ShaPE

ShaPE Final Report

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Contents

Executive Summary

The ShaPE project – "The Social Partners as shapers and makers of Social Europe: discovering foundations and futures" – is a two-year, EU-funded research initiative (2024–2025) that examines how European social partners have shaped Social Europe in the past and how they can be empowered to address the profound challenges now confronting the European Union. The project brought together leading academic institutions, social partner organisations, and policy experts to combine archival discovery, legal and policy analysis, and forward-looking institutional proposals.

ShaPE's work generated an unprecedented body of historical knowledge on the role of social partners in EU integration, particularly in Treaty-making and social policy law-making, and drew on these insights to formulate concrete recommendations for strengthening social dialogue and modernising the EU's social governance framework.

Across its three core research work packages, ShaPE demonstrates that social partners have historically played a decisive—though sometimes overlooked—role in shaping EU social policy, while today facing structural, institutional, and legal constraints that limit their capacity to co-govern Europe's major transitions. To address this imbalance, the project calls for a strategic re-anchoring of the EU's social dimension within the Treaties, reinforced mechanisms for cross-border collective bargaining, and stronger institutional guarantees for the implementation of European social partner agreements.

Key Findings

1. Rediscovering the historical foundations of Social Europe (WP2) Through extensive archival research in Florence, Brussels, and Amsterdam, ShaPE reconstructed the decisive role played by ETUC, UNICE, and CEEP in negotiating the Social Policy Agreement annexed to the Maastricht Treaty. A digital exhibition and meta-archive make these materials more clearly accessible and understandable. The project's academic publications reveal in new ways that the social partners did not merely "receive" Treaty text from the Member States; they were active co-drafters whose proposals strongly shaped the final outcome. This process challenges dominant interpretations of EU Treaty-making and indicates alternative Social Europe pathways that were considered but not adopted.

2. Understanding the limits of social partner participation in EU law-making (WP3) Legal and industrial relations analyses show that, despite a Treaty framework seemingly favourable to European Social Dialogue since Maastricht, its implementation has been inconsistent. Case studies demonstrate divergent outcomes: some agreements became EU directives (e.g. Parental Leave), others were blocked or not implemented (e.g. Hairdressers, EPSU), and several negotiations failed to reach agreement. The research concludes that while the constitutional framework supports collective bargaining, the Commission's and Court of Justice's interpretations have often constrained genuine social partner autonomy and

hindered the materialisation of a strong, co-regulatory European social dialogue.

3. Equipping Europe for future transitions through Treaty evolution (WP4)
The ASPE Group identified major socio-economic transformations—AI-driven technological change, the green transition, demographic decline, migration dynamics, and evolving social rights claims—that will reshape European labour markets. Current Treaty provisions are insufficient to manage these transitions in a socially just and coherent way. ShaPE therefore proposes targeted Treaty adjustments, including:

- establishing upward social convergence as an explicit Treaty objective;
- expanding legal bases for EU action on the future of work, skills and platform labour;
- granting social partners structured, guaranteed follow-up so that agreements become binding EU law when requested;
- redefining representativeness criteria to reflect actual negotiating capacity;
- supporting cross-border collective bargaining through recognition of transnational agreements.

These reforms aim to restore equilibrium between economic and social constitutionalism and anchor the EU's transformation strategies in democratic, worker-centred governance.

1. The ShaPE project

What

The "Social Partners as shapers and makers of Social Europe: discovering foundations and futures" (ShaPE) is a project co-funded by the European Commission, under the Social Prerogatives and Specific Competencies Lines (SocPL), Improving expertise in the field of industrial relations (SOCPL-2022-IND-REL).

The two-year ShaPE project, running from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025, set out to deepen our understanding of the historical evolution of social partners' roles in shaping Social Europe, while also envisioning their future contributions to addressing contemporary challenges. These include the green, digital, and demographic transitions, as well as the EU's goals of open strategic autonomy and resilience. Through innovative archival research and multidisciplinary analysis of EU treaty-making and law-making processes, ShaPE has created a meta-archive and a public history digital exhibition. These outputs not only uncover a previously unknown and unsystematised body of textual and audiovisual materials but also provide valuable resources to guide future research in the field.

In addition to exploring the historical foundations of Social Europe, ShaPE integrated diverse perspectives from history, law, and industrial relations, fostering dialogue among academia, social partners, and policymakers. ShaPE's research outputs included academic analyses of social partners' roles in EU Treaty-making and law-making, alongside reports and proposals aimed at equipping the EU Treaties to address emerging challenges more effectively.

Who

ShaPE

ShaPE was a collective effort led by the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence, which also coordinated Work Package 2, "The Social Partners and Treaty-Making: Constructing Knowledge," under the scientific leadership of Professor Claire Kilpatrick.

Equally central to the academic foundation of the project were the Université catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain) and AIAS-HSI (University of Amsterdam), who led Work Package 3 on "The EU Social Partners and Law-Making: Unpacking a Legal and Social Puzzle." Together, these two academic pillars provided complementary expertise and approaches, ensuring a robust and multidisciplinary analysis of the evolving role of social partners in EU governance.

Industrial relations actors and practices, alongside legal expertise, were central to Work Package 4 - "The Role of the EU in Shaping Worker Representation to Meet New Challenges and Reinforce Social Dialogue" - which included proposals to update the EU Treaties to empower social partners in addressing future challenges. This work was carried out jointly by SINDNOVA and Fondazione Di Vittorio (FDV).

The European Movement International (EMI) co-led Work Package 5 on "Dissemination and Communication" and, together with the EUI, worked to share the project's results and engage stakeholders beyond the consortium.

The European Social Observatory (OSE) contributed across the core project's work packages by facilitating access to a wide range of EU and national stakeholders through its extensive networks spanning all Member States. In the final month of the project, ShaPE's findings were presented to EU institutions, industrial relations actors, policymakers, and civil society during a closing conference in Brussels, organised by EMI. On the occasion of the final conference, OSE also organised a policy-focused spin-off event that brought together ShaPE partners, social partners, and policymakers to reflect on the project's outcomes and conference discussions.

The ShaPE consortium was further enriched by the invaluable participation of four Associate Partners: the Jean Monnet Association, which hosted the stakeholder discussion at their premises, and ETUC, ETUI, and SGI Europe who opened their archives to the project, enabling the collection of key materials and fostering meaningful dialogue across a diverse set of stakeholders.

Goals

ShaPE commenced its mission by delving into archival analysis to reconstruct the historical roles of social partners, laying the groundwork for the adjustments needed to navigate present and future challenges.

1. Through innovative archival research and multidisciplinary inquiry, the project deciphered the foundations of Social Europe while reflecting on the evolving roles required to address contemporary challenges such as the green and digital transitions, demographic shifts, and the EU's pursuit of open strategic autonomy and resilience.

2. By dissecting Treaty-making and law-making processes, ShaPE produced a meta-archive and a digital exhibition designed to guide future research and policymaking.

Structured around three core work packages, ShaPE brought together academia, social partners, and policymakers to conduct comprehensive research and foster meaningful exchange.

2. The Social Partners and Treaty-Making: Constructing Knowledge (Work Package 2)

This part of the project investigated the role of European social partners in Treaty-making processes between 1984 and 1994. It produced five main research outputs:

(1) An academic publication, 'The social partners and EU treaty-making: revisiting Maastricht through the archives';

(2) An academic publication, 'A little learning is a dangerous thing: AG Emiliou on the Adequate Minimum Wages Directive (C-19/23, Opinion of 14 January 2025)',

(3) A digital exhibition, 'Social Europe 1984-1994 – Social Partners and European Integration';

(4) A meta-archive of Social Europe in the period investigated; and

(5) Archival recommendations on archival research on Social Europe.

Academic publications

(1) Kilpatrick, Claire; Steiert, Marc; Cellini, Jacopo, The social partners and EU treaty-making: revisiting Maastricht through the archives, EUI, LAW, AEL, Working Paper, 2025/01

This substantial paper sheds new light on the social partners in EU Treaty-making, particularly on today's Title X TFEU on social policy, their interactions with EU institutions and the Member States in this process, and on EU treaty-making itself as a focus of scholarly inquiry. The Treaty-making process that led to the Maastricht Treaty is identified as a moment where three social partners organizations – ETUC, UNICE, and CEEP - drafted and agreed a social policy agreement annexed to the Treaty, later integrated in it. Our research provides an archive-based, in-depth account of social partners' negotiations with Commission and Member States. In so doing, it proposes an adjusted reading of this episode. For example, some scholars have simply stated that the Member States outsourced Treaty-making to the social partners. However, the archival reconstruction shows a COM initiative, promoted by the ETUC, with assent from the Member States to bring the social partners together in an ad hoc Working Group to draft Treaty text from January-31 October 1991. Jean Degimbe, Director-General of DG V Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs, chaired the Working Group. During this period, the Member States continued to produce and discuss their own proposals. Yet the social partners' text did play a key role. It set the agenda and provided a path the Member States followed. Moreover, their agreement is included in the official IGC documents. So this process also adjusts Member State only presentations of Treaty-making. An understanding of Treaty-making also clarifies the

concepts and context that allowed agreement on Treaty text, and underscores the paths not taken in EU integration. For instance, the idea of double subsidiarity – albeit meaning different things to different people – acted as a discursive rallying point for agreeing new social dialogue procedures.

(2) Kilpatrick, Claire; Steiert, Marc, A little learning is a dangerous thing: AG Emiliou on the Adequate Minimum Wages Directive (C-19/23, Opinion of 14 January 2025), EUI, LAW, Working Paper, 2025/02

This paper of January 2025 scrutinises Advocate General (AG) Emiliou's Opinion on the legal basis of the Adequate Minimum Wages Directive 2022/2041/EU in light of the legal-historical insights developed in ShaPE's WP 2. Following a Danish request, the Advocate General's Opinion proposed the AMWD's full annulment based on a historically mistaken and overly extended understanding of the competence exclusion on pay in Art 153(5) TFEU. We first challenge the AG's understanding of the pay exclusion based on two arguments: on one hand, the archival drafting history of Art 153 TFEU underlines an uncertain, therefore narrow exclusion of pay. On the other hand, we place the Opinion in the context of the EU's earlier labour law and the Court's case-law to show the many EU legal instruments that regulate pay already in a way which the Advocate General would consider prohibited. We then consider the Advocate General's inadequate depiction of EU social law around the Adequate Minimum Wages Directive which provided the wrong context for his reasoning on the annulment action. In our view, the pay competence exclusion in Art 153(5) TFEU should be interpreted narrowly and the Adequate Minimum Wages Directive maintained.

Exhibition and Meta-Archive

(3) Digital exhibition 'Social Europe 1984-1994 – Social Partners and European Integration' (prepared by Cellini, Jacopo; Kilpatrick, Claire; Remes, Anastasia; Steiert, Marc; Torelli, Mattia)

This exhibition sheds light on how European institutions and social partner organizations discussed the meaning of Social Europe, and, crucially, how they came to draft and operationalize the Social Policy Agreement of the Treaty of Maastricht. Featuring documents, photographs, videos, first-person accounts and oral history interviews, the exhibition shows how European integration affects Europeans' daily life in terms of work and social inclusion. It also contextualizes current debates on the EU's social dimension and reflects on its future perspectives. It is based on the research carried out in ShaPE's WP 2, in particular archival research conducted in Florence, Amsterdam and Brussels which led to the collection of extensive, newly opened documentation. This digital exhibition presents a selection of these sources, combined with visual and other materials from relevant databases and collections, to tell a story that enriches our understanding of EC/EU history.

(4) Meta-archive of Social Europe 1984-1994

This meta-archive is based on the archival research carried out in ShaPE's WP 2. It brings together the collected, extensive, and newly opened documentation from archival research in Florence, Amsterdam and Brussels with EU institutions, social partners, and other relevant stakeholders. The meta-archive's objective is to facilitate future research by scholars and practitioners interested in Social Europe and EU integration more widely. For this purpose, it includes a selection of relevant documents collected from which research can start, references where to locate these and further documents, and more generally provides a panorama of the available archival resources in the field. The meta-archive is free to use and has been published within the collections of the Historical Archives of the European Union.

(5) Archival recommendations on archival research on Social Europe

Building on the extensive research and archival work undertaken in ShaPE's WP2, and in close synergy with the meta-archive, these archival recommendations aim to identify the key holdings for research on Social Europe and to suggest ways to ensure their effective integration and use. They outline the access, consultation, and digitization policies of relevant archival institutions across Europe and highlight the interconnections between them. In particular, they distinguish between institutional and non-institutional archives, as well as between open and restricted access. The recommendations are intended as a blueprint for researchers and engaged stakeholders, designed to facilitate research on European social partners and social policy, and to suggest further steps toward the proper valorisation of historical sources.

3. The EU Social Partners and Law-Making: Unpacking A Legal and Social Puzzle (Work Package 3)

This Work Package deals with the involvement of the Social Partners in the Law-Making in the field of Social Policy alias with the European Social Dialogue. The intended output of the project is threefold.

Academic publications

It consists of two academic publications, one by Filip Dorssemont (UCLouvain) and one by Maarten Keune (Uva). The starting point of the period under review is the adoption of the Treaty of Maastricht which empowered the European Social Partners to play a role in the legislative process under the current Social Policy Title. Filip Dorssemont's contribution is entitled The EU Social Dialogue revisited. The article analyses the role of social partners in the European legislative process from a legal perspective. The contribution examines whether the Treaty provisions facilitate genuine collective bargaining or rather instrumentalize social partners to support the legislative process. It concludes that the constitutional framework has evolved in a way which is favorable to the emancipation of the European Social Dialogue strengthening the

empowerment of the European Social Dialogue, but that the interpretation of that constitutional framework by the European Commission and the Court of Justice of the European Union has been detrimental to the collective autonomy of the European Social Partners.

Maarten Keune's contribution is entitled "Law-making by European unions and employers: a vision unfulfilled". The contribution adopts an industrial relations perspective and focuses on the evolving dynamics between four actors (the European trade unions, the European employers' associations, the European Commission and the Court of Justice. It concludes that, in spite of a series of attempts to revive the European social dialogue in general and the conclusion of a limited number of framework agreements in particular, the neo-corporatist vision of people like Delors, which included a strong regulatory role for unions and employers at the EU level, has not materialized and is unlikely to materialize in the near future.

Both complementary contributions have been submitted to the European Labour Law Journal. The contribution of Filip Dorssemont has been accepted and the contribution of Maarten Keune is under review, since Maarten Keune is taking into consideration a number of comments.

Case studies

The third output of the Work Package involves four researchers : Filip Dorssemont (UCLouvain) Auriane Lamine (UCLouvain) , Pascale Vielle (UCLouvain) and Maarten Keune (Uva). They are currently producing a set of "case studies" related to the European Social Dialogue.

The case-studies are selected for a number of reasons. They cover all scenarios which have effectively occurred. They cover cases where the social dialogue between social partners was not induced by the European Commission in the context of the consultation procedure (autonomous genesis: inclusive labour markets, hairdressers agreement) and case studies where the social dialogue of the European social partners was induced by the European Commission since it envisaged a proposal to legislate under the Social Policy Title (heteronomous genesis: European Works Council, Parental Leave, EPSU case, Adequate Minimum Wages Directive) as well as case studies where there was no constitutional obligation to consult the social partners (Pay Transparency).

The case-studies have also been selected due to the aftermath of the social dialogue. They cover cases:

- where no agreement was reached (EWC Directive, Adequate Minimum Wage Directive)

- where an agreement was reached and implemented by a Directive at the request of the social partners (Parental Leave) (heteronomous implementation)

- where an agreement was reached and NOT implemented by a Directive despite a request of the social partners (Hairdressers agreement; EPSU case) (failed heteronomous implementation)

- where an agreement was reached and no request was made to have the agreement implemented by means of a directive (Inclusive Labour Markets) (autonomous implementation).

Furthermore, the authors have tried to focus on a number of case studies which can be described over a longer period (*dans la longue durée*), such as the file on the parental leave and the European Works Council.

These case studies which will be completed prior to the final conference will be integrated and summarized in a contribution to be submitted to the Giornale di diritto del lavoro e di relazioni industriali (forthcoming January/February 2026).

Annex: Questionnaire and Division among the researchers

A. Questionnaire

The precontractual stage:

a) Is this inside or outside the Social Policy Title?
b) If Yes, is this on the basis of a legal provision requiring mandatory consultation of the social partners or not
c) Is this a case which is induced by an initiative of the Commission envisaging a proposal?
   - What was the position of the intersectoral social partners on the basis of OPINIONS
   - Did the process amount to an agreement and if not did they break up negotiations after the first or the second stage?
   - Did they decide to break up on a consensual basis, we agree to disagree, or do some of the partners want to continue bargaining whereas others refuse?
d) Or is this a genuine case of autonomous social Dialogue, outside a formal request from the European Commission? And if so, was an agreement reached?

The post contractual stage:

a) In case an agreement was reached , what about the aftermath ?
b) Did partners request implementation to the Commission?
   - if so,did the Commission answer and how much time did the Commission take to answer ?
   - Did the Commission motivate a refusal NOT to implement and HOW
c) In case the Commission "implemented" the agreement , was it done ne varietur, without changes? Or did the Commission exclude the obligatory part (la partie obligatoire non normative)?
d) In case no heteronomous implementation was asked, how do the European Social partners monitored the autonomous implementation?
e) In case the partners were confronted with a refusal of the Commission to table a proposal, How did they react to the situation ?

f) In case no agreement was reached at all, did the social partners tried to influence the outcome on the basis of a concerted action?

B. Division among the researchers

Filip Dorssemont

1. Case study on the role of social partners in the context of the adoption of the EWC directives (1994/45 and 2009/39 and the current revision)
2. The non implementation of agreements concluded in the sectoral European Social Dialogue (Hairdressers and EPSU case)

Maarten Keune

3. Case study on The Autonomous Framework Agreement on Inclusive Labour Markets and the Minimum Wages Directive

Pascale Vielle and Auriane Lamine

4. Case study about the implementation of the European Framework Agreement on parentalleave concluded by UNICE, CEEP, and ETUC on 14 December 1995 (implemented by Council Directive 96/34/EC of 3 June 1996); revised by Agreement of 18 June 2009, subsequently implemented by Council Directive 2010/18/EU, repealing Directive 96/34/EC and its aftermath (e.g. Article 8 Directive 2019/1158 on work-life balance for parents and carers and repealing Council Directive 2010/18/EU) (in co-operation with Auriane Lamine)
5. Case study about the role of social partners with regard to the adoption of DIRECTIVE (EU) 2023/970 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 10 May 2023 to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms) (unless the previous case study is too time-consuming)

4. The Role of the EU in Shaping Worker Representation to meet new challenges and reinforce Social Dialogue (and proposals to update the EU Treaties to enable the social partners to meet future challenges) (Work Package 4)

The ASPE Group

The ASPE Group (Academic and Social Practitioners Expert Group) was convened within the SHAPE Project Work Package 4, led by SindNova and the Fondazione Di Vittorio. It brought together scholars and practitioners with deep expertise in EU social policies, labour law, and social dialogue structures. Their work was informed by the historical research of the European University Institute and the EU Historical Archives, as well as by renewed interpretations of major legislative acts in European labour law. The group met across five sessions to analyse

trajectories of national industrial relations, compare EU and international research on the future of work, and examine the evolving institutional balance between EU competences and national autonomy. Their mandate was to translate historical insights into forward-looking proposals capable of strengthening the social dimension of the European integration process. In doing so, they provided an analytical scenario-setting framework and drafted proposals to update the social components of the EU Treaties so as to equip the Union for forthcoming socio-economic transitions.

Main challenges

The report identifies profound structural transformations reshaping the world of work and the capacity of EU institutions to respond. Three major transitions—technological, green, and demographic—are expected to generate unprecedented labour market disruptions. Technological change, especially AI, will displace significant shares of clerical and routine jobs while demanding massive investment in skills and productivity. The green transition risks replacing well-protected industrial jobs with more precarious ones in emerging sectors, deepening inequalities if not properly regulated. Demographic decline, labour shortages, and care needs threaten the sustainability of welfare systems, while global migration pressures challenge Europe's capacity for cohesion. Added to these are socio-cultural evolutions, including the expansion of anti-discrimination expectations, new civil rights claims, and the increasing blurring of work and social protection. The report also highlights systemic weaknesses: insufficient upward convergence of working conditions, persistent divergence in national industrial relations, and the fragmentation of social protections under economic governance. EU institutions face growing pressures to intervene in areas touching on fundamental rights, security, digitalisation, and public opinion formation, raising concerns about democratic legitimacy and the imbalance between economic and social constitutionalism. These dynamics expose shortcomings of the Lisbon Treaty, which left the EU ill-equipped to manage crises and contributed to the erosion of collective bargaining structures, inequalities, and social dumping across the internal market.

Proposals and drivers of change

To restore balance between economic integration and social progress, the ASPE Group advances a comprehensive set of proposals aimed at modernising the Treaties and consolidating the European social model. Their proposals include establishing upward social convergence as a Treaty objective; anchoring the EU legal order more firmly in fundamental social rights; widening the legal bases (notably Articles 148, 153 TFEU) to enable action on the future of work; and recognising cross-border contractual arrangements to support transnational collective bargaining. They underline the need to constitutionalise new rights related to digital labour, just transitions, and the dignity of work, while redefining the relationship between EU law, national constitutional courts, and international labour standards (particularly those of the ILO). The drivers of change identified by the group—productivity, innovation, the reconfiguration of

social infrastructures for demographic change, the completion of the green transition, and the integration of security and defence considerations—require a renewed foundation for the EU integration process. Social dialogue, including its cross-border dimension, is presented as the primary mechanism to ensure fair transitions, upward convergence, and the protection of labour standards within an integrated market. In combination, the proposals aim to equip the EU with the institutional and normative tools necessary to manage future transformations in a manner consistent with peace, social justice, and decent work.

Takeaways

1. Recognising social partners' special status vis-à-vis other civil society actors, based on their capacity to collectively bargain working conditions for whole categories of workers;

2. Ensuring institutional follow-up so that European collective agreements—when social partners so request—are normally turned into binding EU law;

3. Revising representativeness criteria through a legally binding instrument, shifting from purely structural or formal indicators to "dynamic" ones (actual negotiation, conclusion and implementation of European agreements);

4. Using positive conditionality (access to EU funds, public procurement, strategic industrial instruments) to incentivise companies to apply collective agreements,

5. The report ultimately argues that treaty change is the high road to achieving a truly social Europe.

5. Main project events

- Title: Interim Meeting
  Date: 20–21 March 2025
  Location: European University Institute (EUI), Florence, Italy
  Organised by: EUI
  This interim meeting gathered project partners to review progress across work packages, align on upcoming deliverables, and refine strategies for stakeholder engagement and dissemination. Hosted by the EUI, the event provided a collaborative space to assess research findings and coordinate the final phase of the ShaPE project.
- Title: Stakeholder discussion on "The Role of the EU in Shaping Worker Representation to Meet New Challenges and Reinforce Social Dialogue"
  Date: 2 September 2025
  Location: Maison Jean Monnet, Bazoches-sur-Guyonne, France
  Organised by: Sindnova in collaboration with the Association Jean Monnet (AJM) and the European Parliament, and hosted by Maison Jean Monnet
  This high-level stakeholder discussion brought together experts, social partners, and policymakers to explore how the EU can strengthen worker representation in the face of

emerging challenges and evolving labour dynamics. Hosted at the symbolic Maison Jean Monnet, the event fostered dialogue on reinforcing social dialogue mechanisms and adapting EU frameworks to better support inclusive and resilient industrial relations.

- ShaPE Final Conference
  Date: 9 December 2025
  Location: European Parliament, Brussels
  Organised by: European Movement International (EMI)
  Hosted by: European Parliament, Mr. Brando Benifei, Member of the European Parliament (MEP)
  Agenda Title: ShaPE – The Social Partners as shapers and makers of Social Europe: discovering foundations and futures - European Movement
  The final conference of the ShaPE project brought together high-level speakers from EU institutions, national and European social partners, and leading academics in the fields of labour law, European governance, and industrial relations. Organised by the European Movement International and hosted by MEP Brando Benifei at the European Parliament, the event served as a platform to present the project's key findings, foster dialogue among stakeholders, and reflect on the evolving role of social partners in shaping a resilient and inclusive Social Europe.

6. Main project outputs

WP2

- Kilpatrick, Claire; Steiert, Marc; Cellini, Jacopo, The social partners and EU treaty-making: revisiting Maastricht through the archives, EUI, LAW, AEL, Working Paper, 2025/01. Permanent URL to the open access publication: https://hdl.handle.net/1814/78294
- Kilpatrick, Claire; Steiert, Marc, A little learning is a dangerous thing: AG Emiliou on the Adequate Minimum Wages Directive (C-19/23, Opinion of 14 January 2025), EUI, LAW, Working Paper, 2025/02. Permanent URL to the open access publication: https://hdl.handle.net/1814/77887
- Digital exhibition 'Social Europe 1984-1994 – Social Partners and European Integration' (prepared by Cellini, Jacopo; Kilpatrick, Claire; Remes, Anastasia; Steiert, Marc; Torelli, Mattia). Permanent URL to digital exhibition: Exhibition Details | Exhibitions | HAEU
- Meta-archive of Social Europe 1984-1994. Permanent URL to the meta-archive: https://archives.eui.eu/en/fonds/891542?item=ShaPE
- Archival recommendations on archival research on Social Europe (forthcoming)

ShaPE

WP3

- Dorssemont, Filip. The EU Social Dialogue revisited. In: European labour law journal, (2025). Permanent URL to the open access publication: http://hdl.handle.net/2078.1/306255
- Keune, Maarten. Law-making by European unions and employers: a vision unfulfilled. Submitted to European labour law journal (forthcoming).
- Dorssemont, Filip; Lamine, Auriane; Keune, Maarten; Vielle, Pascale. European social dialogue case studies (forthcoming).

WP4

- WP4 final report. Link: report wp4.pdf
- Recommendations for the future of the EU's social policies and social dialogue. Link: 251106 Proposals treaty changes proposals (1).pdf
- Pedersini, Roberto, Leonardi, Salvo, The European Union and industrial relations: between divergence and convergence (forthcoming).

All project's outputs are also available through the ShaPE webpage: The Social Partners as shapers and makers of Social Europe: discovering foundations and futures • European University Institute