

# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2003/2097(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Social policy agenda: 3rd scoreboard, report for the implementation in 2002		
Subject 4.10 Social policy, social charter and protocol		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>EMPL</b> Employment and Social Affairs		12/03/2003
		GUE/NGL <a href="#">FIGUEIREDO Ilda</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>FEMM</b> Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities		
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	<a href="#">Economic and Financial Affairs ECOFIN</a>	<a href="#">2520</a>	15/07/2003
	<a href="#">Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs</a>	<a href="#">2512</a>	02/06/2003
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	<a href="#">Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion</a>		

Key events			
06/02/2003	Non-legislative basic document published	<a href="#">COM(2003)0057</a>	Summary
15/05/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
02/06/2003	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		
11/06/2003	Vote in committee		Summary
11/06/2003	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A5-0247/2003</a>	
15/07/2003	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		
03/09/2003	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T5-0369/2003</a>	Summary
03/09/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2003/2097(INI)

Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	EMPL/5/19526

#### Documentation gateway

Non-legislative basic document		<a href="#">COM(2003)0057</a>	06/02/2003	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A5-0247/2003</a>	11/06/2003	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T5-0369/2003</a> OJ C 076 25.03.2004, p. 0121-0226 E	03/09/2003	EP	Summary

## Social policy agenda: 3rd scoreboard, report for the implementation in 2002

**PURPOSE** : to present the scoreboard on implementing the social policy agenda (third update). **CONTENT** : the social policy agenda is the EU's roadmap for modernising and improving the European social model by investing in people and building an active welfare state. It should contribute to achieving the strategic objective defined at the Lisbon European Council which is to strengthen social policy as a productive factor as well as solidarity and social fairness. This is the third scoreboard the Commission presents to report on the implementation of the social policy agenda. This edition focuses essentially on the main achievements of the year 2002. This report shows that the agenda is still on schedule and that it has helped to make EU labour markets more employment-friendly with 2.5 million new jobs created in 2001-2002. The report also highlights that the EU cannot be complacent and must step up the rhythm of reform if, as the Lisbon summit has set out, 15 million more new jobs are to be created between now and 2010. The Commission particularly criticises Member States for failing to set national employment targets, which risks undermining progress towards the Lisbon employment targets. The report also calls for action to reduce unemployment rates which, nudged by the economic downturn, have crept up to 7.8% in the EU, and 8.5% in the eurozone. The report adds that labour market weaknesses are partly responsible for keeping people in social exclusion and poverty. Latest available income data show that 15% of the EU population are a poverty risk, and 9% are at persistent risk of poverty. However, the report underlines that 40% of the EU population would have been at risk of poverty if welfare transfers were to be taken out of the calculation. It also points forward to the midterm review of the Social Policy Agenda later this year, which will stress the need for 'better jobs' as a motor of growth, both through productivity gains and by attracting more people into work. It is estimated that if the EU gave the equivalent of one extra year of education and training to everyone, it would increase overall EU productivity by about 5% immediately and an additional 5% in the long run. By the same token, good health boosts productivity : healthy workers earn 15-30% more than workers in poor health. As for the year 2003, a number of important initiatives will be launched by the Commission. Among these initiatives, the following will issues will be dealt with: - key initiatives on employment; - legislative and non-legislative initiatives on change and the working environment; - several communications and reports on promoting social inclusion and fighting discrimination; - legislative initiatives on social protection; - the recasting of the directive on equal opportunities; - the follow-up of the enlargement preparations. ?

## Social policy agenda: 3rd scoreboard, report for the implementation in 2002

The committee adopted the own-initiative report by Ilda FIGUEIREDO (GUE/NGL, P) on the scoreboard on implementing the social policy agenda. In the report, MEPs expressed concern at the social situation in Europe, pointing out that economic activity was slowing down alarmingly and that recent forecasts were adding to the fears of a rise in unemployment, poverty and social exclusion. The committee repeated its call for the policy initiatives announced in the social policy agenda to be put into effect, to that end making use of the scoreboard which in each instance should specify the policy method employed (be it legislative or non-legislative), the parties responsible and the time-frames. The report also deplored the fact that the Commission was still failing to produce new initiatives in areas already called for by Parliament and reiterated these proposals, e.g.: - incorporating a social dimension in competition policy; - revising the 1994 directive on the establishment of a European Works Council, the 1993 directive on working time and the 1992 directive on the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding; - producing a Green Paper on illiteracy and social exclusion. The committee also wanted the Commission to mark European Year of Disabilities by submitting a proposal for a directive, based on Article 13 of the Treaty, aimed at combating discrimination on grounds of disability. Other points raised in the report included the need for increased investment to provide childcare facilities and pre-school education as well as greater investment in education, training and lifelong learning. MEPs also stressed the importance of measures to combat undeclared work and to assign special status to jobs that are difficult to regularise, such as domestic work and childcare. Lastly, the report issued a reminder of the problems of poverty and social exclusion facing the Outermost Regions and called for social inclusion policies and specific support measures for those regions. ?

## Social policy agenda: 3rd scoreboard, report for the implementation in 2002

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Ilda FIGUEIREDO (GUE/NGL, Portugal) on the scoreboard on implementing the social policy agenda. Parliament stated that the structural weaknesses identified on the labour market are largely to blame for lasting poverty and social exclusion, which are being aggravated by other factors such as health problems and disability,

family break-ups, a lack of basic training and housing problems. The most recent income figures show that 15% of the population, that is to say about 56 million people, are at risk of poverty, since they are living below a threshold defined to be 60% of the national average income. 9% of the EU's population face a persistent risk of poverty, since they have remained in that position for at least two out of the last three years. Social security is vital to reduce the risk of poverty - without welfare transfers, the poverty risk would have amounted to 24% (if one excludes pensions from the definition of welfare transfers) or 40% (including pensions). Parliament went on to ask the Commission to implement the principle of equal treatment for men and women by submitting a proposal for a directive, based on Article 141(3) of the Treaty, recognising paid paternity leave as an inalienable individual right that cannot be forgone. It also asked the Commission and Member States to ensure the correct timely implementation of existing directives, in particular those adopted on the basis of Article 13 of the Treaty. The Commission must not hesitate in pursuing infringement actions against Member States in this regard.?