



Globalisation & European social dimension

Module 5

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Outline

- ▶ I. Theoretical Framework
- ▶ II. Globalisation and European social dimension: towards a Social Europe (1976-2010)

I. Theoretical Framework

1. Introduction: mutual interaction between globalisation processes and social values:
 - ▶ Academic focus
 - ▶ Different value systems occur in different societies
 - ▶ Economies are part of wider social systems
2. Social values & Social capital (cfr. economic sociology)
3. Social thought/theory and Social values: an evolving process
4. Globalisation process as external shocks affecting value systems: disciplinary approaches: economists, political scientists, sociologists, etc.
5. Concluding remarks:

2. (Social) Values and Social Capital

- ▶ (Social) Values are commonly shared beliefs: refer to wider notions of collective identity
 - Values differ between both societies and economies. They provide a broad framework/environment within which economies operate as part of a social system: economies are only part of wider social systems
 - Social values relate to shared beliefs within a group of individuals living in a society
- ▶ Social capital relates to collective commitment in the form of trust, honesty: can be invested in

3. Social Thought and Social Values

Sociological theories and society-building theories

- Auguste Comte
- 19th century writers: K. Marx, E. Durkheim and M. Weber
- 20th Century writers: Talcot Parsons, Berger, Luckmann, Blau, Collins , A. Giddens, U. Beck, Wallerstein, M. Castells, etc.

Conclusion:

- individuals have a collective identity(part of a system of social values);
- impact of globalisation;
- evolving multifaceted global social value system

4. The Globalisation Process as External Shocks Affecting Value Systems

Differentiated disciplinary approaches:

- ▶ Economists
- ▶ Political scientists
- ▶ Sociologists
- ▶ Anti globalisers

5. Concluding Remarks

- ▶ Socially vs non socially embedded models of market interactions
- ▶ Social value systems differences influence and constrain globalisation
- ▶ Need for comparative and interdisciplinary analysis
- ▶ Processes of globalisation interact with social value systems and collective identity

II. Globalisation and European social dimension: towards a Social Europe (1976-2011)

Introduction: is there a European social model?

1. European Social policy in the 1960's
2. The emergence of the Community's social system in the 1970's
3. Social paralysis of the 1980s
4. Major documents of the European social policy in the 1990s
5. A framework for a European debate on social policy at the end of 1990's
6. Social dimension of the EU in the 21st century
7. Global social dimension

Conclusion

A European social model ???

Article 2 , EU Treaty

- ▶ *The Community [the EU] shall have as its task (...) to promote throughout the Community a harmonious and balanced development of economic activities, sustainable and non-inflationary growth respecting the environment, a high degree of convergence of economic performance, a high level of employment and of social protection, the raising of the standard of living and quality of life, and economic and social cohesion and solidarity among Member States”.*

European Model of Society

- ▶ The wider and more extensive context:
 - it includes a series of institutions and practices that play a role in driving economic development and relaunching employment: education and training systems, scientific and technical expertise, organisation of production and financial mechanisms: vectors with differential specificity
- ▶ Multiplicity of models according to differences in systems of economic organisation, social protection, cultural values, etc. (EU Treaties)
- ▶ Heterogeneity in European Welfare States.

Guidelines of heterogeneity in Welfare States: European social Model

MODELS

- Scandinavian Model (social-democrat)
- Continental Model (conservative)
- Anglo-Saxon (social-liberal)
- Latin Mediterranean Model (familiar)

FIELDS

1. Employment. Labour market, rate of coverage by collective wage bargaining and Union affiliation
2. Social protection: level of decommodification, financing structure, coverage principle
3. Gender: equality in paid employment, equality in household work, level of defamiliarisation of social care tasks
4. Exclusion: degree of public action, type of prevailing action
5. Social impacts: final income structure, stratifying principle

Phases of Social Europe

- ▶ 1. European social policy in the 60s: common market with no specific social agenda

- ▶ 2. Emergence of the Community's social system in the 1970's: fields of Community policy
 - 2.1. Community social policies on health and safety at work
 - 2.2. Equal opportunities and rights
 - 2.3. Fight against discrimination and exclusion
 - 2.4. Milestones in awareness on inequality and poverty in the European Union: a policy of social intervention; the first Framework Programme on Poverty (1975-1980) for the economic and social integration of less privileged groups:

3. Social paralysis of the 1980s

- ▶ 3.1. The Decisions of the Second Framework: Programme against Poverty (1984-1989): intensified decision-making
- ▶ 3.2. Community social action of enlarged “dialogue”
 - European Social Area: cooperation between social partners
 - (UNICE, ETUC & CEEP)
 - European Works Councils
 - Action Programme on Growth of employment (1986)
 - European Social Area and the European Social Charter, 1989
 - Alternative Social Charter, mobilisation of the European Trade Union Confederation
 - Adoption of the European Social Charter as an “Agreement on social policy” in 1992

4. European social policy in the 1990s

Context:

- Social Action Programme (1989-1994)(SAP)
- Greater Community presence in social policy: 5 major documents

- ▶ 4.1. The Treaty of Maastricht, 7 February 1992
 - The Protocol on social policy:
 - Agreement on social policy:
- ▶ 4.2. "Growth, Competitiveness, Employment: The Challenges and Ways Forward into the 21st Century" - White Paper (1993) and Joint Action Plan
- ▶ 4.3. Programme "European social policy" (1994): A step forward for the Union (Green Paper on Social Policy)
- ▶ 4.4. The Third Framework Programme against poverty (1989-1994)
- ▶ 4.5. The freezing of the Fourth Framework Policy on poverty (1994-1999)

5. A framework for a European debate on social policy at the end of 1990's

- ▶ 5.1. Social Action Programmes (1995-1997 & 1998-2000): medium term perspective & employment strategy
 - Updating concept of social protection
 - Adoption of "employment guidelines": "Towards more and better jobs" in the European Employment Strategy (Luxemburg Summit, 1997): 4 pillars

- ▶ 5.2. The Treaty of Amsterdam (2000): a new impetus to European social policy
 - Introducing a new title on Employment
 - Incorporation of the 1992 Agreement on Social policy
 - Employment and social policy: a common European mission

6. Social dimension of the EU in the 21st century: employment is core business of social policy

- ▶ 6.1. Economic reform, employment and social cohesion:
 - Convergence strategy
 - Lisbon Summit, 2000: building a more inclusive EU
 - Open Method of Cooperation
- ▶ 6.2. The Social Policy Agenda 2000 (2000-2006): link between Europe's economic strength and its social model: objectives
- ▶ 6.3. The Nice Summit 2002, and enlargement to the East: The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
- ▶ 6.4. Social Agenda 2005-2010: putting social policy into a global context
- ▶ 6.5. Social model in the "Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe" and Reform Treaty
- ▶ 6.6. from the Lisbon Strategy (1/12/2009) to "EU 2020" Strategy

EU 2020: Point of departure

Commission Working document (2009):

(COM (2010) 2020, 3.3.2010)

- ▶ “A European strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth”
- ▶ Deep transformations for Europe
- ▶ Recognising constraints and facing new challenges:
 - ▶ Financial and economic crisis
 - ▶ Conserving energy, natural resources and raw materials
 - ▶ European demography
 - ▶ Contribute to social cohesion, tackling unemployment and fostering social inclusion > rethinking education systems and labour markets

Challenges:

- ▶ achieving a sustainable social market economy
- ▶ becoming a smarter and greener economy
- > increased policy coordination

Eurobarometer 71

Future of Europe

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL ISSUES - TODAY

1 CARE OF THE ELDERLY

2 EXPECTATION OF HELP AND LONG-TERM CARE IN THE FUTURE

3 THE NATIONAL WELFARE SYSTEM TODAY

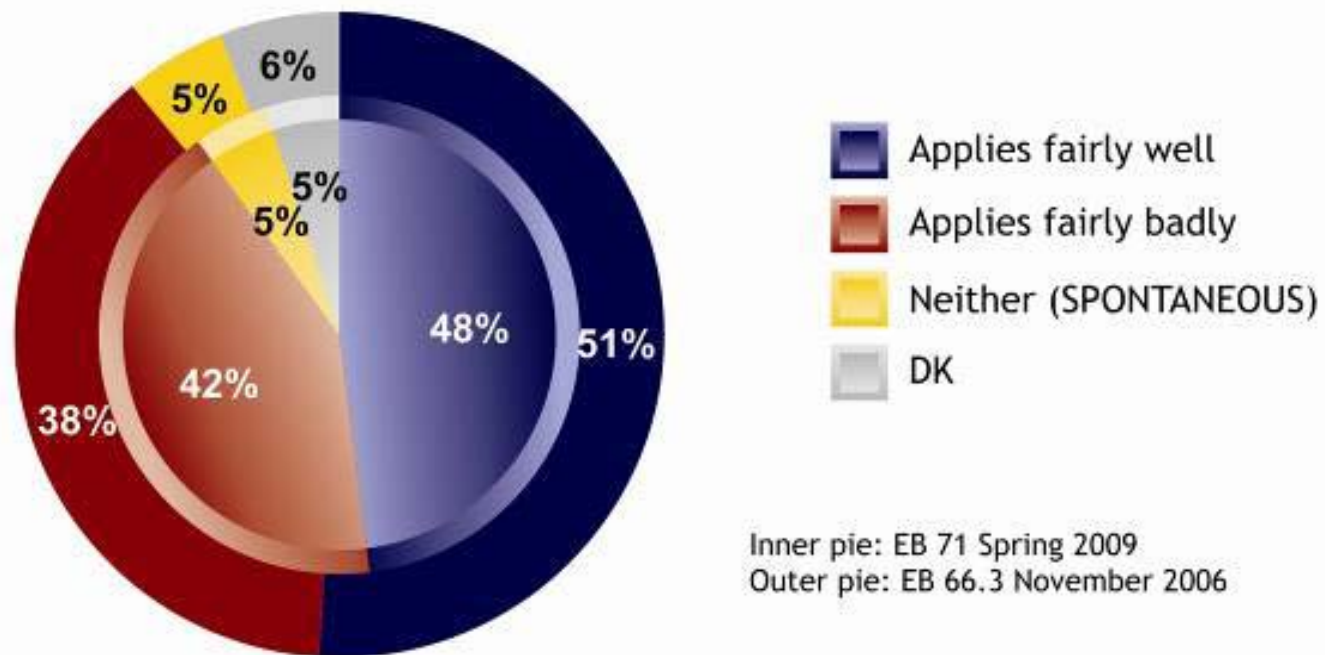
- Provides wide enough coverage
- Could serve as a model for other countries
- Is too expensive for the country's society

4 THE JOB MARKET TODAY IN THE EU

- Difficulty of finding a good job
- Necessity of changing jobs

Question: QJ1a.1. For each of the following please tell me whether you think it applies to the (NATIONALITY) social welfare system? Your social welfare system...

Option: Provides wide enough coverage



Key Tasks for EU 2020

- ▶ A successful exit from the crisis
 - ▶ Strategy for convergence and integration recognising the advanced interdependence of the EU (between MS, levels of government, policies and instruments, at global level):
 - Fully exploiting the single market
 - Setting EU 2020 in a global context
 - Fully using the Stability and Growth Pact
 - Reflecting political priorities in public budgets
 - Establishing clear governance
- > European Councils 2010-2011

Key Priorities EU 2020:

General

1. Creating value by basing growth on knowledge

- ▶ Strengthening education
- ▶ Role of European universities
- ▶ European Research Area
- ▶ European Digital Agenda

= a genuine European Knowledge Area

2. Empowering people in inclusive societies

- Flexicurity
- Skills
- Life long learning
- Favouring self-employment

3. Creating a competitive, connected and greener economy

EU 2020 priorities: specific

The 5 targets for the EU in 2020

- ▶ 1. Employment
 - 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed
- ▶ 2. R&D / innovation
 - 3% of the EU's GDP (public and private combined) to be invested in R&D/innovation
- ▶ 3. Climate change / energy
 - greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990
 - 20% of energy from renewables
 - 20% increase in energy efficiency
- ▶ 4. Education
 - Reducing school drop-out rates below 10%
 - at least 40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education
- ▶ 5. Poverty / social exclusion
 - at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion

Flagship initiatives: "Innovation Union", "Youth on the Move", "A digital agenda for Europe", "Resource efficient Union", "An industrial policy for the globalisation era", "An agenda for new skills and jobs", "European platform against poverty"

The social dimension of the Europe 2020 Strategy

A report of the Social Protection Committee (2011)

European Commission, DG for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion, Unit D.1

<http://ec.europa.eu/social>

PART 1 : Promoting Inclusion and reducing poverty

- ▶ **1. The EU national targets for the reduction of poverty and social exclusion**
- ▶ **2. First overview of the policy orientations given by Member States in the draft National reform Programmes**
- ▶ **3. Poverty or social exclusion in the EU: state of play and recent trends**
- ▶ **4. Policies to prevent and reduce poverty**
- ▶ **5. The way forward**

PART II: Main findings of the thematic work conducted in 2010 on Social Inclusion and Social Protection

- ▶ **1. SPC/EPC report on pensions**
- ▶ **2. The voluntary European Quality Framework for social services**
- ▶ **3. The monitoring of the social impact of the crisis**

Europe 2020

Crucial importance of Education

- ▶ Education for innovative ideas: a context of formal, non formal and informal education and through active collaboration
- ▶ Flagship initiative “Youth on the Move”

Economic governance entails the civic and political education of European citizens:

- “European Charter on education in democratic citizenship and human rights education” (Rec. Council of Europe 10/05/2010): closely related and mutually supportive
- UN “Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training” (endorsed by 2011?)
- “World Programme for Human Rights Education” (launched by UN in 2005): human rights **through** education and human rights **in** education

Human rights through Europe 2020 and human rights in Europe 2020

Social Europe as a legal duty: constitutional founding

- ▶ Article 2 enshrines the founding values or principles:

"The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between men and women prevail".

- ▶ Completed and reinforced by Article 6 of the TEU:

"1. The Union recognises the rights, freedoms and principles set out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union of 7 December 2000 (...)

2. The Union shall accede to the European Convention for the Protection of Human rights and fundamental Freedoms (...) 3. *Fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human rights and fundamental Freedoms and as they result from the constitutional traditions common to the member States, shall constitute general principles of the Union's law".*

Assessment

- ▶ With the Treaty of Lisbon the EU has entered a phase of human centric legal development: "*plenitudo iuris* > *plenitudo civitatis*"
- ▶ In virtue of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (embracing both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights) and the adherence of the EU to the European Convention of 1950:
 - The EU Court of Justice will become fully competent to judge cases of alleged human rights violations
 - EU citizens will be able to accuse the EU itself before the European Court of Human Rights

Principle of interdependence and indivisibility of all human rights

Human Rights Mainstreaming: a new legal environment for governance

- ▶ Communication on " Strategy for the effective implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights by the EU (COM (2010) 573, 19.10.2010)
- ▶ Article 21 TEU: Union action within the international system *" is designed to advance in the wider world democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity and the respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law"*.

7. Global Social dimension

- ▶ 7.1. The World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen (1995) and the Copenhagen seminars for social Progress (1997-1998): An international framework for the European Union
- ▶ 7.2. World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization: ILO Report on “Fair Globalization”
- ▶ 7.3. World Social Forum (WSF, ESF)

8. Conclusions

- ▶ European fortress vs open dialogue
- ▶ Greater social and democratic awareness
- ▶ Horizon of the construction of a Social Europe has been shrinking
- ▶ Development of a European social model within the context of globalisation

Recent EU Documents

Communications from the EC

- ▶ “Social development in the context of globalisation” (2001): EC calls for the promotion of internationally recognised core labour standards and the development of a balance between market governance and social governance
- ▶ “Extending the benefits of the social dimension of globalisation to all” (2004): EU strives to ensure sustainable globalisation at the social level by reinforcing measures for a fair distribution of the benefits of globalisation and by sharing its experience with other international actors (*“mastering globalisation”*)
- ▶ *Commission Working document (2009): “A European strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth”*
- ▶ *The social dimension of the Europe 2020 Strategy. A report of the Social Protection Committee (2011) European Commission, DG for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion*