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 democrats
 - 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

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- 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

'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

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- '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 late 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/2007 'political'/'social'/'cultural' concerns dominant 'economic' concerns subordinate?
- Phase 6 'uncertainty' 2008 economic depression, political (nationalist?) reaction?