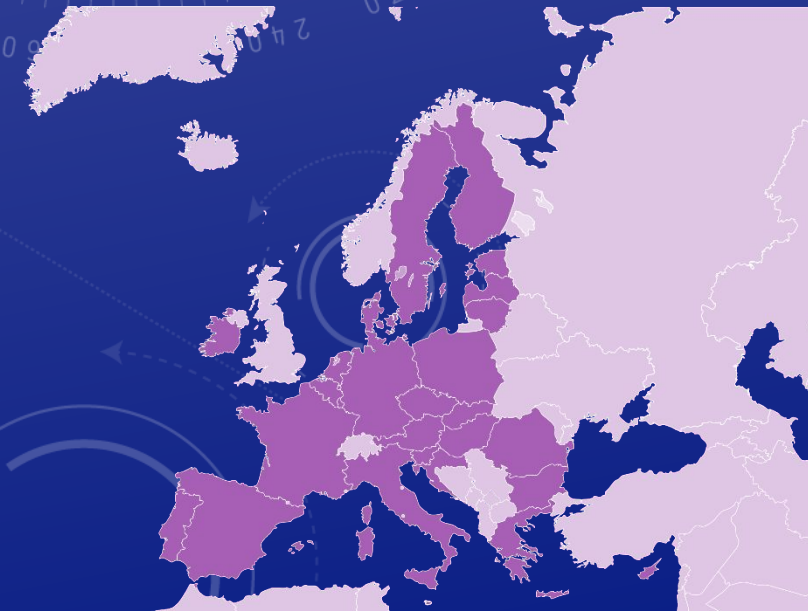


# Social Policy Fundamentals



## EUROPEAN UNION AND THE EUROPEAN CITIZENS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS



European Citizenship Project  
Pre-session LTTA 1  
Monday, September 20, 2021

# Social Policy Fundamentals



## Contents

- European integration and social policies  
The European Social Model  
European coordination  
The Fundamental Rights of EU

# Social Policy Fundamentals

## EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP



**COVID-19**  
**A DECISÃO É TUA**

**USAR MÁSCARA OU USAR MÁSCARA**

The image is a public health poster. The top part has a red banner with the text 'A DECISÃO É TUA' (The decision is yours) and 'COVID-19' above it. Below this, the text 'USAR MÁSCARA OU USAR MÁSCARA' (Wear a mask or wear a mask) is written in blue and black. The main visual consists of two side-by-side photographs: on the left, a young woman with long brown hair wearing a light blue surgical mask and a grey jacket, giving a thumbs-up gesture; on the right, a young woman with long brown hair lying in a hospital bed, wearing a clear oxygen mask connected to a tube. At the bottom of the poster, there are logos for the Portuguese Republic (República Portuguesa), the National Health Service (SNS - Serviço Nacional de Saúde), and the Directorate-General of Health (DGS - Direção-Geral de Saúde). To the right of these logos is the slogan 'não paramos #ESTAMOS ON' (we don't stop #we are on) and the hashtag #ESTAMOS ON. Below the slogan is the text 'Só se nos encontra nas redes sociais' (Only find us on social media).

REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA  
SNS SERVIÇO NACIONAL DE SAÚDE  
DGS DIREÇÃO-GERAL DE SAÚDE

não paramos  
**#ESTAMOS ON**  
Só se nos encontra nas redes sociais

**Coronavirus  
Global Response**

.....  
#UnitedAgainstCoronavirus #StrongerTogether #GlobalResponse

The image is a graphic with a dark blue background. At the top, the text 'Coronavirus Global Response' is written in white. Below this, there is a horizontal line of dots, followed by the hashtags '#UnitedAgainstCoronavirus #StrongerTogether #GlobalResponse'. In the background, there is a faint world map.

# Social Policy Fundamentals

## EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP



DIGNITY

FREEDOMS

EQUALITY

SOLIDARITY

CITIZENS'  
RIGHTS

JUSTICE

### Rights

•Fundamental Rights of the European Union

### Responsibilities

- Meehan suggests the following as a possible, but by no means certain, list of citizenship duties:[\[438\]](#)
  - \_the duty to obey lawful rules;
  - \_defence of the country (perhaps through physical force, if necessary);
  - \_duty to pay taxes;
  - \_willingness to work;
  - \_duty to vote.

# Social Policy Fundamentals



Building a social Europe was not an explicit objective of Community integration.

The founding fathers, who did not exclude a social dimension, were, however, convinced that progress in this area would naturally take place from a strong economic community, anchored in free competition and free movement.

In the course of the process there were collateral interventions of social impact in various sectors, to ensure the effectiveness and fairness of the four freedoms of movement:

1. from improving working conditions, protecting safety and health to equal treatment of workers for men and women and migrant workers (to circumvent social dumping);

From the prohibition of restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a Member State in the territory of another Member State to the recognition of diplomas, certificates and other titles necessary for access to self-employed activities;

# Social Policy Fundamentals

With the successive reforms of the treaties, an effort was made in a stronger social policies.

The Treaty of Rome is the name given to two treaties: the Constitutive Treaty of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Constitutive Treaty of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)

They were signed on 25 March 1957 in Rome by West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

It entered into force on 1 January 1958. The signing of this treaty is the culmination of a process that comes after World War II, which left Europe economically and politically destroyed, and weakened in the face of the two superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union.





# Social Policy Fundamentals

Currently in force under the name of the Constitutive Treaty of the European Community, it is, together with the Treaty on European Union, one of the two fundamental texts of the European institutions.

EEC  
Constitutive  
Treaty  
(Treaty of  
Rome)

## The treaty provided:

- Customs Union: The EEC has been popularly known as the "Common Market". A transitional period of 12 years has been agreed, in which customs barriers between member states should disappear altogether.
- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): This measure established the free movement of agricultural products within the EEC, as well as the adoption of protectionist policies, which allowed European farmers to avoid competition from products from other non-EEC countries. This was achieved by subsidising agricultural prices. Since then, the CAP has concentrated much of the Community assumption.



# Social Policy Fundamentals

This treaty established a ban on monopolies, the granting of some trade privileges to the outermost regions of the European Union, as well as some common transport policies. In the face of the success driven by the increased fluidity of trade exchanges, all internal barriers between Member States were removed on 1 July 1968, while a common customs policy was adopted for all products from non-EEC countries. This common market affected only the free movement of goods. The free movement of people, capital and services had to wait for the Single European Act (EUA) of 1986 to give the impetus for the unified market to be established in 1992.





# Social Policy Fundamentals

The Treaties of Rome meant a triumph for Europeanists such as Robert Schuman and Jean Monnet who, in the face of the impossibility of immediately consolidating a political union, developed a process of integration that gradually affected various sectors of the economy, creating supranational institutions in which member states give part of their sovereignty over certain competences.

Thus, the EEC has set up a number of institutions:

- European Commission
- European Council
- European Parliament
- Court of Justice of the European Union
- European Economic and Social Committee

In this way, a process began in which progressive economic integration has paved the way for political union.



# Social Policy Fundamentals



Maastricht Treaty, which created the European Union with the intention of easing it with a political aspect (1 November 1992).

European Commission President Jacques Delors, a socialist and former trade unionist, has gathered the will of the governments of the Member States, excluding the United Kingdom, to enter a social protocol annexed to the treaty.

A light version of the Community Charter on The Fundamental Social Rights of Workers adopted in 1989 by the Member States, with the exception of the United Kingdom.

# Social Policy Fundamentals

Treaty of Amsterdam (1 May 1997) incorporated a social aspect, with the Labour Prime Minister Tony Blair, made new advances, especially in the fight against discrimination and in the field of employment support, to give possible the European Employment Strategy, launched shortly before (November 1997) in Luxembourg by the heads of government and state.

At the 2000 Nice Summit, when the treaty was adopted, the EU

European Charter of Fundamental Rights (CDFUE) was also adopted

with political value, which also incorporated all existing social rights in the Union.



# Social Policy Fundamentals

The Treaty of Lisbon (signed 13 December 2007; enter into force on 1 December 2009):

recognized legal value to this code of fundamental rights;

formalized the autonomy of social policy (improving the environment and working conditions, social protection of workers, dialogue between social partners, combating exclusions and discrimination); and

in some areas, more proficient mechanisms for the adoption of normative acts.



# Social Policy Fundamentals

The Treaty of Lisbon (cont.): Policies and actions, in particular with regard to a high employment index, adequate social protection, the fight against social exclusion and a high level of education, training and protection of human health.

Successive Community enlargements, inherent in the market dynamics itself, have made Europe more unequal, the gap in levels of development between Member States, regions and living standards has widened

---- Structural funds have been created, of which the European Social Fund (ESF), provided for since the Treaty of Rome, has been the most relevant in social support.



# Social Policy Fundamentals

## EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP



- European Parliament
- Council
- Commission

DIGNITY

FREEDOMS

EQUALITY

SOLIDARITY

CITIZENS'  
RIGHTS

JUSTICE





# Social Policy Fundamentals

## EXERCISE

- In groups debate, what is:

DIGNITY

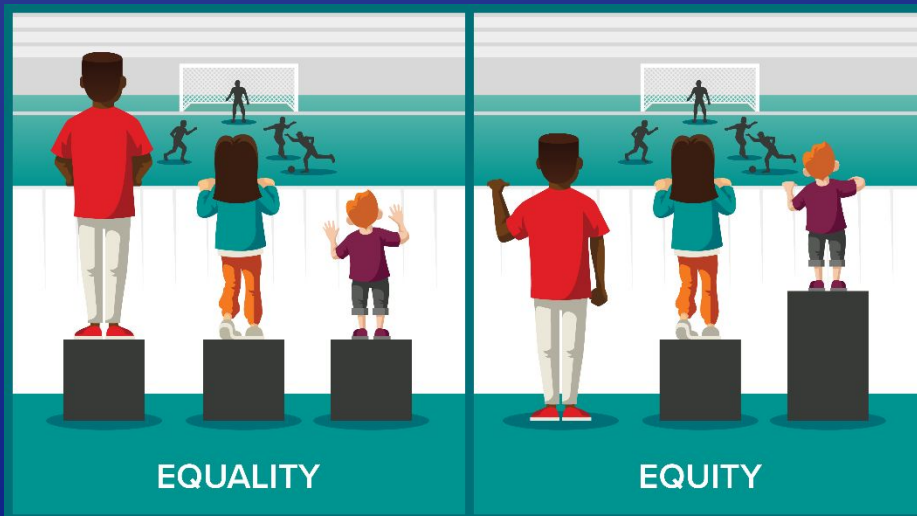
FREEDOMS

SOLIDARITY

CITIZENS'  
RIGHTS

JUSTICE

EQUALITY



# Social Policy Fundamentals

## EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

### DIGNITY

- 1. Everyone has the right to life. □ **Human dignity**
- 2. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed.
- physical and mental integrity
- Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**
- Prohibition of slavery and forced labour**

### FREEDOMS

- Right to liberty and security**
- Respect for private and family life**
- Protection of personal data**
- Right to marry and right to found a family**
- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion**
- Freedom of expression and information**
- Freedom of assembly and of association**
- Freedom of the arts and sciences**
- Right to education**
- Freedom to choose an occupation and right to engage in work**
- Freedom to conduct a business**
- Right to property**
- Right to asylum**
- Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition**

### EQUALITY

- Equality before the law**
- Non-discrimination**
- Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity**
- Equality between women and men**
- The rights of the child**
- The rights of the elderly**
- Integration of persons with disabilities**



# Social Policy Fundamentals

## EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

### SOLIDARITY

- Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking
- Right of collective bargaining and action
- Right of access to placement services
- Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal
- Fair and just working conditions
- Prohibition of child labour and protection of young people at work
- Family and professional life
- Social security and social assistance
- Health care
- Access to services of general economic interest
- Environmental Protection
- Consumer protection

### CITIZENS' RIGHTS

- Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the European Parliament
- Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections
- Right to good administration
- Right of access to documents
- European Ombudsman
- Right to petition
- Freedom of movement and of residence
- Diplomatic and consular protection

### JUSTICE

- Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial
- Presumption of innocence and right of defence
- Principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties
- Right not to be tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same criminal offence

# Social Policy Fundamentals

## EXERCISE

- Identify two important benefits of EU policy in your country
  - Highlight the problem and how EU and your country deal with it



# Social Policy Fundamentals

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- 1945: End of the 2nd World War
  - European Coal and Steel Community
    - begins to unite European countries economically and politically in order to secure lasting peace
  - The six founding countries were:
    - Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
- Cold war (50s)
- In 1957, the Treaty of Rome creates the European Economic Community (EEC), or ‘Common Market’
- 60s: Growth of economy
  - stop charging custom duties when they trade with each other
  - joint control over food production, so that everybody now has enough to eat
  - surplus of agricultural products
- West Germany is opened for the first time in 28 years



# Social Policy Fundamentals

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- 70s:
  - the first enlargement (73): Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom (9 members)
  - Arab-Israeli war of October 1973 results in an energy crisis and economic problems in Europe.
  - The last right-wing dictatorships in Europe come to an end:
    - overthrow of the Salazar regime in Portugal in 1974
    - the death of General Franco of Spain in 1975
  - Regional policy starts to transfer huge sums of money to create jobs and infrastructure in poorer areas.
  - 1979 all citizens can, for the first time, elect their members directly.
  - Fight against pollution intensifies in the 1970s. The EU adopts laws to protect the environment, introducing the notion of 'the polluter pays' for the first time.
- 80s:
  - 1981: Greece becomes the 10th member of the EU
  - 1986: Spain and Portugal join ; Single European Act is signed (treaty which provides the basis for a vast six-year programme aimed at sorting out the problems with the free flow of trade across EU borders and thus creates the 'Single Market')
  - 1989: Reunification of Germany - Berlin Wall is pulled down and the border between East and West Germany is opened for the first time in 28 years





# Social Policy Fundamentals

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- 90s:
  - 1993: Single Market is completed with the 'four freedoms' of movement:
    - goods, services, people and money
  - two treaties:
    - the 'Maastricht' Treaty on European Union in 1993
    - the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1999.
  - People are concerned about how to protect the environment and also how Europeans can act together when it comes to security and defence matters.
  - In 1995 the EU gains three more new members:
    - Austria, Finland and Sweden.
  - A small village in Luxembourg gives its name to the 'Schengen' agreements:
    - gradually allow people to travel without having their passports checked at the borders.
  - Erasmus: Millions of young people study in other countries with EU support.
  - Communication is made easier as more and more people start using mobile phones and the internet.



# Social Policy Fundamentals

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- 2000-2010:
  - The euro has been adopted as the new currency
  - The political divisions between east and west Europe are finally declared healed:
    - 10 new countries join the EU in 2004
    - 2007: Bulgaria and Romania
  - A financial crisis hits the global economy in September 2008.
  - The Treaty of Lisbon is ratified by all EU countries before entering into force in 2009. It provides the EU with modern institutions and more efficient working methods.



# Social Policy Fundamentals

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- 2010-2020:
  - The global economic crisis strikes hard in Europe.
  - EU helps several countries to confront their difficulties and establishes the 'Banking Union' to ensure safer and more reliable banks.
  - 2012: European Union is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
  - 2013: Croatia becomes the 28th member of the EU.
  - Climate change is still high on the agenda and leaders agree to reduce harmful emissions.
  - European elections are held in 2014 and more Eurosceptics are elected into the European Parliament.
  - New Challenges develop the welfare and respect of human rights.



# Social Policy Fundamentals

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- 2020:

### COVID-19 pandemic and the road to recovery

- major public health emergency
- unprecedented economic slowdown.
  
- The EU and its Member States work together to support healthcare systems, contain the spread of the virus, and secure vaccines for people in the EU and further afield.
- Support the recovery: largest stimulus package ever financed from the EU budget:
  - focus on:
    - green and digital recovery
    - achieve climate neutrality by 2050.
- UK leaves the European Union after 47 years of membership, opening a new chapter in its relationship with the EU.



# Social Policy Fundamentals

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- 2020...
  - Deep In contemporary democracies
  - Participation:
    - how to stimulate and promote consensus

