

Traineeship Welcome Conference

Thematic session 1:

"A social Europe, with equal rights for its citizens"

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A social Europe, with equal rights for its citizens



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A social Europe, what do we have?

For example:

- Coordination of Social Security
- Occupational Health and Safety legislation
- The European Social Fund



The EU Social Pillar

- 3 main categories of the pillar:
- Equal opportunities and access to labour market
- Fair working conditions
- Social protection and inclusion

Delivering on the principles and rights defined under the European Pillar of Social Rights is a **joint responsibility** of EU institutions, Member States, social partners and other stakeholders.



Equality and non-discrimination

The EU combats discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation and sex.



Gender equality: Strategic Engagement 2016-2019

-increasing female labour-market participation + equal economic independence of women / men;
-reducing the gender pay, earnings and pension gaps and thus fighting poverty among women;
-promoting equality between women and men in decision-making;

-combating gender-based violence;

-promoting gender equality across the world



What is EU citizenship?

Citizens of an EU Member State are also EU citizens. EU citizenship does not replace national citizenship, it **adds to it**.

EU citizens have rights, such as the right to free movement in the European Union, and the right to vote and stand as a candidate in municipal and European Parliament elections wherever one lives in the EU. Ensuring that EU citizenship rights are effective in practice is a priority for the European Commission.



The EU Citizenship Report 2017 package

The package consists of:

- COM(2017)30 "Strengthening Citizens' Rights in a Union of Democratic change"
 - Sets out 12 priorities for 2017-2019;
 - Reports on 2013 EU Citizenship Report actions (completed)

such as e.g. the e-learning tool on free movement rules to train officials who welcome EU citizens in the different EU countries

- and COM(2017)32 Article 25 Report, covering developments in the field of EU Citizenship for the period from 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2016
 - COM reports every three years on the application of the provisions of non-discrimination and Union citizenship.



Possible questions

Is there a social Europe, is Europe really social?

During the crisis of 2008 and the following years, didn't the EU do much more to save banks than it ever did for any social objectives?

Is it useful to have European rules in the social area, or should they rather be left to the Member States?



Possible questions

What is the (added) value of having European rules in the social area, for example on gender equality, LGBTI, non-discrimination?

Is there a link between equal rights for EU citizens and the Rule of Law?

What do you prefer: EU citizenship or national citizenship?



Thank you!



Practical information:

- Do not forget to take all your personal belongings (coat, luggage, etc.)
- Lunch: it is possible to eat in the European Parliament. <u>3 options</u>: canteen/sandwicherie/*Les Filles* restaurant – all of them on level 0 (entrance floor level)

How to get there? Go across the footbridge next to the hemicycle \rightarrow take the escalators on the left \rightarrow descend two floors.