EFFECTIVENESS AND INNOVATION IN THE AREA OF ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICIES

Country Report – Republic of Moldova

Cristina Mereuta, Labour Market Specialist, ETF & Alic Birca, Researcher
European Training Foundation led several analyses to capture immediate developments and provide targeted advice or the sharing of innovative solutions in response to the impact of the pandemic.

One strand covers socio-economic dynamics and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market and policy responses in terms of the crisis, post crisis and recovery phases.

Focus on the role of ALMPs including skills development programmes:

- pandemic induced sectoral changes requiring a change in career paths, reskilling and upskilling;
- ALMPs need adjustments to fit current and foreseeable socio-economic conditions, technological advancement etc.


In Moldova, North Macedonia and Jordan – focused reports on the pre-conditions and measures to boost the efforts of Public Employment Services and other stakeholders as well as policy advice on priorities for building up ALMPs delivery and continuous training pursuing a transition agenda towards more agile economies and workforce
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Registered Unemployed</th>
<th>Vacancies Registered</th>
<th>Unemployed Got a Job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>50162</td>
<td>42345</td>
<td>16780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>50061</td>
<td>44612</td>
<td>17654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>42119</td>
<td>45429</td>
<td>16648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>35544</td>
<td>49200</td>
<td>14702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>31484</td>
<td>34283</td>
<td>11245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>50226</td>
<td>24101</td>
<td>9131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SHARE OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT BENEFICIARIES IN THE TOTAL REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED, %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Number of unemployed registered during the year</td>
<td>50612</td>
<td>50061</td>
<td>42119</td>
<td>35544</td>
<td>31484</td>
<td>50226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Number of beneficiaries of unemployment benefit</td>
<td>5200</td>
<td>5804</td>
<td>4454</td>
<td>3283</td>
<td>3566</td>
<td>9480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Share of unemployment benefit recipients in the total registered unemployed, %</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>18.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
BENEFICIARIES OF PROFESSIONAL COUNSELLING AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Total

Unemployed people


96324 100852 88603 77679 65433 78902

65392 70647 63022 52782 45827 63399

0 20000 40000 60000 80000 100000 120000
### Beneficiaries of Labour Intermediation Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unemployed people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30264</td>
<td>25935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>32381</td>
<td>28052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>29492</td>
<td>26178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>26489</td>
<td>23245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>22999</td>
<td>19454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>25118</td>
<td>22563</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BENEFICIARIES OF CAREER GUIDANCE SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unemployed people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>2087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>4600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3900</td>
<td>8200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>10100</td>
<td>4600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>13402</td>
<td>12354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed number, beneficiaries of vocational training courses</td>
<td>2979</td>
<td>2992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiring rate of graduates of vocational training courses, %</td>
<td>76,6</td>
<td>89,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Insufficient capacity for the implementation of employment measures (specialised staff; financial resources, capacities at local level)

Large number of work tasks per employee within NEA (due to staff downsizing, diversity of responsibilities)

Lack of own headquarters for the territorial employment subdivisions (difficult to provide specialised services, in particular to jobseekers with disabilities)

Outdated information system of the labour market

Need to increase the professional knowledge and skills in the field of employment among local stakeholders (representatives of local public authorities, trade unions and employers’ associations, member of local tripartite commissions)

Decreasing number of unemployed people with employment potential, as a result of labour migration abroad; Insufficiently skilled labour supply

Rural / urban imbalance on the labour market

High share of people employed in the informal sector
RECOMMENDATIONS

Attracting the NEET group in the labour market (closer collaboration with youth organizations, local public authorities; subsidizing apprenticeship / internship)

Attracting Moldovan migrant workers to the labour market (information campaign and business start-up opportunities)

Financial support for the rural workforce (increase the volume of funding for subsidizing jobs, subsidizing local initiative projects, and incentives for labour mobility)

Attracting the workforce from the informal to the formal sector (combination of social protection measures, information campaigns, as well as targeted ALMMs)

Development of digital knowledge and skills in the labour market (to develop training programs focused on the development of digital skills)

Ensuring a higher degree of inclusion in the labour market of socially vulnerable groups

Increasing the NEA budget to finance active measures on the labour market

Increasing the number of employees within the NEA

Improving the professional knowledge and skills of NEA employees and local stakeholders

Improving the quality of digital services provided by NEA

Improving the NEA infrastructure

Increase the scope of impact evaluation of existing ALMP measures as part of the process to determine future policy developments

Enhance Communication on Recently introduced initiatives with employers to attract greater interest

Consolidation of labour market information system, skills needs identification and anticipation
PLATFORM WORK IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Iwona Ganko, Labour Market Specialist, ETF
NEW FORMS OF WORK IN MOLDOVA - CONTEXT

- Modest economic development and massive labour migration
- Weak activity, low unemployment but high inactivity
- Self-employment increased in recent years from 29.3% in 2010 to 40.4% in 2018
- Widespread informality, especially in rural areas
- Skills mismatch
NEW FORMS OF WORK IN MOLDOVA – PLATFORM WORK

PROFILUL LUCRĂTORULUI DE PLATFORMĂ

VÂRSTA
Preponderent cei până la 40 de ani

STUDII
Preponderent superioare

SEX
70% bărbați

ACTIVITATE DE BAZĂ SAU SECUNDARĂ
Preponderent secundară

LOCĂŢIA
Chișinău sau alte orașe mari

VÂRSTA
Variază substantial, dar preponderent tinerii

STUDII
Preponderent superioare

SEX
99% bărbați

ACTIVITATE DE BAZĂ SAU SECUNDARĂ
Preponderent secundară

LOCĂŢIA
Chișinău sau alte orașe mari
NEW FORMS OF WORK IN MOLDOVA – STATE OF PLAY

➢ Policy discourse
➢ Regulatory frameworks – labour and taxation
➢ Strategies to support digital skills development and entrepreneurship
➢ ICT infrastructure
NEW FORMS OF WORK: IMPLICATIONS FOR PES

➢ Role of PES in supporting the transition into employment and job-to-job in the platform economy

➢ Information: platform work may become a pathway to work for the un- or underemployed

➢ Enhancing access to services: counselling, career guidance and other support services

➢ Skills development opportunities: training programmes that help people gain skills to use online freelancing platforms - digital, entrepreneurial, self-organisation, language skills
THANK YOU!

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON ETF WEBSITE AND OPEN SPACE PLATFORM:

WWW.ETF.EUROPA.EU

ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICIES AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT | OPEN SPACE (EUROPA.EU)

THE FUTURE OF WORK: NEW FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PLATFORM WORK | OPEN SPACE (EUROPA.EU)