Balancing social and economic policy of Europe during the first E. Semester Commentary by Nicoletta Teodosi **CILAP EAPN Italy** 19 Sept. 2011

NRF objectives

Increase competitiveness, improve labor productivity, strengthen the competitive of markets and modernize the Public Adm. (i.e. transparency, satisfaction of the citizens, ICT, administrative simplification) Reduction of public debt = 119% in 2010, 112 2014 est. Financial stabilization

The Poverty in Italy

- People at risk = 24.7% = 15 million people (source Istat 2010), EU average 23.1%
- People affected = 12.5% = 7.5 million people
- Severe deprivation = 2.9% = 1.7 million people
- At risk in the South = 8.5 m.p.
 Goal 2020 = 2.200.000

Employment

Target 2020 (age 20-64) = 67-69%, in EU 75% (source NRP)
In 2010 the employment has been 61.1%
Employment rate for males is 68.1% and 46.1% for females

Child poverty and policy

Large family Disabled family Single parent Low quality job Goal of 35% by 2013 (Municipality with child services) Goal from 4% to 12% by 2013 (children) benefit from childcare)

Involvement of civil society and poverty organization on the process of NRP

The NRP is a plan that summarizes the existing

Local collaborations of civil society

Local social plans

Partnership between public body and NGO

- Consultation between public and social partners
- All of these are implemented as a patchy

Cilap reaction to the NRP

- No new resources have been allocated
- NRP never mentions poverty and social exclusion as a priority for the Gov.
- The work is a main tool for fighting poverty but it's not the only solution
- The NRP was presented on 13° Apr. 2011, from this time 2 others laws were passed on financial stabilization without to mention it

How I see the influence of the Europact and the economic governance in the process of the NRP and the comments of the EC

Contradictory
Little unity
Each Member State acts on its own