



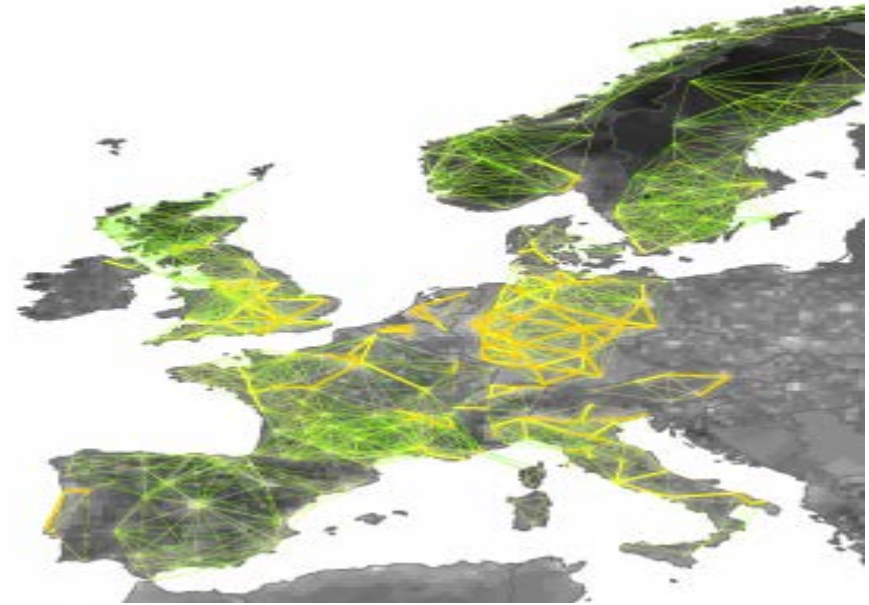
*Institute
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Development*

Mobility in Europe: Promising practices

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The free movement (1)



- the free movement of EU workers became the first of the four **basic freedoms of the European Market in 1968** (free movement of goods, services, and capital) to be implemented.
- European **labour market mobility became a policy issue in 2004** with the enlargement of the EU.

The free movement (2)



- In 2004, there were warnings about the **“flood of migrants”** who would steal national jobs or sign up for welfare benefits.
- At the time, twelve of the existing fifteen EU members imposed **“transitional arrangements”**, restricting labour from the East,
- Although the Commission in the end claimed that labour flows from the ten new member states had been **“too small to affect either job security or wages in the EU15.”**

Mobility concerns...



Mobility

- *“Mobility concerns all young Europeans....It should not be seen as an end in itself but as a preferred means of strengthening European citizenship and competitiveness, expanding and enriching the training and experience of young people, enhancing their versatility and employability and developing their intercultural understanding through language skills and exposure to other cultures”.*

Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 21 November 2008 on youth mobility. (2008/C 320/03)

Types of Youth Mobility



- Three different approaches have been identified to the promotion of the strategy for Youth Employability through transnational mobility.
- (i) “ **Learning**” Mobility, as it is promoted, mainly, by the Lifelong Learning approach for students/young graduates;
- (ii) “**Citizenship**” Mobility as it is promoted by specific EU funded Programmes and
- (iii) mobility for purposes **Employability/Employment** approach, as it is promoted at the Regional/National level within the context of the European Social Fund (ESF).

Public policies for “Learning” Mobility



programmes financed mainly through EU funds (including, in some cases, ESF).

- **Erasmus** Programme, which is targeted mainly at students/graduates of Tertiary Education Programmes,
- the **Leonardo** Programmes targeted mainly at students of Initial Vocational Training, including Apprenticeship, and
- **Comenius** Programmes targeted mainly at Lower and Higher Secondary School students.



The Case of “Learning” Mobility



- **Erasmus** student placements should reach, on an annual basis, at least **2%** of the total of the students.
- **Leonardo da Vinci** programmes should increase the placements in enterprises to about **2%** of the respective trainee population.
- The **Comenius** programme aims at involving, annually, at least 3 million pupils “in joint educational activities”, which correspond to about **0,6%** of the total Primary and Secondary School population.

Public policies for “Citizenship” Mobility

- Citizenship Mobility it is practiced through placements or participation in initiatives for the promotion of community work programmes.
- Such EU funded Programmes have been the **Youth in Action Programme** and the **EU Strategy for Youth**.

The Case of the Citizenship Mobility



- EU reports have shown substantial efforts in the promotion of these Programmes and some upward trends.
 - In 2008 more than 7,300 projects were granted, which present an **increase by 12%** compared to 2007
 - **36% of projects had the inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities** as a priority
 - **35% of projects had the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue (2008)** as a priority

Public policies for “Employability” Mobility



- The related policies and measures aim, mostly, at the economic and social development of the Regions/Country.
- Examples of these development oriented mobility measures can be **agreements promoting work experiences abroad in firms** or in a productive context as well as **internships and work camps**.

Employability Mobility & the financial crisis (1)



- Today, in the middle of financial crisis, labour mobility has started to rise, mainly due to the fact that **Europeans are becoming more willing to relocate.**
- EU citizens are entitled to look for a job in another EU country, where they **can work and reside freely, without needing any permit.**

Employability” Mobility & the financial crisis (2)

- **2.3% of EU citizens (11.3 million people) reside in a Member State other than the state of which they are citizen.** That number has grown by more than 40% since 2001.
- **10%** of people polled in EU-27 replied that **they had lived and worked in another country at some point in the past**, while 17% intended to take advantage of free movement in the future

Conclusions (1)



- Geographical labour mobility is a strong instrument to promote fast **economic adjustment and growth**.
- Is a fundamental freedom that constitutes one of the most important **individual rights** that the EU guarantees to its citizens
- at the EU level it is important to promote European integration and the idea of a **common European identity**.
- the promotion of mobility is one of the objectives of the new Europe 2020 Strategy that will seek to have a **positive effect on growth and employment in the European Union**.

Conclusions (2)



- On the other hand, migration (and immigration) can be seen as **a threat that needs to be controlled** by national governments.
- A lot of progress has been made so far, however, there is still a need to overcome **legal, administrative and practical obstacles** to exercising that right.

Proposals for successful design of Mobility Programmes (1)



The Need for an integrated Approach:

1. appropriate Guidance in the **selection of the studies** that are most appropriate and of the appropriate professional training to be followed;
2. education on how to **cultivate an Entrepreneurial attitude** to work and employment;
3. support in order to **make use** of the experiences that can be derived from a Mobility posting to enhance his/her employability.

Proposals for successful design of Mobility Programmes (2)



Capitalising on experiences gained, and on ‘lessons learned’

- **Document the experiences** gained by young people during their stay abroad.
- Establish Common **Networking Platforms** in order to facilitate partner finding in other countries.

Proposals for successful design of Mobility Programmes (3)



Operational effectiveness

- Provision of enough and easily **available information** to both the Youth and to their prospective Employers
- Provision of adequate **financial means**, for the participants to the various programmes
- Development of working **linguistic skills**
- Reduced time spent in dealing with the “**red tape**” and the bureaucracy of the funding Agencies.

Proposals for successful design of Mobility Programmes (4)

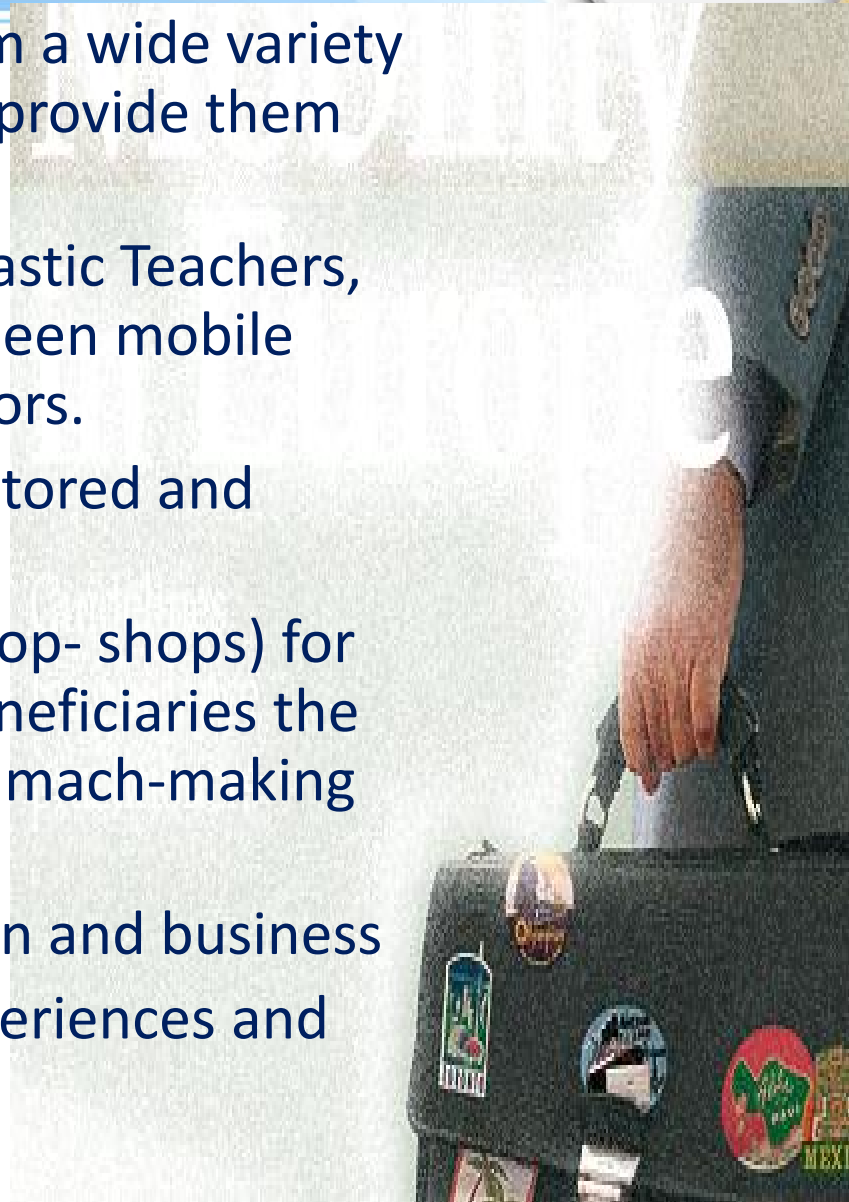


- There is a need for **youth to voice their opinions** and concerns and for their opinions to be incorporated at initial stages (before the implementation of measures and programmes)
- A **common framework** has not yet been developed and established to promote European youth policy and mobility
- there seems to be a **lack, in many cases, of quality standards, profiles, certified competences, certified tools, certified process evaluation procedures for the outputs.**



Policy recommendations (5)

- Draw “Ambassadors for Mobility” from a wide variety of activities and areas of interest and provide them with the required facilities.
- Engage the “multipliers”: The enthusiastic Teachers, Trainers or Youth Workers who have been mobile themselves can be important motivators.
- Ensure that quality in mobility is monitored and recognized
- Create shared service centers (one- stop- shops) for placement organizers, with special beneficiaries the SMEs. Use web innovations to enable mach-making between demand and supply.
- Strengthen the ties between education and business
- Introduce and establish "mobility, experiences and transnationality interculturalism“





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