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EU Treaties

I) Art. 8 TFEU (former Art. 3(2) EC)

In all its activities, the Union shall aim to eliminate inequalities and promote equality between men and women

II) Article 157 TFEU (former Art. 119 EEC and 141 EC) -Principle of *equal* pay for men and women for *equal* work or work of equal value

- ECJ, Defrenne II (C-43/75) direct effect
- ECJ, Schröder (C-50/96) Realisation of the fundamental right of non-discrimination more important than the economic purpose of Article 119 EEC

III) Article 19 TFEU (former Art. 13 EC)

Enables the Council (on a proposal from the Commission) to take appropriate action to combat discrimination



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The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

I) Article 21

Principle of non-discrimination on various grounds ECJ, *Egenberger* (Case C-414/16) and *IR g. JQ* (Case C-68/17)

- direct effect

II) Article 23

Principle of equality between men and women in all areas, including employment, work and pay

III) Article 33, para. 2

In order to be able to reconcile family and professional life, everyone has the right to protection against dismissal for a reason related to maternity, as well as the right to paid maternity leave and to parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child.

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EU Directives on Equal Treatment

I) Directive 75/117/EEC

On the approximation of the laws of the Member States on the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women

II) Directive 76/207/EEC

On the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions

III) Directive 86/378/EEC

On the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in occupational social security schemes

IV) Directive 92/85/EEC

On the implementation of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding

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EU Directives on Equal Treatment (continued)

V) Directive 97/80/EC on the burden of proof in cases of discrimination based on sex

VI) Directive 2000/43/EC Race Equality Directive
VII) Directive 2000/78/EC Equal Treatment Framework
Directive in Employment and Occupation (Age, Disability,
Religion, Sexual Orientation)

VIII) Directive 2004/113/EC implementing the principle of equal treatment between women and men in the access to and supply of goods and services

of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation

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EU Directives on Equal Treatment (continued)

X) Directive 2010/18/EU on parental leave
XI) Directive 2010/41/EU on the application of the principle of equal treatment between men and women engaged in an activity in a self-employed capacity

XII) Directive 2019/1158/EU on work-life balance for parents and carers

XIII) Directive 2022/2381/EU on ensuring a more balanced representation of women and men among directors of listed companies and related measures



International instruments

I) Council of Europe

a) ECHR (1950)

- Article 14: Principle of non-discrimination inter alia on the grounds of sex
 - Protocol No. 12 (2000)
 - EMRG: Zarb Adami g. Malta (17209/02, 2006)
 - EMRG: Opuz g. Turkey (33401/02, 2009)
 - EMRG: Konstantin Markin g. Russia (CC, 30078/06, 2012)
 - EMRG: *Valiuliene g. Lithuania* (33234/07, 2013)
 - EMRG: Carvalho Pinto de Sousa Morais g. Portugal (17484/15, 2017)



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International instruments (continued)

b) European Social Charter (1961/1996)

Article 4 (3): Right of male and female workers to equal pay for work of equal value

Article 8: Workers' right to maternity protection
Article 20: Right of workers to equal opportunities and equal treatment in employment and occupation without discrimination on grounds of sex

Article E: General principle of non-discrimination

- Collective complaint(s) no. 124-138, 4 July 2017
- c) <u>European Commission against Racism and Intolerance</u> (<u>ECRI since 2002</u>)
 - d) Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, "Istanbul Convention" (No. 210 2011)

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International instruments (continued) II) United Nations

- a) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD 1965)
 - b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW 1979)
- c) Convention against Transnational Organized Crime ("Palermo Convention"): Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)
- d) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD 2006)



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International instruments (continued) III) International Labour Organisation

- a) Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value (No. 100 1951)
 - b) Discrimination in Employment and Occupation Convention (No. 111 1958)
 - c) Convention on Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities (No. 156 - 1981)
 - d) Maternity Protection Convention (No. 183 2000)
 - e) Convention on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the Workplace (No. 190 2019)

