



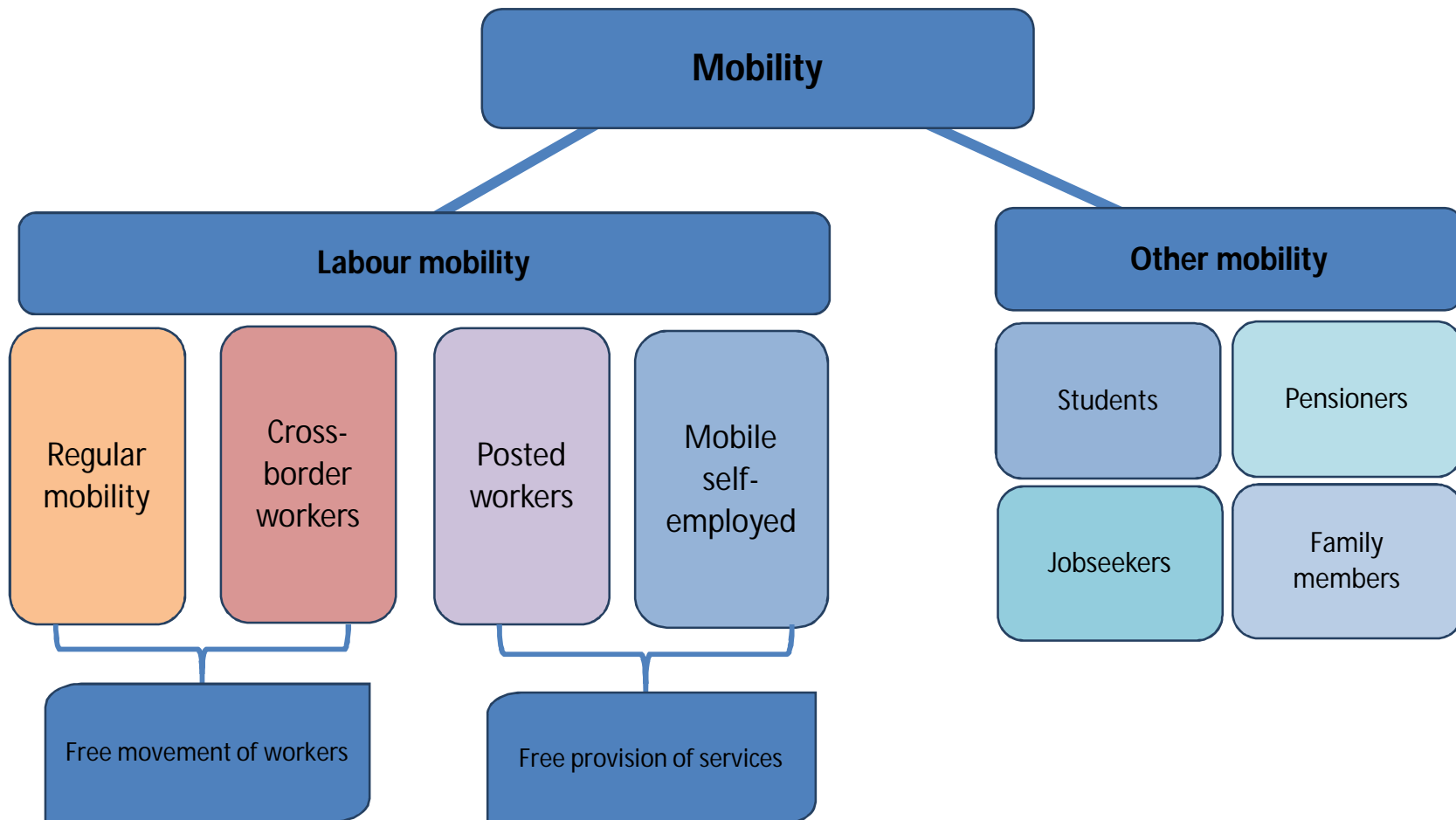
European Labour Mobility

A corner stone of EU integration

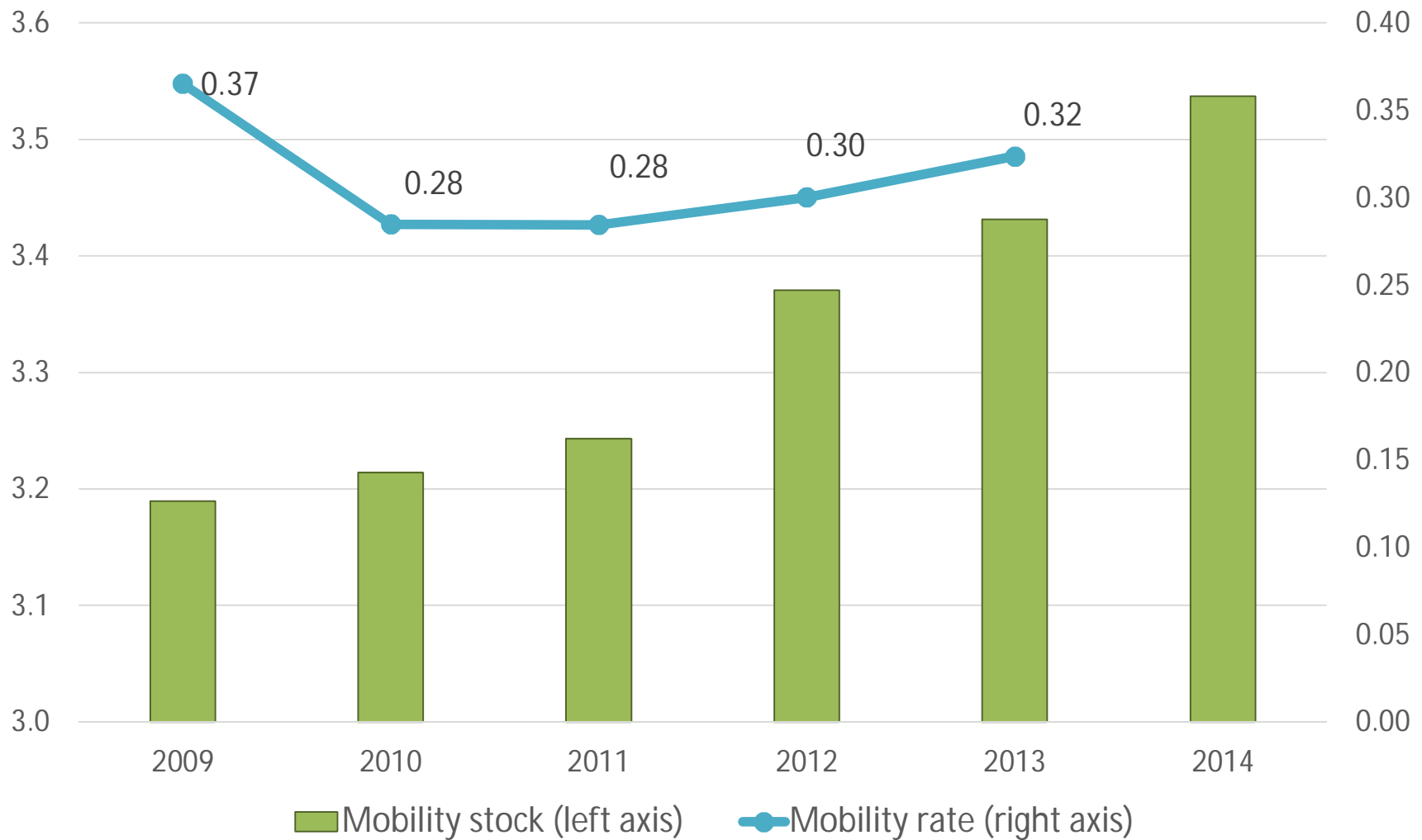
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- Fundamental freedoms of the Treaty of Rome:
→ free movement of people (and services)
- Cherished right: practical and visible
- Fosters optimal allocation of labour
- Shock absorber
- Labour mobility: Win(!)-win(!)-win(?)

Types of mobility in the EU



The magnitude of EU Mobility



Flow: Intra EU15 1/3

International comparison



Reference point United States

- Stock of around 30% living in another state (10xEU)
- Annual flow of 3% (10xEU)

→ Opposing trends!

Key difference: Language barrier

But also administrative hurdles + cultural differences

Past EU policies



- Article 883 (Safeguarding social security rights)
- Exportability of pension and unemployment claims
- Recognition of qualification
- Matching and information pooling: EURES + ESCO
- Erasmus+

Remaining viable policy options



- Promoting EURES (add-ons, recruitment firms...)
- Erasmus for apprentices, early school exchanges and school fairs on mobility
- Advancing Recognition of Qualifications further
- Supporting bottom-up initiatives (active policies)
- 'Mother tongue + two foreign languages' objective (incl. media tools)
- Maintaining the (still largely) positive perception of labour mobility

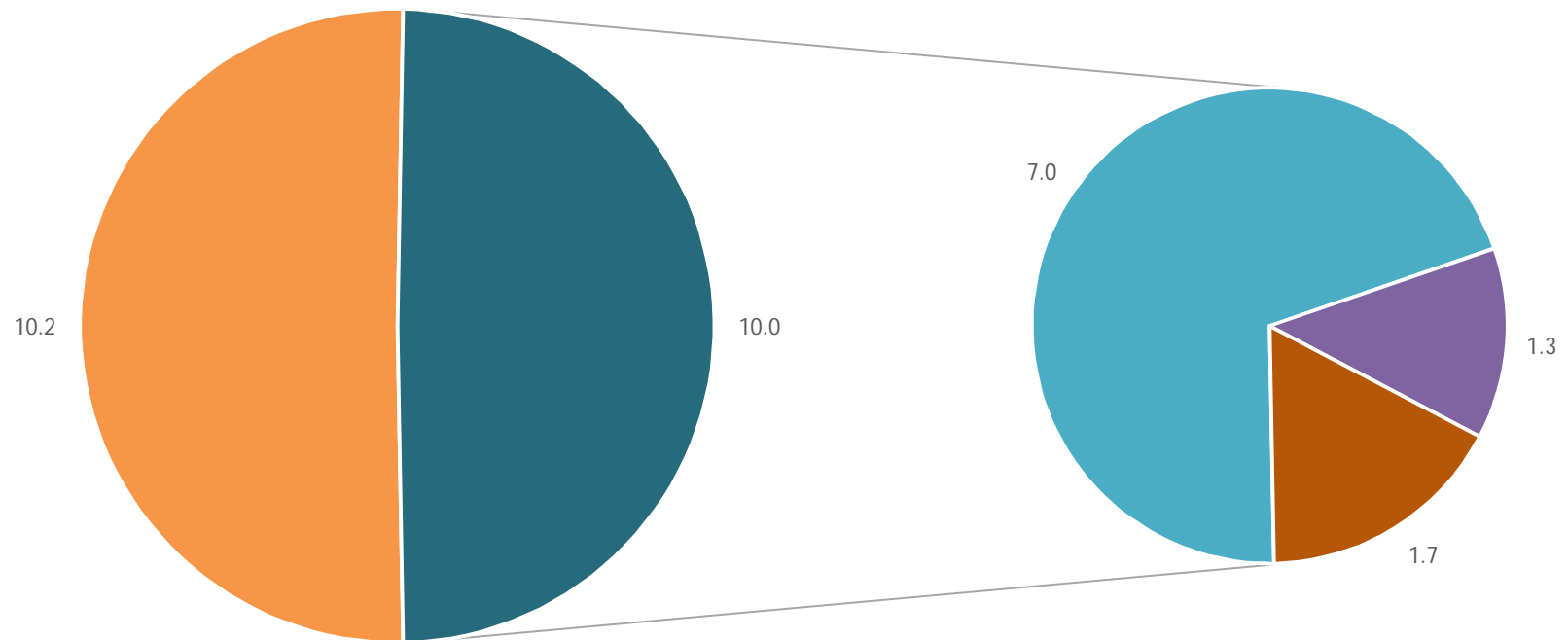
Takeaways for other Unions



- Matching and information platform (languages)
- Recognition of qualifications and skills
- Early activation policies
- Language training!

Enable those who want to move (maximize positive spill-overs), mobilizing itself difficult and costly

EU mobility composition



■ Non-working mobile citizens ■ Regular mobile workers ■ Cross-border workers ■ Posted workers



