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From: Presidency
To: Delegations

Subject: Proposal for a COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on access to affordable
high-quality long-term care

In preparation of the meeting of the Social Questions Working Party on 24 October 2022,
delegations will find attached a Presidency compromise text.

The changes in relation to the previous text (document 12902/22) are marked in **bold underlined**
and deletions with [...], reinstated Commission text by underlined only.

2022/0264 (NLE)

Proposal for a
COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION
on access to affordable high-quality long-term care

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 292 in conjunction with Article 153(1), point (k) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) Accessible, affordable and high-quality long-term care allows people in need of care to maintain autonomy for as long as possible and live in dignity. It helps to protect human rights, promote social progress and solidarity between generations, combat social exclusion and discrimination and can contribute to the creation of jobs.
- (2) In November 2017, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission proclaimed the European Pillar of Social Rights¹, setting out 20 principles to support well- functioning and fair labour markets and welfare systems. Principle 18 on long-term care states that everyone has the right to affordable long-term care services of good quality, in particular home care and community-based services. Principle 9 promotes the right to work-life balance for people with care responsibilities. Principle 17 recognises the right of people with disabilities to inclusion, in particular to services that enable them to participate in the labour market and in society.

¹ Interinstitutional Proclamation on the European Pillar of Social Rights (OJ C 428, 13.12.2017, p. 10).

- (3) Long-term care services organised by public authorities, at national, regional or local levels, are primarily considered as social services of general interest as they have a clear social function. They facilitate social inclusion and safeguard fundamental rights of all **people** in need of care, **including older people**. [...]
- (4) Most carers, and people in need of long-term care are women². **Care gap is one of the key driver of gender inequality in the labour market.** Women, on average, have lower incomes, including pensions, and are potentially less able to afford care, while at the same time living longer than men and thus **being** more in need of care **and exposed to a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion**. Adequate and affordable formal long-term care services together with policies to improve working conditions in the sector and reconcile paid employment and caring responsibilities could therefore be beneficial to gender equality.
- (5) This Recommendation promotes the application of Articles 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 33 and 34 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union³ covering non-discrimination, equality between men and women, the rights of the child, the rights of the elderly, integration of persons with disabilities, and the rights to family and professional life and social security and social assistance.
- (6) This Recommendation respects the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁴, which recognises the equal right of all persons with disabilities to live independently in the community, with choices equal to others.
- (7) The European Pillar of Social Rights action plan, adopted by the Commission on 4 March 2021, announced an initiative on long-term care, to set a framework for policy reforms to guide the development of sustainable long-term care that ensures better access to quality services for those in need, and encouraged Member States to invest in the health and care workforce, improving their [...] working conditions and access to training.

² **Gender Equality Strategy 2020- 2025 and the Opinion of the Advisory Committee on the Care Gap in the EU (2021).**

³ Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 391).

⁴ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>.

- (8) The *2021 Long-Term Care Report*⁵ of the Social Protection Committee⁶ and the Commission highlights that the demand for high-quality long-term care is set to rise and that increasing its provision can contribute to gender equality and social fairness. The Report identifies access, affordability, and quality as key challenges in long-term care, an appropriate workforce as key to meeting the rising demand for high-quality services, while highlighting that informal care often comes with neglected costs.
- (9) Population ageing is expected to increase the demand for long-term care, as decline in functional ability and the need for long-term care are associated with older ages. The number of people aged 65 or over is projected to increase by 41% over the next 30 years, from 92.1 million in 2020 to 130.2 million in 2050, while the number of people aged 80 or over is projected to increase by 88%, from 26.6 million in 2020 to 49.9 million in 2050⁷.
- (10) The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected long-term care systems and exacerbated many pre-existing structural weaknesses, in particular the lack of quality services and worker shortages, and highlighted the urgent need to strengthen the resilience of long-term care systems and step up efforts to improve personal autonomy and facilitate independent living.

⁵ European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion and the Social Protection Committee, [*Long-term care report: trends, challenges and opportunities in an ageing society*](#). Publications Office, 2021.

⁶ Established by Council Decision (EU) 2015/773.

⁷ European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion and the Social Protection Committee, [*Long-term care report: trends, challenges and opportunities in an ageing society*](#). Publications Office, 2021.

- (11) There are marked variations across Member States in terms of the level of public funding for long-term care, with some countries investing less than 1% of GDP, while some others spending more than 3% of GDP⁸. In 2019, public expenditure on long-term care amounted to 1.7% of the Union's GDP⁹, which is less than the estimated value of hours of long-term care provided by informal carers, estimated to be around 2.5% of EU GDP¹⁰. In Member States with low public expenditure on long-term care, use of formal long-term services is more limited. The growing demand for long-term care increases the pressure on public expenditure, while also calling for improving the cost-effectiveness of long-term care provision, for example, via health promotion and preventive policies, better integration and targeting of services, collecting data and evidence, and using new and digital technologies. Policies conducive to the sustainable funding of long-term care are important for the sustainability of public finances, particularly in the context of ageing population and decreasing work force in the EU.
- (12) Relying heavily on informal care will not be sustainable and formal care needs and pressure on public budgets are expected to increase.
- (13) Social protection coverage for long-term care is limited and costs often represent a serious barrier to accessing long-term care. For many households, financial reasons are at the top for not using (more) professional home-care services. Without adequate social protection, the estimated total costs of long-term care can often exceed a person's income. While arrangements of social protection vary across Member States, in some, public support is available only to a small proportion of people with long-term care needs. Even when available, social protection is often insufficient, as even after receiving support, on average, nearly half of older people with long-term care needs are estimated to be below the poverty threshold after meeting the out-of-pocket costs of home care.

⁸ European Commission and Economic Policy Committee, 2021, [The 2021 Ageing Report – Economic and Budgetary Projections for the EU Member States \(2019-2070\)](#), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Van der Ende, M. et al., 2021, [Study on exploring the incidence and costs of informal long-term care in the EU](#).

- (14) Many people cannot access the long-term care they need due to an overall low offer of services and, among other reasons, to the limited range of long-term care options and territorial gaps. In many Member States, the choice of long-term care is limited. Where there is a choice, it is mainly between informal care, **mostly provided by women**, and residential care. The supply of home and community-based long-term care is still low. In addition, territorial disparities in long-term care provision makes equal access to long-term care difficult, especially in rural and depopulating areas. The choice is even more limited for persons with disabilities due to uneven accessibility of care services. **While acknowledging the diversity of the long-term care arrangements across the Member States, strong public networks of long-term care services providers, with adequate human and financial resources, can contribute to improving access to long-term care services.**
- (15) In long-term care, quality depends on an effective quality assurance mechanism, which in many Member States is lacking or is under-resourced. Quality assurance is often insufficient in home and community-based care. While quality of residential care is more regulated, quality standards often focus on clinical outcomes and do not address sufficiently the quality of life of people receiving care and their ability to live independently. Even when quality standards are in place, their enforcement is not always effective, often due to inadequate administrative set-up or lack of resources. Lack of high quality standards applied strictly to both public and private care providers can lead to situations of neglect and abuse of care recipients and poor working conditions for carers. **National quality framework for long term care, adapted to national context and operational set ups, can help to address these challenges. Such a framework can be divided into specific quality frameworks for various level of provision and administration of long-term care or various settings.**

- (16) Long-term care has an important social value and job creation potential, but Member States struggle to attract and retain care workers *inter alia* due to inadequate skills, difficult working conditions and low wages. There are untapped opportunities to address workforce shortages in the sector. Such measures, could include **according to national needs and circumstances** targeting part-time workers who want to increase their working hours, unemployed and inactive former carers, formal long-term care workers who want to delay their retirement and students. **In some Member States self-employed work as professional carers.**
- (17) The skills required in the care sector are increasingly complex. In addition to traditional skills and competences, carers often need to have technological expertise related to using new technologies, digital skills and communication skills, often in a foreign language, and skills to handle complex needs and work in multidisciplinary teams. Without appropriate education and training policies, including on-the-job, the skills requirements can act for many as a barrier to enter or progress further in the sector.
- (18) **Professional long-time care workers** often experience lack of training on occupational health and safety, non-standard work arrangements, irregular working hours, shift work, gaps in social protection, physical or mental strains and low wages. Low coverage of long-term care workers by collective agreements and limited public expenditure in long-term care **can** contribute to low wages in the sector.
- (19) Certain groups of workers, including live-in carers or domestic workers providing long-term care, face particularly difficult working conditions, including low wages, unfavourable working-time arrangements, undeclared work, inadequate social protection, and non-compliance with essential labour protection rules and irregular forms of employment. The 2011 Domestic Workers Convention (No. 189)¹¹ of the International Labour Organization lays down basic rights and principles, and requires country competent authorities to take a series of measures with a view to ensure decent working conditions for domestic workers.

¹¹ Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

- (20) Informal care has been essential in long-term care provision, as informal carers, mostly women, traditionally carry out the bulk of caregiving, often due to a lack of accessible and affordable formal long-term care. On the other hand, many people also choose to provide or to receive informal care as a matter of preference. However, providing informal care can negatively affect carers' physical and mental health and well-being and is a significant obstacle to employment, particularly for women. That has an immediate effect on their current income, and affects their old-age income due to a reduced accrual of pension rights, which can be even more significant for carers with additional childcare responsibilities. **In some cases, informal carers do not have access to adequate social protection and do not receive sufficient direct and/or indirect support for their caregiving activities, including financial support. Measures supporting the validation of their skills can help those interested to transition to formal care activities.** Children and young people with a chronically ill family member tend to have more mental health problems and more adverse outcomes with long term effect on their income and inclusion in society.
- (21) The organisation of long-term care differs across the Union. Long-term care is organised in an often complex system of services across health and social care and sometimes other types of support, such as housing and local activities. There are also differences in terms of the roles played by the national, regional and local levels of administration and by the public and private and cooperative sectors. Indicators used for monitoring long-term care also vary and administrative data are often not available or comparable at Union level.
- (22) Long-term care stakeholders include those in need of long-term care, their family members and organisations representing them, relevant authorities at national, regional, and local level, social partners, civil society organisations, long-term care providers, and bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion and integration and protection of fundamental rights, including national equality bodies. Social economy bodies, including cooperatives, mutual benefits societies, associations and foundations, and social enterprises, are important partners for public authorities in the provision of long-term care.

- (23) The European Semester process, supported by the Social Scoreboard, has highlighted the challenges in long-term care, resulting in some Member States receiving country-specific recommendations in that area. The Employment Guidelines¹² underline the importance of ensuring availability of affordable, accessible and quality long-term care. The Open Method of Coordination for Social Protection and Social Inclusion aims to promote accessible, high-quality and sustainable long-term care and supports that objective through monitoring, multilateral surveillance of reforms, thematic work, and mutual learning. The Social Protection Committee developed a European quality framework for social services¹³, including long-term care. However, there is still no Union comprehensive framework to guide national reforms in long-term care.
- (24) The Union provides many funding opportunities for long-term care, targeting different investment priorities in accordance with the specific regulations of the various funding programmes, which include the European Regional Development Fund (with priority focus on non-residential family- and community-based services), the European Social Fund plus, and its Employment and Social Innovation strand, the Just Transition Fund, Horizon Europe, the Digital Europe Programme, technical support to improve the capacity of national authorities to design, develop and implement reforms through the Technical Support Instrument, support to design and implement reforms through the Technical Support Instrument, and the Recovery and Resilience Facility for eligible reforms and investments in the context of the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

¹² Council Decision (EU) 2018/1215 of 16 July 2018 on guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States.

¹³ A voluntary European quality framework for social services, SPC/2010/10/8 final.

- (25) This Recommendation builds on Union law on working conditions regarding transparent and predictable working conditions¹⁴, work-life balance¹⁵, and health and safety at work¹⁶, applicable and relevant to long-term care.
- (26) In full respect of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality and taking into account the diversity and **different organisational set-ups** of long-term care systems, including decentralised ones, this Recommendation is without prejudice to the powers of Member States to organise their social protection systems and does not prevent them from maintaining or establishing provisions on social protection which go beyond those recommended,

HAS ADOPTED THIS RECOMMENDATION:

¹⁴ [Directive 2003/88/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003 concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time; [Directive \(EU\) 2019/1152](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on transparent and predictable working conditions; [Directive 96/71/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services; proposal for a Directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union ([COM/2020/682 final](#)); proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms ([COM/2021/93 final](#)).

¹⁵ [Directive \(EU\) 2019/1158](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on work-life balance for parents and carers and repealing Council Directive 2010/18/EU.

¹⁶ [Council Directive 89/391/EEC](#) of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work; [Directive 2000/54/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work; [Council Directive 90/269/EEC](#) of 29 May 1990 on the minimum health and safety requirements for the manual handling of loads where there is a risk particularly of back injury to workers; [Council Directive 98/24/EC](#) of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work; [Directive 2004/37/EC](#) of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work; [Directive 2013/35/EU](#) of 26 June 2013 on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (electromagnetic fields); [Council Directive 89/656/EEC](#) of 30 November 1989 on the minimum health and safety requirements for the use by workers of personal protective equipment at the workplace. See consolidated text: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A01989L0656-20191120>.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

1. This Recommendation aims to improve access to affordable, high-quality long-term care to all people who need it.
2. This Recommendation concerns all people in need of long-term care, and all formal and informal carers. It applies to long-term care provided across all care settings.

DEFINITIONS

3. For the purpose of this Recommendation, the following definitions apply:
 - (a) ‘long-term care’ means a range of services and assistance for people who, as a result of mental and/or physical frailty, disease and/or disability over an extended period of time, depend on **support for** daily living activities and/or are in need of some permanent nursing care. The daily living activities for which **support** is needed may be the self-care activities that a person must perform every day (Activities of Daily Living, such as bathing, dressing, eating, getting in and out of bed or a chair, moving around, using the toilet, and controlling bladder and bowel functions) or may be related to independent living (Instrumental Activities of Daily Living, such as preparing meals, managing money, shopping for groceries or personal items, performing light or heavy housework, and using a telephone);
 - (b) ‘formal long-term care’ means long-term care provided by professional long-term care workers, which can take the form of home care, community-based or residential care;
 - (c) ‘home care’ means formal long-term care provided in the recipient’s private home, by one or more professional long-term care worker or workers;
 - (d) ‘community-based care’ means formal long-term care provided and organised at community level, for example, in the form of adult day services or respite care;

- (e) ‘residential care’ means formal long-term care provided to people staying in a residential long-term care setting;
- (f) ‘informal care’ means long-term care provided by an informal carer, *i.e.* someone in the social environment of the person in need of care, including a partner, child, parent or other **person**, who is not hired as a long-term care professional;
- (g) ‘independent living’ means that all people in need of long-term care can live in the community with choices equal to others, have the opportunity to choose their place of residence and where and with whom they live on an equal basis with others, and are not obliged to live in a particular living arrangement;
- (h) ‘domestic long-term care worker’ means any person engaged in domestic work who provides long-term care within an employment relationship;
- (i) ‘live-in care worker’ means a domestic long-term care worker who lives in the care recipient’s **private home** and provides long-term care.

ADEQUACY, AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

- 4. Member States are recommended to ensure the adequacy of social protection for long-term care, in particular by ensuring that all people with long term care needs have access to long-term care that is:
 - (a) timely, allowing people in need of long-term care to receive the necessary care as soon as, and for as long as, needed;
 - (b) **comprehensive**, covering all long-term care needs, arising from mental and/or physical decline in functional ability identified through **an** [...] assessment based on clear and objective eligibility criteria, and in coordination with other support **and** **welfare** services;

- (c) affordable, enabling people in need of long-term care to maintain a decent standard of living and protecting them from poverty and **social** exclusion due to their long-term care needs as well ensuring their dignity.
5. Member States are recommended to continuously align the offer of long-term care services to long-term care needs, while providing a balanced mix of long-term care options and in all care settings to cater for different long-term care needs and supporting the freedom of choice and participation on decision making of people in need of care, including by:
- (a) developing and/or improving home care and community-based care;
 - (b) closing territorial gaps in availability of and access to long-term care, in particular in rural and depopulating areas;
 - (c) rolling-out accessible innovative technology and digital solutions in the provision of care services, including to support autonomy and independent living, while addressing potential challenges of digitalisation;
 - (d) ensuring that long-term care services and facilities are accessible to persons with specific needs and disabilities, respecting the equal right of all persons with disabilities to live independently in the community, with choices equal to others.
 - (e) ensuring that long-term care services are well-coordinated with prevention, healthy and active aging and health services and they support autonomy and independent living, restoring **as much as possible**, or preventing the deterioration of physical or mental conditions.
6. Member States are recommended to ensure that high-quality criteria and standards are established for all long-term care settings, tailored to their characteristics and to apply them to all long-term care providers irrespective of their legal status. To this effect, Member States are invited to ensure a national quality framework for long-term care in accordance with the quality principles set out in the Annex and includes an appropriate quality assurance mechanism, that:

- (a) ensures compliance with quality criteria and standards across all long-term care settings and providers in collaboration with long-term care providers and people receiving long-term care,
- (b) provides incentives to and enhances the capacity of long-term care providers to go beyond the minimum quality standards and to improve quality continuously,
- (c) allocates resources for quality assurance at national, regional and local levels and encourages long-term care providers to have budgets for quality management,
- (d) ensures, where relevant, that requirements regarding the quality of long-term care are integrated in public procurement,
- (e) promotes autonomy, independent living, and inclusion in the community in all long-term care settings;
- (f) new ensures protection against abuse, harassment, neglect **or all forms of violence for all persons in need of care and all carers.**

CARERS

7. Member States are recommended to **support** quality employment and fair working conditions in long-term care, in particular by:
 - (a) promoting national social dialogue and collective bargaining in long-term care, including supporting the development of attractive wages, adequate working **arrangements** and non-discrimination in the sector, while respecting the autonomy of social partners;
 - (b) without prejudice to Union law on occupational health and safety and while ensuring its effective application, promoting the highest standards in occupational health and safety, including protection from harassment, **abuse** and **all forms of** violence, for all long-term care workers;

- (c) addressing the challenges of vulnerable groups of workers, such as domestic long-term care workers, live-in carers and migrant care workers, including by providing for effective regulation and professionalisation of such care work.
8. Member States, in collaboration, where relevant, with social partners, long-term care providers and other stakeholders, are recommended to **improve the professionalization of care and** address skills needs and worker shortages in long-term care, in particular by:
- (a) designing and improving the initial and continuous education and training to equip current and future long-term care workers with the necessary skills and competences, including digital;
 - (b) building career pathways in the long-term care sector, including through upskilling, reskilling, skills validation, and information and guidance services;
 - (c) establishing pathways to a regular employment status for undeclared long-term care workers;
 - (d) exploring legal migration pathways for long-term care workers;
 - (e) strengthening professional standards, offering attractive professional status and career prospects and adequate social protection to long-term carers, including to those with low or no qualifications;
 - (f) implementing measures to tackle gender stereotypes and gender segregation and to make the long-term care profession attractive to both men and women.
9. Member States are recommended to establish clear procedures to identify informal carers and support them in their caregiving activities by:
- (a) facilitating their cooperation with long-term care workers;

- (b) **supporting** them to access the necessary training, including on occupational health and safety, counselling, healthcare, psychological support and respite care, as well as supporting them to balance work and care responsibilities ;
- (c) providing them with access to social security and/**or** adequate financial support, while making sure that such support measures do not deter labour market participation.

GOVERNANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING

10. Member States are recommended to ensure sound policy governance in long-term care, including an effective coordination mechanism to design, deploy and monitor policy actions and investments in that area, in particular by
- (a) having in place a long-term care coordinator or **a similar appropriate coordination mechanism**, in accordance with national circumstances, supporting the implementation of this Recommendation at **national and European** levels and acting as a contact point for cooperation at Union level;
 - (b) involving relevant stakeholders, **including social partners, civil society organisations, social economy actors, professional training and education institutions, care recipients and other stakeholders**, at national, regional and local levels in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of long-term care policies and improving the consistency of long-term care policies with other relevant policies, including healthcare, employment, education and training, broader social protection and social inclusion, gender equality, and disability rights and childrens' rights;
 - (c) ensuring a national framework for data collection and evaluation, underpinned by relevant indicators, where relevant and possible sex and age-disaggregated, collection of evidence, including on gaps [...] in long-term care provision:

- (c.a) gathering lessons learned, successful practices and feedback on long-term care policies and practices, including from care receivers, care givers and other stakeholders to inform policy design;
- (d) developing a mechanism for forecasting long-term care needs at national, regional and local levels and integrating it into the planning of long-term care provision;
- (e) strengthening contingency planning and capacity to ensure continuity of long-term care provision when confronted with unforeseen circumstances and emergencies;
- (f) taking measures to raise awareness, encourage and facilitate the take-up of the available long-term care services and support by people in need of long-term care, their families, long-term care workers and informal carers, including at regional and local levels;
- (g) mobilising and making cost-effective use of adequate and sustainable funding for long-term care, including by making use of Union funds and instruments and by pursuing policies conducive to the sustainable funding of care services that are coherent with the overall sustainability of public finances.

11. Member States are recommended to **communicate** to the Commission, within 18 months of the adoption of this Recommendation **the set of measures taken or planned to implement the Recommendation,** building **where relevant on existing national strategies or plans,** taking into account national, regional and local circumstances. **Subsequent** progress reports **should be based where appropriate on** relevant reporting mechanisms **and fora,** including those under the Social Open Method of Coordination, the European Semester and other relevant EU programming and reporting mechanisms¹⁷.

¹⁷ e.g. National Recovery Plans.

12. The Council welcomes the Commission's intention to:
- (a) mobilise Union funding and technical support to promote national reforms and social innovation in long-term care;
 - (b) monitor progress in implementing this Recommendation in the context of the European Semester and the Social Open Method of Coordination, taking stock of progress regularly with the Social Protection Committee and, whenever relevant, the Employment Committee, based on **measures referred to in point 11, national reform programs** or other relevant documents, and progress reports from Member States and on the framework of indicators referred to in point (e), and report to the Council within 5 years of the adoption of this Recommendation;
 - (c) work jointly with Member States, through the national contact points for long-term care, the Social Protection Committee, [...] the Employment Committee **and** with [...] **relevant** stakeholders to facilitate mutual learning, share experiences, and follow up on actions taken in response to this Recommendation as set out [...] in point 11;
 - (d) work with Member States to enhance the availability, scope and relevance of comparable data on long-term care at Union level, building on the forthcoming results of the Commission task force on long-term care statistics;
 - (e) work with the Social Protection Committee to establish a framework of indicators for monitoring the implementation of this Recommendation, building on the joint work on common indicators on long-term care and other monitoring frameworks to avoid duplication of work and limit administrative burden;

- (f) draw up joint reports with the Social Protection Committee on long-term care which analyse common long-term care challenges and the measures adopted by Member States to address them;
- (g) strengthen awareness raising and communication efforts at Union level and among Member States and the relevant stakeholders.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President
