



RESOLUTION

ECONOMIC UNION

Adopted at the YEPP Council Meeting
in Nicosia on 5th of April 2014

Recognising:

- That the European labour market still lacks mobility as only 3.1% of our citizens live and work outside their home country¹;
- That vocational training systems in many European countries often lack the necessary combination of theoretical and practical knowledge transfer in order to prepare school graduates adequately for the job market;
- The difficulty in crossing borders when shopping online;
- That for software based goods, eg films and music but also books and podcasts, publishers only grant sales licenses on a national basis, therefore inhibiting online traders from selling goods to other countries;
- That Public Tenders are dominated by local companies, contradicting the idea of the single market due to the lack of standardisation in this application processes;
- The wide differences in the refinancing costs of the 28 member states within financial markets;
- The rise of Euroscepticism, particularly against the Eurozone, in the member states.

Acknowledging:

¹ Press release of the EU Commission: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-26_en.htm

- That only 5% of the registered unemployed have registered with the European employment service network of national employment agencies (EURES)²;
- The difficulty in dealing with pension claims of Europeans who have worked in different EU countries over time;
- The success of the German so called dual vocational training system that is preparing young school graduates for the challenges of a diverse and demanding job market;
- The legal and administrative barriers to online traders that prevent them access to customers outside their home country;
- The need to achieve a harmonisation of tender application and processes with confidential and bilateral exchange between authorities and companies;
- The need for solidarity within the European Union;
- The varying structural reforms necessary to set a base for solid economical growth throughout the EU 28;
- That implementing the Service Directive could provide up to 600.000 new jobs within the EU;
- That strengthening the single market will lead to easier transactions and an influx of investment;
- That trans-border court proceedings can often be costly, time consuming, and complicated for citizens due to different legal systems which are in place in various countries.

YEPP calls on:

- Member States to synchronise EURES offices into national job centres and to increase their national visibility. These offices should be the main contact point for EU trans-border workers in both their country of origin and new hometowns, offering information about EU wide job vacancies, language courses and administrative support. As a result, EURES should automatically add all registered unemployed people and job vacancies into the EURES network;

² Eures website: <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/home.jsp?lang=en&langChanged=true>

- The member states and the European Union to allow European workers to choose whether they want to contribute to the pension system of country of origin or to the pension system of the country of employment. Introduction of an EU wide consistent social security number could simplify administrative processes tremendously but countries could be granted an opt-out;
- Member states to guarantee uniformity of EU law of the online sale of goods and services;
- The Commission to initiate legislation requiring publishers to grant EU wide sales licenses of software goods like films, music, books etc, without additional costs, in order to fully implement the single market;
- Public tenders to be published in the home language(s) and in English, to allow businesses, and particularly SMEs, of all member States to apply. This will increase competition and lead to better and cheaper services to all citizens;
- European institutions and member states to commit to introducing the common currency throughout the European Union, subject to meeting the requirements, so that all citizens can enjoy the economic benefits of the Euro including lower transaction costs, low inflation, low interest rates and higher amount of trade;
- Encourage the Member states to fully implement the Service Directive to boost competitiveness and for citizens to have better and cheaper services;
- The European Commission to upgrade the role of SOLVIT to an extrajudicial, EU Law enforcement mechanism for citizens to invoke their rights towards other citizens, businesses and administrations in trans-border issues to seek a remedy without engaging with the formal judicial system