

A Social Agenda for Europe's Aviation

Europe's Single Aviation Market has been instrumental in creating new market opportunities, stimulating growth and boosting connectivity. Airlines and their employees have been the driving forces behind this success story, allowing the traveling public wider choice, better prices and quality service.

At the same time, the Single Market focused on economic freedoms and opportunities, while <u>social aspects & regulations</u> remained mainly national. This means they are subject to significant differences between the legal systems of EU Member States and subject to uneven control and enforcement.

These differences continue to exist with respect to working conditions, social rights, labor law, and social security systems. Companies in the aviation sector – including a number of airlines – take advantage of such differences, through various forms of 'social engineering'.

Social engineering, however, leads to systematic use of <u>precarious 'atypical' forms</u> of air crew employment – such as broker-agency engagement without recourse to Collective Labor Agreements, zero-hour contracts, (bogus) self-employment, etc. Also, when dispatching their pilots & cabin crew to operational bases across national borders & jurisdictions, certain airlines do so without correctly applying local labour & social security law or paying local taxes.

Such practices gradually <u>undermine national social systems</u>, social rights & protections. And they undermine effective access to legal redress for air crew, e.g. where national and EU legislation have not been adapted to cross-border set-ups.

Such practices also <u>create an unlevel playing field</u> within Europe's aviation market. As a result, they allow certain airlines to achieve an undue competitive advantage vis-à-vis their competitor airlines who do abide by the rules, respect social standards, and engage in genuine social dialogue with their staff. Furthermore, in some Member States, employers can <u>refuse</u> to engage in <u>meaningful social dialogue</u> and to conclude Collective Labor Agreements, which however are standard in our sector across Europe.

Given such mal-practices, our airlines and air crew associations see an urgent need to act in order to <u>ensure appropriate social standards</u>, <u>application of laws</u>, <u>and a fair level-playing field</u> in Europe's aviation market. This has to include:

- <u>enforcement</u> of existing EU & national legislation by all Member States;
- effective measures against (bogus) self-employment of crews;
- <u>clarification</u> of current rules and <u>application of the local laws</u> of the country where the crews are based & start/end their duties (operational 'home base');
- <u>appropriate legislative changes</u> to the EU legal framework, e.g. to the EU Air Services Regulation (Reg. 1008/2008) and/or Reg. 883/2004 on Social Security Certificates.

We therefore welcome last year's Member State call for a '<u>socially responsible</u> <u>connectivity</u>' in aviation (Oct. 2018), the <u>in-depth study</u> on the extent of atypical air crew employment in Europe (Jan. 2019), the EU Commission's report '<u>Aviation</u> <u>Strategy for Europe: Maintaining and promoting high social standards</u>' (March 2019), the EU Commission's workshop on '<u>Socially responsible air transport</u>' (April 2019), and the recent creation of a Member State Expert Group on the social agenda in aviation.

Our airline & aircrew organisations jointly **urge the new European Commission**, **the new Members of the European Parliament, and national aviation & labour authorities to take concrete measures** to end abuses & 'social engineering', to ensure legal certainty, application of local & EU law and fair competition, and to thereby **achieve a socially responsible air connectivity for Europe's citizens and regions**. Our organisations stand ready to support such initiatives and to play their part in sharing expertise and knowledge.

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Whom we represent:

Airline Coordination Platform (ACP) is a group of major European airlines, with the purpose of advocating for fair competition in the European aviation sector, with a specific focus on social affairs and external air political relations. The airlines of the group employ a total of around 200.000 people.

Contact: Hans Ollongren – office@airlinecoordinationplatform.com

European Cockpit Association (ECA) is the representative body of European pilot associations, representing over 39.000 pilots from across Europe, striving for the highest levels of aviation safety and fostering social rights and quality employment in Europe.

Contact: Philip von Schöppenthau - eca@eurocockpit.be

European Cabin Crew Association (EurECCA): is made up of cabin crew unions from ten European countries, representing over 70% of organized cabin crew in Europe, and promoting better living and work conditions, as well as aviation safety.

<u>Contacts</u>: Christoph Drescher – <u>drescher@eurecca.aero</u> Xavier Gautier – <u>gautier@eurecca.aero</u>

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