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# Political Issues and Social Policy in the E.U.

#### Lecture 3

The basis of, and principles underpinning, E.U. social policy: harmonisation, mutual recognition and convergence?



#### 1. Harmonisation and convergence

2. Diversity and mutual recognition



Harmonisation (CONCEPT)

Mutual Recognition (CONCEPT)

Convergence (PROCESS)

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BUT, by Maastricht Treaty (1993) Social Charter stated account should be taken of "diverse forms of national practices, in particular in the field of contractual relations"

> stressed the need to maintain the competitiveness of the Community's economy



Harmonisation of social policy not defined as, or suggested to mean, complete unification of social systems and public policy
But acceptance of certain common

principles and standards of social policy



harmonisation seen as means of avoiding 'welfare tourism'
and avoiding distortion of economic 'competition'



## **Political Issues and Social Policy in** the E.U Lecture 3 Single European Act (1985) – convergence in fiscal and employment law improvement in infrastructures and standards of education and training for competitive Single European Market harmonisation of social policy necessary



**Political Issues and Social Policy** in the E.U Lecture 3 - BUT Jacques Delors, as Head of the E.U. Commission, - advocated **COHERENCE/COHESION** = Acceptance of diversity and 'MUTUAL RECOGNITION'



**COHESION = Member states** 'encouraged' to co-operate and co-ordinate their efforts in order to bring about greater economic and social cohesion between the regions



'Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers', 1989 -harmonisation in context of freedom of movement – object of harmonising conditions of residence in all member states - harmonise duration of paid leave from work

- harmonise safety conditions at workplace

- <sup>•</sup>Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers<sup>•</sup>, 1989
- allowed member states to continue with national differences in social protection systems
- Social Charter (Maastricht Treaty 1993) no mention of harmonisation
  - respect for national differences



'Open Method of Co-ordination' (OMC)
- formally launched at Lisbon EU Council, March 2000

 purpose to spread legislative (and therefore, policy-making) 'best practices' across the EU Member States – primarily in the areas where the EU had no formal regulatory competence



SUMMARY:

1. Each enlargement made harmonisation less likely

 'Deepening' versus 'widening' – contradiction between economic and monetary union necessitating social policy convergence and expansion of E.U. complicating convergence



3. Differences in social policy in each member state due to stage of social and economic development of each country – plus specific forms of national social policy resulting from social, economic, political and cultural traditions

*BUT* - can identify some underpinning principles of E.U. social policy



**Political Issues and Social Policy in** the E.U Lecture 3 **SUMMARY:** i.e. principles of E.U. social policy based on 'core values' of social progress (i.e. high levels of employment, social protection, raising living standards and quality of life, promoting social cohesion and social justice)



**Political Issues and Social Policy in** the E.U Lecture 3 **SUMMARY:** *'Europeanisation'* of social policy? based upon framework of principles of social protection, social welfare, social justice, equality of opportunity A balance between harmonisation,

convergence, diversity and mutual recognition



**Political Issues and Social Policy in** the E.U Lecture 3 **SUMMARY:** *'Europeanisation'* of social policy? A multi-level, varied approach model of E.U. social policy integration, respecting diversity through mutual recognition - in different social policy areas and at different social policy levels, different integrated approaches and degrees of integration employed