Mobilecare

Social dialogue as a tool to improve the conditions of functioning of intra-EU labour mobility in home-based care services

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INTRODUCTION TO LABOUR MOBILITY IN THE EU

Labour mobility within the European Union (EU) is a fundamental principle that allows citizens of Member States to move freely to work in any EU country without needing a special permit. This freedom of movement not only fosters economic and social integration, but also contributes to the growth and competitiveness of the region.

LABOUR MOBILITY WITHIN THE EU OFFERS MANY ADVANTAGES.

For workers, it means the possibility of accessing a broader labour market, with better employment opportunities and working conditions. For companies, it represents the opportunity to attract highly qualified talent and fill vacancies in sectors with labour shortages. In addition, it facilitates the exchange of knowledge and good practices between the different member countries.

Over the years, the EU has developed a number of regulations and programmes to strengthen labour mobility. These include the coordination of social security systems, the recognition of professional qualifications and the EURES initiative, a cooperation network that helps workers find employment in other EU countries.

HOWEVER, LABOUR MOBILITY ALSO FACES CHALLENGES.

Language barriers, differences in labour regulations and difficulties in accessing housing are some of the obstacles that can hinder the transition of workers between countries. It is therefore essential to continue promoting measures that facilitate mobility and guarantee equal rights for all European workers.

In upcoming newsletters, we will explore in more detail the different aspects of EU labour mobility, its benefits, support programmes and the best strategies to make the most of this opportunity within the European single market.

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