

THE

ALL ENGLAND LAW REPORTS

1999

European Cases

Editor-in-chief
CAROLINE VANDRIDGE-AMES LLM

Editor
CRAIG ROSE Barrister

London

BUTTERWORTHS



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A CIP Catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Printed and bound in Great Britain by Antony Rowe Ltd, Chippenham, Wilts

ISBN for the complete set of volumes: 0 406 85159 X

for this volume: 0 406 91323 4

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CITATION

These reports are cited thus:

[1999] All ER (EC)

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The reference 26 Halsbury's Laws (4th edn) para 577 refers to paragraph 577 on page 296 of volume 26 of the fourth edition of Halsbury's Laws of England.

The reference 15 Halsbury's Laws (4th edn reissue) para 355 refers to paragraph 355 on page 283 of reissue volume 15 of the fourth edition of Halsbury's Laws of England.

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COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

JUDGES RODRÍGUEZ IGLESIAS (PRESIDENT), PUISSOCHET, HIRSCH AND JANN (PRESIDENTS C OF CHAMBERS), MANCINI (RAPPORTEUR), MOITINHO DE ALMEIDA, MURRAY, EDWARD, RAGNEMALM, SCHINTGEN AND IOANNOU ADVOCATE GENERAL LÉGER A JAN Destinos sousiavinos do algiagira ad (1)

12 MAY, 3 MARCH, 1 DECEMBER 1998

European Community - Equal pay - Limitation - Remedies for discrimination -Applicant's claim for equal pay brought late because of employer's deceit - Whether application of limitation period in such circumstances compatible with Community law -Eaual Pav Act 1970 - Council Directive (EEC) 75/117, arts 2, 6.

The female applicant became manager of a betting shop owned by J Ltd on a starting salary of £10,000. In February 1991 she was appointed manager of another shop owned by J Ltd, replacing a man who had received an annual salary of £11,400 throughout his employment there. The applicant's pay was raised to £10,800, which J Ltd declared was the salary paid to her male predecessor, and did not reach £11,400 until April 1992. On leaving her job in March 1993, the applicant discovered that she had been paid less than her male predecessor and brought an action in September 1993 before the industrial tribunal under the Equal Pay Act 1970. It was common ground that the work which the applicant and her predecessor had been employed to perform was the same and the tribunal found that she had been entitled to the same salary as her male predecessor since February 1991 and ordered J Ltd to pay the corresponding salary arrears. J Ltd challenged that decision, contending that s 2(5)1 of the 1970 Act precluded the award of any such arrears in respect of a time earlier than two years before the date on which the proceedings were instituted and that the tribunal was therefore not entitled to award arrears to the applicant for any period prior to September 1991. h The tribunal agreed and informed the applicant of its decision. The applicant

appealed to the Employment Appeal Tribunal, contending that the tribunal's decision was contrary to Community law. That tribunal stayed the proceedings and referred to the Court of Justice of the European Communities for a preliminary ruling the questions whether Community law precluded the application of such a limitation period (i) where the delay in bringing a claim was attributable to the employer's deliberate misrepresentation and (ii) even when another remedy was available but, as compared with other similar domestic actions, was likely to entail procedural rules or other conditions which were less favourable. The we will be a supplied to the supplied of the s

Section 2(5), so far as material, is set out at p 5 e, post or an length as and or a fine

- Held (1) A national rule under which entitlement to arrears of remuneration was restricted to the two years preceding the date on which proceedings were instituted was not, in itself, open to criticism. However, where the applicant was late in bringing a claim because of inaccurate and misleading information provided by her employer, such a rule manifestly precluded the possibility of either full compensation or an effective remedy in cases of failure to comply with the principle of equal pay contrary to arts 2 and 6² of Council Directive (EEC) 75/117 on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women. It followed that the application of a limitation period in such circumstances was manifestly incompatible with the exercise of rights conferred under Community law and therefore precluded by Community law (see p 20 c to f, p 21 f to h i to p 22 a and p 24 g, post); Handels- og Kontorfunktionærernes Forbund i Danmark v Danfoss Case 109/88 [1989] ECR 3199 applied.
- (2) The principle of equivalence required that a rule such as that at issue be applied without distinction, whether the infringement alleged was of Community or national law, where the purpose and cause of action were similar. Community law therefore precluded the application of a national rule which limited an employee's entitlement to arrears of remuneration or damages for breach of the principle of equal pay to two years prior to the date on which proceedings were commenced, even when another remedy was available, if it was likely to entail procedural rules or other conditions which were less favourable than those applicable to similar domestic actions. It was for the national court to determine whether that was the case, taking into consideration both the purpose and the essential characteristics of allegedly similar domestic actions, the role played by the national provision in the procedure as a whole, as well as the operation and any special features of that procedure before the different national courts (see p 22 h to p 23 c and p 24 d j, post); Edilizia Industriale Siderurgica Srl (Edis) v Minister delle Finanze Case C-231/96 (1998) ECJ Transcript, 15 September, Van Schijndel v f Stichting Pensioenfonds voor Fysiotherapeuten Joined cases C-430-431/93 [1996] All ER (EC) 259 and Palmisani v Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale (INPS) Case C-261/95 [1997] ECR I-4025 applied.

that she had been entitled to the same salary as her make predection colors

For Community provisions on equal pay, see 52 Halsbury's Laws (4th edn) para 21·12.

For the Equal Pay Act 1970, s 2(5), see 16 Halsbury's Statutes (4th edn) (1997 reissue) 41. landelm offi taki bata bottutban orow zgmboootiq od i roda no minded to award arrears to the applicant for any period prior to Septem

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d The inbunal agreed and informed the applicant of

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Transcript, 15 September, ECJ.

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Pabst & Richarz KG v Hauptzollamt Oldenburg Case 17/81 [1982] ECR 1331.

Palmisani v Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale (INPS) Case C-261/95 [1997] ECR I-4025.

Rewe-Zentralfinanz eG v Landwirtschaftskammer für das Saarland Case 33/76 [1976] ECR 1989.

Steenhorst-Neerings v Bestuur van de Bedrijfsvereniging voor Detailhandel, Ambachten en f Huisvrouwen Case C-338/91 [1993] ECR I-5475.

Van Schijndel v Stichting Pensioenfonds voor Fysiotherapeuten Joined cases C-430-431/93 [1996] All ER (EC) 259, [1995] ECR I-4705, ECJ.

Reference

By order of 14 August 1996, the Employment Appeal Tribunal, London, referred ([1998] IRLR 499) to the Court of Justice of the European Communities for a preliminary ruling under art 177 of the EC Treaty two questions (set out at p 19 b to f, post) on the interpretation of art 119 of that Treaty, and arts 2 and 6 of Council Directive (EEC) 75/117 on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women (OJ 1975 L45 p 19). Those questions were raised in proceedings between Mrs Levez and T H Jennings (Harlow Pools) Ltd, her former employer, concerning arrears of remuneration not paid by reason of discrimination on grounds of sex. Written observations were submitted on behalf of: Mrs Levez, by D Pannick QC and D Rose, Barrister, instructed by P Matthews, Solicitor; the UK government, by L Nicoll, of the Treasury Solicitor's Department, acting as agent, with N Paines, Barrister; the French government, by C de Salins, Head of Sub-directorate in the

L Nicoll, of the Treasury Solicitor's Department, acting as agent, with N Paines, Barrister; the French government, by C de Salins, Head of Sub-directorate in the Legal Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and A de Bourgoing, chargé de mission with the same directorate, acting as agents; and the European Commission, by C Docksey and M Wolfcarius, of its Legal Service, acting as agents. Oral observations were made by: Mrs Levez, represented by D Pannick and D Rose, instructed by P Matthews; T H Jennings (Harlow Pools) Ltd,

represented by J Coppel, Barrister; the UK government, represented by N Paines; the French government, represented by A de Bourgoing; the Irish government, represented by M Finlay SC and E Barrington, Barrister; and the Commission, represented by C Docksey. The language of the case was English. The facts are set out in the opinion of the Advocate General.

12 May 1998. **The Advocate General** (**P Léger**) delivered the following opinion *b* (translated from the French).

1. By the questions referred to the Court of Justice of the European Communities, the Employment Appeal Tribunal ([1998] IRLR 499) essentially asks whether the principle of equal pay for men and women, laid down in art 119 of the EC Treaty and Council Directive (EEC) 75/117 on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women (OJ 1975 L45 p 19), precludes application of a national rule of procedure which limits entitlement to arrears of remuneration, in the case of a woman in respect of whom that principle has been contravened, to a period of two years prior to the date on which she brings her claim.

RELEVANT COMMUNITY LEGISLATION

2. The first paragraph of art 119 of the Treaty requires member states to insure and subsequently maintain 'the application of the principle that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work'.

3. That article lays down a principle which 'forms part of the foundations of the Community'; it 'is directly applicable and may thus give rise to individual rights which the courts must protect' (see *Defrenne v Sabena* Case 43/75 [1981] 1 All ER 122, [1976] ECR 455 (paras 12, 24)).

4. The material scope of art 119 is defined by Directive 75/117 which contains, in particular, various provisions designed to improve the protection available through the courts to employees who may be adversely affected by failure to apply f the principle of equal pay.

5. To that end, art 2 of Directive 75/117 provides that member states are to—

'introduce into their national legal systems such measures as are necessary to enable all employees who consider themselves wronged by failure to apply the principle of equal pay to pursue their claims by judicial process after possible recourse to other competent authorities.'

6. Article 6 of the directive provides:

'Member States shall, in accordance with their national circumstances and legal systems, take the measures necessary to insure that the principle of equal pay is applied. They shall see that effective means are available to take care that this principle is observed.'

FACTS AND PROCEDURE

7. Mrs Levez, the appellant in the main proceedings, started work with T H Jennings (Harlow Pools) Ltd (Jennings) in February 1991 as manager of a betting shop in Chelmsford, for which she received an annual salary of £10,000.

8. In December 1991 Mrs Levez replaced a man whose job as manager of the Billericay branch had been vacant since October 1991. In giving Mrs Levez a salary of £10,800 as from that date, her employer maintained that she was being paid the

same salary as her predecessor, who had in fact been paid £11,400. Mrs Levez's salary was not raised to that level until April 1992.

9. When, on leaving her job in March 1993, Mrs Levez discovered thatcontrary to her employer's statements—she had until April 1992 been paid less than her male predecessor for doing the same job, she applied to the Industrial Tribunal on 17 September 1993 for the equal pay principle to be enforced in her

10. At the level of national law, that principle is protected by the Equal Pay Act 1970, which creates a statutory right for employees to terms of employment (including terms of remuneration) which are as favourable as those enjoyed by an employee of the opposite sex engaged in like work, work expressly rated as equivalent, or work of equal value. Under s 1(1) of the 1970 Act, the terms of any contract under which a woman is employed at an establishment in Great Britain are deemed to include an 'equality ' clause³.

11. Given the fact that Mrs Levez's job was exactly the same as that of her predecessor, the tribunal upheld her claim and declared that she was entitled to a salary of £11,400 with effect from February 1991, the date on which she had taken d up her duties as manager.

12. That award was 'adjusted', however, after Jennings drew attention to the limitation period laid down in s 2(5) of the 1970 Act, which provides:

'A woman shall not be entitled, in proceedings brought in respect of a failure to comply with an equality clause (including proceedings before an industrial tribunal), to be awarded any payment by way of arrears of remuneration or damages in respect of a time earlier than two years before the date on which the proceedings were instituted.'

13. On the basis of that provision, the tribunal reduced the award of salary arrears to cover no more than two years prior to the date on which Mrs Levez brought her claim. In the end, she was granted salary arrears only with effect from 17 September 1991, not from February 1991.

14. Mrs Levez thereupon applied to the Employment Appeal Tribunal, claiming that, in two respects, s 2(5) of the 1970 Act infringed art 119 of the EC Treaty, read in conjunction with arts 2 and 6 of Directive 75/117.

15. She claims, first, that in denying the courts any discretion to extend the limitation period-either in the interests of fairness because of the particular circumstances of the case or in view of the employer's deceitful conduct—s 2(5) of the 1970 Act fails to insure full and effective protection for individuals seeking to rely on the principle of equal pay.

h 16. Secondly, the two-year limitation is less favourable than the rules of procedure governing similar domestic actions. For example, ordinary actions for breach of contract can lead to an award of salary arrears in respect of a period of up to six years before initiation of proceedings. In actions of that kind, the courts enjoy a measure of discretion enabling them to take into account, where appropriate, deceit on the part of an employer. Similarly, more favourable procedural requirements apply to actions for pay arrears by reason of discrimination on grounds of race, which may be brought under the Race Relations Act 1976: no limit is placed on the period in respect of which

³ The appellant in the main proceedings emphasises in her written observations that all provisions in the 1970 Act referring to women apply equally to men.

compensation may be sought, provided that the action is brought within three months of termination of the contract of employment.

17. The amicus curiae appointed during the proceedings before the national court maintained, on the contrary, that the provision at issue—which applies in the absence of Community rules governing the matter—complies with the requirement that actions relying on Community law must not be subject to rules of procedure which are less favourable than those governing similar domestic actions. Section 2(5) of the 1970 Act is a general rule which applies to all actions relying on the principle of equal pay for men and women, whether brought exclusively under the Act or under art 119 of the Treaty.

18. While recognising that 'The dispute is about a relatively small amount of money claimed by Mrs Levez for the period from 18th February 1991 to 17th September 1991', the Employment Appeal Tribunal took the view that 'The point of principle is, however, an important one. A decision in favour of Mrs Levez could have far reaching implications for many other cases'. It therefore referred

the following questions to the Court of Justice: Madda Sanda and an area

- '(1) Is it compatible with Community law to apply, to a claim for equal pay for equal work without discrimination on grounds of sex, a rule of national law which limits a claimant's entitlement to arrears of remuneration or damages for breach of the principle of equal pay to a period of two years prior to the date on which the proceedings were instituted, in circumstances where:

 (a) that rule of national law applies to all claims for equal pay without sex discrimination, but to no other claims; (b) rules which are in this respect more favourable to claimants are applied to other claims in the field of employment law, including claims in respect of breach of the contract of employment, racial discrimination in pay, unlawful deductions from wages, and sex discrimination in matters other than pay; (c) the national court has no discretion to extend the two-year period in any circumstance, even where a claimant was delayed in bringing her claim because her employer deliberately misrepresented to her the level of remuneration received by men performing like work to her own?
- (2) In particular, having regard to the consistent case-law of the Court that rights conferred by the direct effect of Community law are to be exercised under the conditions determined by national law, provided inter alia that those conditions are no less favourable than those relating to similar domestic actions, how is the expression "similar domestic actions" to be interpreted in the case of a claim for equal pay in circumstances where the conditions laid down by national legislation implementing the principle of equal pay differ from those laid down by other national legislation in the field of employment law, including legislation relating to breach of the contract of employment, racial discrimination, unlawful deductions from wages, and sex discrimination in matters other than pay?

THE REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONS

Introduction

19. As the Employment Appeal Tribunal mentions in its second question, the Court of Justice has consistently held that in the absence of Community rules of harmonisation it is for the domestic legal system of each member state to determine the procedural conditions governing actions at law intended to insure