



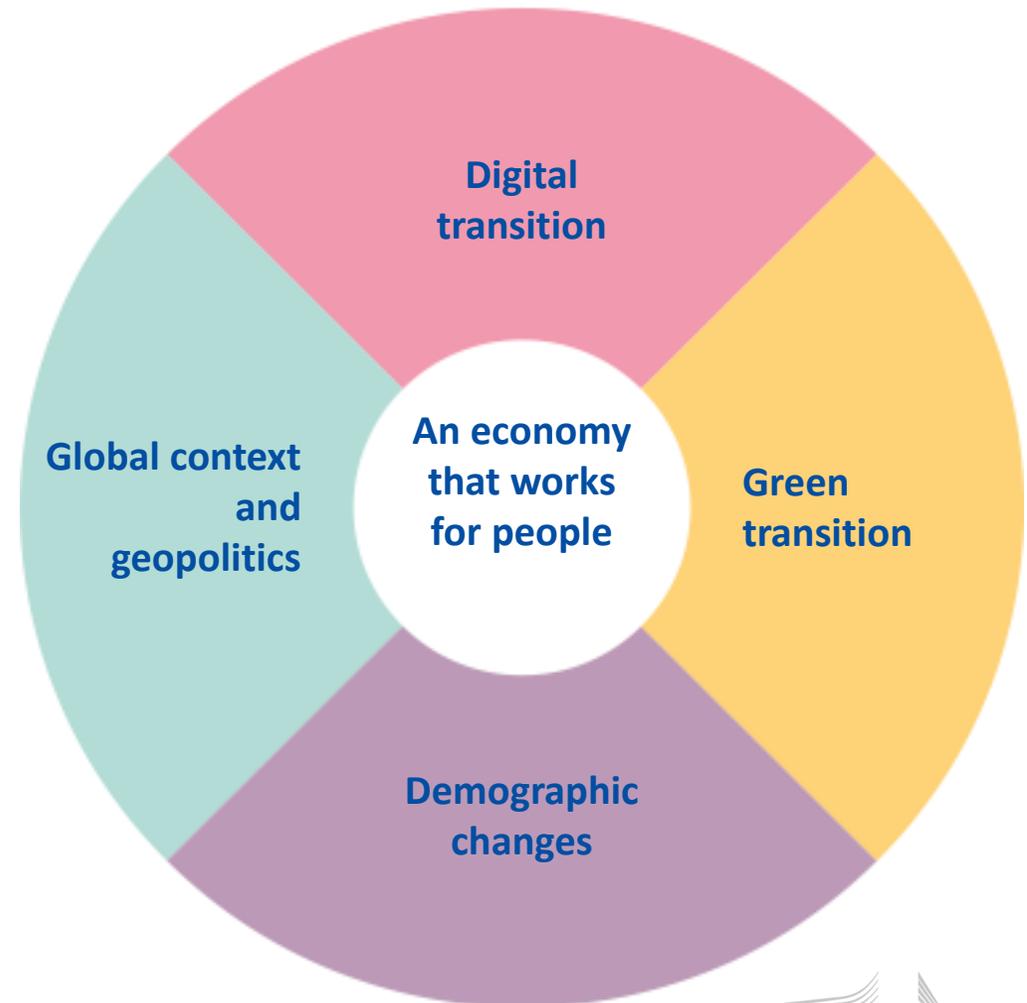
# THE EUROPEAN PILLAR OF SOCIAL RIGHTS ACTION PLAN

**#SocialRights**

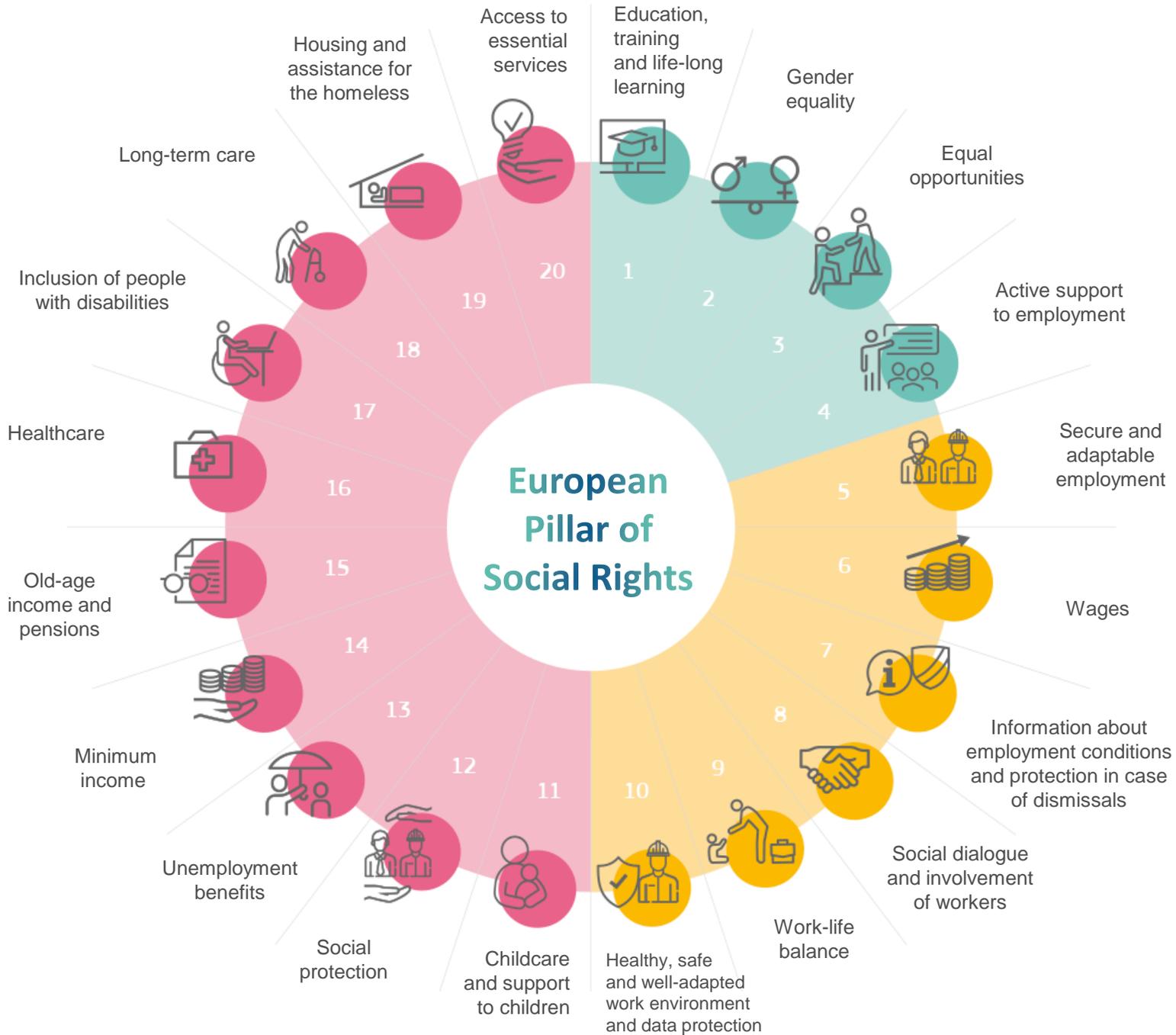
*Employment,  
Social Affairs  
and Inclusion*

# Strong Social Europe for Just Transitions and Recovery

- Guide **policy decisions** in the Member States, including in the context of **national recovery and resilience plans**.
- Europe's economy is going through the **green, digital and demographic transitions**. The EU has to ensure that people and their wellbeing remain centre stage.
- The **twenty principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights** remain the beacon guiding us towards a strong Social Europe and set the vision for our **new 'social rulebook'**

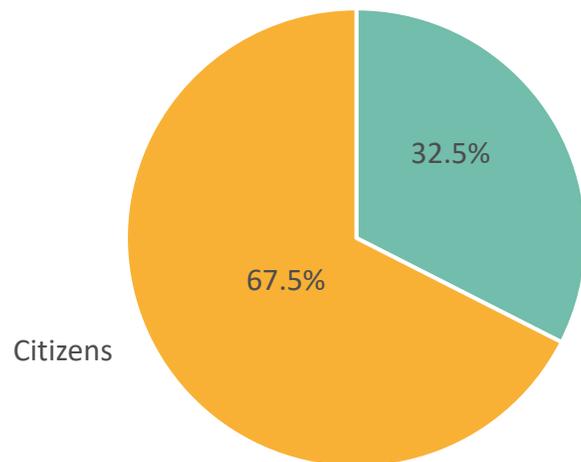


# European Pillar of Social Rights



# A wide consultation process

Consultation process from January 2020 to November 2020: **over 1000 written contributions received**

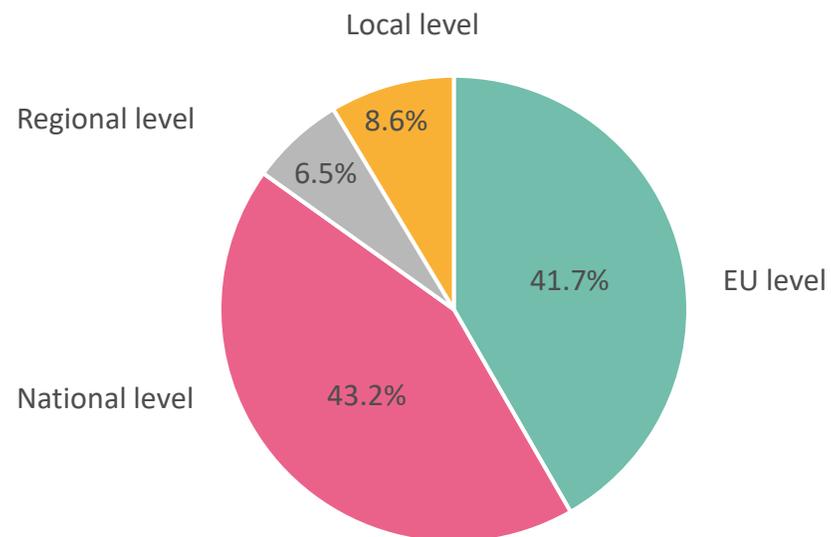


Organisations

32.5%

67.5%

Citizens



Local level

Regional level

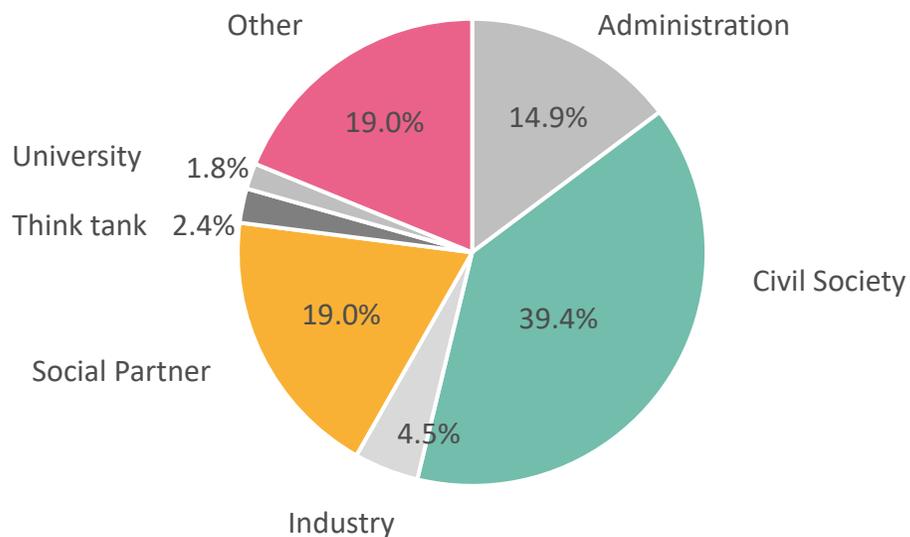
8.6%

National level

43.2%

41.7%

EU level



Other

19.0%

Administration

14.9%

University

1.8%

Think tank

2.4%

Social Partner

4.5%

Industry

39.4%

Civil Society

# Action Plan – key objectives

- From principles to action
- New 2030 targets
- Actions across 3 priority areas:
  - More and better jobs
  - Skills and equality
  - **Social protection and inclusion**
- Driving implementation at national, regional and local level
  - Unprecedented EU funding opportunities
  - Strengthened monitoring, coordination, implementation
  - Reinforce social dialogue
  - **Engage civil society**





2021



2021



At least

**78%**

of the population aged 20 to 64 should be **in employment** by 2030

Current level: 73.1% (2019)

2030

At least

**60%**

of all adults should **participate in training** every year by 2030

Current level: 37.4% (2016)

2030

At least

**15 million**

**fewer people at risk of poverty or social exclusion** by 2030

Current level: 91 million persons (2019)

# Strengthening coordination and monitoring

- Coordination via country-specific recommendations under the **European Semester**, with an expanded and deepened Joint Employment Report
- Updated **Social Scoreboard**:

|                            |   |  |                                      |                         |                       |                                 |
|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Equal opportunities</b> | Adult participation in learning during the last 12 months** | Share of early leavers from education and training | Individuals' level of digital skills | Youth NEET rate (15-29) | Gender employment gap | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) |
|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|

|                                |                 |                   |                             |                        |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Fair working conditions</b> | Employment rate | Unemployment rate | Long-term unemployment rate | GDHI per capita growth |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|

|  |   |  |   |                             |                           |   |   |
|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Social protection and inclusion</b> | At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE) | At-risk-of-poverty rate or exclusion for children (0-17)** | Impact of social transfers on poverty reduction | Disability employment gap** | Housing cost overburden** | Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare | Self-reported unmet need for medical care |
|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|

\*\* New indicator compared to 2017 Scoreboard

# Joint commitment and responsibility (1/3)

Delivering the Social Pillar depends on the resolve and action of **Member States**. They primarily hold responsibility for employment, education and social policies.

The Commission provides new support and guidance tools for action at national level, particularly in the following fields to tackle poverty and social exclusion:

## Social protection and inclusion

- Council Recommendation establishing the European Child Guarantee (March 2021)
- European Platform on Combating Homelessness and the Affordable Housing Initiative piloting 100 renovation districts (Q2 2021)
- Guidance Notices on Public Procurement of Innovation and on Socially Responsible Public Procurement (Q2 2021)
- Council Recommendation on minimum income and EU report on access to essential services (2022)



# Joint commitment and responsibility (2/3)

## Health and ensuring care

- Initiative framework for policy reforms on Long-Term Care (2022)
- New tools to measure barriers and gaps in access to healthcare (2021—2022)
- European Health Data Space (Q4 2021)

## Making social protection fit for the new world

- High-Level Expert Group (report by end 2022)
- European Social Security Pass, building on the initiative for a trusted and secure European e-ID (Q2 2021)

# Joint commitment and responsibility (3/3)

In addition to the three areas above, some examples of actions to tackle inequalities and support more and better jobs:



- Joint report on the application of the Employment Equality Directive and the Racial Equality Directive (Q1 2021)
- Revision of the Barcelona targets on early childhood education and care (2022).
- Legislation to combat gender-based violence against women (Q4 2021)
- Proposal for a minimum wage directive (2020)
- Action Plan on the Social Economy (Q4 2021)
- Legislative proposal on the working conditions of platform workers (Q4 2021)

**Moreover, to better take account of the impact of reforms and investments on the income of different groups**

- Guidance to enhance Member States' use of ex-ante distributional impact assessments in budgeting and planning of reforms (2022)

# Joining forces to deliver



Delivering on the **European Pillar of Social Rights** is a shared political commitment and responsibility of the EU institutions, national, regional and local authorities, social partners and **civil society**.

**Civil society organisations** contribute to implementing the principles of the Pillar on the ground, notably by providing essential social support services to people and representing the voice of people at vulnerable situation.

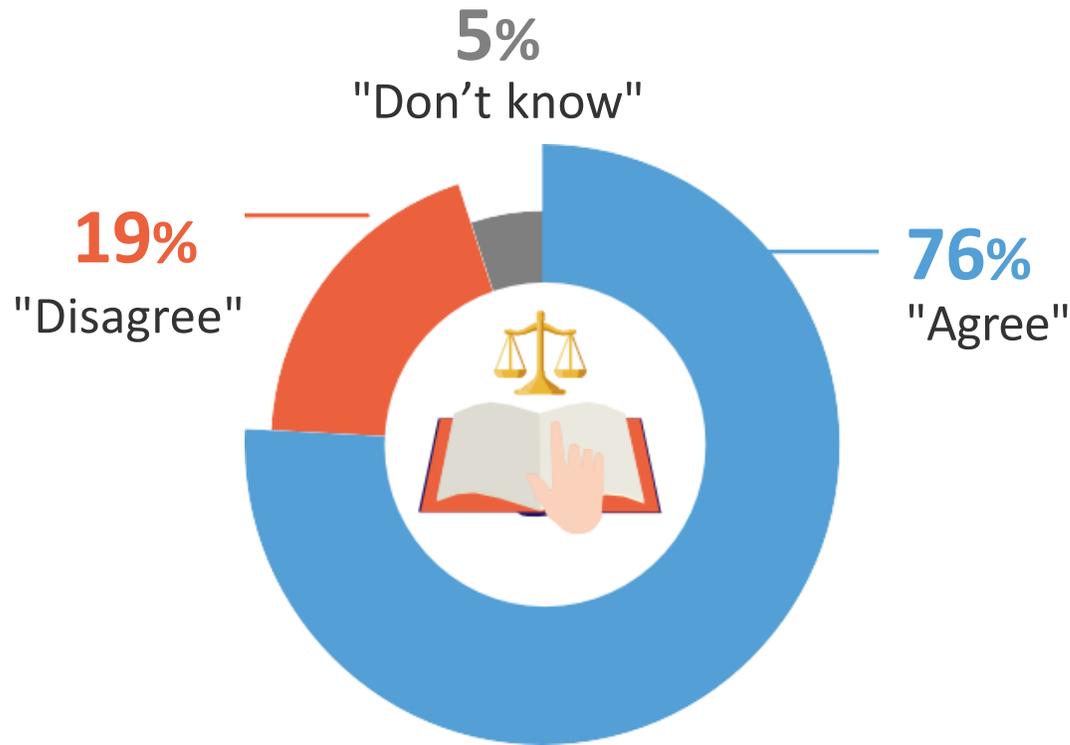
## The Commission will

- Foster communication activities and the engagement process with all relevant actors to ensure awareness and shared commitment to the Pillar.
- Encourage Member States to organise a coordination mechanism to ensure engagement of all relevant stakeholders at national level

# Unlocking investments through EU funds

- MFF 2021-2027 and NextGenerationEU: largest stimulus package ever financed via the EU budget: € 1.8 trillion.
- Recovery and Resilience Facility (€ 672,5 billion): Recovery and Resilience Plans must explain how investments contribute to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights
- European Social Fund+ (€ 88 billion):
  - at least 25% to be spent on social inclusion
  - at least an additional 3% for support to the most deprived
  - 5% ring-fenced for child poverty (for Member States with an above EU average AROPE rate)
  - 12.5% to tackle youth unemployment (for Member States with above EU average NEET rate)
  - 0.25% for capacity building for social partners/civil society organisations in Member States who receive relevant country-specific recommendations
  - € 676 million for a dedicated employment and social innovation strand

# The Social Pillar's success depends on Member States' action



# Porto Social Summit: 7-8 May 2021

- The Action Plan is the Commission's contribution to the Social Summit

On 7 May 2021, a high-level conference will take place, focused on the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan. This will be followed by an informal European Council on 8 May

The Social Summit will be an occasion to rally forces to renew, at the highest political level, the commitment to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights.

The Commission calls on all participating parties to endorse the Action Plan and invites notably the European Council to endorse the three new headline targets in the areas of employment, skills and social inclusion.

# Thank you



[ec.europa.eu/social](https://ec.europa.eu/social)



[Social Europe](#)



[EU\\_Social](#)

[#SocialRights](#)

# Overview new 2030 headline and supporting targets

- At least **78%** of the population aged 20 to 64 should be in employment.
  - At least halve the gender employment gap compared to 2019.
  - Increase the provision of formal early childhood education and care
  - Decrease the rate of young NEETs (aged 15-29) from 12.6% (2019) to 9%.
- At least **60%** of all adults should participate in training every year.
  - At least 80% of those aged 16-74 should have basic digital skills.
  - Early school leaving should be further reduced and participation in upper secondary education increased
- The number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion should be reduced by at least **15 million**.
  - At least 5 million should be children.

# Social Scoreboard: what's in? 3/3

|  | HEADLINE INDICATORS   | SECONDARY INDICATORS   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>SOCIAL PROTECTION AND INCLUSION</b> | At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE)                         | ✓ At-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP)   |
|  | At-risk-of-poverty rate or exclusion for children (0-17) **                 | ✓ Severe material and social deprivation rate (SMSD)   |
|  | Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction       | ✓ Persons living in a household with a very low work intensity   |
|  | Disability employment gap**   | ✓ Severe housing deprivation (owner and tenant)  |
|  | Housing cost overburden **  | ✓ Median at-risk of poverty gap**  |
|  | Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare                         | ✓ Benefit recipients rate [share of individuals aged 18-59 receiving any social benefits (other than old-age) among the population at-risk-of-poverty]** |
|  | Self-reported unmet need for medical care                                   | ✓ Total social expenditure by function (% of GDP): Social protection, healthcare, education, long-term care**  |
|  |   | ✓ Coverage of unemployment benefits [among short-term unemployed]**  |
|  | ✓ Coverage of long-term care needs**  |  |
|  | ✓ Aggregate replacement ratio for pensions                                  |  |
|  | ✓ Share of the population unable to keep home adequately warm (SDG)**       |  |
|  | ✓ Connectivity dimension of the Digital Economy and Society Index           |  |
|  | ✓ Children from age 3 to mandatory primary school age in formal childcare** |  |
|  | ✓ Out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare                                   |  |
|  | ✓ Healthy life years at age 65: Women and men                               |  |
|  | ✓ Standardised preventable and treatable mortality (SDG)**                  |  |

\*\* New indicator compared to 2017 Scoreboard

# Social Scoreboard: what's new? 1/3

|                            | HEADLINE INDICATORS   | SECONDARY INDICATORS  |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| <b>EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES</b> | Adult participation in learning during the last 12 months** | ✓ Tertiary education attainment   |
|                            | Share of early leavers from education and training          | ✓ Underachievement in education   |
|                            | Individuals' level of digital skills                        | ✓ Participation of low-qualified adults in learning**   |
|                            | Youth NEET rate (15-29)                                     | ✓ Share of unemployed adults with a recent learning experience**                                  |
|                            | Gender employment gap                                       | ✓ Gap in underachievement between the bottom and top quarter of the socio-economic index (PISA)** |
|                            | Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)                             | ✓ Gender gap in part-time employment  |
|                            |   | ✓ Gender pay gap in unadjusted form   |
|                            |   | ✓ Income share of the bottom 40% earners**  |

\*\* New indicator compared to 2017 Scoreboard

# Social Scoreboard: what's new? 2/3

|                                    | HEADLINE INDICATORS         | SECONDARY INDICATORS                                     |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>FAIR WORKING<br/>CONDITIONS</b> | Employment rate             | ✓ Activity rate  |
|                                    | Unemployment rate           | ✓ Youth unemployment rate                                |
|                                    | Long-term unemployment rate | ✓ Employment in current job by duration                  |
|                                    | GDHI per capita growth      | ✓ Transition rates from temporary to permanent contracts |
|                                    |                             | ✓ Share of involuntary temporary employees*              |
|                                    |                             | ✓ Fatal accidents at work per 100,000 workers (SDG)**    |
|                                    |                             | ✓ In-work-at-risk-of-poverty rate                        |

\*\* New indicator compared to 2017 Scoreboard