AMENDMENTS
1 - 145

Draft opinion
Elżbieta Rafalska
(PE655.901v01-00)

on new avenues for legal labour migration
(2020/2010(INI))
Amendment 1
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius

Draft opinion
Recital -A (new)

_A draft opinion_

_Amendment_

-A. whereas there are three types of legal status benefiting from international protection, i.e. people with refugee status, people seeking asylum, and people benefiting from subsidiary protection; whereas social inclusion and labour market integration policies should be tailored to their specific needs and ensure equal treatment with nationals;

Or. en

Amendment 2
France Jamet

Draft opinion
Recital A

_A draft opinion_

_Amendment_

A. whereas the EU has the power to lay down the conditions governing entry into and legal residence in a Member State, including for the purposes of family reunification, for third-country nationals; whereas the Member States retain the right to determine volumes of admission for people coming from third countries to seek work;

Or. fr

Amendment 3
Anne Sander
Draft opinion
Recital A

A. whereas the EU has the power to lay down the conditions governing entry into and legal residence in a Member State, including for the purposes of family reunification, for third-country nationals; whereas the Member States retain the right to determine volumes of admission for people coming from third countries to seek work;
whereas multi-level cooperation between Member States, local and regional administrations, social partners, civil society, and NGOs are required to unify efforts and face potential challenges that could arise in labour market integration processes; whereas the participation and involvement of social partners, active volunteer organisations, and NGOs in the policy-making process is vital;

whereas the number of third-country nationals that are posted from one Member State to another Member State has increased significantly over the past years; whereas a third-country national worker who obtained a work and residence permit in one EU Member State can be posted by their employers to any EU Member State;
Aa. whereas free movement of persons stimulates Member States' economies, allowing for an efficient matching of skills with EU labour market demand and vacancies;

Or. en

Amendment 8
Jeroen Lenaers

Draft opinion
Recital A b (new)

Ab. whereas Member States retain the right to determine the volumes of admission for third-country nationals to seek work and Member States determine the access to residence and working permits; whereas the criteria and practices between Member States differ considerably;

Or. en

Amendment 9
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius

Draft opinion
Recital B

B. whereas the labour market and social policy play a crucial role in labour migration;

B. whereas social, employment, migration, housing, health, education and training policies play a crucial role in the labour market integration of third-country nationals; whereas the coordination of
these different policy areas has been inexistent to the date and remains a challenge for the EU; whereas policy coherence and horizontal coordination is necessary to avoid isolation and reflect the real needs and solutions regarding labour market integration;

Amendment 10
Abir Al-Sahlani, Samira Rafaela, Dragoș Pîslaru, Radka Maxová, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Irena Joveva

Draft opinion
Recital B

Draft opinion

B. whereas the labour market and social policy play a crucial role in labour migration;

Amendment

B. whereas the labour market and social policy play a crucial role in labour migration; whereas access to work is a much stronger incentive for migration than welfare for both EU and non-EU citizens;

Amendment 11
Lukas Mandl

Draft opinion
Recital B

Draft opinion

B. whereas the labour market and social policy play a crucial role in labour migration;

Amendment

B. whereas the labour market and social policy play a crucial role in legal labour migration; whereas the EU must become stronger in the global competition for qualified professionals;
Amendment 12
Elżbieta Rafalska, Beata Szydło, Anna Zalewska

Draft opinion
Recital B a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Ba. whereas in 2019, the EU-27 employment rate for people aged 20 to 64 years was 64.4% for those born outside the EU, 73.9% for the native-born population and 75.3% for those born in another EU Member State1a;

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Or. pl

Amendment 13
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Recital B a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Ba. whereas women and minors have specific protection needs; whereas all social inclusion and labour market integration policies for third-country nationals need to include a gender and child protection perspective;

Or. en

Amendment 14
Abir Al-Sahlan, Samira Rafaela, Dragoş Pîslaru, Radka Maxová, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Irena Joveva
Amendment 15
Elżbieta Rafalska, Beata Szydło, Anna Zalewska

Draft opinion
Recital B a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Ba. whereas the fragmented migration EU policy system has substantially limited the possibility for businesses to utilise the EU Internal Market as a factor of attractiveness for TCN’s;

Or. en

Amendment 16
France Jamet

Draft opinion
Recital B b (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Bb. whereas in 2019, the EU-27 unemployment rate for people aged 20 to 64 years was 12.3% for those born outside the EU, 7.3% for those born in another EU Member State and 6.0% for the native-born population\(^b\);

\(^b\) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_labour_market_indicators

Or. pl

Amendment 16
France Jamet

Draft opinion
Recital C

Draft opinion

Amendment

C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative deleted
shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment, whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;

Amendment 17
Anne Sander

Draft opinion
Recital C

C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment, whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;

Amendment 18
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke, José Manuel Fernandes, Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Recital C

C. whereas owing to demographic change some sectors of the labour market might gradually start to experience shortages in qualified workers;
C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment, whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;

C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable with an expected rise of old-age dependency ratio to increase from 29,6\% in 2016 to 51,2\% in 2070\textsuperscript{1a}, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment, whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;


Or. en

Amendment 19
Miriam Lexmann

Draft opinion
Recital C

Draft opinion

C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment;

Amendment

C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment.
whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;

mainly in certain less appealing sectors including the care sector, whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;

Amendment 20
Lukas Mandl

Draft opinion
Recital C

Draft opinion

C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment, whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;

Amendment

C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment in specific sectors, whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;

Or. en

Amendment 21
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Recital C

Draft opinion

C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment, whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;

Amendment

C. whereas the demographic trend with an increase of the aging population and other societal and economic factors such as the current pandemic, is gradually bringing shortages on the labour market,
making it hard to find suitably qualified workers to fill specific positions; whereas the EU attracts migrants from different backgrounds and knowledge as well as a set and grade of skills, that can contribute to filling this gap in the EU labour market;

Amendment 22
Samira Rafaela, Abir Al-Sahlani

Draft opinion
Recital C

C. whereas demographic change is gradually bringing about qualitative shortages on the labour market, making it hard to find suitably qualified workers, and, as demographic trends become increasingly unfavourable, there are also quantitative shortages, i.e. a general shortfall in the number of people who are willing and able to take up employment, whether or not efforts are made to match supply in terms of the skills and knowledge sought;

Or. en

Amendment 23
Jeroen Lenaers

Draft opinion
Recital C a (new)

Ca. whereas the quantitative and qualitative shortages on the labour market are particular present within specific sectors such as the health and care services, the construction industry, the cleaning industry and the agricultural
sector;

Amendment 24
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Recital C a (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

Ca. whereas according to Eurofound, workers with a foreign background tend to be overrepresented in sectors dominated by lower-skilled employment, including commerce and hospitality, transport, construction and other services such as home care, long-term care, and the agri-food sector;

Amendment 25
Mounir Satouri

Draft opinion
Recital C a (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

Ca. whereas existing EU legislation on regular migration such as the Seasonal Workers Directive and the Blue Card Directive have proven to be inadequate both in ensuring that migrant worker's rights and equal treatment are respected and in meeting labour market needs;

Amendment 26
Abir Al-Sahlanı, Samira Rafaela, Dragos Pislaru, Radka Maxová, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli,
Irena Joveva

Draft opinion
Recital C a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Ca. whereas TCN’s play an important role in addressing Europe’s demographic trends, filling vacancies and boosting jobs and growth in the EU; stresses that restricted mobility rights for TCNs can seriously hamper the economic growth of the EU;

Or. en

Amendment 27
Samira Rafaela, Abir Al-Sahlani

Draft opinion
Recital C a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Ca. whereas the COVID-19 pandemic, and the possible economic consequences of it, can have an effect on the movement of legal labour migration towards Europe;

Or. en

Amendment 28
Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Recital C a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Ca. whereas the decline of fertility in a number of European countries leads to much smaller cohorts of new labour market entrants;
Amendment 29
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon
Draft opinion
Recital C b (new)

Draft opinion

Cb. whereas according to Eurofound, first-generation migrant workers tend to be overrepresented in the elementary occupations such as porter, caretaker, delivery worker, and cleaner, and are underrepresented in the professional and managerial jobs such as doctors, lawyers, scientists, and engineers;

Amendment

Amendment 30
Mounir Satouri
Draft opinion
Recital C b (new)

Draft opinion

Cb. whereas the COVID-19 crisis cast new light on the exploitative working and housing conditions affecting a vast proportion of migrant workers employed in some sectors of the economic such as food manufacturing and agriculture;

Amendment

Amendment 31
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes

Amendment
Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Recital C c (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Cc. whereas Eurofound research shows that lack of language skills and lack of recognition of qualifications are among the main barriers preventing first-generation migrants, particularly, from obtaining jobs equivalent to their qualifications;

Or. en

Amendment 32
Mounir Satouri

Draft opinion
Recital C c (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Cc. whereas the condition of thousands of agricultural workers is particularly critical in this emergency period, with thousands of them living segregated in informal dwellings with poor sanitary conditions, in constant fear of deportation;

Or. en

Amendment 33
Mounir Satouri

Draft opinion
Recital C d (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Cd. whereas labour shortages demonstrate that entire sectors depend to
a large extent on migrant workers, many undocumented, who are often victims of exploitation and gangmaster practices;

Amendment 34
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Recital C d (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

Cd. whereas language courses play a key role in the successful integration of migrants from third-countries in the labour market;

Amendment 35
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Recital C e (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

Ce. whereas discrimination, along with linguistic, educational, and institutional factors, are the most significant barriers for third-country nationals suffering from a disadvantaged background and with limited resources, to actively participate in the labour market;
Amendment 36
Mounir Satouri

Draft opinion
Recital C e (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Ce. whereas the lack of skilled workforce is often the direct consequence of poor terms conditions and lack of attractive career paths offered;

Or. en

Amendment 37
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Recital C f (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Cf. whereas Eurofound research found that the region of origin plays a bigger role than migrant status as such in the integration of migrants into the labour force; whereas immigrants from all regions of the world, except North America, are more likely to hold jobs lower down the occupational ladder than the native population; whereas overall, the evidence suggests that there is no automatic gradual assimilation of immigrants and their descendants into the same patterns of employment as natives, with many instances of persistent disadvantage for individuals from certain regions of origin;

Or. en
Amendment 38
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Recital C g (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

Cg. whereas according to Eurofound research, fostering entrepreneurship for migrants could create social leadership and generate the creation of jobs through good policy initiatives;

Or. en

Amendment 39
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Recital C h (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

Ch. whereas as regards integration and access to the labour market, there is an ongoing discussion within CEAS (Common European Asylum System) to reduce the current maximum waiting time for access by asylum seekers to the labour market from nine months to six months after applying;

Or. en

Amendment 40
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke, Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Recital D
whereas the migrants the EU attracts are far less well qualified than they should be, given the EU’s position on the international stage; whereas, of all the migrants residing in OECD countries in 2015-16, just 25% of workers with a high level of education chose an EU destination\(^1\);

\(^1\) https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0635&from=EN
D. whereas the **migrants the EU attracts are far less well qualified than they should be, given the EU’s position on the international stage**; whereas, of all the migrants residing in OECD countries in 2015-16, just 25% of workers with a high level of education chose an EU destination


D. whereas the **COVID-19 crisis has shown the crucial contribution of migrant workers to support European economies, public services and fill labour shortages**; whereas 13% of key workers in essential jobs in the EU are migrants, the share of migrant workers in these professions is close to 20% in many countries (Italy, Belgium, Germany, Sweden and Austria) and in some key sectors e.g. domestic work and construction - up to a third of key workers are migrants

1a Institute of Labour Economics
"Immigrant Key Workers": Their Contribution to Europe’s COVID-19 Response

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**Draft opinion**

Recital D

D. whereas the **migrants the EU attracts are far less well qualified than they should be, given the EU’s position on the international stage**; whereas, of all the migrants residing in OECD countries in 2015-16, just 25% of workers with a high level of education chose an EU destination


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**Amendment**

D. whereas the **EU should provide more transparent and more significant information for potential qualified legal migrants**; whereas, of all the migrants residing in OECD countries in 2015-16, just 25% of workers with a high level of education chose an EU destination

Amendment 44
Abir Al-Sahlani, Samira Rafaela, Dragoș Pîslaru, Radka Maxová, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Irena Joveva

Draft opinion
Recital D

D. whereas the migrants the EU attracts are far less well qualified than they should be, given the EU’s position on the international stage; whereas, of all the migrants residing in OECD countries in 2015-16, just 25% of workers with a high level of education chose an EU destination1;


Amendment
D. whereas the EU attracts fewer highly-educated TCN than other OECD destinations; whereas, of all the migrants residing in OECD countries in 2015-16, just 25% of workers with a high level of education chose an EU destination1;


Amendment 45
Miriam Lexmann

Draft opinion
Recital D

D. whereas the migrants the EU attracts are far less well qualified than they should be, given the EU’s position on the international stage; whereas, of all the migrants residing in OECD countries in 2015-16, just 25% of workers with a high level of education chose an EU destination1;


Amendment
D. whereas the migrants the EU attracts are far less well qualified than they should be or their qualification cannot be verified, given the EU’s position on the international stage; whereas, of all the migrants residing in OECD countries in 2015-16, just 25% of workers with a high level of education chose an EU destination1;
Amendment 46
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke, Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Recital D a (new)

Draft opinion

Da. whereas there is an absence of EU law and policy broadly covering low-skilled and medium-skilled migrants (with the exception of seasonal workers); whereas the EU policy and legal frameworks dealing with legal entry, residence and employment of third-country nationals are characterized by ‘fragmentation, legal uncertainty and multi-layered migratory statuses across the Union’; whereas the Commission’s “Fitness check on legal migration (March 2019) emphasized the substantial obstacles in legal migration pathways for low and middle skilled workers, despite increased labour demand;


Amendment 47
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga, Leila Chaibi

Draft opinion
Recital D a (new)

_Draft opinion_  

_Da. whereas the COVID-19 crisis has shown the crucial contribution of migrant workers to support European economies, public services and fill labour shortages; whereas 13% of key workers in essential jobs in the EU are migrants, the share of migrant workers in these professions is close to 20% in many countries (Italy, Belgium, Germany, Sweden and Austria) and in some key sectors - e.g. domestic work and construction - up to a third of key workers are migrants<sup>1a</sup>;

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<sup>1a</sup> Institute of Labour Economics  
‘Immigrant Key Workers: Their Contribution to Europe’s COVID-19 Response

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Amendment 48
France Jamet

Draft opinion  
Recital D a (new)

_Draft opinion_  

_Da. whereas the legal immigration of the best-qualified members of society drains the countries of out-migration of their dynamism and seriously hampers their economic and social development by depriving them of managerial staff;

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Amendment 49
Elżbieta Rafalska, Beata Szydło, Anna Zalewska

Draft opinion
Recital D a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment
Da. whereas the share of employers reporting difficulties filling jobs is on the rise, reaching on average more than 40%\(^c\);

\(^c\) https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0635&from=EN

Or. pl

Amendment 50
Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Recital D a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment
Da. whereas the Union does not make sufficient use of the free movement of workers from Member States and labour mobility;

Or. en

Amendment 51
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke, Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Recital D b (new)
Db. whereas the Commission’s “Fitness check on legal migration (March 2019)” underscores the challenge raised by the sectorial approach to EU labour migration that determines different rights and rules depending on the level of qualification of workers which can lead to confusion and discrimination amongst workers;

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Or. en

Amendment 52
Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Recital D b (new)

Draft opinion

Db. whereas the Union and Member States are not making sufficient use of the labour force of persons who already have the right to legally reside in the EU, such as refugees and members of reunified families, neither provide them with the necessary mobility opportunities to use their labour skills;

Or. en
Amendment 53
Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Rafalska, Anna Zalewska

Draft opinion
Recital D b (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

D. whereas many EU citizens who migrate for work reasons work below their qualification levels;

Or. pl

Amendment 54
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke

Draft opinion
Recital D c (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Dc. whereas the Global Skills Partnership designed to channel migration pressures into tangible, mutual benefits for both a country of origin and a country of destination allow to attract the workforce matching exactly the needed set of skills; whereas select innovative European pilot projects on labour migration have already incorporated the main tenets of the Global Skills Partnership in the spirit of encouraging north-south cooperation enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals and have increasingly shown the positive outcomes of legal labour migration pathways;

Or. en

Amendment 55
Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Rafalska, Anna Zalewska

Draft opinion
Recital D c (new)
Draft opinion

Amendment

Dc. whereas 40% of highly educated third-country nationals in employment in the EU work below their qualification levels\(^{1d}\);

\(^{1d}\) https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/legal-migration/integration/integration-labour-market_en

Amendment 56
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke, Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Recital D d (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

Dd. whereas the COVID-19 crisis has shown the crucial contribution of migrant workers to support European economies, public services and fill labour shortages; whereas 13% of key workers in essential jobs in the EU are migrants, the share of migrant workers in these professions is close to 20% in many countries and in some key sectors - e.g. domestic work and construction - up to a third of keyworkers are migrants\(^{1e}\);

\(^{1e}\) Fasani & Mazza (2020): Immigrant Key Workers: their contribution to Europe’s COVID19 response. https://www.iza.org/publications/pp/155
1. Emphasises that, in accordance with Article 79 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the EU should pursue a migration policy that is aimed at ensuring fair treatment of third-country nationals residing legally in the EU;
1. Emphasises that, in accordance with Article 79 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the EU should pursue a migration policy that is aimed at ensuring fair treatment of third-country nationals residing legally in the EU; this will also include inclusive standards, equal opportunities and equal treatment;

Amendment 60
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 1

1a. Hopes that immigration will
become the exception and not the rule for offsetting imbalances between supply and demand on the job market; stresses that a policy to increase the birth rate would be far more effective long term and have no impact on the cohesion and security of European States; points out that migration should also be viewed as a development tool for the poorest countries by applying the concept of migrant cross-border commuting; calls for the principles governing legal migration to be such that people only come to a European State to learn a new technique or skill before returning to their own country;

Or. fr

Amendment 62
Jeroen Lenaers

Draft opinion
Paragraph 1 a (new)

Draft opinion

1a. Notes that some third-country national workers are recruited with the sole purpose of being posted; emphasizes that through (re)posting of third-country nationals by one Member State to another Member State, the host Member State does not have the possibility to determine how many and which third-country nationals work in their state; further emphasizes that these posted third-country national workers are often in a vulnerable position because their permit is tied to the employment contract and therefore they are dependent on the employer for their permit;

Or. en
Amendment 63
Lukas Mandl

Draft opinion
Paragraph 1 a (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

1a. Emphasises that a structured immigration policy should already start in the country of origin with language trainings and courses on values and the legal foundations of the country of destination; underlines that bureaucratic procedures should aim at allowing legal migrants to bring their potential fully to the fore;

Or. en

Amendment 64
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga, Leila Chaibi

Draft opinion
Paragraph 1 a (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment


Or. en

Amendment 65
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

Draft opinion
Amendment

2. Emphasises that demographic

2. Underlines that due to an increase
change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care; of demographic changes, a fast-changing global and digital environment in the labour markets, and the unprecedented COVID-19 crisis, there is a strong demand of workers in specific trades and professions;

Amendment 66
Samira Rafaela, Abir Al-Sahlani

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

Draft opinion

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Amendment

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care; calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote policies that include the promotion of policies that assist with the entry of these migrants and the recognition of the workers of these specific trades and professions; such policies shall also pertain the promotion of temporary legal labour migrants;

Amendment 67
France Jamet

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

Draft opinion

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Amendment

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as
care for the elderly and long-term care; care for the elderly and long-term care; notes that these professions are undervalued owing to unattractive wages and that granting better rates of pay would be more effective than resorting to immigration;

Or. fr

Amendment 68
Miriam Lexmann

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

Draft opinion

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Amendment

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care; emphasizes the need to attract the high-skilled workers that can fill in the gap in these specific sectors within the labour market;

Or. en

Amendment 69
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

Draft opinion

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Amendment

2. Emphasises that demographic change, an ageing population, labour market shortages are bringing about increased demand for migrant workers in specific trades and professions, for example in the domestic and care sectors;

Or. en
Amendment 70
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke, José Manuel Fernandes

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Amendment

2. Emphasises that demographic change and changes in the labour market are bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as the care sector, the health sector, the IT sector, etc.;

Or. en

Amendment 71
Lukas Mandl

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Amendment

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as mathematics, computer sciences, natural sciences, software engineering, AI technology, as well as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Or. en

Amendment 72
Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2
2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as tourism, healthcare, construction, care for the elderly and long-term care;

Or. en

Amendment 73
Jeroen Lenaers

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as construction, agriculture, care for the elderly and long-term care;

Or. en

Amendment 74
Ádám Kósa, Andrea Bocskor

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in some Member States in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Or. en
Amendment 75
Samira Rafaela

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2

Draft opinion

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Amendment

2. Emphasises that demographic change is bringing about increased demand for workers in specific trades, sectors and professions, for example in sectors such as care for the elderly and long-term care;

Or. en

Amendment 76
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2 a (new)

Draft opinion

2a. Considers that effective integration of third-country nationals into the EU labour-force will undoubtedly support local communities and bring added value to the EU national countries, by filling the existing gap in terms of skills and knowledge, generating as well economic activity and growth, and bringing a positive return to host communities; reminds that the current crisis has shown evidence that no profession should be a reason for contempt and low-skilled workers often develop an essential role in their jobs for society and should not be underestimated, or high-skilled third-country nationals prioritized, in labour market integration policies and activities;
Amendment 77
Ádám Kósa, Andrea Bocskor

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

2a. Emphasises that the EU should address demographic challenges systematically, in close cooperation with Member States and should encourage Member States with due regard to the principle of subsidiarity in their efforts of finding long-term solutions by family policy measures to demographic change because a successful family policy can provide the real answer to demographic challenges;

Amendment 78
Abir Al-Sahlani, Samira Rafaela, Dragoș Pîslaru, Radka Maxová, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Irena Joveva

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

2a. Emphasises that difficulties in recognition of foreign qualification remain a substantial obstacle for employment matching which hampers mobility; stresses in that regard the importance of mutual recognition of qualifications between Member States; welcomes the Commission's commitment on a revised proposal of the Blue-Card Directive;
Amendment 79
Miriam Lexmann

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2 a (new)

2a. Notes that providing incentives for high-skilled migrants that could enrich the European science and research would help the European Union to achieve its goal to become a leader in the area of science and research;

Or. en

Amendment 80
Samira Rafaela, Abir Al-Sahlani

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2 a (new)

2a. Emphasize that there is also a need for regulated temporary labour migration with not only a focus on highly skilled labour but also the middle skilled sector;

Or. en

Amendment 81
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius

Draft opinion
Paragraph 2 b (new)
2b. **Calls on the European Institutions**
to resume the discussions and agree on
reduction of the current maximum
waiting time for access by asylum seekers
to the labour market from nine to six
months after applying, that would
significantly facilitate the integration
process and its success;

Or. en

**Amendment 82**
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei,
Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes
Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

**Draft opinion**
**Paragraph 2 c (new)**

2c. **Calls on the Commission to**
undertake an urgent study of the general
situation of the employment and health
and safety conditions of third-country
national posted and seasonal workers,
including the role of temporary work
agencies, recruiting agencies, other
intermediaries, and subcontractors, to
identify protection gaps and the possible
need to revise the existing legislative
framework, such as the legislative
framework for health and safety at work,
Directive 2014/36/EU on seasonal
workers and Directive 2008/104/EC on
temporary agency work, as well as
pandemic-proofing; stresses that not only
are the lessons learned valid concerning
the COVID-19 crisis, they should also
strengthen evidence-based policymaking
to address the shortcomings of EU and
national legislation in times of crises and
normality;
Amendment 83
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Amendment

3. Emphasises the need to better protect third-country migrants at work; calls on the Member States and the European Union to guarantee full social protection, minimum standards for decent accommodation, access to consultation and information about applicable labour rights for all workers, independently of their situation or place of origin;

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Amendment 84
Jeroen Lenaers

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Amendment

3. Emphasises the need to ensure that seasonal and mobile workers residence situation is abiding the relevant legislation and that lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human and workers rights are prevented;
Amendment 85
Abir Al-Sahlani, Samira Rafaela, Dragoș Pislaru, Radka Maxová, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Irena Joveva

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

Draft opinion

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation for mobile workers is not consistent with relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to unacceptable living standards, working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Or. en

Amendment 86
Mounir Satouri

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

Draft opinion

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights; recalls permits should not be tied to one employer and should allow for change of employer, including type of job and sector, with unemployment period to search for alternative work with access to support;

Or. en
Amendment 87
Samira Rafaela, Abir Al-Sahlani

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and poor working conditions and potential breaches of human rights; calls on the Member States to ensure healthy living conditions, security of residence and that work places comply with occupational safety and health standards;

Or. en

Amendment 88
Ádám Kósa, Andrea Bocskor

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights; stresses in addition that the internal market and the free movement of workers must be protected and actions to
the contrary avoided;

Or. en

Amendment 89
Elżbieta Rafalska, Beata Szydło, Anna Zalewska

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights, loss of social security coverage or at the very least its adverse fragmentation;

Or. en

Amendment 90
Miriam Lexmann

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Amendment

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights; emphasizes the need to monitor the
working conditions of these workers;

Or. en

Amendment 91
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved is not consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Or. en

Amendment 92
Anne Sander

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3

3. Emphasises that maintaining that residence is temporary when it is not – e.g. in the case of seasonal workers or those in the ICT sector – often means that the situation of the workers involved may not be consistent with the relevant legislation and mobility rules, in many cases leading to lower living standards and working conditions and potential breaches of human rights;

Or. fr
Amendment 93
Samira Rafaela, Abir Al-Sahlani

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3 a (new)

3a. Stresses the importance of unblocking the revision of the Blue Card Directive in order to make the EU an attractive place for global talents and to provide necessary competences for European companies to stay competitive; urges the Member States to make use of the Blue Card scheme for highly skilled workers coming to the EU to work and encourages policies in line with the Blue Card scheme to make it easier and more attractive for these workers;

Or. en

Amendment 94
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3 a (new)

3a. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the ELA becomes fully operational as a matter of priority; stresses the need to provide relevant information on the rights of workers and obligations of employers also concerning third-country national workers in the EU; recalls the need for the ELA to coordinate and support targeted inspections on posting and undeclared work also about third-country national workers;
Amendment 95
Mounir Satouri, Katrin Langensiepen
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3 a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

3a. Emphasises the need to better protect third country migrants at work; calls on the Member States and the Commission to guarantee full social protection, minimum standards for accommodation, access to consultation and information about applicable labour rights;

Amendment 96
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Giné, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3 b (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

3b. Calls for a common European framework with common rules for the protection and integration of third-country nationals from different background and situations, that sets the legal status of non-EU persons in the EU as well as to ensure the rights and obligations of non-EU workers; reminds that there are existing EU directives such as the Blue Card and the Seasonal Workers Directive (2014/36/EU), that were created to open legal channels but that are poorly used and do not
correspond to the current context, demands, and needs; recalls that EU legislation should pave the way for decent jobs with full respect for the principle of equal treatment and access to employment rights for all;

Amendment 97
Samira Rafaela

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3 b (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

3b. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to protect seasonal workers who are essential for strategic economic sectors in the EU and to establish clear rules as regards their rights. They should be guaranteed equal treatment and protection with their local counterparts;

Amendment 98
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3 c (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

3c. Recalls the protective standards for third-country nationals which are laid down in the Seasonal Workers Directive (2014/36/EU); highlights the need to improve the control of working conditions through setting minimum standards for
Amendment 99
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Giné, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Hélène Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3 d (new)

Draft opinion

3d. Notes that third-country nationals may be posted from either a third country to an EU Member State directly, or from one EU Member State to another, by obtaining a work permit in the first Member State, prior to their posting to the second Member State; recalls that the Posting of Workers Directives 96/71/EC and 2018/957, including the Enforcement Directive 2014/67/EU, apply to intra-EU postings of third-country nationals; regrets that the EU social acquis does not protect third-country national posted workers posted from third countries to the EU; underlines that the increase of posted third-country national workers in the EU is not problematic per se, but the worrying increase of abuses, exploitations and violations of workers’ rights in relation to this particularly vulnerable group of workers; urges the Commission and the Member States to step their efforts in tackling exploitation also in relation to third-country national posted workers, including abusive practices such as through subcontracting, temporary work agencies, letter-box companies, bogus self-employment, bogus posting and undeclared posted workers;

Amendment
**Amendment 100**
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 3 e (new)

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**Draft opinion**

3e. Calls on the Commission to undertake an urgent study of the general situation of the employment and health and safety conditions of third-country national posted and seasonal workers, including the role of temporary work agencies, recruiting agencies, other intermediaries, and subcontractors, to identify protection gaps and the possible need to revise the existing legislative framework, such as the legislative framework for health and safety at work, Directive 2014/36/EU on seasonal workers and Directive 2008/104/EC on temporary agency work, as well as pandemic-proofing; stresses that not only are the lessons learned valid concerning the COVID-19 crisis, they should also strengthen evidence-based policy-making to address the shortcomings of EU and national legislation in times of crises and normality;

Or. en

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**Amendment 101**

Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 4

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**Draft opinion**

4. Emphasises the need to improve the collection of data and information on

**Amendment**

4. Stress the need of better coordination among Member States to
the implementation of EU law by providing support for networks of experts and research, and via the presentation of statistics by the Member States;

improve the collection of data and information for the achievement of effective implementation of EU migration policies, including the collection of information on skills demands and equivalences to ensure consistent legislation; highlights that collection of necessary data will provide the necessary support to NGOs and associations, experts and the research community, via the presentation of statistics in real-time;

Amendment 102
Jeroen Lenaers

Draft opinion
Paragraph 4

Draft opinion

4. Emphasises the need to improve the collection of data and information on the implementation of EU law by providing support for networks of experts and research, and via the presentation of statistics by the Member States;

Amendment

4. Emphasises the need to improve the collection of data, best practices and information on the implementation and application of third-country national workers on the European labour market; asks the Commission to conduct an extensive investigation into the trends of posted third-country nationals and emphasises the need for possible policy measures on EU or national level based on the outcome of the investigation;

Amendment 103
Samira Rafaela, Abir Al-Sahlani

Draft opinion
Paragraph 4

Draft opinion

4. Emphasises the need to improve the collection of data and information on the implementation of EU law by providing

Amendment

4. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to identify and address the reasons explaining the EU’s lack of
support for networks of experts and research, and via the presentation of statistics by the Member States; 

attractiveness for global talents and emphasises the need to improve the collection of accurate and comparative data and information on the implementation of EU law as well as on the mobility of third country nationals within the EU by providing support for networks of experts and research, and via the presentation of statistics by the Member States; calls on the Member State and the Commission to ensure data collection on the impact of COVID-19 on legal labour migration in the EU; 

Amendment 104
Lukas Mandl
Draft opinion
Paragraph 4

4. Emphasises the need to improve the collection of data and information on the implementation of EU law by providing support for networks of experts and research, and via the presentation of statistics by the Member States; 

4. Emphasises the need to improve the collection of data and information on the implementation of EU law by providing support for networks of experts and research, and via the presentation of statistics by the Member States; and provide a clearer picture of different target groups of skilled workers, especially in sectors in which Member States face skills shortages; 

Amendment 105
Miriam Lexmann
Draft opinion
Paragraph 4
4. Emphasises the need to improve the collection of data and information on the implementation of EU law by providing support for networks of experts and research, and via the presentation of statistics by the Member States;

Amendment

4. Emphasises the need to improve the collection of quality and comparable data and information on the implementation of EU law by providing support for networks of experts and research, and via the presentation of statistics by the Member States;

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Amendment 106
Mounir Satouri

Draft opinion
Paragraph 4 a (new)

4a. Emphasises the need to improve the functioning of work permit routes for non-EU migrants to reach Europe and enforce respect for migrants and refugee workers’ rights; in that respect, calls on the Commission to regulate all recruitment agencies, potentially through the European Labour Authority;

Amendment

4a. Stresses the need to strengthen cooperation and information exchange between Member States, in particular with regard to intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals, which will help to
demonstrate the full added value and facilitate the implementation of EU mobility rules;

Amendment 108
Mounir Satouri

Draft opinion
Paragraph 4 b (new)

4b. Emphasises the need to strengthen existing legal migration pilot projects in dialogue with trade unions and other organisations working with migrant workers;

Amendment 109
Mounir Satouri

Draft opinion
Paragraph 4 c (new)

4c. Emphasises the need to create a more favourable environment for the integration and protection of migrant workers' rights, irrespective of their skills or wage level, immigration status or nationality, ultimately leading to a European Migration Code;

Amendment 110
Mounir Satouri
Draft opinion
Paragraph 4 d (new)

Amendment

4d. Emphasises the need to make Common Agriculture Policy payments conditional to the respect of applicable working conditions resulting from relevant collective labour agreements and national and EU social and labour law;

Or. en

Amendment 111
Abir Al-Sahlani, Samira Rafaela, Dragoș Pîslaru, Radka Maxová, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Irena Joveva

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5

Draft opinion

5. Emphasises the need to combat unfair competition between the nationals of Member States and third-country nationals by ensuring equal treatment and taking action to prevent the exploitation of workers.

Amendment

5. Emphasises that differential treatment of third-country nationals undermines the EU's ability to attract workers; calls on Member States to ensure effective compliance with commonly shared standards, labour laws and conventions to prevent discrimination and the exploitation of workers;

Or. en

Amendment 112
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga, Leila Chaibi

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5

Draft opinion

5. Emphasises the need to combat unfair competition between the nationals of Member States and third-country nationals

Amendment

5. Emphasises the need to combat unfair competition between the nationals of Member States and third-country nationals
by ensuring equal treatment and taking action to prevent the exploitation of workers.

by ensuring full equal treatment in the labour market, in workplaces and in access to social protection systems and benefits and taking action to prevent and combat the exploitation of migrant workers, regardless of their immigration status;

Amendment 113
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Br glez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5

Draft opinion

5. **Emphasises** the need to combat unfair competition between the nationals of Member States and third-country nationals by ensuring equal treatment and taking action to prevent the exploitation of workers.

Amendment

5. **Highlights** the need to combat unfair competition between the nationals of the Member States and third-country nationals by ensuring full equal treatment, above all in the terms of employment, the right to strike and to join a trade union, access to social protection from the first day, access to public services, social protection and education, and taking action to prevent the exploitation of workers;

Amendment 114
Mounir Satouri, Katrin Langensiepen on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5

Draft opinion

5. Emphasises the need to combat unfair competition between the nationals of Member States and third-country nationals by ensuring equal treatment and taking

Amendment

5. Emphasises the need to combat unfair competition between the nationals of Member States and third-country nationals by ensuring equal treatment above all on
action to prevent the exploitation of workers.

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5

5. Emphasises the need to combat unfair competition between the nationals of Member States and third-country nationals by ensuring equal treatment and taking action to prevent the exploitation of workers.

Amendment

5. Emphasises the need to combat unfair competition between the nationals of Member States and third-country nationals by ensuring equal treatment and taking action to prevent the exploitation of workers;

Or. en
Amendment 117
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke, Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Draft opinion

5a. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the ELA becomes fully operational as a matter of priority; stresses the need to provide relevant information on the rights of workers and obligations of employers also in relation to third-country national workers in the EU; recalls the need for the ELA to coordinate and support targeted inspections on posting and undeclared work also in relation to third-country national workers;

Or. en

Amendment 118
Samira Rafaela

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Draft opinion

5a. Calls on Member States to participate in the legal migration pilot projects launched by the Commission in 2017 (Delivery of the European Agenda on Migration, COM(2017) 558 final) and to actively promote the role that legal migration can play on the labour market. Further calls on the Commission to ensure that these pilot projects are inclusive and guarantee equal treatment and equal opportunities for third nationals;

Or. en
Amendment 119
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

5a. Underlines that existing legislation such as the employer’s sanctions directive 2009/52/EC, establishing measures protecting workers from abuses and exploitation at the workplace, must be applied and properly implemented in all EU Member States; emphasizes the importance of equal treatment of all workers, being national or from other EU Member State or a third-country national;

Or. en

Amendment 120
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

5a. Emphasises the need of more opportunities for regular migration, for economic migrants to enter and work in the EU and enforce respect of minimum rights, decent working standards and the equal treatment principle in favour of all workers regardless of their migration status, including minimum rights ensuring transitions from irregular to regular employment;

Or. en
Amendment 121
Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

5a. Measures should be proposed that promote a requirement to boost the potentials of legally-residing immigrants to the EU, so that they develop the skills needed on the labour market they are seeking to access by means of training schemes that enhance employability through the pursuit of excellence;

Or. es

Amendment 122
Abir Al-Sahlan, Samira Rafaela, Dragoş Pîslaru, Radka Maxová, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Irena Joveva

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Draft opinion
Amendment

5a. Calls on the Commission and Member States to increase their efforts in order to retain foreign students after graduating from EU-universities; stresses that granting graduates access to intra-EU mobility and valid jobseekers visa could increase the attractiveness of the EU as a whole;

Or. en

Amendment 123
Elżbieta Rafalska, Beata Szydlo, Anna Zalewska

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 a (new)
Draft opinion

5a. Stresses the need to maintain flexibility in EU regulations to take account of the specific circumstances of the individual Member States, including their labour market situation and the use of optional clauses in directives;

Or. pl

Amendment 124
Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 a (new)

Draft opinion

5a. Stresses that further opportunities for labour mobility within the Union must be legally guaranteed;

Or. en

Amendment 125
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginell, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 b (new)

Draft opinion

5b. Highlights that slow and excessively bureaucratic procedures may affect refugees and asylum seekers’ access to education and the labour market, increasing over time the risk to fall in undeclared work and situations of vulnerability; points out that a lengthy processing of international protection applications, and a failed registration of
asylum seekers at their arrival, not only impedes timely and legal access of refugees and asylum seekers to the labour market, but also generates conditions for the development of undeclared work practices and all forms of exploitation and abuses;

Or. en

Amendment 126
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga, Leila Chaibi

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 b (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

5b. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the ELA becomes fully operational as a matter of priority; stresses the need to provide relevant information on the rights of workers and obligations of employers also in relation to third-country national workers in the EU; recalls the need for the ELA to coordinate and support targeted inspections on posting and undeclared work also in relation to third-country national workers;

Or. en

Amendment 127
Elżbieta Rafalska, Beata Szydło, Anna Zalewska

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 b (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

5b. Calls on the Member States to step up their efforts to make their countries more attractive places for mobile human capital in the international arena, including investors and businesspeople,
who are increasingly regarded as valuable assets to be attracted;

Amendment 128
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke, Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 b (new)

5b. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to further develop legal pathways for labour migration taking into account the demands and needs of the national labour market and with a focus on occupations with a systemic shortfall of workers;

Amendment 129
Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 b (new)

5b. Underlines the importance to provide legal migrants within the Union with relevant opportunities to benefit from their labour skills and EU mobility opportunities;

Amendment 130
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon
5c. Calls for equal opportunities for men and women in all policies and procedures relating to social inclusion and labour market integration of third-country nationals, bearing in mind that women take more often than men the responsibility for the care of children, elderly, or other dependent family members; recalls that provision of quality and accessible childcare and care for other dependants, as well as flexible working arrangements and the implementation of existing EU legislation such as the Work-life balance Directive, are examples of how to improve access to labour markets for all parents and carers and enable their economic and social empowerment;

Or. en

5c. Welcomes the Commission’s initiatives to bring together economic and social partners on the topic of integration in the labour market; stresses the need to continue initiatives such as the “Employers together for integration”, the “European partnership on integration”, “the European dialogue on skills and migration” to spur the support and understanding of benefits and pitfalls in terms of labour migration; in this respect, calls on the Commission and Member...
States to continue the dialogue with economic and social partners and other stakeholders on the topic of labour migration;

Amendment 132
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 c (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

5c. Notes that third-country nationals may be posted from either a third country to an EU Member State directly or from one EU Member State to another by obtaining a work permit in the first Member State prior to their posting to the second Member State; recalls that the Posting of Workers Directives 96/71/EC and 2018/957, including the Enforcement Directive 2014/67/EU, apply to intra-EU postings of third-country nationals;

Amendment 133
Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 c (new)

Draft opinion

Amendment

5c. Emphasises the need to improve the existing system of recognition of professional qualifications among the EU member states as a precondition for facilitating the labour mobility;
Amendment 134
Elżbieta Rafalska, Beata Szydło, Anna Zalewska

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 c (new)

5c. Draws attention to the problem of people working below their qualification levels; calls on the Member States to cooperate more closely on the mutual recognition of qualifications;

Amendment

Or. pl

Amendment 135
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 d (new)

5d. Stresses the benefits of education in labour market access and integration; calls thus for strengthening the European Qualifications Framework for the adequate recognition of skills, competences, and qualifications obtained outside the European borders; calls furthermore on the Member States to recognize, validate and certify existing skills, and formal and non-formal competences, talents and know-how, of migrants from third-countries; underlines the importance of guaranteeing to all third-country nationals and in particular, girls and women, young people and persons from a disadvantaged background, access to formal, informal and non-formal education and life-long quality training;
Amendment 136
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 d (new)

5d. Underlines that the increase of posted third-country national workers in the EU is not problematic per se, but the worrying increase of abuses, exploitations and violations of workers’ rights in relation to this particularly vulnerable group of workers;

Amendment

Amendment 137
Cindy Franssen, Loucas Fourlas, Maria Walsh, Dennis Radtke, Radan Kanev

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 d (new)

5d. Calls on the Commission to encourage the financing of skills partnership projects focusing on labour migration and inclusion under the umbrella of ESF+ and AMIF;

Amendment

Amendment 138
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga, Leila Chaibi

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 e (new)
5e. Urges the Commission and the Member States to step their efforts in tackling exploitation also in relation to third-country national posted workers, including abusive practices such as through subcontracting, temporary work agencies, letter-box companies, bogus self-employment, bogus posting and undeclared posted workers;

Draft opinion
Amendment

5e. Emphasises the need for continuous support for life-long learning for both citizens of EU Member States and third-country nationals residing in the European Union to encourage the acquisition of needed skills to function in the labour market;

Draft opinion
Amendment

5e. Calls on European institutions to retake the discussions on the revision of the Blue Card Directive immediately, and
unblock the situation at the Council;

Or. en

Amendment 141
Konstantinos Arvanitis, Marc Botenga, Leila Chaibi

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 f (new)

Draft opinion

5f. Underlines that undeclared third-country national workers find themselves in a particularly vulnerable situation without job security, access to social protection and at risk of abuse; considers that undeclared third-country national workers may experience particular difficulties in reporting abuse, afraid of losing not only their job but also their home and residency; calls on the ELA and the Member States to step up their efforts in tackling undeclared work, effectively enforcing the obligations of employers to end the exploitation and declare and regularise their workers; calls for the introduction of firewalls between labour inspectorates and migration authorities in order to guarantee the rights of undocumented migrant workers are respected;

Or. en

Amendment 142
Estrella Durà Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 f (new)
5f. Highlights the crucial work done by social partners, civil society, local and regional authorities as well as volunteer organisations in offering support for the empowerment and integration of migrants from outside the EU into the labour force, and providing migrant workers with information, in particular about their rights and duties and the protection to which they are entitled; calls also for the full involvement of these stakeholders in the policy-making process;

Or. en

Amendment 143
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon

Draft opinion
Paragraph 5 g (new)

5g. Considers as important to provide adequate training on employment legislation, rights, and duties to third-country nationals, as well as to institutional authorities, to ensure that migrants are not exploited through undeclared work practices and other forms of severe labour exploitation or discrimination at the workplace;

Or. en

Amendment 144
Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Alicia Homs Ginel, Brando Benifei, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Elisabetta Gualmini, Milan Brglez, Gabriele Bischoff, Agnes Jongerius, Johan Danielsson, Heléne Fritzon
5h. Underlines the fact that labour market conditions within host countries are one of the determining factors when it comes to ensuring sustainable and successful integration of third-country nationals; is aware of the fact that these persons are heterogenic in terms of age, skills, knowledge, and background; stresses that unemployment in the EU, in particular youth and long-term unemployment, is still at alarming levels in some countries and regions, and that the Commission and the Member States should continue to prioritize policies and investments aimed at providing quality employment for the whole of society, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable people, independently of their situation and birth place; recalls that actions to create quality employment for all promote active labour markets and growth, having a positive impact on national GDPs;

5i. Recalls the importance of using integration funds for real integration measures, and that the objective of labour market integration of third-country nationals must be reflected in greater importance being given to the European Social Fund+; stresses the insufficient
allocations to this fund acknowledging the big challenges and the number of key initiatives to be financed by the fund, and calls for investment and additional resources;

Or. en