Professor John Wilton

Lecture 5

Employment and unemployment policy

CONTEXTUAL ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

- 1. The historical context of E.U. employment policy;
- 2. the theoretical perspective;

3. employment policy within the context of the defining characteristics and underlying principles of E.U. social policy

Is the growth of E.U. social policy a positive development?

2 possible answers:
(i) from the 'right' of the political spectrum – 'free market liberals'
(ii) from the 'left' of the political spectrum – social democrats

 (i) from the 'right' of the political spectrum – 'free market liberals'

- development of E.U. social policy counterproductive (dangerous!)

- constitutes a constraint on the functioning of the free-market

- plus = one element in growth of E.U.
'superstate' and large bureaucracy

(ii) from the 'left' of the political spectrum – social <u>democrats</u>

- development of E.U. social policy is a positive and necessary development
 - needed to protect E.U. citizens from worst excesses of free-market
 - plus, has economic gains for the market as assists in production of highly skilled, well-trained, well educated workforce

Political Issues and Social Policy in the E.U. Lecture 5 E.U. labour and employment policy a) the 'acceptable core' - i.e. health and safety, training, and 'free movement of labour' (until recently) b) the 'disputed extended areas' i.e. working conditions, employment rights

Political Issues and Social Policy in the E.U. Lecture 5 'Free movement of labour' - Art. 48 to 51 Treaty of Rome, 1957 established right of freedom of mobility for workers (excluded public sector workers)

1974 to 1976 Social Action Programme:
- encouraged creation of common vocational training, and employment and social protection policies
- plus a social action programme for migrant workers and their families (for

EEC and non-EEC nationals)

- 1985 White Paper on Completing the Single Market
- 1987 Single European Act
- 1988 Social Dimension initiative of the E.C. Commission
 - all moved policy on 'freedom of movement of labour' forward

'Social Dimension of the Internal Market'

* Social policy must, above all, contribute to the setting up of a "single labour market" by doing away with the barriers which still restrict the effective exercise of two basic freedoms: the freedom of movement of persons and the freedom of establishment.

(European Commission, 1988, p.2-3)

1988 Social Charter

- freedom of movement (first 'social right')
- encouraged harmonisation of conditions of residence
- encouraged mutual recognition of occupational qualifications
- included requirement of improvement of living and working conditions of immigrant workers

1997 Treaty of Amsterdam - Art.62 demanded that within 5 years the E.U. Council of Ministers should adopt "measures with a view to ensuring ... the absence of any controls on persons, be they citizens of the Union or nationals of third countries, when crossing internal borders".

Since May 2004 application of founding principle of EEC in 1957 Treaty of Rome has been varied:

- a) between Member states (different approaches, different application of regulations);
- b) within policy areas/sectors

Phases in the political consequences of E.U. employment policy: Phase 1 – 1950s 'recovery' – 'economic' concerns dominant – 'social' subordinate Phase $2 - \frac{1950s}{1960s}$ 'boom' - 'economic' and 'political' concerns dominant – 'social' concerns expedient

Phases in the political consequences of E.U. employment policy: Phase 3 – 'recession' 1970s/mid 1980s – 'economic'/ 'political'/'cultural' concerns dominant – 'social' concerns subordinate Phase 4 – 'boom' mid 1980s/mid 1990s – 'economic'/'political'/'social' concerns expedient

Phases in the political consequences of E.U. employment policy:
Phase 5 – 'uncertainty' late 1990s/present – 'political'/'social'/'cultural' concerns dominant – 'economic' concerns subordinate?