External dimension of social policy, promoting labour and social standards and the European Corporate Social Responsibility

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The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the external dimension of social policy, promoting labour and social standards and European corporate social responsibility.

Parliament recalls that the role of the ILO in setting new standards is not respected, despite the involvement of the ILO in the G20, the global recognition of the Decent Work Agenda and the inclusion of employment and decent work in Millennium Development Goal No 1.

Parliament sets out the following main principles:

General principles: Parliament urges Member States to comply with the core ILO conventions, especially as regards the abolition of barriers to freedom of association and collective bargaining created by encouraging bogus self-employment or forcing individuals to renounce collective agreements. It calls on parties to Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to commit themselves, in accordance with the obligations deriving from membership of the ILO and other international texts, to respecting, promoting and realising, in their laws and practices, the principles concerning fundamental rights, namely:

- freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;
- the effective abolition of child labour; and
- the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

International cooperation - social alliance:recalling that the EU is seen, on a worldwide basis, as a magnet and an attractive partner because of the unique combination of economic dynamism with a social model, Members consider that failure to comply with basic international social standards constitutes a form of **social and environmental dumping detrimental to European enterprises and workers**. They ask the Commission and the Member States to cooperate with international organisations on improving the social dimension of globalisation, having as reference the European social model. They suggest developing a dialogue with all interested parties stressing the importance of social issues and focusing on the implementation and enforcement of pragmatic and sustainable solutions.

Members advocate that the Union refrains from trade agreements with countries which do not respect human rights and core labour standards.

At the same time, Members call on the Commission to:

- create tools for a sustainable dialogue with partner countries that is based on mutual respect, seeks the development of partner countries' – especially developing countries' – own resources and enables them to develop economic sectors with care;
- adapt the level of its requirements to the degree of development of each partner country;
- **draw up a list of additional standards**, which should be introduced gradually and flexibly, taking account of the economic, social and environmental situation of the partner concerned;
- establish the continuous monitoring of basic standards in partner countries;

- cooperate with the partner countries to fight gender discrimination and all forms of violence against women and make gender equality a reality inside and outside the Union;
- apply fully these standards and that neither free zones nor host country agreements can be used to escape them;
- cooperate with each other and with the partner countries to protect vulnerable groups and to fight not only gender discrimination but also discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation;
- make the elimination of child labour and respect for children's rights a **priority in trade agreements;**
- create measures to combat child labour in which the creation of decent jobs for adults while enabling children to receive a suitable education should be included);
- ask for an **EU child labour hotline** to be set up where citizens can report all companies that make use of child labour anywhere in the world;
- create social attachés in the new External Action Service to increase its efficiency in the area of social policy;
- improve the quality of the skills of citizens especially in the EU neighbourhood.

In general, Parliament recognises that, although the international trend on bilateral trade agreements is gradually moving towards a greater acceptance of labour and social standards linked to trade agendas, FTAs still generally contain few references to social standards. It regrets that the EU does not have a homogenous formula for a 'social clause' to be inserted in all bilateral trade agreements and urge the **EU to incorporate a social clause in line with other internationally agreed and recognised standards** (i.e. ILO core labour standards) **into all EU external trade agreements**.

Parliament recalls that the competition policy and social policy must be combined and stresses that the European social model shall under no circumstances be weakened in favour of competitiveness and alleged economic advantages. Members reiterate that the European social model needs to be an example for workers protection in developing countries.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): recalling that the EU has set itself the objective of not only becoming a pole of excellence on corporate social responsibility but also of promoting CSR in its external policies, Members call on the Commission and the Member States to seek to ensure that the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprise are strengthened. They point out that CSR should address new areas such as the organisation of work, equal opportunities and social inclusion, anti-discrimination measures, the development of lifelong education and training.

In parallel, Parliament requests the **EU to encourage business enterprises domiciled in the EU to respect human rights**, including economic and social rights, and the environment throughout their global operations, in particular those conducted by their subsidiaries and other related legal entities.

The resolution stresses that compliance with strict environmental standards by businesses from the EU in third countries should be regarded as just as important as respect for the rights of employees, as damage to the environment almost always also jeopardises the health of employees, destroys farmland, fishing grounds and other economic resources, and thus deprives many people of the basis for their subsistence. It considers that it would be right and proper for European enterprises which relocate their production to countries with less stringent social obligations to be held liable, including before European courts, for any damage and negative externalities affecting local populations.

Moreover, the Commission is called upon to introduce amendments to its Proposal for a Regulation on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters to enable claimants to sue a subsidiary domiciled in a third country, together with the European parent corporation, through the creation of additional grounds of jurisdiction.

Parliament stresses that no directive regulating CSR and enforcing respect for it should be adopted at EU level. However, it calls on the Commission to systematically include a chapter on sustainable development, containing a legally binding CSR clause, in the free trade and investment agreements it negotiates with third countries. It proposes that this CSR clause cover compliance with the ILO's eight core conventions and four priority conventions and also provide incentives for enterprises to enter into CSR commitments and an obligation of diligence for enterprises and groups of enterprises.

Workers' rights and working conditions: Parliament advocates the implementation of freedom of association for trade unions and the right to bargain collectively without exemption in order to enforce, improve and defend decent work conditions. It recalls the EU guidelines on various human rights issues, which represent a strong political signal that these are priorities for the Union and asks the Council therefore to adopt similar guidelines based on the eight core ILO conventions, to be used as a pragmatic instrument of the EU that helps to better advance the Union's external social policy. It reiterates that respect for international human rights law remains a binding obligation on all companies according to the Universal Declaration. Members ask the Commission and the Member States for the development of a **proactive approach to address the social consequences of adjustments and restructuring related to globalisation**.

Global Economic Governance: welcoming the organisation of G20 meetings at the level of social ministers, Parliament requests from the Commission a recommendation to EU Member States in favour of the implementation and ratification of ILO conventions classified by the ILO as up to date, in order to improve workers' rights and working conditions within the Union and in the partner countries. The resolution proposes that the redefinition of global governance should be geared to greater integration of regulatory bodies into the legal order of the United Nations and greater respect for the principles espoused by its specialised agencies, particularly the ILO and WHO.