



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**



16139/07 (Presse 284)

Items discussed on 5.12.2007
PROVISIONAL VERSION

PRESS RELEASE

2837th Council meeting

Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs

Brussels, 5-6 December 2007

President **Mr José VIEIRA DA SILVA**
Minister for Labour and Social Solidarity of Portugal

P R E S S

Rue de la Loi 175 B – 1048 BRUSSELS Tel.: +32 (0)2 281 8716 / 6319 Fax: +32 (0)2 281 8026
press.office@consilium.europa.eu <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/Newsroom>

16139/07 (Presse 284)

1
EN

Main results of the Council

The Council adopted common principles of flexicurity .

CONTENTS¹

PARTICIPANTS..... 4

ITEMS DEBATED

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY 7

Working time / Temporary agency workers 7

Common principles of flexicurity - *Council conclusions* 12

Future prospects for the European Employment Strategy in the new cycle of the Lisbon Strategy - *Council conclusions* 12

Social services of general interest 13

Coordination of social security systems 15

Supplementary pension rights 16

Active inclusion of people furthest from the labour market - *Council conclusions* 16

Beijing platform for action - *Council conclusions* 16

Follow-up to the European Year of Equal Opportunities for all (2007) 17

Balanced roles of women and men - *Council conclusions* 17

OTHER BUSINESS 18

OTHER ITEMS APPROVED

none

¹

- Where declarations, conclusions or resolutions have been formally adopted by the Council, this is indicated in the heading for the item concerned and the text is placed between quotation marks.
- Documents for which references are given in the text are available on the Council's Internet site (<http://www.consilium.europa.eu>).
- Acts adopted with statements for the Council minutes which may be released to the public are indicated by an asterisk; these statements are available on the Council's Internet site or may be obtained from the Press Office.

PARTICIPANTS

The governments of the Member States and the European Commission were represented as follows:

Belgium:

Mr Christian DUPONT

Mr Bruno TOBBACK
Mr Peter VANVELTHOVEN
Mr Didier DONFUT

Minister for the Civil Service, Social Integration, Policy on Large Towns and Cities and Equal Opportunities
Minister for the Environment and Minister for Pensions
Minister for Employment
State Secretary for European Affairs, attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Bulgaria:

Ms Emilia Radkova MASLAROVA
Mr Valery TZEKOV

Minister for Labour and Social Policy
Deputy Minister for Health

Czech Republic:

Mr Petr NEČAS

Mr Michael VÍT

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Labour and Social Affairs
Deputy Minister for Health with responsibility for the protection and promotion of public health, Chief Public Health Officer of the Czech Republic

Denmark:

Mr Claus Hjort FREDERIKSEN

Minister for Employment

Germany:

Mr Olaf SCHOLZ
Ms Ulla SCHMIDT
Mr Karl-Josef WASSERHÖVEL

Mr Hermann KUES

Federal Minister for Labour and Social Affairs
Federal Minister for Health
State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth

Estonia:

Ms Maret MARIPUU

Minister for Social Affairs

Ireland:

Mr Pat the Cope GALLAGHER

Mr Billy KELLEHER

Minister of State at the Department of Health and Children with special responsibility for Health Promotion and Food Safety
Minister of State at the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment with special responsibility for Labour Affairs

Greece:

Mr Vasilios MAGGINAS
Mr Dimitrios AVRAMOPOULOS

Minister for Employment and Social Protection
Minister for Health and Social Solidarity

Spain:

Mr Jesús CALDERA SÁNCHEZ-CAPITÁN
Mr Bernat SORIA ESCOMS
Mr Joseba AZKARRAGA

Minister for Labour and Social Affairs
Minister for Health and Consumer Affairs
Minister for Justice, Employment and Social Security of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country

France:

Mr Xavier BERTRAND
Ms Roselyne BACHELOT-NARQUIN

Minister for Labour, Labour Relations and Solidarity
Minister for Health, Youth and Sport

Italy:

Mr Cesare DAMIANO
Mr Gian Paolo PATTA

Minister for Labour and Social Policy
State Secretary for Health

Cyprus:

Mr Kostas KADIS
Mr Antonis VASSILIOU

Minister for Health
Minister for Labour and Social Insurance

Latvia:

Ms Iveta PURNE

Minister for Welfare

Mr Armands PLORIŅŠ	State Secretary, Ministry of Health
<u>Lithuania:</u> Mr Rimantas KAIRELIS	State Secretary at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour
Mme Romalda BARANAUSKIENE	Secretary of the Ministry of Health
<u>Luxembourg:</u> Mr François BILTGEN	Minister for Labour and Employment, Minister for Culture, Higher Education and Research, Minister for Religious Affairs
Mr Mars DI BARTOLOMEO	Minister for Health and Social Security
<u>Hungary:</u> Mr Gábor CSIZMÁR Ms Ágnes HORVÁTH	State Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment State Secretary, Ministry for Health
<u>Malta:</u> Mr Louis GALEA Ms Helen D'AMATO	Minister for Education, Youth and Employment Parliamentary Secretary for the Elderly and Community Care
<u>Netherlands:</u> Mr Piet Hein DONNER	Minister for Social Affairs and Employment
<u>Austria:</u> Mr Martin BARTENSTEIN Mr Erwin BUCHINGER	Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Labour Federal Minister of Social Affairs and Consumer Protection
Ms Andrea KDOLSKY	Federal Minister for Health, Family and Youth
<u>Poland:</u> Mr Jarosław DUDA Mr Marek TWARDOWSKI	Secretary of State, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Health
<u>Portugal:</u> Mr António CORREIA DE CAMPOS Mr José VIEIRA DA SILVA Mr Jorge LACÃO Mr Pedro MARQUES Mr Fernando MEDINA	Minister for Health Minister for Labour and Social Solidarity State Secretary for the Prime Minister's Office State Secretary for Social Security State Secretary for Employment and Vocational Training
<u>Romania:</u> Mr Paul PĂCURARU	Minister of Labour, the Family and Equal Opportunities
<u>Slovenia:</u> Ms Marjeta COTMAN Ms Zofija MAZEJ KUKOVIČ	Minister for Labour, the Family and Social Affairs Minister for Health
<u>Slovakia:</u> Mr Daniel KLAČKO	State Secretary, Ministry of Health
<u>Finland:</u> Ms Tarja CRONBERG Ms Liisa HYSSÄLÄ	Minister for Labour Minister for Social Affairs and Health
<u>Sweden:</u> Mr Göran HÄGGLUND Mr Sven Otto LITTORIN	Minister for Social Affairs Minister for Employment
<u>United Kingdom:</u> Mr John HUTTON	Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
Ms Dawn PRIMAROLO Mr James PLASKITT	Minister of State for Public Health Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Work and Pensions

Commission:
Mr Franco FRATTINI

Vice President

Mr Markos KYPRIANOU
Mr Vladimir ŠPIDLA

Member
Member

Other participants:

Ms Elise WILLAME
Mr Emilio GABAGLIO

Chair of the European Social Protection Committee
Chair of the Employment Committee

.....

ITEMS DEBATED

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY

Working time / Temporary agency workers

The Council sought to reach political agreement on two draft Directives, the first one aimed at amending Directive 2003/88/EC concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time¹ (16061/07, the second one aimed at establishing working conditions for temporary agency workers (15086/07 ADD1).

Already, in July, the Presidency announced that it would consult with different member states in order to evaluate the conditions for balanced solutions in the legislative files under discussion in the (EPSCO) Council, namely the two draft directives.

The need for progress in these two draft directives was clear. The need for advance was recognised by most member states, many of which have problems they need to address in the context of these directives.

After extensive bilateral consultations with different member states and the Commission, the Presidency decided to present compromise proposals for both directives.

In the past, both draft directives had been discussed separately, but in fact the Presidency considered they were linked since they deal with central aspects of the regulation of contemporary labour markets. Given the difficulties in finding isolated solutions for each of the files, the Presidency decided that there would be added value in working on a simultaneous and integrated solution, thus allowing member states to find a balance between the two directives that would be acceptable from the political point of view.

¹ Directive 2003/88/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003 (OJ L 299, 18.11.2003, p. 9).

This joint approach was widely accepted by a large majority of member states, in the Council. The connection between the two directives, and more specifically the proposals presented by the Presidency, was considered a solid and viable basis for negotiation towards an agreement in both.

The Presidency explored different solutions, within the balanced framework underlying the proposals, to reach an enlarged consensus that would be politically desirable.

Having in mind the fact that this proposal is still very recent, as well as the sensitive nature of these directives to some member states and the importance of exploring all attempts to reach an agreement as large as possible before final decision, the Council agreed that the best option at this moment was to postpone a decision, in order to further pursue the dialogue.

Nevertheless, the Presidency noted that a vast majority of member states had spoken in favour of an integrated solution for the directives, building a global equilibrium between the two, and that many member states had pressing needs to address labour market regulation problems which depend on a solution to these files. Achieving results in the short-term is therefore of utmost importance for the EU as a whole.

Thus, and respecting the dominant orientation within the Council, the Presidency stressed that this openness to dialogue and consensus intends only to strengthen the conditions for a solution that reflects the position of a clear and strong majority. The proposals presented are a major step forward, because they now open an adequate way to reach a solution in these files. There is a real margin for political decision in 2008, building on the solid basis for progress that the Council has just built. The forthcoming presidencies and the Commission might proceed with efforts to achieve a positive and final outcome on both directives, given the importance of the issues at stake and the specific needs of many member states.

Working time

Directive 2003/88/CE establishes minimum requirements concerning the organisation of working time, inter alia in respect of daily and weekly rest periods, breaks, maximum weekly working time, annual leave and certain aspects of night work, shift work and patterns of work

The objective of the draft amending Directive currently under examination is twofold:

- First, it would prevent some of the consequences of the European Court of Justice's case law, in particular of the rulings in the SIMAP¹ and Jaeger² cases, which held that any on-call duty performed by a doctor, as long as he or she is required to be physically present in the hospital –even if he or she spends his or her time resting – must be regarded as working time. It is currently impossible for member states to apply European case law strictly, without a huge impact on their medical structures and economies. To avoid those negative effects, the draft Directive would introduce a definition of "inactive part of on-call time".
- Secondly, to review some of the provisions of Directive 2003/88/EC concerning the possibility of not applying the maximum weekly working time (48 hours) if the worker agrees to work longer hours (the "opt-out" provision).

With a view to achieving agreement, the Portuguese Presidency tabled a set of proposals, built on previous Presidencies' compromise texts.

The Presidency text provided for the possibility of the opt-out clause, with some elements being taken into account to guarantee the protection of health and safety of workers, in particular:

- the opt-out clause would be seen as an exception, the working week of a maximum of 48 hours being the general rule in the EU;

¹ Judgment of the Court of 3 October 2000 in case C-303/98, Sindicato de Médicos de Asistencia Pública (SIMAP) v. Conselleria de Sanidad y Consumo de la Generalidad Valenciana, ECR 2000, p. I-07963.

² Judgment of the Court of 9 September 2003 in case C-151/02, reference for a preliminary ruling: Landesarbeitsgericht Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) in the proceedings pending before that court between Landeshauptstadt Kiel and Norbert Jaeger, ECR 2003, p. I-08389.

- implementation of the opt-out must be laid down by collective agreement, agreement between the social partners or by national law;
- employers and employees must consider other flexibility provisions – such as the longer reference period when counting working time – before making use of the opt-out provision;
- it would not be possible for a member state to make use of both the longer reference period and the opt-out clause;
- an employee who refuses to work more than the average working time must not suffer as a result;
- an agreement signed at the beginning of the working contract would be null and void;
- a weekly limit of working hours would be set for workers who agree to the opt-out;
- there must be follow-up by the national authorities;
- a specific evaluation must be conducted at European level of the provisions concerning the opt-out and the implementation of longer reference periods; taking into account this evaluation the Commission may, if appropriate, submit a proposal to revise the Directive.

Legal basis proposed: Article 137(2) of the Treaty – qualified majority required for a Council decision; codecision procedure with the European Parliament applicable. The European Parliament delivered its first-reading opinion on 11 May 2005 (8725/05) and the Commission its amended proposal on 31 May 2005 (9554/05).

Temporary agency workers

Temporary agency work is seen as a key factor in meeting the requirements of the Lisbon Strategy, as it contributes to increasing both employment and competitiveness.

There are considerable differences in the use, legal situation, status and working conditions of temporary agency work within the EU. In this context, the draft Directive aims to establish, at European level, a common legal framework to regulate temporary agency work. It seeks to strike a balance between flexibility and job security, while completing a package of measures aimed at regulating working conditions for so-called "*atypical*" workers. It will, in its turn, be complemented by Directive 91/383/EEC of 25 June 1991¹, supplementing the measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work.

The draft Directive would apply to workers who have an employment relationship with a temporary agency and who would perform temporary work under the supervision and direction of a user undertaking. It aims to ensure the protection of temporary agency workers and to improve the quality of agency work by ensuring, in particular, that the principle of equal treatment – in relation to workers recruited by the user undertaking to occupy the same job – is applied. Temporary agencies would be recognised as employers.

The main outstanding issues may be summarised as follows:

- prohibitions and restrictions on temporary agency work, in particular, their review or removal;
- the principle of equal treatment, possible exceptions to that principle and the maximum length of assignments to which such exceptions can apply.

Legal basis proposed: Article 137(2) of the Treaty; qualified majority required for a Council decision; codecision procedure with the European Parliament applicable. The European Parliament delivered its opinion at first-reading in November 2002².

¹ OJ L 206, 29.7.1991, p. 19.

² 14331/02.

Common principles of flexicurity - *Council conclusions*

In response to the 2007 Spring European Council mandate¹ and following the Commission communication: "Towards common principles of flexicurity"², the Council held a debate on flexicurity.

At the end of the debate, the Presidency underlined the consensual commitment of the delegations that allowed an agreement on common principles of flexicurity which guarantee a well balanced definition of flexicurity that respects the stability in contractual relations and during employment transitions as well as the role of the social partners.

Thus, the Council endorsed a joint opinion of the Employment and Social Protection Committees (15320/07) and adopted the conclusions set out in document [15497/07](#), defining common principles of flexicurity.

Future prospects for the European Employment Strategy in the new cycle of the Lisbon Strategy - *Council conclusions*

On the 10th anniversary of the European Employment Strategy, the Council endorsed an Employment Committee Opinion (15207/07) and adopted the conclusions set out in document [15813/07](#), on the future prospects for the European Employment Strategy in the context of the new cycle of the Lisbon Strategy.

It was also informed by the Social Protection Committee's Chair on the report on mutual interaction between the common social objectives of greater economic growth and more and better jobs.

¹ "The European Council looks forward to the discussion on the Commission communication on flexicurity, which should be instrumental in preparing a range of flexicurity pathways to find the right mix of policies tailored to labour market needs including increased labour-market participation." (Par. 18, 7224/07)

² 10255/07.

Social services of general interest

Following the Commission communication accompanying the communication on "A single market for 21st century Europe" – "Services of general interest, including social services of general interest: a new European commitment", the Council held a policy debate, focusing, in particular, on the following issues:

- The contribution of a European framework to maximise the potential of social services in promoting social cohesion, employment, economic growth and specific issues that should be covered by any such framework;
- The specific features and nature of social services of general interest (SSGI);
- Further steps to be taken at the European level in this field.

It was the first time that this topic was discussed at this level and work should proceed. Some of the ideas resulting from the debate might be summed up as following:

- Social services of general interest play a major role in the member states in the social and in the economic sectors;
- The organisation, the financing, the territorial level of organisation of the social services of general interest are very different from one member state to another. However that diversity should not be an obstacle to the EU making contribution to promoting social services of general interest. The open method of coordination has an important role to play in this respect.

The relevance of social services has been the object of Europe-wide debates¹. It is clear that there is an increasing overall awareness of the specific characteristics, nature and decisive importance of SSGI, which must be taken into account at the European level, while respecting national institutional traditions and policy options.

In particular, debates about SSGI² have highlighted the need to develop a coherent framework which is able to clearly define the founding elements, principles and scope of social services and their relation to the broader framework of services of general interest and the internal market. This is precisely one of the main goals of the recent communication from the Commission³ on this topic.

A common understanding around such issues would be important for enhancing the role of social services at the European level, creating better conditions for supporting their quality, modernisation and adequacy in the future. The capacity for striking adequate and balanced solutions in this field would be crucial for successfully facing the new social risks and needs of EU citizens and the challenges faced by EU economies.

¹ A recent example is provided by the 1st Forum on Social Services of General Interest, organised, under the auspices of the European Parliament, by the Portuguese Presidency with the support of the European Commission, which took place in Lisbon (17 September 2007). It followed the recommendation of the European Parliament (Resolution A6-0275/2006 of 26 September 2006).

² 9038/06. The consultation process included the launch of a questionnaire by the Social Protection Committee.

³ 15650/07.

Coordination of social security systems

- **implementing Regulation**
- **Content of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 883/2004**

Pending the European Parliament opinions at first reading, the Council agreed on partial¹ general approaches concerning unemployment and family benefits in draft Regulations that will:

- a) implement Regulation (EC) No 883/2004² (15512/07), and
- b) determine the content of its Annex XI (15514/07).

Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 was the first step in a process aimed at modernising and simplifying EU rules on the coordination of national social security systems, intended to allow EU citizens to move freely within Europe, while maintaining their rights to social security benefits (health, pensions, unemployment benefits, etc.). This process is being supplemented by the adoption of an implementing Regulation³, to replace Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 and of a Regulation which lays down provisions regarding specific aspects of individual member states' legislation, which will form the content of Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 883/2004⁴. Those proposals are currently under examination.

Owing to the complexity of the file, and in accordance with the approach already adopted in discussions on the basic Regulation, it has been decided to aim for agreement on a chapter-by-chapter basis: for now, agreement would concern Chapters V (Unemployment benefits) and VI (Family benefits) of Title III and Chapter II of Title IV (Reimbursement of Unemployment benefits).

Legal basis proposed: Articles 42 and 308 of the Treaty – unanimity required for a Council decision; codecision with the European Parliament applicable.

¹ Examination of the proposals will continue under the incoming Presidencies.

² Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems, OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, corrigendum OJ L 200, 7.6.2004.

³ See Article 89 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

⁴ See Article 83 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

Supplementary pension rights

The Council made progress towards reaching political agreement on a common position concerning a draft Directive regarding the minimum requirements for enhancing working mobility by improving the acquisition and preservation of supplementary pension rights (*15515/07 ADD1, ADD3*). However, following intensive discussions it was recognised that the required unanimity could not be attained, one issue remaining unsolved: the duration of the vesting period. Work on this file should continue under the forthcoming presidencies.

In a context where pension schemes established in the framework of an employment relationship – supplementary pension schemes – are becoming increasingly important for covering the risks of old age in the member states, the draft Directive aims to facilitate the free movement of workers, both between and within member states, by improving opportunities for those who change employers to acquire and preserve supplementary pension rights.

Legal basis proposed: Articles 42 and 94 of the Treaty – unanimity required for a Council decision; codecision procedure with the European Parliament applicable. The European Parliament delivered its opinion at first reading on 20 June 2007¹.

Active inclusion of people furthest from the labour market - *Council conclusions*

Following the Commission communication entitled "Modernising social protection for greater social justice and economic cohesion: taking forward the active inclusion of people furthest from the labour market", the Council adopted the conclusions set out in [15191/07](#).

Beijing platform for action - *Council conclusions*

The Council adopted the conclusions set out in document [13947/07](#), [13947/07 ADD1](#), [13947/07 ADD1 COR1](#) on the review of implementation by the member states and the EU institutions of the Beijing platform for action, accompanied by indicators in respect of *women and poverty*, which is one of the 12 critical areas for action (*13947/07 ADD1*).

¹ 10933/07.

Follow-up to the European Year of Equal Opportunities for all (2007)

The Council adopted the Resolution set out in document [15383/07](#) on the follow-up to the European Year of Equal Opportunities for all (2007).

Balanced roles of women and men - *Council conclusions*

The Council adopted the conclusions on balanced roles of women and men for jobs, growth and social cohesion, set out in document [14136/07](#), [14136/07 COR1](#) .

OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) Events organised during the Portuguese Presidency
 - Information from the Presidency
 - (i) Conference of Experts on "Employability and Entrepreneurship – Gender Stereotypes" (3 and 4 October 2007)
 - (ii) Conference on "Trafficking in Human Beings and Gender" (8 and 9 October 2007)
 - (iii) 6th European Round Table on Poverty and Social Exclusion. Minimum Social Standards: a Strategy for Protection and Empowerment (16 and 17 October 2007)
 - (iv) ILO Forum on Decent Work for a Fair Globalization (31 October, 1 and 2 November 2007)
 - (v) Conference on "The Paths of Sustainability and the Reform of Pension Systems" (13 and 14 November 2007)
- (b) Draft Council conclusions on trafficking in human beings (JHA Council)
 - Information from the Presidency
- (c) Draft Council Resolution on new skills for new jobs (Education, Culture and Youth Council)
 - Information from the Presidency

- (d) Communication from the Commission "Opportunities, access and solidarity: towards a new social vision for 21st century Europe"
 - Information from the Commission

- (e) Communication from the Commission – Outcome of the Public consultation on the Commission's Green Paper "Modernising labour law to meet the challenges of the 21st century"
 - Information from the Commission

OTHER ITEMS APPROVED

None.
