Europe's recurrent employment problems. CEPS Policy Brief No. 271, May 2012


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Abstract

As unemployment climbs to new heights, Europeâ€™s policy-makers are desperately casting about for the few instruments with which the EU can claim to foster growth. After a thorough examination of the facts on the ground, however, this paper finds that the North and the South of the euro area are diverging so much that they need very different policy prescriptions. Moreover, it points out that the two instruments that the EU has at its disposal to address structural problems in the South (the EIB and the Structural Funds) are unlikely to be effective this time. Nevertheless, the paper concludes that the situation is not hopeless and that deep service-sector reforms in Germany would also be helpful to unlock the countryâ€™s productivity potential and open its market for the export of services from southern Europe. Opening the German market would yield a â€œdouble dividendâ€: not only would Germany benefit, but the South would also have the chance to find jobs for its rather well-educated youth, which right now face only the unhappy choice between unemployment and emigration.

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Policy brief. European coonufnocrielign relations. ecfr.eu. A central fear of European voters is that refugee inflows could overwhelm their countries economically. In national debates, the recurrent concern is that refugee inflows will increase unemployment, strain infrastructure, and burden already fragile public budgets beyond the point of. ECFR/168. April 2016. economic and financial policies with the following positive assessment.

Council of the EU in the following terms, Pou i Serradell, V, Els nous acords Andorra- Uni Europea, Andorra La Vella, Annex A Customs Union[signed June], Have agreed as follows, shall adopt, with effect from January, Title II, Community from the Principality of Andorra. In trade covered by this Agreement, Have agreed as follows, Areas of cooperationArticle, Such projects may. The first model was that of the Europe Agreements designed for the Central and East European states that were applying for full EU membership. POLICY BRIEF. 26 April 2013. Youth unemployment â€” Does the EU care about its future? In January 2012, the European Council endorsed a Commission proposal to send 'youth action' teams to member states with high unemployment rates in order to reallocate Structural Funds to youth employment and job creation, and to examine where national policy priorities should lie. More recently, the Youth Opportunities Initiative, consisting of a set of measures for 2012 and 2013, was approved. This initiative aims to unleash the potential of all young people by providing assistance with returning to school, enrolling in vocational training or gaining rst-time experience in the labour.