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Parole chiave "soppressione di posti di lavoro"

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Labour market integration of asylum-seekers and refugees

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

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Parole chiave accesso all'occupazione | analisi economica | automazione | ECONOMIA | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | inserimento professionale | integrazione dei migranti | integrazione sociale | intelligenza artificiale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mercato del lavoro | migrante | migrazione | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | richiedente asilo | sicurezza internazionale | soppressione di posti di lavoro | statistica occupazionale | statistiche dell'UE | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | vita sociale

Riassunto Migration to the European Union from third countries has been substantial over the past few decades, as Europe has historically been considered a continent of relative economic prosperity and political stability. While many foreign-born individuals arrive in the European Union (EU) to work, pursue studies or join family members, the EU also receives a large number of asylum-seekers and refugees, not least in the context of the war in Ukraine since February 2022. As host societies, EU Member States are required to facilitate the integration of migrants, i.e. their acceptance in society and ability to access different services and the labour market. EU law envisages access to employment for refugees as soon as they are granted refugee status, or for asylum-seekers at the latest within nine months of lodging an asylum application. Ukrainians can rely on immediate protection upon registering for temporary protection in one of the EU Member States. However, employment rates for migrants in general, and refugees and asylum-seekers in particular, are persistently lower than those of native-born population. Moreover, they are more likely to be employed in low-skilled occupations that have high automation potential in the future. If this potential is exploited through the use of artificial intelligence and digitalisation, the European economy is expected to see a decline in low-skilled employment. To ensure that migrants' skills will match the future EU labour market and fill its gaps, focus should be turned to facilitating the proper recognition of their qualifications, as well as to upgrading their education and skills as needed. The EU supports Member States' integration efforts through its EU action plan on integration and inclusion. In addition, the European Commission is launching a new EU 'talent pool' platform in summer 2022. This Briefing updates and expands a previous edition, from June 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Empowering migrants into the EU labour market](#)

Coronavirus and the world of work

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Autore KISS Monika

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Occupazione | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | condizioni di lavoro | condizioni e organizzazione del lavoro | disoccupazione | ECONOMIA | epidemia | malattia da coronavirus | mercato del lavoro | mercato del lavoro | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | soppressione di posti di lavoro | studio d'impatto

Riassunto The coronavirus pandemic and the measures taken to curb its spread have had far-reaching and lasting consequences in different sectors of the economy, in the form of job and income losses or significantly modified working conditions. This briefing gives an overview of the host of problems confronting workers and employers due to the pandemic and its consequences, and presents possible solutions that can be applied at different levels. A set of solutions concerns the level of the individual worker or the company employing them. Certain types of occupations, for instance, allow 'going digital' (even if teleworking also has its challenges). In other cases, the company can pay partial or total wages or sick leave to its employees. At yet another level, that of the Member States, short-time work schemes can be introduced or have their scope further extended. Governments can also regulate parameters of teleworking or extend income replacements to groups of workers benefiting from lesser social protection. Through initiatives such as the Support to Mitigate Unemployment Risks in Emergency (SURE) and the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives, the European Union is taking an active part in tackling the coronavirus crisis by supporting Member States, companies and workers to face the challenges. At its 16-17 April plenary session, the European Parliament voted on and adopted a number of important coronavirus-related proposals, concerning among others workers in certain sectors (healthcare, fishermen and aquaculture farmers) as well as more flexible use of the European structural and investment funds.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Living in the EU: Work before the coronavirus crisis](#)

What if artificial intelligence made work obsolete?

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

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Settore di intervento Cultura | Istruzione | Occupazione | Politica sociale | Problemi economici e monetari | Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità

Parole chiave accesso all'occupazione | automazione | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | intelligenza artificiale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mercato del lavoro | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | politica occupazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | soppressione di posti di lavoro | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica

Riassunto The world of work is regularly disrupted by technology development. From mass production to word processing, innovations have regularly transformed our working lives and, with them, the broader economic system. Artificial intelligence (AI) is the latest in a long line of such technologies. What would happen if AI worked just as well as (or perhaps better than) humans, without taking holidays, getting sick, joining unions or drawing salaries?

In sintesi [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if artificial intelligence made work obsolete?](#)

EU support for coal regions

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-10-2019

Autore WIDUTO Agnieszka

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari | Sviluppo regionale

Parole chiave aiuto all'occupazione | aiuto dell'UE | AMBIENTE | ECONOMIA | economia verde | ENERGIA | industria carboniera | industria carboniera e mineraria | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | politica dell'ambiente | politica economica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | soppressione di posti di lavoro | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | tecnologia pulita

Riassunto The EU has committed to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 40 % before 2030, and by at least 80 % by 2050. This will require a transition from relying on fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, and in particular a reduction in power generation from coal. While EU production and consumption of coal has declined steadily, coal still provides about a quarter of EU power generation. Coal is mined in 12 Member States, and coal-fired power plants operate in 21 Member States. The European coal sector employs 238 000 people in directly linked activities, such as coal mines and power plants. An estimated 160 000 jobs could disappear by 2030. Further job losses are expected in indirect activities along the value chain, e.g. power generation, equipment supply, services, research and development. Impacts of phasing out coal are also likely to be felt in the iron and steel sectors, mining equipment manufacturing and coal terminals. Transition to a low-carbon economy will therefore require structural changes in coal-producing regions. Proposed solutions include helping workers to retrain and supporting their search for new employment, promoting local economies' diversification, modernising energy and power generation systems, developing the renewable energy sector, and rehabilitating mining land, for instance by converting former mines for renewable energy use or creating industrial heritage sites. The EU provides a variety of funding that can be used to alleviate the socio-economic consequences for coal regions. Energy and climate adaptation programmes, along with cohesion policy and research funding opportunities, offer financial support, while additional technical assistance is also available. The European Commission's Platform for Coal Regions in Transition assists regions to prepare and implement transition activities. As the EU is currently negotiating its post-2020 budgetary framework, the European Parliament and the European Committee of the Regions call for specific measures and tailored funding sources to offer support to facilitate transition in coal regions. The Commission President-elect has announced the establishment of a Just Transition Fund as part of the European Green Deal, and new legislative proposals can be expected early in her term in office.

Briefing [EN](#), [ES](#)

The Russian Embargo: Impact on the Economic and Employment Situation in the EU

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Settore di intervento Occupazione | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave AGRICOLTURA, SILVICOLTURA E PESCA | analisi economica | commercio | conseguenza economica | contabilità nazionale | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | esportazione (UE) | Europa | Fondo europeo di adeguamento alla globalizzazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | politica commerciale | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica internazionale | premio di magazzinaggio | prodotto interno lordo | produzione e strutture agricole | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sanzione economica | sanzione internazionale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | scambio agricolo | soppressione di posti di lavoro | sostegno del mercato | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto This documents provides an overview of the EU sanctions and Russia's retaliatory measures. It analyzes the impact on economy and employment, compensation measures taken by the European Commission as well as initiatives by the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Social Consequences of Changes in VAT

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Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Politica sociale | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave consumo | consumo interno | costruzione europea | esenzione fiscale | Europa | FINANZE | fiscalità | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | impatto sociale | IVA | mercato unico | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | Paesi Bassi | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | soppressione di posti di lavoro | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Taking the Dutch model as a basis, this study examines three different scenarios of consequences for employment of the change in the VAT rate. It outlines the consequences at Union level. This comprehensive analysis is supplemented by graphics, a large bibliography and statistical data.

Studio [EN](#)