ETHOS

REPORT OF THE ETHOS 1ST ANNUAL CONSORTIUM MEETING

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number	partner name	People involved
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5	CES	Maria Paula Meneses
6	CEU	Miklos Zala

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ETHOS 1st Annual Consortium Meeting was held in Coimbra, Portugal hosted by CES.

During the 2-day conference a series of Plenaries, Keynotes and Work Package sessions took place, all enthusiastically engaging the consortium participants. The day before the conference started the project coordinator has presented a Keynote on 'Justice and Citizenship' for members of staff and students of CES. An additional day was fully devoted to a philosophical workshop for which external experts have been invited.

Researchers from 6 countries attended the event representing the ETHOS consortium partners as well as four Advisory Board members. The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the conference and results of work package sessions.

This document specifically covers the following areas:

- The plenary sessions including keynotes, Philosophical panel feedback on the DX.1 deliverables & the WP8 presentation on ETHOS dissemination and reach activities.
- Work Package sessions focusing on the preparation of the Dx.2 and Dx.3 deliverables, its focus and planning.
- The philosophical workshop focusing on ideal versus non-ideal approaches of justice and fairness

PLENARY SESSIONS:

Plenary 1;

Words of welcome by Trudie Knijn and Maria Paula Meneses

Maria Paula Meneses opened the conference and welcomed all attendees to Coimbra and thanked Rita Oliveira for organising the event and invited Trudie Knijn to kick off the event.

Trudie made an opening statement that the 2nd year now begins and that the core work and undertakings are well under way. Trudie expressed her happiness in that the ETHOs project has a number of young and excellent researchers who have joined the senior academics involved from the outset stating that it is a wonderful opportunity for them all to experience a cross country, multi- disciplinary project. Trudie continued to extend her welcome to the AB members and thanked the CES team for arranging and hosting the event championing the fact that the keynote lectures were open to the PhD's from CES.

Trudie subsequently expressed her pleasure in being able to introduce the first of the open keynotes, that of
Boaventura de Sousa Santos.

Keynote lecture by Boaventura de Sousa Santos

Abstract: The European project faces serious challenges which urgently need addressing. There are multiple expressions of how it has deviated from its initial objectives. The erosion of fundamental rights, increasing inequalities and social exclusion, questioning the current rule of law; the democratic 'deficit' of European institutions; the rise of anti-European populism; youth unemployment; increasing hierarchical tendencies among countries and the corresponding peripherisation of southern European countries; the growing dehumanisation of difference, whether with European Muslims or Roma, or for those seeking in Europe the humanitarian heritage

enshrined in its treaties; the prevalence of soft law over the rule of law.

These references underline that justice in Europa faces an intricate challenge: to reinvented itself from its centre and its margins. In this presentation, d e S o u s a S a n t o s discussed some of the circumstances undermining the legitimacy and democracy of the European Union; and, secondly, pinpointed some proposals, learned from the Global South, that can contribute to broaden the legal and political imagination of EU. To overcome the contradictions and divisions that endanger the future of EU one needs to encourage horizontal dialogues between dominant and subaltern knowledge(s) to discuss governance and the rule of law. These must result in ideas for a more equalitarian and respectful of difference European project.

Plenary 2;

Keynote by Matteo Jessoula

Abstract: The very essence of the welfare state con be conceptualized as policy settings aimed to "institutionalize solidarity" and tackle social risks through the definition of "communities of redistribution" (Ferrera 1993). In the last century, however, the welfare state has then developed into different "models", relying on diverse "principles" and institutional arrangements, which imply remarkably different redistributive consequences. In other words, the redistributive capacity (vertical as well as horizontal) varies considerably across European welfare states in accordance with coverage models (universalistic, means- tested, occupational), modes of financing (general revenues vs social contributions) and benefit calculation formulas (ad hoc/flat rate, contributions-related, earnings-related).

By focusing on pensions and other welfare provisions (unemployment benefits, minimum income schemes, etc.) Jessoula argued that, after three decades of significant welfare retrenchment mostly framed by neo-liberal principles, a shift from weak redistribution mechanisms to enhanced Redistribution is necessary in several European countries, in order to tackle existing or impending challenges (population ageing, slow economic growth, labour market transformation, tertiarization and impact of the economy 4.0) to welfare state arrangements, while preserving social inclusion and cohesion.

Increasingly concerned with the distributive profile – better, the redistributive capacity – of welfare programs, social policymaking is thus likely to become, in the age of "permanent austerity", more politically contentious.

Keynote by Frank Vandenbroucke

Abstract: Among social policy scholars, there has been a persistent tendency to present arguments in favour of an explicit social dimension to the European project in an instrumental way, which Vandenbroucke labels as 'functionalist': often, social initiatives have been called for on the basis of their instrumental necessity to sustain prosperous economies in a well-functioning European Union. Using the Eurozone problematic as an example, he argues that 'functionalist arguments' are important, but one should not overstretch them; the problem at hand is political and the challenge is to identify common standards and policy rules that are functionally relevant (taking on board a combination of arguments on what a well-functioning monetary union requires) and legitimate in view of shared aspirations across the member states. What is 'needed' and what is 'imposed' by monetary unification in Europe, depends on the fundamental aspirations that drive the European project at large. To understand these aspirations, we have to reconnect with the point and purpose of the European project, as it originally originated, but we should not do that in an uncritical way. Hence, academic contributions to debates about the social dimension of the EU should incorporate foundational normative thinking as well as empirical analyses, and they should take on board 'the politics' as much as 'the economics' of the challenges confronting the EU. In short, when we think about conceptions of justice for the EU, we are bound to be on a bridge between normative and empirical science and politics.

Plenary 3

Keynote by Jonathan Wolff

Abstract: It is tempting to think that the way to link philosophical theory

to practical issues of justice and policy is, first, to clarify and defend the appropriate moral principles or principles of justice, and then to apply it to the problem in hand. This can be called the 'applied philosophy' approach. There are, however, many difficulties for this approach, including what Wolff terms the problems of dogmatism; under-determination; implausibility of recommendations; 'the second-best'; blind spots; and conceptual inadequacy. Instead he recommends an approach which Wolff terms 'engaged philosophy'. It starts from an empirical and philosophical analysis of the problem in hand, also looking at comparative attempts to solve it. It draws on any relevant conceptual and normative resources to approach a resolution, proceeding through a number of stages. There is no formula or principle that can be applied in every case, although often the idea of 'harm reduction' can point in a promising direction of compromise.

Plenary 4:
Philosophers feedback on ETHOS deliverables D3.1, D4.1, D5.1 and D6.1

Bert van den Brink opened with comments on deliverable 4.1. He raised five main questions. The first focused on the claim in 4.1 (by Ayse Bugra) that political theory needs a solid diagnosis of the social-political constellation of our societies, asking the authors to expand on this position. Second, he asked the authors if they could elucidate the difference between what they call 'liberalism' and their own position. Third, whether the preferred focus on representation in 4.1 resulted from the particular political constellation or if it reflected a more fundamental choice for the normative grammar of political justice.

Fourth, van den Brink challenged the author's view that a focus on representation and politics was marginal. Finally, he asked the author if she saw a place for political philosophers in debates about the nitty gritty of institutional design. An extensive discussion followed with responses from the key author, Ayse Bugra. She pointed at the importance of thinking justice in a temporarily way. Given the current threat to liberal democratic politics in main parts of Europe it does not suffice to think on the normative grammar only; this has to be connceted to issues of identity politics, respresentation and the possibilities for a dialogue.

Simon Rippon discussed deliverable 3.1 by Orsolya Salat, raising many questions. Firstly, he noted that justice as impartial and consistent application of rules sounds a lot like Rule of Law, asking if legal theorists have a corresponding view to the extent that justice (broadly construed) must be manifest in the law. Further, he commented that WP3 was thinking about the way justice is enshrined in law and how tensions between rights are resolved in law. He wondered what can the law tell us about justice? Next, SR asked whether the point in 3.1 about the supremacy of EU market-focused law provide an example of how we cannot simply derive a theory of justice from law? He was concerned that the structure of this trumping does not seem to reflect any fundamental

conviction of justice. Orsolya Salat responded to all these questions and more, and a stimulating and broad discussion took place between the panel attendees on many of these issues.

Miklos Zala commented on deliverable 5.1 by Bridget Anderson, Claudia Hartman and Trudie Knijn on justice in social theory. He noted that liberal universalism may falsely assume the autonomy of the individual (as independence from others), but that it is also arguable that it actually aims to create and guarantee such individual autonomy. Second, he wondered if we can think of care ethics not as necessarily a rival to liberal individualism, but an important corollary, or extension of it? Third, MZ suggested liberal egalitarianism can offer solutions to the problems of disability, disadvantaged identities (racial or other) and gave many suggestions from liberal scholarship, especially on race and disability. Finally, MZ argued that the critique of methodological nationalism opens up another possibility: the emphasis on the "new mobilities paradigm" that criticizes national citizenship for its inadequate rigidity makes this approach a possible ally of liberal universalism, which also questions the arbitrary character of national citizenship. Again, the authors responded to these points, challenged the concept of individual autonomy and methodological nationalism with interest, sparking a general discussion.

Tom Theuns commented on deliverable 6.1, though the author, José Castro Caldas, was not present to respond to the comments, leading to him spending more time on the presentation of the deliverable, which focuses on justice in economic literature. TT nevertheless raised three points as food for thought. First, he asked if we say, without a determined theory of justice, that the move by Friedman and Hayek is characterised as 'economising on justice'. Second, conceding that neutrality is impossible (given value-ladenness), he wondered if neutrality was still a worthy goal that economic science ought to pursue. Third, and related to the first point: Is improving the classical *homo economicus* model in terms of its scientific accuracy a move towards justice? TT suggested that answering these questions would shed light on the scope and application of the fact/value distinction, which seems crucial if we want to draw economic science into further engagement with justice concerns.

Plenary 5:

WP8 Presentation: ETC

The ETHOS (Social) Media and Communication strategy rests on the assumption that communication should be

- **Multi-layered** (using multiple channels that flow into each other)
- **Tailored** to various target groups (target groups have different needs and interests)
- **Visual**, rather than text-based (in order to cross cultural, linguistic, and other borders)
- And **demystifying** (in order to bridge the gap between academia and the public)

Building on this, several communication channels have been implemented in the year 2017, which are constantly being extended and worked on until the end of the project in 2019.

Channels that have been implemented by the ETC until now include:

- **Website** www.ethos-europe.eu (10.000 unique visits in 2017, drawing together all outputs from the project and featuring information about the project as a whole. The website was developed and is maintained by the University of Utrecht)
- **Facebook** page www.facebook.com/ethosjustice (over 260 followers, 1-2 posts a day featuring news, infographics, videos, posts about deliverables in graphic and text form, blogposts, and more)
  - For the facebook page, extensive **infographics** have been developed that show what the ETHOS project is about, what insights the deliverables yield, who relevant justice personas are, etc. These infographics are consistently developed by ETC. Currently, over 15 different concepts and infographics exist.
  - To supplement easily understandable infographics, also **videoscribes** have been created. Here, main insights of deliverables are visually "drawn" while a narrator explains a concept. These videos are consistently developed by the ETC.
- **Wordpress** blog www.ethosjustice.wordpress.com (with approximately 10 blogposts until now, featuring short and informative statements on relevant UN Justice days, as well as summaries of deliverables and other blogposts on justice)
- **Twitter** page www.twitter.com/ethosjustice (set up to supplement the facebook page, featuring similar posts just shorter and reaching many institutions and academics not present on facebook)
- **Youtube** channel www.youtube.com/ethosjustice (used to upload lecture videos from the annual conference, host short videos from researchers, statements on justice topics from select partners, etc)
- **European Landscapes of Justice (web) app**

All of these channels are **connected** to one-another and referenced via the respective websites. This means that upon finding ETHOS on one channel, a user can easily navigate to all other available channels and thereby focus on the kind of information they would like to receive.

Vitally, the **European Landscapes of Justice web application** acts as an interactive opportunity for the **public** to learn about justice, and to **raise awareness** for the many spheres within which justice manifests itself in daily life. The app is conceptualized as an **education tool** on justice and fairness and is available both on the ETHOS website, and as a separate domain. The European Landscapes of Justice are conceptualized as a fun, colourful and inviting **game**, which allows users to manipulate a "perfect" landscape. In order to do this, the user is asked questions on **six topics**, which are based on the ETHOS theoretical conceptions of justice: **redistribution**, **recognition**, and **representation**. Depending on their inputs, the landscape

changes, allowing for a **visual representation of subjective justice experiences**. The scale for measurement is the ideal **enjoyment of standards for justice and fairness**.

Beyond visualization, the app allows for users to **compare** their inputs with inputs from other users in different countries, and also provides the **opportunity to learn** about various spheres of justice. Thereby, the user learns why certain topics have been chosen that reflect justice in daily life, what these have to do with human rights, and why these issues are relevant to them. A breadth of **links** to relevant ETHOS deliverables, videos, infographics, and articles is provided for each topic.

The app is currently in its **final stages of development** by sub-contractors of the ETC, and will go public in March 2018. All partner languages will be available, as well as all major European languages, as well as Arabic and Russian.
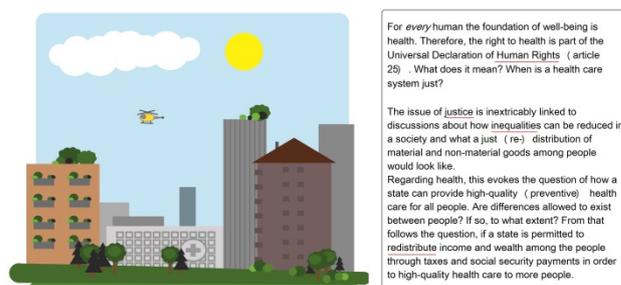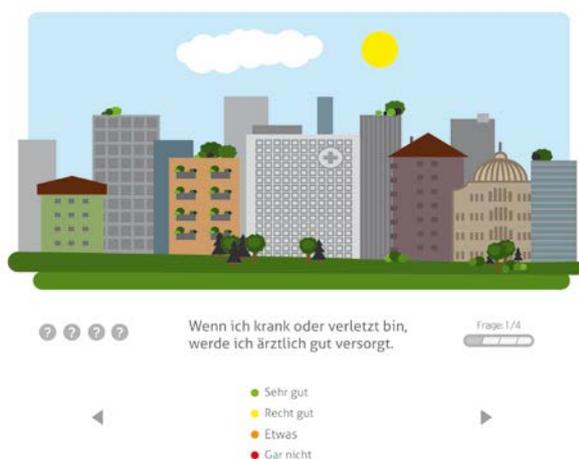
Concluding Session

Trudie Knijn requested a short update/presentation from the Work Package leaders on their reflections and outcomes of the WP sessions. These are detailed below.

Trudie Knijn continued by thanking the Advisory Board members for attending and for their thoughts and feedback provided at the Advisory & Executive Board lunch meeting, the minutes of which are available online.

Trudie Knijn, once again thanked Maria Paula Meneses and CES for being such excellent hosts and also extended that thanks to Sara Araujo and Rita Oliveira

TK thanked all for attending and for making such a successful event, before closing the Conference.

WORK PACKAGE MEETINGS

Work Package 2:

Session 1 Discussion of progress made, obstacles, planning of D2.3 integrative paper and future deliverables.

The meeting was oriented to discussing the upcoming work of WP2, and especially the conceptually and methodologically challenging 2.3 which will reflect on the emerging empirical work of the other WPs and make the first steps to developing an integrative theory. Frank Vandenbroucke (AB) and invited keynote speaker Jonathan Wolff attended this session and were able to offer extensive and practical advice.

Deliverable 2.1 introduced justice-questions in political philosophy framed through the ideal and non-ideal debate. The report distinguishes between normative and empirical questions in terms of methodology and explores three dominant ways in which normative theorising on justice can be pursued: reflective equilibrium, rational reconstruction, and the interpretative method. Deliverable 2.1 also distinguished between certain discrete questions of justice that are important in European political philosophy, namely, questions regarding the grounds, the shape, the site and the scope of justice.

The deliverable has been useful to the research program for understanding the philosophical issues of dealing with non-ideal (in the sense of fact-sensitive or practice-dependant) theory, a key methodological issue for an empirically informed theory of justice. FV commented that the deliverable could be more 'European' in orientation. Continental approaches are less present and there is a lack of engagement with the EU. WP coordinators noted that the framing of WP2 deliverables in the description of work focus on methodological issues, not on substantive issues (unless 2.3). The idea is to provide a framing on how empirical data and normative analysis work together. The integration of these will take place in WP7. Substantive questions regarding the EU and Europe in general will be further discussed in a panel at the ECPR special conference on the EU in Paris this June including ETHOS researchers.

A core question concerns the 'integration of' the X.1's. D2.3 will need to minimally look at 1) the interplay and tensions between justice claims in various disciplines; 2) the mechanisms that impede justice and; 3) fault lines in justice. However, some debunking is appropriate, and looking to see what

normative theory can learn from empirical expertise and insights in these different disciplines. Next it was discussed how to reach and communicate with diverse disciplines and policy-makers. JW suggested to identify people who are really struggling with something and then try to solve that problem actively. The follow-up plan could be to keep the ideas of the output in circulation whenever the original problem resurfaces via social media (blogs and short videos) are, in a sense 'fishing expeditions'. FV suggested to look at the social pillar of the EC but this may require re-interpreting the description of work. JW suggested reading and doing 'non-ideal' with regard to deliverable 2.4.

The philosophical difficulty is to bridging 'fact' or empirical description with 'value' or normative theory and taking into account the different ETHOS disciplines (and their multiple engagements with justice). The workshop on ideal and non-ideal theory, and the writing of deliverable 2.1 give some direction, even in the absence of 'grand' or systematic ideal theorizing. Starting with real world social problems and exploring Sen's ordinal approach to ascertaining the alleviation of injustice are fruitful starting points.

International academic workshop on 'Ideal and Non-Ideal Theories of Justice'

This workshop included twelve presenters from ten institutions in seven countries. The keynote speaker Professor Jonathan Wolff (Oxford) (see above for his keynote) spoke at the workshop about 'real world egalitarianism'. Workshop participants also attended other conference sessions and vice versa, leading to a fruitful discussion on the challenges and possibilities of empirically-grounded normative theory. The workshop is reported extensively in deliverable 2.2, the main issues discussed are mentioned here:

The methodological discussion mainly focused on ideal versus non-ideal theory with arguments related to moral justification in applied ethics, the complementarity of ideal theory, the crucial distinction between complicity and culpability, and the utility of plurality of ideal theories of justice.

The discussion on the distinction between ideal and non-ideal theory was opened by Jonathan Wolff focussing on the semantic distinction between 'ideal' and 'non-ideal' theory. He argued for not making latter appear parasitic on former, and to use the term 'real world' instead of 'non-ideal'. Additional arguments are that the ideal theoretical prospect of achieving perfect justice cannot make a practical difference to pursuing the maximisation of expected justice. Further on several subtypes of non-ideal theory are distinguished as well as a distinction of the ideal and non-ideal at three levels: stability (full vs. partial compliance), feasibility (utopia vs. realism) and orientation (end-state vs. transition).

On the real world application it was discussed that the individual duty to participate in the creation of just institutions can be understood as essentially a duty to adopt a certain kind of end. Another matter is the practical aspect of non-ideal normative theorizing; a condition for social change is that people read or care for the road map of political duties. A normative theory (both ideal and non-ideal) should inspire people to fight for particular conceptions of justice in the political arena. Such could be called a 'social justice approach'.

Work Package 3:

The first workshop opened by noting that deliverable 3.1 on 'Justice in legal theory', by Orsolya Salat, is online and much recommended by partners in other WPs. No further discussion on 3.1 was invited since it would be treated in the afternoon on the 23rd at the Philosopher's panel. Authors Barbara Oomen and Alexandra Timmer next introduced their work on 3.2 which concerns 'Post-war negotiations on justice'. The deliverable was drafted at the EUI in January and is still work-in-progress, a draft will be ready on the 15th of March. Participants were warmly invited to attend the second WP3 workshop on the 23rd, where the authors were scheduled to present their research findings and invite feedback.

Discussion on deliverable 3.3:

Deliverable 3.3 was noted to be key since it provides the framework for three other deliverables. The deliverables 3.4 – 3.6 concern particular rights relating to the three domains of justice that form the ETHOS point of departure. The WP3 will provide a document, before the 15th of May, setting out the connection between the right that we will focus upon and particular justice debates. It will also describe the constitutionally pluralist character of Europe today, and set out the international, European human rights and EU law relevant to the right to *voting, housing* and *education* that will be the focus of the empirical (legal desk) research. In addition, it will motivate the focus and selection of vulnerable groups.

Several questions were brought by the coordinators for discussion with attendees and research partners. Particularly, the question arose how to balance comparability of data with sensitivity to the particularities of each country case. Further, the question of how to interpret the description of work with regard to the analytic focus on particular vulnerable groups was a key issue.

Decisions have been made on the selection of one social category (disabled persons) vis-à-vis all thee rights in all countries, and to leave the selection of the second category of most vulnerable group to the partners, and that all vulnerable groups should be present in the combination f country studies. For the right to housing one will not include religious minorities because it was not regulated under a special regime. The focus of the case studies should be on the legislative framework and case law; the sociological aspects will be dealt with by other WPs. WP3 members agreed to present papers relating to the studies on people living with disabilities and the law at the AHRI conference, on the 7th and 8th of September. This will also enable us to catch up on the other case studies.

The second workshop opened with Barbara Oomen and Alexandra Timmer presenting the progress on 3.2 and received input from the others. So far, the research on 3.2 indicates that, the concept of justice remains surprisingly undertheorized in European legal history (Kochenova. 2015). The authors BO and AT have chosen to empirically and analytically address this lacuna is by a focus on the actual justice debates in key moments in the constitution of Europe after World War II. Consequently, 3.2 focuses most notably on the 1948 Congress of Europe as such a moment when, in the words of Spinelli, people were like "molten matter, burning, and easily shaped into new mould, capable of accommodating the guidance of serious internationalist-minded men". It analyzes the concepts of justice put forward, debated, ignored and institutionalized in the run-up to the Congress, during its sessions and in the aftermath, and their relevance to today's debates on Europe's justice deficit.

The discussion on the draft of 3.2 and the presentation of the research findings focused on the following key points:

- To also include literature from other than the Anglophone tradition. In response, the authors invited WP3 colleague MPG to provide ideas on France for the deliverable, which she agreed to.
- To critically consider what and who constituted Europe at the time, and to consider the place of the colonies. In this light, it was emphasized that the voices that were silenced are as important as the voices heard.

Work package 4:

During the conference, WP4 hold three sessions, each devoted to a different deliverable. During the first session discussed the results of the country case studies were discussed that were prepared as part of **Task 2** that involved **mapping the political discourses on representative justice.** Following six partner presentations that briefly summarised the results for two discursive events analysed: (1) recent election campaign (common to all partners) and (2) country specific event (freely chosen by partners), the overlapping themes were discussed as well as point of comparison and divergence. In the discussion a need for a common conceptual framework to integrate the divergent results was stressed. Some themes and challenges for the comparative analysis were identified:

- Issue of temporality and historical conjuncture of discourses
- Historical background and context – e.g. shared similarities among the Netherlands, Portugal and the UK vs. Hungary, Austria, Turkey with regard to the historical context of colonialism vs. imperial domination;
- Vagueness of the notion of "minority" in various reports and the need to distinguish between various types of minorities, e.g. ethnic minorities vs. religious minorities; minorities vs. migrants, etc.;
- Visibility vs. invisibility of various significant others in the discourses analysed;
- Notion of threat as apparent in the discourses of all six contexts;

Some challenges were also named:
- The value of comparison vs. mapping difference;
- Need for conceptual clarity and the importance of sensitivity of how discursive meanings are incorporated in the framing of findings; danger of an analysis that reproduces exclusion;
- Need to bring to the fore the role of resistance discourses (as opposed to oppressive discourses);
- Need for policy-oriented conclusions;

As a follow-up the partners were asked to prepare a reflection on the overlaps between the discourses identified in each country and a reflection on the overlaps/divergences between national discourse and the EU discourse.

In the following sessions, participants in WP4 discussed the upcoming Tasks and deliverables. In order to bring some continuity within the WP4, it was discussed how to expose the interconnectedness of the various tasks and deliverables and make the workload manageable.

With respect to **D4.3 related to the discursive construction of the minority access to education**, the discussion focused on re-analysing the party manifestos/electoral programmes and, if necessary, other already analysed electoral campaign documents for debates related to educational matters.

Next step in the analysis could include gathering background information on various aspects of the access to education and segregation within the education system. On the basis of the hard data and the political debates, the specific area to focus on will be selected when gathering and analysing (qualitative content analysis + elements of discourse analysis) policy documents. The fieldwork for D4.3 will end with interviews with 5 experts in the field. As worth exploring we considered the following issues:

(a) access to and segregation within compulsory education;
(b) exclusion/inclusion from and (mis)recognition in the curriculum; and
(c) practices within the sphere of education

With respect to the latter it will be explored if and how the school is discursively constructed as a place to create commonalities – an arena where various groups meet and learn not only to co-exist but also to speak the common language. Revised D4.3 Guidelines will be sent by Aysa Bugra and Basak Akkan.

With respect to **D4.4 on (social) media representation of justice claims**, the focus will be on a discursive event related to broadly understood education. The specific to-be-analysed event will be identified on the basis of the preliminary work/screening done for D4.3 and its relevance for the completion of the Task 4 as defined in the ETHOS project. Other issues discussed included the issues of sampling (selection of both traditional and social media; accessibility of various media outlets; de-limiting the scope of material analysed).

Work package 5:

Session 1

During this first meeting of WP 5 the aims of deliverable 5.3. are discussed and researchers received a training in conducting mini-ethnographies in a home setting instructed by dr. Mette Berg. In addition to the training some concerns and questions were addressed on the selection of the settings/cases for the mini ethnographies. Agreements were made on the care relationships to be studied in D5.3.

I.   Mini-ethnographies training

The mini ethnography training has been prepared by the participant researchers by a reading list and by the sheets that all have received during the meeting and will be circulated by Dr. Berg. During the training researchers could ask questions and comment. Some issues raised concern the relationship between everyday experience and justice, the relevance of what is noted during observations and the aim of the ETHOS program, and why focusing on disabled persons is relevant to the project. In the discussion some – preliminary – answers are that D5.3. investigates the everyday negotiations of justice between care users (Disabled/older people) and care givers. These different roles/actors have different kinds interests and accordingly different justice claims. Different kinds of resources to make their justice claims. E.g. the person wants to stay up but the carer wants to go home. How do they work this out. Our role is to describe these different interactions/meanings/strategies. It is important to be open to everything. In the analysis it is crucial to look into what is justice. But also understanding both the law and how it affects both parties/actors. D5.3 is on the everyday

negotiations of justice in the private context of care, involving diverse roles/subjects (Care users, care workers, employers, family members).

Session 2

The second WP5 workshop as focused on the theoretical and practical aspects of the D5.3 issues, such as the focus of the case studies, case selection, access to households of people with disabilities, the actual fieldwork and ethics. All researchers felt that they are well-prepared for starting the fieldwork after these two sessions.

Session 3

During the third workshop of WP5 appointments have been made on the submission and coordination of the national 5.3 reports on care work and legal rights of care workers and disabled persons (bullet points). A second theme of the workshop was the refection of the to be finalized D5.2 Some ideas, findings and concerns have been discussed such as; gaining access to the Roma population as a consequence of the particular institutionalisation of the Roma population, which is a finding in itself. Representation of Roma populations is a relevant issue (spoke persons claiming representation) as well as conditions of belonging and racialization. TWP5 members also discussed the theoretical and empirical insights on the issues of justice in relation to the analysis of minorization of Roma, the multilevel use of standpoint theory (marginalized populations within the Roma group), the politics of redistribution reproduce exclusions, and postcolonial theories in interpreting the issues of representation among the Roma. Finally a time list and a 'to do' list was agreed upon.

Work Package 6:

The first session's topic of discussion was Law in books and the presentation of 6 country-based case studies on labour law and legal rights of workers, Differences came to the fore regarding collective agreements, leave allowances, minimum wage, tax differentials for certain categories (parents), labour protection for non-regular jobs, and the rise of informal and precarious work. The format was for short presentations of case studies, including gaps in the legal system and the historical background of the legal structure, followed by questions and answers to be undertaken. A first conclusion is that in all countries one case study on the legal and social position of (young) women will be conducted.

The second session's topic of discussion was Law in action where, again, short presentations of 6 country-based case studies (including questions and answers) were given followed by a discussion on ideas of how to integrate these case studies together. This discussion focused on in which country what vulnerable group as described in the DoA would make up the second case study. On basis of the discussion the following groups are selected: Austria: Migrants; Netherlands: non-Western migrants; Hungary: Roma; Portugal: Older Women +65; Turkey: disabled; UK: Third-country nationals.

The final WP6 session was an open discussion on how to proceed further within the workpackage and included a discussion on the feedback points raised by the Advisory Board members present at the conference. A summary of these points is as follows:

1) Make the goal of the WP clearer: what was the goal of each work package? Why are we conducting this research and what is the added value?

2) What does the law say about it? We should mainly provide an analytical analysis of the legal framework instead of a review of the law in books section.
3) Explain the terms that we are using, e.g. flexibilization; migrant; worker in each country.
4) What kind of Europe are we talking about in geographical, political, legal terms?

As a result of the discussion WP6 will aim to highlight commonalities, differences, and problems in each country study and try to map the problems in relation to distributive social justice.

The future work within the WP was also discussed with timelines and actions points agreed.