I. Possibilities and limits of Active Labour Market Policy (ALMP)

II. Austrian Public Employment Service (PES Austria) policy as the EU benchmark in the combating of Youth Unemployment

III. Contribution on the European level

IV. The role of the OSCE in the field of LMP
I. Possibilities and limits of Active Labour Market Policy (ALMP)

- **Limits:**
  - ALMP doesn’t generate jobs – a business-friendly Business-Location Policy is required
  - Not able to compensate completely for the shortcomings of the education system

- **Possibilities:**
  - Optimal Labour Market transparency - Reduction of Job Search Duration
  - Contribution to Stability and Security by prevention of permanent exclusion of disadvantaged people
  - Education/Qualification as a second chance for jobseekers/unemployed people and training on demand for companies
  - Support of employers to prevent unemployment

II. Austrian Public Employment Service Policy as the EU benchmark in combating Youth Unemployment

- **Training Guarantee (since 1998)**
  Each young person is guaranteed an apprenticeship/training place within a given period. This can be within the Dual Vocational Education system, i.e. practical training in a company combined with theoretical training in a vocational school or a Supracompany Apprenticeship, i.e. in public funded training institutions in cooperation with companies. Additionally internships, jobs and other training opportunities are offered.
  The basic idea is, that each young person gets a concrete offer, no young person should end up on the street. Consequently, corresponding accompanying structures like Youth Coaching are in place.

- **Compulsory education until 18 (passed in 2016, with effect from September 2017)**
  Legal obligation to complete educational training (otherwise the parents are fined).
  The basic idea is
  - to avoid early school leaving / high training drop outs,
  - to include less educated groups (parents), to take responsibility
III. Contribution at the European level

- The European Network of Public Employment Services as an official advisory Board of the European Commission (established on a legal basis)
- Annual work programmes to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the individual country specific Labour Market Policy programmes
- Benchmarking and “Bench-learning”
- International assessments (every two years per country)
- Databases for good practice, an example of implemented policy: The Austrian Youth Guarantee, based on the European Commission initiative, introduced in all member states in 2014
- EURES – the European portal for professional mobility

IV. The role of the OSCE in the field of LMP

- The OSCE makes an important contribution
  - by laying the necessary socio-political foundations for a stable economy by ensuring Human Rights and the Rule of Law – a prerequisite for attracting investment and setting up a successful LMP
Thank you for your attention!