ECJ proceedings on codetermination
A good day for codetermination in Germany and in Europe

The European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled today in the Erzberger case that the German codetermination law is unqualifiedly in conformity with European law. Policy-makers in Germany and Europe should now build on that.

The plaintiff, Mr Erzberger, had argued that the composition of TUI AG’s supervisory board is unlawful. Although the company has a large number of employees abroad only domestic employees could vote in or stand for supervisory board elections. In Mr Erzberger’s opinion, Germany’s Codetermination Act can apply only to employees in Germany – regardless of their nationality – and thus is not being applied in accordance with the law. The TUI supervisory board should therefore be composed solely of shareholders’ representatives. The Berlin court of appeal had submitted the action to the ECJ. The grand chamber of the ECJ has, by contrast, now made it clear that codetermination infringes neither free movement of employees nor the general prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of nationality.

»With its decision the ECJ has sent a decisive signal in a legal dispute that the renowned employment law professor Rüdiger Krause has justly described as, in legal terms, ›driving on the wrong side of the road‹,«, Seite 1 von 2
says Dr Norbert Kluge, codetermination expert at the Hans-Böckler-Stiftung. »What would have represented an acute danger to millions of employees has thus been averted – and not only in Germany, but also in the other 17 EU countries in which employees enjoy legally enshrined codetermination in their companies’ management bodies«, adds Michael Guggemos, spokesperson of the Foundation’s management board. »It is a concern, however, that what must be presumed to have been an attempt to nullify employee participation via European case law should have been allowed to get so far. That shows that even at the European level there is an urgent need to clarify and strengthen democratic rights in the workplace«.

According to experts on worker participation the proceedings before the ECJ have created important conditions for this purpose. For example, the European Commission, in its opinion of 24 January 2017, expressly emphasised workers’ codetermination as an important political goal. The Commission even emphasised that »any possible restriction on the free movement of workers resulting from such rules can be justified by the need to safeguard systems of employee participation and their social objective«. In this connection the Commission also noted that »the European Commission has made the social dimension of the European project a priority of its work«.

»Advocates of codetermination in Germany and throughout Europe can take courage from this positive line and move forward with it«, says Michael Guggemos. That also means that »every new company directive from Brussels must demonstrate a satisfactory solution to European participation standards on protecting national codetermination systems«. The »company mobility package« announced by the European Commission must also be measured against this if it proclaims European rules on cross-border corporate mergers and splits.

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