Member States**.

Or. en

Amendment 100
Giusi Princi, Dennis Radtke, Marco Falcone, Caterina Chinnici, Salvatore De Meo, Flavio Tosi, Letizia Moratti, Fulvio Martusciello, Herbert Dorfmann, Massimiliano Salini

Annex I – paragraph 13

Text proposed by the Commission

The mobility of learners, apprentices and workers should be increased and adequately supported, especially for learners in vocational education and training with fewer mobility experiences, with the aim of enhancing their skills and employability, exploiting the full potential of the European labour market and contributing to EU-level competitiveness. Obstacles to intra-EU labour mobility, including procedures to recognise professional qualifications or transfer acquired social security rights, should be tackled. Fair and decent conditions for all those pursuing a cross-border activity should be ensured by avoiding discrimination and ensuring equal treatment with EU nationals, enforcing national and EU legislation and stepping up administrative cooperation between national administrations with regard to mobile workers, benefitting from the assistance of the European Labour Authority.

Amendment

The mobility of learners, apprentices and workers should be increased and adequately supported, especially for learners in vocational education and training with fewer mobility experiences, with the aim of enhancing their skills and employability, exploiting the full potential of the European labour market and contributing to EU-level competitiveness. Obstacles to intra-EU labour mobility, including procedures to recognise professional qualifications or transfer acquired social security rights, should be tackled. ***This also involves reducing the complexity of the Single Market by ensuring that the information and documentation requirements for Member States are significantly simplified and standardized, for instance, within the framework of the SMET (Single Market Enforcement Taskforce). Additionally, Member States should allow the submission of documents in other European languages.*** Fair and decent conditions for all those pursuing a cross-border activity should be ensured by avoiding discrimination and ensuring equal treatment with EU nationals, enforcing national and EU legislation and stepping up administrative cooperation between national administrations with regard to mobile workers, benefitting from the assistance of the European Labour Authority.

Or. en

Amendment 101

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 13

Text proposed by the Commission

The mobility of learners, apprentices and workers should be increased and adequately supported, especially for learners in vocational education and training with fewer mobility experiences, with the aim of enhancing their skills and employability, exploiting the full potential of the European labour market and contributing to EU-level competitiveness. Obstacles to intra-EU labour mobility, including procedures to recognise professional qualifications or transfer acquired social security rights, should be tackled. Fair and decent conditions for all those pursuing a cross-border activity should be ensured by avoiding discrimination and ensuring equal treatment with EU nationals, enforcing national and EU legislation and stepping up administrative cooperation between national administrations with regard to mobile workers, benefitting from the assistance of the European Labour Authority.

Amendment

The mobility of learners, apprentices and workers should be increased and adequately supported, especially for learners in vocational education and training with fewer mobility experiences, with the aim of enhancing their skills and employability, exploiting the full potential of the European labour market and contributing to EU-level competitiveness. Obstacles to intra-EU labour mobility, including procedures to recognise professional qualifications or transfer acquired social security rights, should be tackled. Fair and decent conditions for all those pursuing a cross-border activity should be ensured by avoiding discrimination and ensuring equal treatment with EU nationals, enforcing national and EU legislation and stepping up administrative cooperation between national administrations with regard to mobile workers, benefitting from the assistance of the European Labour Authority. ***While supporting labour mobility, Member States should also effectively counter the negative impact of brain-drain in certain regions, especially in southern and eastern Member States.***

Or. en

Amendment 102

Marie Dauchy, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 13

Text proposed by the Commission

The mobility of learners, apprentices and workers should be increased and adequately supported, especially for learners in vocational education and training with fewer mobility experiences,

Amendment

The mobility of learners, apprentices and workers should be increased and adequately supported, especially for learners in vocational education and training with fewer mobility experiences,

with the aim of enhancing their skills and employability, exploiting the full potential of the European labour market and contributing to EU-level competitiveness. Obstacles to intra-EU labour mobility, including procedures to recognise professional qualifications or transfer acquired social security rights, should be tackled. Fair and decent conditions for all those pursuing a cross-border activity should be ensured by avoiding discrimination and ensuring equal treatment with EU *nationals*, enforcing national and EU legislation and stepping up administrative cooperation between national administrations with regard to mobile workers, benefitting from the assistance of the European Labour Authority.

with the aim of enhancing their skills and employability, exploiting the full potential of the European labour market and contributing to EU-level competitiveness. Obstacles to intra-EU labour mobility, including procedures to recognise professional qualifications or transfer acquired social security rights, should be tackled. Fair and decent conditions for all those pursuing a cross-border activity should be ensured by avoiding discrimination and ensuring equal treatment with EU *residents*, enforcing national and EU legislation and stepping up administrative cooperation between national administrations with regard to mobile workers, benefitting from the assistance of the European Labour Authority. ***Illegal immigration is not considered to be a form of discrimination.***

Or. en

Amendment 103

Giusi Princi, Dennis Radtke, Marco Falcone, Caterina Chinnici, Salvatore De Meo, Flavio Tosi, Letizia Moratti, Fulvio Martusciello, Herbert Dorfmann, Massimiliano Salini

Annex I – paragraph 14

Text proposed by the Commission

The mobility of workers in critical occupations and of cross-border, seasonal and posted workers should be supported in the case of temporary border closures triggered by public health considerations. Member States should further engage in talent partnerships to enhance legal migration pathways by launching new mobility schemes and provide for an effective integration policy for workers and their families, encompassing education and training, including language training, employment, health and housing.

Amendment

The mobility of workers in critical occupations and of cross-border, seasonal and posted workers should be supported in the case of temporary border closures triggered by public health considerations. Member States should further engage in talent partnerships to enhance legal migration pathways by launching new mobility schemes and provide for an effective integration policy for workers and their families, encompassing education and training, including language training, employment, health and housing. ***A swift and efficient adoption and***

implementation of the EU Talent Pool would provide Member States with a user-friendly tool, avoiding the creation of parallel systems. This should be paired with an ambitious transposition of the EU Blue Card Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 104

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 14

Text proposed by the Commission

The mobility of workers in critical occupations and of cross-border, seasonal and posted workers should be supported in the case of temporary border closures ***triggered by public health considerations***. Member States should further engage in talent partnerships to enhance legal migration pathways by launching new mobility schemes and provide for an effective integration policy for workers and their families, encompassing education and training, including language training, employment, health and housing.

Amendment

The mobility of workers in critical occupations and of cross-border, seasonal and posted workers should be supported in the case of temporary border closures. Member States should further engage in talent partnerships to enhance legal migration pathways by launching new mobility schemes and provide for an effective integration policy for workers and their families, encompassing education and training, including language training, employment, health and housing.

Or. en

Amendment 105

Miriam Lexmann

Annex I – paragraph 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In light of demographic changes and brain drain mainly from remote and rural areas, the Member States should work

closely on solutions to remove legal obstacles preventing workers to work remotely from the Member States other than the Member State of their employer.

Or. en

Amendment 106
Li Andersson

Annex I – paragraph 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should also strive to create the appropriate conditions for new forms of work, and working methods, delivering on their job-creation potential while ensuring they are compliant with existing social rights. They should provide advice and guidance on the rights and obligations which apply in the context of atypical contracts and new forms of work, such as work through digital labour platforms and permanent or semi-permanent teleworking arrangements. In this regard, social partners can play an instrumental role and Member States should support them in reaching out and representing people in atypical and new forms of work. Member States should also consider providing support for enforcement – such as guidelines or dedicated trainings for labour inspectorates – concerning the challenges stemming from new forms of organising work, including the use of digital technologies and of AI, such as algorithmic management, workers’ surveillance and telework.

Amendment

Member States should also strive to create the appropriate conditions for new forms of work, and working methods, delivering on their job-creation potential while ensuring they are compliant with existing social rights. They should provide advice and guidance on the rights and obligations which apply in the context of atypical contracts and new forms of work, such as work through digital labour platforms and permanent or semi-permanent teleworking arrangements. In this regard, social partners can play an instrumental role and Member States should support them in reaching out and representing people in atypical and new forms of work. Member States should also consider providing support for enforcement – such as ***strengthening the resources and capacity of the labour inspectorate and further measures such as*** guidelines or dedicated trainings for labour inspectorates – concerning the challenges stemming from new forms of organising work, including the use of digital technologies and of AI, such as algorithmic management, workers’ surveillance and telework.

Or. en

Amendment 107

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should also strive to create the appropriate conditions for new forms of work, and working methods, delivering on their job-creation potential while ensuring they are compliant with existing social rights. They should provide advice and guidance on the rights and obligations which apply in the context of atypical contracts and new forms of work, such as work through digital labour platforms and permanent or semi-permanent teleworking arrangements. In this regard, social partners can play an instrumental role and Member States should support them in reaching out and representing people in atypical and new forms of work. Member States should also consider providing support for enforcement – such as ***guidelines or dedicated trainings for labour inspectorates*** – concerning the challenges stemming from new forms of organising work, including the use of digital technologies and of AI, such as algorithmic management, workers’ surveillance and telework.

Amendment

Member States should also strive to create the appropriate conditions for new forms of work, and working methods, delivering on their job-creation potential while ensuring they are compliant with existing social rights. They should provide advice and guidance on the rights and obligations which apply in the context of atypical contracts and new forms of work, such as work through digital labour platforms and permanent or semi-permanent teleworking arrangements. In this regard, social partners can play an instrumental role and Member States should support them in reaching out and representing people in atypical and new forms of work. Member States should also consider providing support for enforcement – such as ***strengthening the resources and capacity of the labour inspectorate and dissuasive sanctions and penalties against abusive employers***– concerning the challenges stemming from new forms of organising work, including the use of digital technologies and of AI, such as algorithmic management, workers’ surveillance and telework.

Or. en

Amendment 108

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should also strive to create the appropriate conditions for new forms of work, and working methods, delivering on their job-creation potential while ensuring they are compliant with existing social rights. They should provide advice and guidance on the rights and obligations which apply in the context of atypical contracts and new forms of work, such as work through digital labour platforms and ***permanent or semi-permanent*** teleworking arrangements. In this regard, social partners can play an instrumental role and Member States should support them in reaching out and representing people in atypical and new forms of work. Member States should also consider providing support for enforcement – such as guidelines or dedicated trainings for labour ***inspectors*** – concerning the challenges stemming from new forms of organising work, including the use of digital technologies and of AI, such as algorithmic management, workers’ surveillance and telework.

Amendment

Member States should also strive to create the appropriate conditions for new forms of work, and working methods, delivering on their job-creation potential while ensuring they are compliant with existing social rights ***as well as Union and national labour law***. They should provide advice and guidance on the rights and obligations which apply in the context of atypical contracts and new forms of work, such as work through digital labour platforms and teleworking arrangements. In this regard, social partners can play an instrumental role and Member States should support them in reaching out and representing people in atypical and new forms of work. Member States should also consider providing support for enforcement – such as ***strengthening labour inspectorates and issuing*** guidelines or dedicated trainings for labour ***inspectors*** – concerning the challenges stemming from new forms of organising work, including the use of digital technologies and of AI, such as algorithmic management, workers’ surveillance and telework.

Or. en

Amendment 109

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should ensure an enabling environment for bipartite and tripartite social dialogue at all levels, including collective bargaining, in the public and private sectors in accordance with national law and/or practice, after consultation and

Amendment

Member States should ***foster democracy at work and*** ensure an enabling environment for bipartite and tripartite social dialogue at all levels, including collective bargaining, in the public and private sectors in accordance with national law and/or

in close cooperation with social partners, while respecting their autonomy. Member States should involve social partners in a systematic, meaningful and timely manner in the design and implementation of employment, social and, where relevant, economic and other public policies including in the setting and updating of statutory minimum wages. Member States should promote a higher level of *coverage* of collective bargaining, including by promoting the building and strengthening of capacity of the social partners, enable effective collective bargaining at all appropriate levels and encourage coordination between and across those levels. The social partners should be encouraged to negotiate and conclude collective agreements in matters relevant to them, fully respecting their autonomy and the right to collective action.

practice, after consultation and in close cooperation with social partners, while respecting their autonomy. Member States should involve social partners in a systematic, meaningful and timely manner in the design and implementation of employment, social and, where relevant, economic and other public policies including in the setting and updating of statutory minimum wages. Member States should promote a higher level of *coverage* of collective bargaining, including by promoting the building and strengthening of capacity of the social partners, enable effective collective bargaining at all appropriate levels and encourage coordination between and across those levels. The social partners should be encouraged to negotiate and conclude collective agreements in matters relevant to them, fully respecting their autonomy and the right to collective action. ***Member States should implement the Directive on adequate minimum wages without delay and prepare action plans to increase the collective bargaining coverage in line with the directive, where applicable.***

Or. en

Amendment 110

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should ensure an enabling environment for bipartite and tripartite social dialogue at all levels, including collective bargaining, in the public and private sectors in accordance with national law and/or practice, after consultation and in close cooperation with social partners, while respecting their autonomy. Member States should involve social partners in a

Amendment

Member States should ensure an enabling environment for bipartite and tripartite social dialogue at all levels, including collective bargaining, in the public and private sectors in accordance with national law and/or practice, after consultation and in close cooperation with social partners, while respecting their autonomy. Member States should involve social partners in a

systematic, meaningful and timely manner in the design and implementation of employment, social and, where relevant, economic and other public policies including in the setting and updating of statutory minimum wages. Member States should promote a **higher** level of **coverage** of collective bargaining, **including by promoting the building and strengthening of capacity of the social partners, enable effective collective bargaining at all appropriate levels and encourage coordination between and across those levels**. The social partners should be encouraged to negotiate and conclude collective agreements in matters relevant to them, fully respecting their autonomy and the right to collective action.

systematic, meaningful and timely manner in the design and implementation of employment, social and, where relevant, economic and other public policies including in the setting and updating of statutory minimum wages. Member States should promote a **high** level of **coverage** of collective bargaining. The social partners should be encouraged to negotiate and conclude collective agreements in matters relevant to them, fully respecting their autonomy and the right to collective action.

Or. en

Amendment 111

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 17

Text proposed by the Commission

Where relevant, and building on existing national practices, Member States should take into account the relevant experience of civil society organisations' in employment and social issues.

Amendment

Without prejudice to the competences and autonomy of social partners as well as their right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements, and building on existing national practices, Member States should **also** take into account the relevant experience of civil society organisations' in employment and social issues, **where relevant**.

Or. en

Amendment 112

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 18

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should promote inclusive labour markets, open to all, by putting in place effective measures to **fight** all forms of discrimination and **promote** equal opportunities for all, and in particular for groups that are under-represented in the labour market, also with due attention to the regional and territorial dimension. **They** should ensure equal treatment with regard to employment, social protection, healthcare, early childhood education and care, long-term care, education and access to goods and services, including housing, regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

Amendment

Member States should promote inclusive labour markets, open to all, by putting in place effective measures to **eliminate** all forms of discrimination and **ensure** equal opportunities for all, and in particular for groups that are under-represented in the labour market, also with due attention to the regional and territorial dimension. ***Particular emphasis should be placed on women and on disadvantaged groups, namely young people, elderly people, persons with disabilities, single parents, racial and ethnic minorities, such as Roma and migrant people, LGBTIQ+ people and people living in disadvantaged regions, including remote settlements and rural regions, disadvantaged areas, islands and outermost regions. Member States*** should ensure equal treatment with regard to employment, social protection, healthcare, early childhood education and care, long-term care, education and access to goods and services, including housing, regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

Or. en

Amendment 113

Marie Dauchy, Mélanie Disdier, Rachel Blom

Annex I – paragraph 18

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should promote inclusive labour markets, open to all, by putting in place effective measures to fight all forms of discrimination and promote equal

Amendment

Member States should promote inclusive labour markets, open to all **legal residents**, by putting in place effective measures to fight all forms of discrimination and

opportunities for all, and in particular for groups that are under-represented in the labour market, also with due attention to the regional and territorial dimension. They should ensure equal treatment with regard to employment, social protection, ***healthcare, early childhood education and care, long-term care, education and access to goods and services, including housing, regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.***

promote equal opportunities for all, and in particular for groups that are under-represented in the labour market, also with due attention to the regional and territorial dimension. They should ensure equal treatment with regard to employment ***and social protection, as provided for in national law.***

Or. en

Amendment 114
Miriam Lexmann

Annex I – paragraph 18

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should promote inclusive labour markets, open to all, by putting in place effective measures to fight all forms of discrimination and promote equal opportunities for all, and in particular for groups that are under-represented in the labour market, also with due attention to the regional and territorial dimension. They should ensure equal treatment with regard to employment, social protection, healthcare, early childhood education and care, long-term care, education and access to goods and services, including housing, regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

Amendment

Member States should promote inclusive labour markets, open to all, by putting in place effective measures to fight all forms of discrimination and promote equal opportunities for all, and in particular for groups that are under-represented in the labour market, also with due attention to the regional and territorial dimension. They should ensure equal treatment with regard to employment, social protection, healthcare, early childhood education and care, long-term care ***and respite care,*** education and access to goods and services, including housing, regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

Or. en

Amendment 115
Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 19

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should modernise social protection systems to provide adequate, effective, efficient and sustainable social protection for all, throughout all stages of life, fostering social inclusion and upward social mobility, incentivising labour market participation, supporting social investment, fighting poverty and social exclusion and addressing inequalities, including through the design of their tax and benefit systems and by assessing the distributional impact of policies. Complementing universal approaches with targeted ones will improve the effectiveness of social protection systems. The modernisation of social protection systems should also aim to improve their resilience to multi-faceted challenges. Particular attention should be paid to vulnerable households that are most **affected by** the green and digital transitions and by high cost of living, including energy costs. Member States should further address gaps in access to social protection for workers and the self-employed in light of the rise of atypical forms of work.

Amendment

Member States should modernise social protection systems to provide adequate, effective, efficient and sustainable social protection for all **legal residents**, throughout all stages of life, fostering social inclusion and upward social mobility, incentivising labour market participation, supporting social investment, fighting poverty and social exclusion and addressing inequalities, including through the design of their tax and benefit systems and by assessing the distributional impact of policies. **Denial of access of illegal immigration is neither considered as social exclusion or inequality.** Complementing universal approaches with targeted ones will improve the effectiveness of social protection systems. The modernisation of social protection systems should also aim to improve their resilience to multi-faceted challenges. Particular attention should be paid to vulnerable households that are most **affected by** the green and digital transitions and by high cost of living, including energy costs. Member States should further address gaps in access to social protection for workers and the self-employed in light of the rise of atypical forms of work.

Or. en

Amendment 116

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Annex I – paragraph 19

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should modernise social protection systems to provide adequate,

Amendment

Member States should modernise social protection systems to provide adequate,

effective, efficient and sustainable social protection for all, throughout all stages of life, fostering social inclusion and upward social mobility, incentivising labour market participation, supporting social investment, fighting poverty and social exclusion and addressing inequalities, including through the design of their tax and benefit systems and by assessing the distributional impact of policies. Complementing universal approaches with targeted ones will improve the effectiveness of social protection systems. The modernisation of social protection systems should also aim to improve their resilience to multi-faceted challenges. Particular **attention** should be **paid** to vulnerable households that are most **affected by** the green and digital transitions and by high cost of living, **including** energy **costs**. Member States should further address gaps in access to social protection for workers and the self-employed in light of the rise of atypical forms of work.

effective, efficient and sustainable social protection for all, throughout all stages of life, fostering social inclusion and upward social mobility, incentivising labour market participation, supporting social investment, fighting poverty and social exclusion and addressing inequalities, including through the design of their tax and benefit systems and by assessing the distributional impact of policies. Complementing universal approaches with targeted ones will improve the effectiveness of social protection systems. The modernisation of social protection systems should also aim to improve their resilience to multi-faceted challenges. Particular **support** should be **provided** to vulnerable households that are most **affected by** the green and digital transitions and by high cost of living, **thus particularly prone to** energy **poverty**. Member States should further address gaps in access to social protection for workers and the self-employed in light of the rise of atypical forms of work.

Or. en

Amendment 117

Maria Ohisalo

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Annex I – paragraph 19

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should modernise social protection systems to provide adequate, effective, efficient and sustainable social protection for all, throughout all stages of life, fostering social inclusion and upward social mobility, incentivising labour market participation, supporting social investment, fighting poverty and social exclusion and addressing inequalities, including through the design of their tax and benefit systems and by assessing the distributional impact

Amendment

Member States should modernise social protection systems to provide adequate, effective, efficient and sustainable social protection for all, throughout all stages of life, fostering social inclusion and upward social mobility, incentivising labour market participation, supporting social investment, fighting poverty and social exclusion and addressing inequalities, including through the design of their tax and benefit systems and by assessing the distributional impact

of policies. Complementing universal approaches with targeted ones will improve the effectiveness of social protection systems. The modernisation of social protection systems should also aim to improve their resilience to multi-faceted challenges. Particular attention should be paid to vulnerable households that are most *affected by* the green and digital transitions and by high cost of living, including energy costs. Member States should further address gaps in access to social protection for workers and the self-employed in light of the rise of atypical forms of work.

of policies. Complementing universal approaches with targeted ones will improve the effectiveness of social protection systems. The modernisation of social protection systems should also aim to improve their resilience to multi-faceted challenges. Particular attention should be paid to vulnerable households that are most *affected by climate change, by the challenges related to* the green and digital transitions, and by high cost of living, including energy costs. Member States should further address gaps in access to social protection for workers and the self-employed in light of the rise of atypical forms of work.

Or. en

Amendment 118
Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva

Annex I – paragraph 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for everyone lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social *services. The* availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should be given to fighting

Amendment

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for everyone lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people *in working age* to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social *services. The* availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should

poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty and social exclusion should be especially addressed by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee. Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should ensure a clean and fair energy transition and address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social housing, housing renovation and accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing and the provision of enabling support services.

be given to fighting poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty and social exclusion should be especially addressed by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee **and an increase of the dedicated budget to at least EUR 20 billion, in line with the European Parliament resolution of 19 May 2022 on the social and economic consequences for the EU of the Russian war in Ukraine - reinforcing the EU's capacity to act.** Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should ensure a clean and fair energy transition and address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social housing, housing renovation and accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing **by the full implementation of the Housing First Approach** and the provision of enabling support services.

Or. en

Amendment 119

Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran

Annex I – paragraph 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for everyone lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social *services. The* availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should be given to fighting poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty and social exclusion should be especially addressed by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee. Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should ensure a clean and fair energy transition and address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social housing, housing renovation and

Amendment

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for everyone lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people *in working age* to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social *services. The* availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should be given to fighting poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty and social exclusion should be especially addressed by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee. Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should ensure a clean and fair energy transition and address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social

accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing and the provision of enabling support services.

housing, housing renovation and accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing (***housing first approach***) and the provision of enabling support services.

Or. en

Amendment 120 **Miriam Lexmann**

Annex I – paragraph 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for everyone lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social ***services. The*** availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should be given to fighting poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty and social exclusion should be especially addressed

Amendment

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for everyone lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social ***services. The*** availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care ***as well as respite care and support for carers*** is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should be given to fighting poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty

by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee. Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should ensure a clean and fair energy transition and address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social housing, housing renovation and accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing and the provision of enabling support services.

and social exclusion should be especially addressed by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee. Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should ensure a clean and fair energy transition and address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social housing, housing renovation and accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing and the provision of enabling support services.

Or. en

Amendment 121

Jana Toom, Martin Hojsík, Irena Joveva, Grégory Allione, Laurence Farreng, Valérie Devaux, Brigitte van den Berg, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Hristo Petrov

Annex I – paragraph 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems

Amendment

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems

should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for everyone lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social *services*. *The* availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should be given to fighting poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty and social exclusion should be especially addressed by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee. Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should ensure a clean and fair energy transition and address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social housing, housing renovation and accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing and the provision of enabling support services.

should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for everyone lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social *services*. *The* availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should be given to fighting poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty and social exclusion should be especially addressed by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee. Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should ensure a clean and fair energy transition and *urgently* address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social housing, housing renovation and accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing and the provision of enabling support services.

Amendment 122**Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier****Annex I – paragraph 20***Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for *everyone* lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social *services*. *The* availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should be given to fighting poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty and social exclusion should be especially addressed by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee. Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should *ensure a clean and fair energy transition and* address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form

Amendment

Member States should develop and integrate the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality enabling services, to meet individual needs. Social protection systems should ensure adequate minimum income benefits for *legal citizens* lacking sufficient resources and promote social inclusion by supporting and encouraging people to actively participate in the labour market and society, including through targeted provision of social *services*. *The* availability of affordable, accessible and quality services such as early childhood education and care, out-of-school care, education, training, housing, and health and long-term care is a necessary condition for ensuring equal opportunities. Particular attention should be given to fighting poverty and social exclusion, including in-work poverty, in line with the Union headline and national targets for 2030 on poverty reduction. Child poverty and social exclusion should be especially addressed by comprehensive and integrated measures, including through the full implementation of the European Child Guarantee. Member States should ensure that everyone, including children, has access to essential services of good quality. For those in need or in a vulnerable situation, they should also ensure access to adequate affordable and social housing or housing assistance. They should address energy poverty as an increasingly significant form of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted

of poverty, including, where appropriate, via targeted support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social housing, housing renovation and accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing and the provision of enabling support services.

support measures aimed at households in vulnerable situations. Member States should make effective use of EU funding and technical support to invest in social housing, housing renovation and accompanying services and address the urgent need for affordable and decent housing. The specific needs of persons with disabilities, including accessibility, should be taken into account in relation to those services. Homelessness should be tackled specifically by promoting access to permanent housing and the provision of enabling support services.

Or. en

Amendment 123 **Miriam Lexmann**

Annex I – paragraph 21

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should ensure timely access to affordable preventive and curative healthcare and long-term care of good quality, while safeguarding sustainability in the long term. In the context of an increasing demand for long-term care, also linked to demographic changes, gaps in adequacy, as well as workforce shortage and poor working *conditionss*, should be addressed.

Amendment

Member States should ensure timely access to affordable preventive and curative healthcare and long-term care of good quality, while safeguarding sustainability in the long term. In the context of an increasing demand for long-term care, also linked to demographic changes, gaps in adequacy, as well as workforce shortage and poor working *conditions and often inadequate remuneration*, should be addressed.

Or. en

Amendment 124 **Klára Dobrev, Estelle Ceulemans, Marc Angel, Gabriele Bischoff, Marit Maij, Evelyn Regner, Alicia Homs Ginel, Idoia Mendia Cueva, Pierfrancesco Maran**

Annex I – paragraph 21

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States should ensure timely access to affordable preventive and curative healthcare and long-term care of good quality, while safeguarding sustainability in the long term. In the context of an increasing demand for long-term care, also linked to demographic changes, gaps in adequacy, as well as **workforce shortage** and poor working **conditionss**, should be addressed.

Amendment

Member States should ensure timely access to affordable preventive and curative healthcare and long-term care of good quality, while safeguarding sustainability in the long term. In the context of an increasing demand for long-term care, also linked to demographic changes, gaps in adequacy, as well as **labour shortages** and poor working **conditions**, should be addressed.

Or. en

Amendment 125

Marie Dauchy, Rachel Blom, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 22

Text proposed by the Commission

In light of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and in line with the activation of Council Directive 2001/55/EC¹, Member States should continue offering an adequate level of protection to displaced persons from Ukraine. For unaccompanied minors, they should also implement the necessary measures. Displaced children should be ensured access to childhood education and care and essential services in line with **the European Child Guarantee**.

¹ Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences

Amendment

In light of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and in line with the activation of Council Directive 2001/55/EC¹, Member States should continue offering an adequate level of protection to displaced persons from Ukraine. For unaccompanied minors, they should also implement the necessary measures **according to national law**. Displaced children should be ensured access to childhood education and care and essential services in line with **national law**.

¹ Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences

thereof (OJ L 212, 7.8.2001, p. 12).

thereof (OJ L 212, 7.8.2001, p. 12).

Or. en

Amendment 126

Marie Dauchy, Mélanie Disdier

Annex I – paragraph 23

Text proposed by the Commission

In a context of increasing longevity and demographic change, Member States should secure the adequacy and sustainability of pension systems for workers and the self-employed, providing equal opportunities for women and men to acquire and accrue pension rights, including through supplementary schemes to ensure adequate income in old age. Pension reforms should be supported by policies that aim to reduce the gender pension gap *and measures that extend working lives, such as by raising the effective retirement age, notably by facilitating the labour market participation of older persons, and should be framed within active ageing strategies.* Member States should establish a constructive dialogue with social partners and other relevant stakeholders, *and allow for an appropriate phasing in of the reforms.*

Amendment

In a context of increasing longevity and demographic change, Member States should secure the adequacy and sustainability of pension systems for workers and the self-employed, providing equal opportunities for women and men to acquire and accrue pension rights, including through supplementary schemes to ensure adequate income in old age. Pension reforms should be supported by policies that aim to reduce the gender pension gap. Member States should establish a constructive dialogue with social partners and other relevant stakeholders.

Or. en

Amendment 127

Li Andersson

Annex I – paragraph 23

Text proposed by the Commission

In a context of increasing longevity and demographic change, Member States should secure the adequacy and sustainability of pension systems for workers and the self-employed, providing equal opportunities for women and men to acquire and accrue pension rights, including through supplementary schemes to ensure **adequate** income **in old age**. Pension reforms should be supported by policies that aim to reduce the gender pension gap and **measures that extend working lives, such as by raising the effective retirement age, notably by facilitating the labour market participation of older persons, and should be framed within active ageing strategies**. Member States should establish a constructive dialogue with social partners and other relevant stakeholders, and allow for an appropriate phasing in of the reforms.

Amendment

In a context of increasing longevity and demographic change, Member States should secure the adequacy and sustainability of pension systems for workers and the self-employed, providing equal opportunities for women and men to acquire and accrue pension rights, including through supplementary schemes to ensure **decent retirement** income **above the poverty line**. Pension reforms should be supported by policies that aim to reduce the gender pension gap and **are based on active ageing through optimising opportunities for workers of all ages to work in good quality, productive and healthy conditions until the statutory retirement age. At the same time workers who wish to remain active after they have reached the retirement age should have the possibility to do so**. Member States should establish a constructive dialogue with social partners and other relevant stakeholders, and allow for an appropriate phasing in of the reforms.

Or. en

Amendment 128
Miriam Lexmann

Annex I – paragraph 23

Text proposed by the Commission

In a context of increasing longevity and demographic change, Member States should secure the adequacy and sustainability of pension systems for workers and the self-employed, providing equal opportunities for women and men to acquire and accrue pension rights, including through supplementary schemes to ensure adequate income in old age.

Amendment

In a context of increasing longevity and demographic change, Member States should secure the adequacy and sustainability of pension systems for workers and the self-employed, providing equal opportunities for women and men to acquire and accrue pension rights, including through supplementary schemes to ensure adequate income in old age.

Pension reforms should be supported by policies that aim to reduce the gender pension gap *and* measures that extend working lives, *such as by raising the effective retirement age*, notably by facilitating the labour market participation of older persons, and should be framed within active ageing strategies. Member States should establish a constructive dialogue with social partners and other relevant stakeholders, and allow for an appropriate phasing in of the reforms.

Pension reforms should be supported by policies that aim to reduce the gender pension gap *including by adequately valued periods of maternity and parental leave as well as* measures that extend working lives, notably by facilitating the labour market participation of older persons *if they wish to stay active*, and should be framed within active ageing strategies. Member States should establish a constructive dialogue with social partners and other relevant stakeholders, and allow for an appropriate phasing in of the reforms.

Or. en

Amendment 129

Chiara Gemma, Elena Donazzan, Francesco Torselli

Annex I – paragraph 23

Text proposed by the Commission

In a context of increasing longevity and demographic change, Member States should secure the adequacy and sustainability of pension systems for workers and the self-employed, providing equal opportunities for women and men to acquire and accrue pension rights, including through supplementary schemes to ensure adequate income in old age. Pension reforms should be supported by policies that aim to reduce the gender pension gap and measures that extend working lives, *such as by raising the effective retirement age*, notably by facilitating the labour market participation of older persons, and should be framed within active ageing strategies. Member States should establish a constructive dialogue with social partners and other relevant stakeholders, and allow for an appropriate phasing in of the reforms.

Amendment

In a context of increasing longevity and demographic change, Member States should secure the adequacy and sustainability of pension systems for workers and the self-employed, providing equal opportunities for women and men to acquire and accrue pension rights, including through supplementary schemes to ensure adequate income in old age. Pension reforms should be supported by policies that aim to reduce the gender pension gap and measures that extend working lives, notably by facilitating the labour market participation of older persons, and should be framed within active ageing strategies. Member States should establish a constructive dialogue with social partners and other relevant stakeholders, and allow for an appropriate phasing in of the reforms.

