

How to improve social solidarity among Member States and why it is necessary



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Summary



- ☞ What is social solidarity?
- ☞ Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
- ☞ EU Social Justice Index
- ☞ The case of Bulgaria
- ☞ How to improve social solidarity?
- ☞ Conclusions

What is social solidarity?



- ☞ Durkheim- two types of social solidarity:
 - ☞ *mechanical solidarity*-based on kinship ties of familial networks
 - ☞ *organic solidarity*-based upon the dependence individuals have on each other
- ☞ 'The feeling of reciprocal sympathy and responsibility among members of a group which promotes mutual support' (Wilde, 2007: 171)

CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

PREAMBLE

“The peoples of Europe, in creating an ever closer union among them, are resolved to share a peaceful future based on common values.

Conscious of its spiritual and moral heritage, the Union is founded on the indivisible, universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity;...”

CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Chapter IV: Solidarity



- Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking
- Right of collective bargaining and action
- Right of access to placement services
- Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal
- Fair and just working conditions
- Prohibition of child labour and protection of young people at work
- Family and professional life
- Social security and social assistance
- Health care
- Access to services of general economic interest
- Environmental protection
- Consumer protection

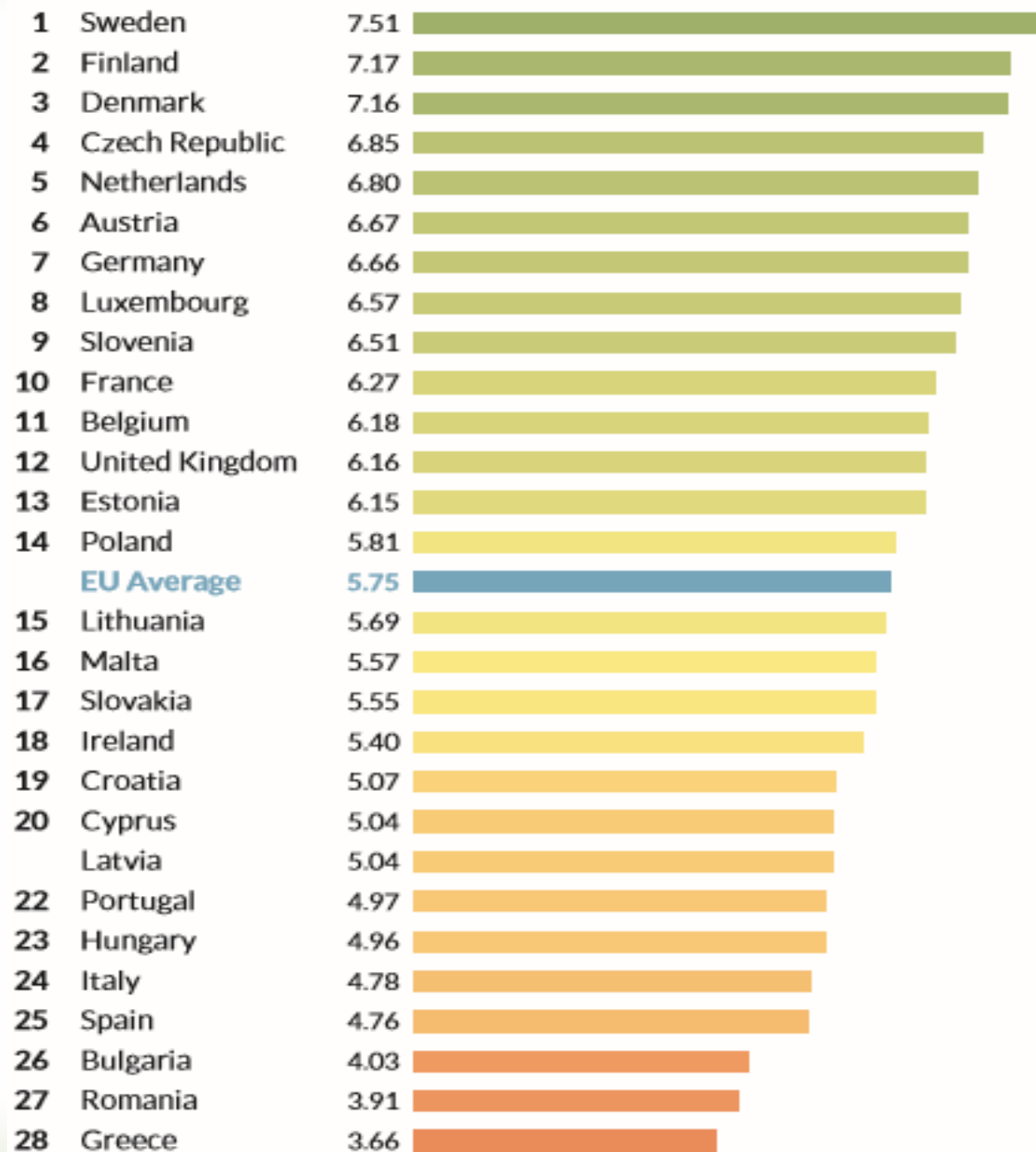
• Poverty

• Labour

• Education

• Health

• Environment



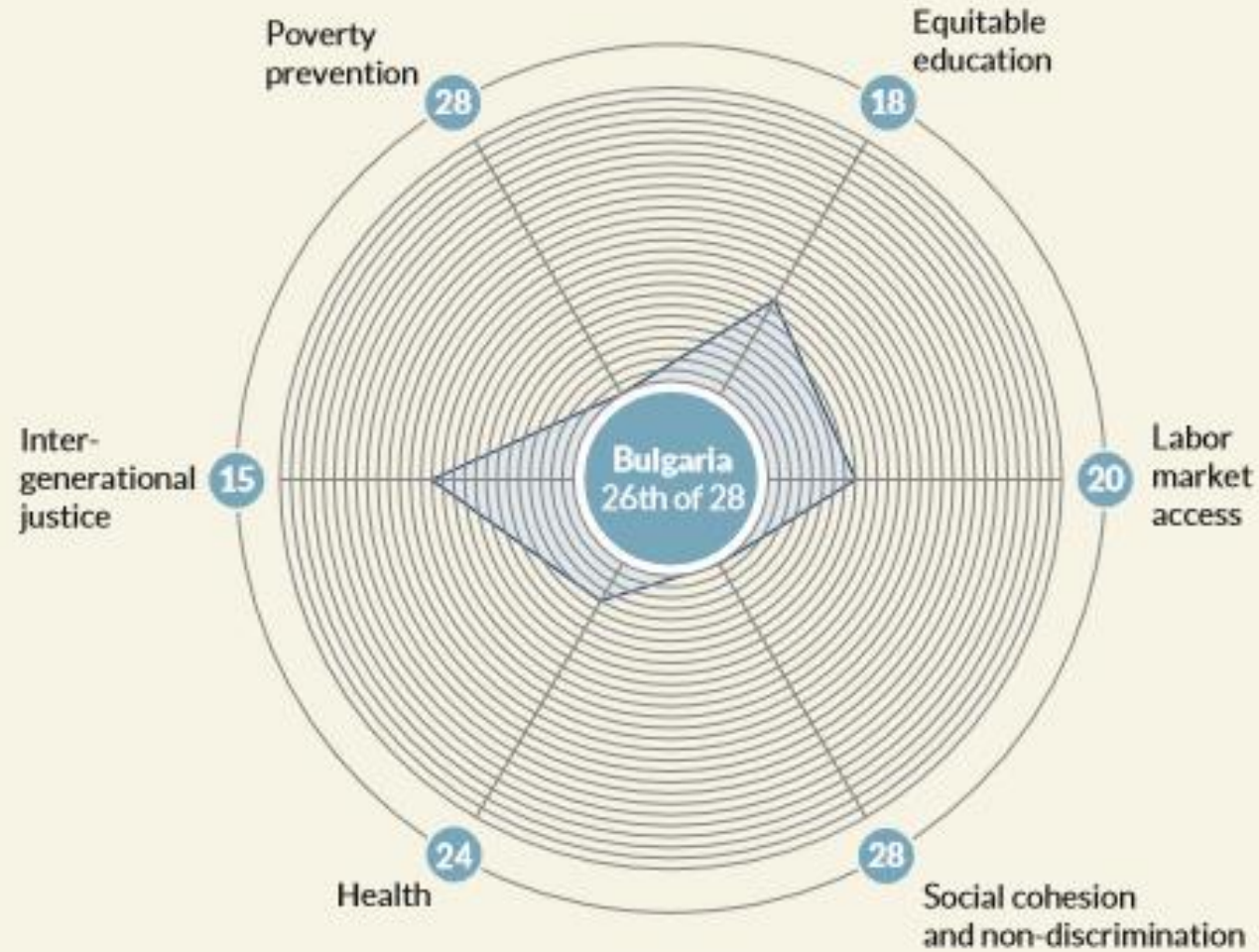
EU Social Justice Index 2016

Source: Social Justice in the EU – Index Report 2016, Bertelsmann Stiftung

Poverty prevention	Equitable education	Labor market access	Social cohesion and non-discrimination	Health	Intergenerational justice
triple weight	double weight	double weight	normal weight	normal weight	normal weight
<p>At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion, Total Population</p> <p>At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion (Children, Seniors)</p> <p>Population Living in Quasi-Jobless Households</p> <p>Severe Material Deprivation (Total Population, Children, Seniors)</p> <p>Income Poverty (Total Population, Children, Seniors)</p>	<p>Education Policy (Qualitative)</p> <p>Socioeconomic Background and Student Performance</p> <p>Pre-primary Education</p> <p>Early School Leavers</p> <p>Less Than Upper Secondary Attainment</p>	<p>Employment</p> <p>Older Employment</p> <p>Foreign-born To Native Employment</p> <p>Employment Women/Men</p> <p>Unemployment</p> <p>Long-term Unemployment</p> <p>Youth Unemployment</p> <p>Low-skilled Unemployment</p> <p>Involuntary Temporary Employment</p> <p>In-work Poverty</p> <p>Low Pay Incidence</p>	<p>Social Inclusion Policy (Qualitative)</p> <p>Gini Coefficient</p> <p>Non-discrimination Policy (Qualitative)</p> <p>Gender Equality in Parliaments</p> <p>Integration Policy (Qualitative)</p> <p>NEET</p>	<p>Health Policy (Qualitative)</p> <p>Self-reported Unmet Needs for Medical Help</p> <p>Healthy Life Expectancy</p> <p>Health System Accessibility and Range</p> <p>Health System Outcomes</p>	<p>Family Policy (Qualitative)</p> <p>Pension Policy (Qualitative)</p> <p>Environmental Policy (Qualitative)</p> <p>GHG Emissions</p> <p>Renewable Energy</p> <p>Research and Development Spending</p> <p>Government Debt Level</p> <p>Old Age Dependency</p>

Bulgaria

EU Social Justice Index 2016



The case of Bulgaria

Source: Social Justice in the EU – Index Report 2016, Bertelsmann Stiftung

How to improve social solidarity?



- ☞ European Solidarity Corps
- ☞ Pillar of Social Rights
- ☞ Proposals for legislation

- ☞ Top-bottom
- ☞ Bottom-up

Conclusions



- ☞ Solidarity is one of the EU foundations
- ☞ The realities of the Member states are different
- ☞ The Union has different approaches to tackle it

Why it is necessary?
To achieve an “ever closer union”.

Thank you for your attention



Questions & Comments?