Amendment 5

Report
Maria João Rodrigues
A European Pillar of Social Rights
2016/2095(INI)

Motion for a resolution
Recital -A (new)

Motion for a resolution
Amendment

-A. whereas an EU social convention should be convened in which representatives of the social partners, the national governments and parliaments and the EU institutions discuss the future and structure of the European social model, with public participation, and which should end with the adoption of a new European social charter for the 21st century;

Or. en
Amendment 6

Report
Maria João Rodrigues
A European Pillar of Social Rights
2016/2095(INI)

Motion for a resolution
Recital C

Motion for a resolution
Amendment
C. whereas the Commission has committed itself to achieving a ‘social AAA rating’ for the EU and is expected to come forward in the spring of 2017 with a proposal for a European Pillar of Social Rights that will promote well-functioning and inclusive labour markets and welfare systems in participating Member States and serve as a compass for renewed upward convergence by (i) updating existing EU legislation, (ii) improving the EU’s framework for economic and social policy coordination, inter alia through social benchmarking of national reform efforts without establishing inefficient parallel
structures and (iii) ensuring relevant financial support at national and European levels; whereas Parliament, elected directly by European citizens, has a fundamental responsibility and a role to play in defining and adopting the European Pillar of Social Rights;

Or. en
Amendment 7


Report

Maria João Rodrigues

A European Pillar of Social Rights

2016/2095(INI)

Motion for a resolution

Recital J

**Motion for a resolution**

J. whereas all EU Member States face certain employment and social challenges; whereas the realisation of social rights also depends on policies and instruments supporting territorial cohesion, particularly in regions with serious and permanent natural, demographic or structural economic disadvantages, including regions with low population density and dispersed population or outermost regions; whereas greater strategic investment and support for cohesion is needed in disadvantaged regions with a view to making them more competitive, improving their socio-economic structure and preventing further
demographic decline; whereas, with its present macroeconomic framework, the euro area faces specific challenges to the achievement of the employment and social objectives set out in the Treaties, notably in the sense that euro area membership reduces possibilities for the use of macroeconomic policy instruments at national level and creates pressure for swifter internal adjustment; whereas restoring adequate socio-economic security to offset this increased internal flexibility may require considering specific social targets, standards and/or financial instruments at the euro area level;
Amendment 8

Report A8-0391/2016
Maria João Rodrigues
A European Pillar of Social Rights
2016/2095(INI)

Motion for a resolution
Recital K

Motion for a resolution

K. whereas European labour markets are more often evolving towards ‘atypical’ or ‘non-standard’ forms of employment, such as temporary work, involuntary part-time work, casual work, seasonal work, on-demand work, dependent self-employment or work intermediated by digital platforms; whereas demand for labour is becoming more diversified than in the past; whereas in some cases this can be beneficial for productivity, work-life balance, transitions into the labour market and second career opportunities for those who need them; whereas, however, some non-standard...
forms of employment involve prolonged economic insecurity and bad working conditions, notably in terms of lower and less certain incomes, lack of possibilities to defend one’s rights, lack of social and health insurance, lack of a professional identity, lack of career prospects, and difficulties in reconciling on-demand work with private and family life; whereas a dynamic labour market should ensure that everyone has the chance to use his or her skills and abilities in their working life, based inter alia on healthy and safe working conditions, active labour market policies and on updating competences over the course of a life through regular and lifelong learning; whereas relevant CJEU case law clarifies the concepts ‘employment relationship’ and ‘worker’ for the purpose of applying EU law, without prejudice to national definitions of a ‘worker’ that are established for the purposes of national law in line with the principle of subsidiarity; be beneficial for productivity, work-life balance, transitions into the labour market and second career opportunities for those who need them; whereas, however, some non-standard forms of employment involve prolonged economic insecurity and bad working conditions, notably in terms of lower and less certain incomes, lack of possibilities to defend one’s rights, lack of social and health insurance, lack of a professional identity, lack of career prospects, and difficulties in reconciling on-demand work with private and family life; whereas developing flexible employment arrangements is considered necessary for achieving economic growth through the adaptation of business strategies and productivity to globalised markets and economies; whereas a dynamic labour market should ensure that everyone has the chance to use his or her skills and abilities in their working life, based inter alia on healthy and safe working conditions, active labour market policies and on updating competences over the course of a life through regular and lifelong learning; whereas relevant CJEU case law clarifies the concepts ‘employment relationship’ and ‘worker’ for the purpose of applying EU law, without prejudice to national definitions of a ‘worker’ that are established for the purposes of national law in line with the principle of subsidiarity;
Amendment 9

Report
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

2. Considers that the European Pillar of Social Rights should also help to ensure proper application of international labour standards and help to update the social acquis; is of the view that standards to be articulated by the European Pillar of Social Rights should apply to all countries participating in the single market in order to maintain a level playing field and that legislation, governance mechanisms and financial instruments relevant for their achievement should apply to all EU Member States; underlines that the Pillar of Social Rights should be taken into account in EU economic policies; finds that the
specific constraints of euro area membership call for additional specific social targets and standards to be established and relevant financial support to be considered at the euro area level while remaining open to non-euro area Member States on a voluntary basis; points to the possibility of using the enhanced cooperation mechanism under Article 20 of the TEU if necessary to build a solid European Pillar of Social Rights; specificities of euro area membership may call for additional specific social targets and standards to be established and relevant financial support by the existing instruments to be considered; points to the possibility of using the enhanced cooperation mechanism under Article 20 of the TEU if necessary to build a solid European Pillar of Social Rights;