**Professor John Wilton** 

#### Lecture 8

The 'gender dimension' and E.U. social policy

Additional sources:

Sindberg Martinsen, D. 'The Europeanisation of gender equality – who controls the scope of nondiscrimination?', Journal of European Public *Policy*, 14:4, pp.544-562. Stratigaki, M. (2005) 'Gender Mainstreaming vs Positive Action. An Ongoing Conflict in EU Gender Equality Policy', in European Journal of Women's Studies, Vol.12 (2), pp.165-186. (http://peer.ccsd.cnrs.fr/docs/00/57/12/39/PDF/PEE R stage2 10.1177%252F1350506805051236.pdf)

1. Gender policy and E.U. social policy - historical development - endogenous and exogenous circumstances and factors 2. Gender policy – harmonisation and convergence or 'mutual recognition'?

1. Gender policy and E.U. social policy

- invades and interacts with many other areas of social policy

 Article 119, Treaty of Rome 1957, referred explicitly to the right of women to equal pay with men

 Articles 100 and 235, Treaty of Rome 1957, enabled European Commission to prepare directives on equal pay AND equal treatment of citizens

-Treaty of Rome, 1957, established a framework for promoting the harmonisation of national legislation to the social and economic advantage of women in paid work

- the impact of factors external (exogenous factors) to the EEC in 1960s
  - social, cultural and economic factors in wider Europe
    - economic reconstruction and boom
    - greater employment opportunities
    - expanding education opportunities
    - changes in family structure

**1974 - EEC Social Action Programme** - implementation of equal pay principle one of priority actions 1981 - European Commission set up Advisory Committee on Equal **Opportunities** 1983 – European Network of Women established – forum for women's NGOs

1981 - European Parliament created Standing Committee on Women's rights

1989 - Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers

"Equal treatment for men and women must be assured. Equal opportunities for men and women must be developed."

(Social Charter, incorporated into Maastricht Treaty 1992)

1989 - Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers referred to the need for measures "enabling men and women to reconcile their occupational and family obligations with a view to achieving greater equality of opportunity."

1990 – European Women's Lobby formed

 by end of 1990s this group represented around 2,700 women's organisations (including European Network of Women)

- 1990s 2 important developments for E.U. gender policy;
- adoption of measures at E.U. level to help parents reconcile occupational and family life;
- 2. The 'mainstreaming of gender'

- 2. <u>Gender policy harmonisation and</u> <u>convergence or 'mutual</u> <u>recognition'?</u>
- initial primary concern of EEC on gender policy was economic and 'fair competition' – in that respect, was attempt at convergence and degree of harmonisation of principles

 where E.U. gender policy has been extended beyond the workplace there has been more flexible implementation and 'mutual recognition' of differing approaches (i.e. through cultural differences)

March 2010 E.U. Commission launched its 'Women's Charter'

• "This Charter represents the commitment of the Commission to making gender equality a reality in the EU. Women and men still face widespread inequalities, with serious repercussions for economic and social cohesion, sustainable growth and competitiveness, and the ageing of Europe's population. It is therefore important to include a strong gender dimension in the future Europe 2020 strategy that the Commission will develop in the next five years. Especially in times of crisis, we need to incorporate the gender dimension in all of our policies, for the benefit of both women and men," (President José Manuel Barroso, 05.03.2010).

The Charter presents a series of commitments based on agreed principles of equality between women and men. It aims to promote:

- equality in the labour market and equal economic independence for women and men, namely through the Europe 2020 strategy;
- equal pay for equal work and work of equal value by working with Member States to reduce significantly the gender pay gap over the next five years;
- equality in decision-making through EU incentive measures;
- dignity, integrity and an end to gender-based violence through a comprehensive policy framework;
- gender equality beyond the EU by pursuing the issue in external relations and with international organisations.