New forms of (platform) work and social security

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PRESENTATION OF THE BROADER RESEARCH

DEFINING (A) TYPICAL WORK

NEW FORMS OF (PLATFORM) WORK EMERGING BETWEEN STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD WORK

CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

BROADER RESEARCH

• Research Instituut Gak:

Is it possible to come to adapted social security schemes for atypical workers (i.p. solo-SE) in the NL, within the framework of the theory on the necessity to distinguish 'profession-specific' application rules and basic (profession-neutral) principles underlying our social security systems?'

- Building further on comparative research (1992-2005) on social protection self-employed
 - Basic principles (neutral to the profession) >< application rules (adapted to specific working situation of the 'atypical' professions)
 - Employee as regulatory 'default' standard for social protection \rightarrow specificity SE?
- New atypical work types (esp, gig-economy) → quid previous findings SEresearch?

WHAT IS TYPICAL WORK?

• Typical as 'most common'

58% of the workforce in the EU is in indefinite full-time employment.

• Typical as the 'regulatory standard'

The **K**STABLE, OPEN-ENDED AND DIRECT EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A DEPENDENT, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE AND HIS UNITARY EMPLOYER (WALTON, 2016) became the **standard** for the regulation of the male labour market during Fordism because:

- It provided a secured pool of middle-skilled workers.
- It provided the income security needed for developing consumerism and the welfare State.

EXTERNAL CHALLENGES TO THE STANDARD EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP - I

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT

(EMPLOYEES IN A FULL-TIME PERMANENT JOB) 58% EU employment TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES 12% EU employment

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

20% EU employment

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

> I 6% EU employment

Source: Eurostat, Labour status of persons aged 15 years and older, EU-28, 2014

INTERNAL CHALLENGES TO THE STANDARD EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP

- Personal subordination
- Bilateral character
- Salary

- Economic dependency
- Mutuality of obligations
- Work usually performed at the employer's premises

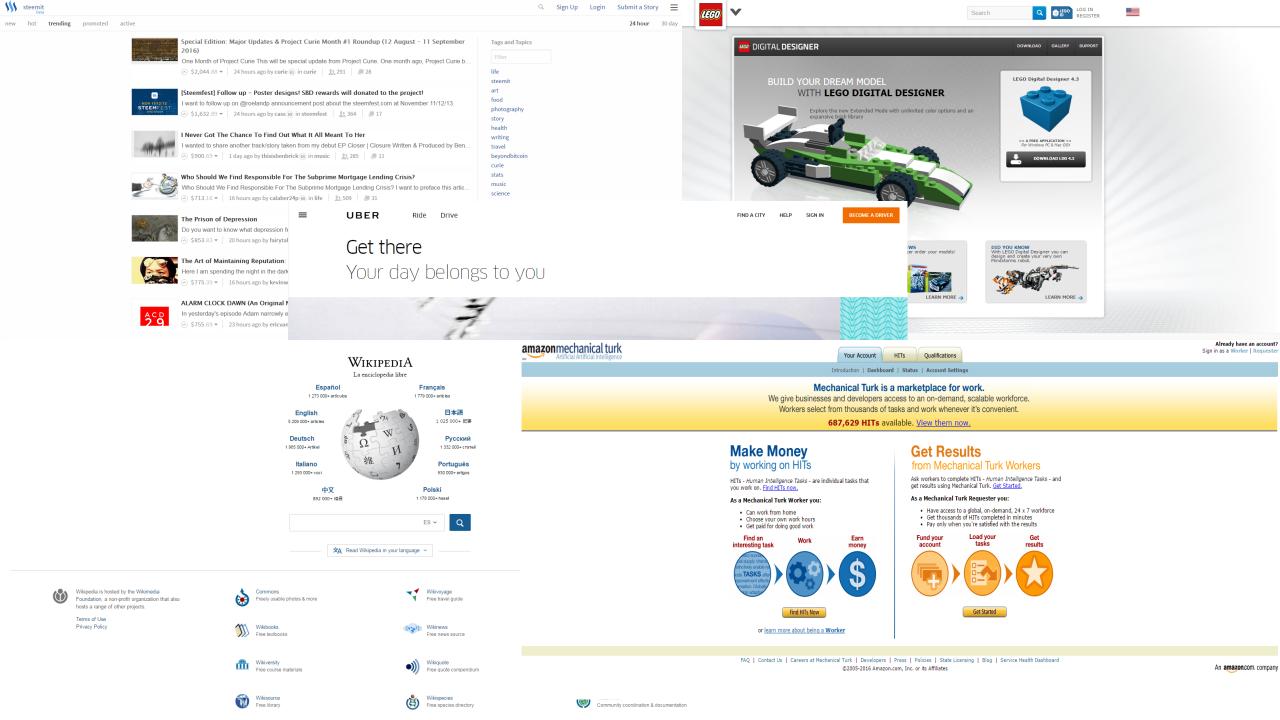
STANDARD EMPLOYMENT

LABOUR STABILITY

- Indefinite duration
- Full-time



- Salary which is sufficient to ensure livelihood
- Expectation of an adequate level of social insurance



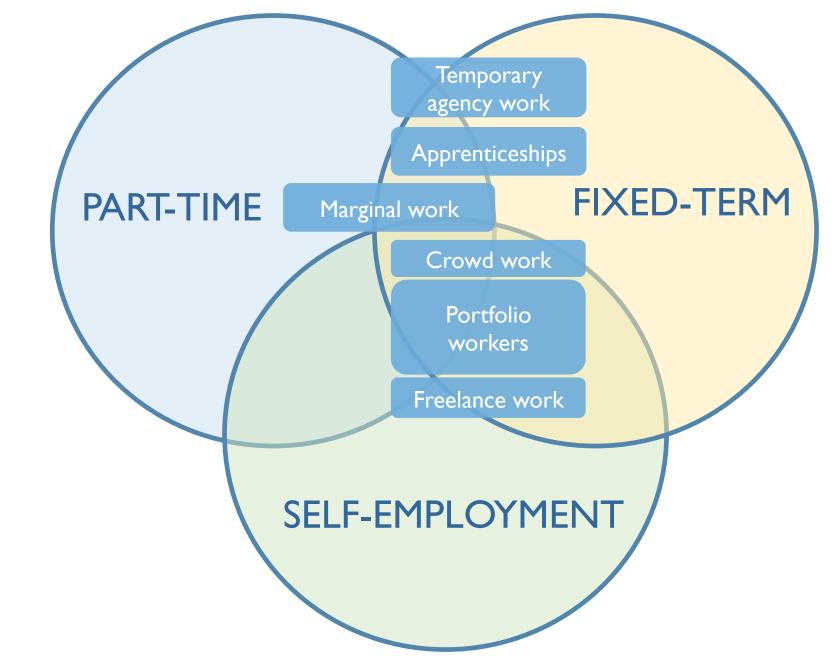
PLATFORM WORK AND 'WORK' IN THE 'SHARING ECONOMY' - TYPOLOGY

Cloud work (web-based digital labour) – gig-work (location-based digital labour) (Florian A. SCHMIDT)

- Cloud work
 - Freelance market places: tasks to select(ed) individuals
 - Crowd work: tasks made available to the crowd
 - Micro-tasks creative work
 - Contest (payment best work) no contest
- Gig-work: tasks given to individuals
 - Accomodation transportation delivery services household services

Companies renting own products/services – Companies enabling third party transactions (resolving or not information asymmetries) (Deepa DAS ACEVEDO)

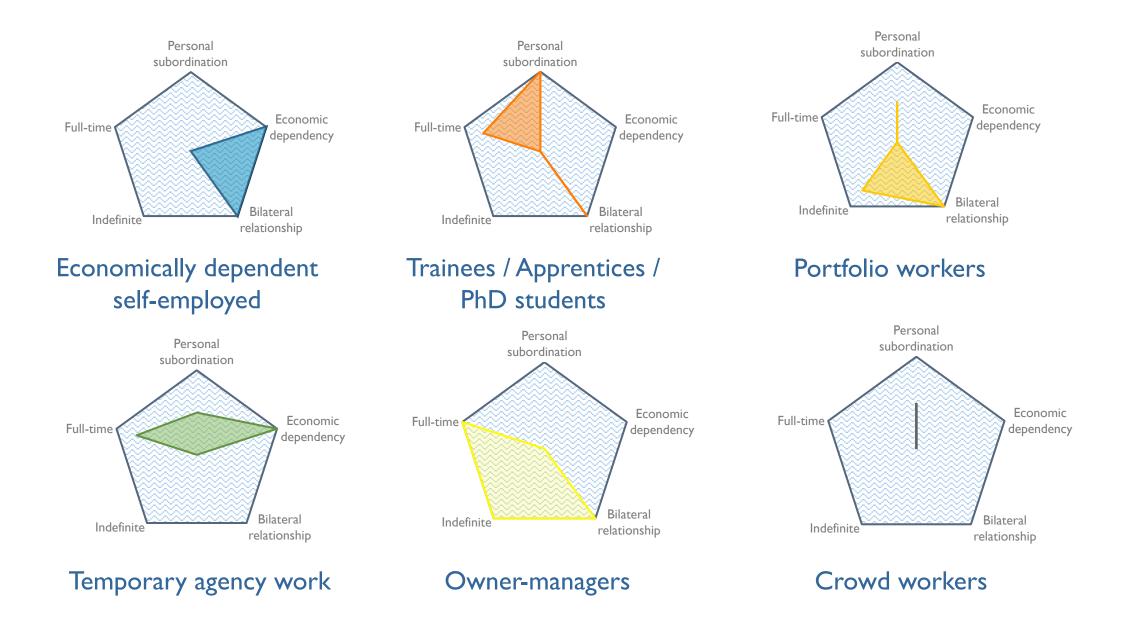
EXTERNAL CHALLENGES TO THE STANDARD EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP - II



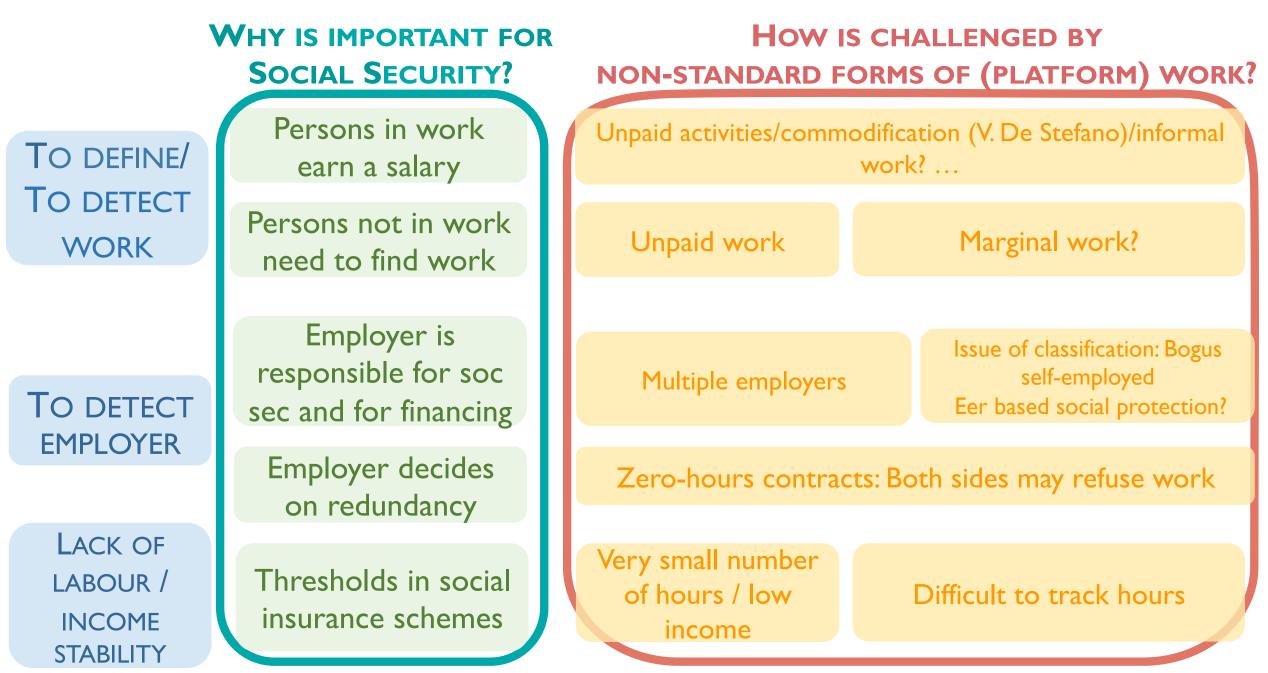
EXTERNAL CHALLENGES TO THE STANDARD EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP - III

	Standard Employment Relationship	Economically dependent self- employed	Trainees / Apprentices / PhD students	Portfolio workers	Crowd workers	Telework	Temporary agency work	Job-sharing	Worker-sharing	Owner- managers
■ Full-time	Yes	Varies	Varies	No	No	Varies	Yes	No	Varies	Yes
Indefinite	Yes	No	No	Varies	No	Varies	No	Varies	Varies	Yes
■ Bilateral relationship	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Economic dependency	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Personal subordination	Yes	No	No	Lower than SER	Lower than SER	Yes	Lower than SER	Yes	Lower than SER	No

EXTERNAL CHALLENGES TO THE STANDARD EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP - IV



HOW NON-STANDARD WORK CHALLENGES SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS?



USE of THRESHOLDS → effects atypical (marginal) work

- Mapping the diversity of thresholds
 - Traditionally applied for combat fraud, reduce administrative burden
 - Flexibility (flex labour) \rightarrow mini-jobs \rightarrow (partial) exclusion
 - Depending (or not) on having socially covered 'main activity'
 - To define 'professional' character of the activity
 - Minimum income self-employed persons (issue of under-reporting)
 - Limited to defined groups (domestic work, pensioners,...)
- Different goals
- Having impact upon atypical work forms (esp. Gig-economy)

CONCLUSION

The standard employment relationship is still typical in **numerical terms**, but it is stopping to be typical as a **regulatory model**

This produces **challenges** and rethinking for social security

- To adapt technically the system to the specificities of non-standard work
- Leaving Fordism: From stable work to income out of activity

Subsidizing non-standard work?

- Position universal (basic) systems \rightarrow Basic income?
- Social Security itself conducting to poverty?

Thank you



