

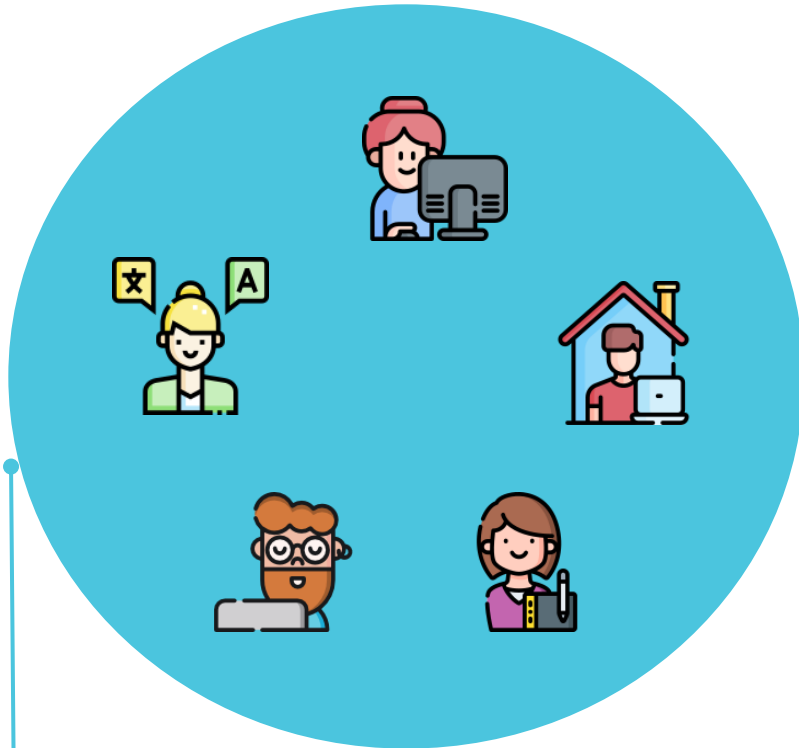


Improving working conditions in platform work

Urbanism Next Europe : Feeding the Giant

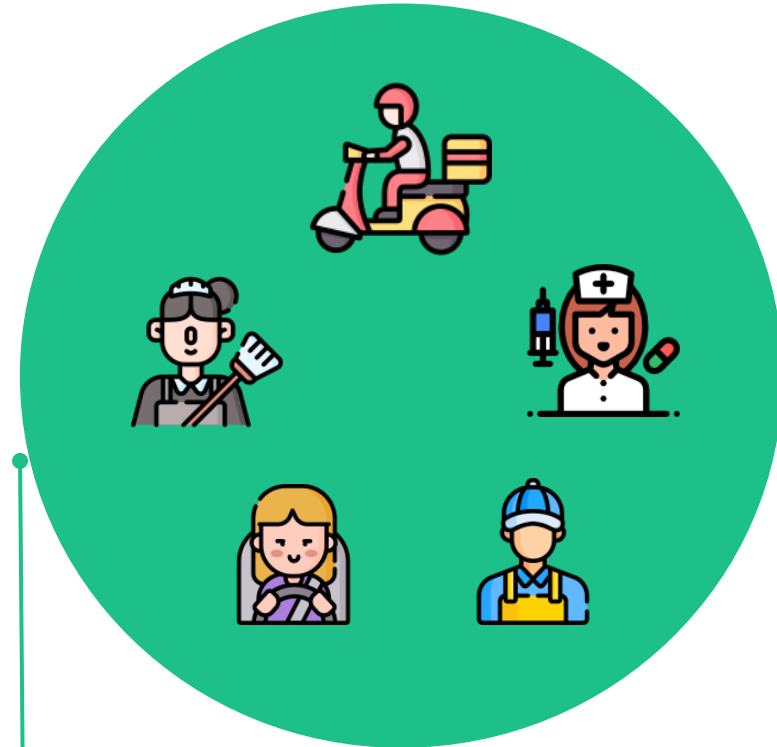
11 June 2021

Forms of platform work



Online platform work

- Software development, graphic design, translation
- Micro-tasks, AI training



On-location platform work

- Food delivery, ride hailing
- Cleaning, day care, handyman services

Digital labour platforms

- **Labour platform economy:** EUR 3 billion (2016) → EUR 14 billion (2020)
- **On-location services:** over 90% of platform work in the EU
- **Taxi and delivery services:** 67% of on-location work
- **COVID-19 pandemic (2020):**
 - 35% decrease of passenger transport services
 - 125% growth in food delivery services
- Three quarters of all active digital labour platforms **originate in the EU**

Source: Digital Labour Platforms in the EU: Mapping and Business Models. Study prepared by CEPS (2021)

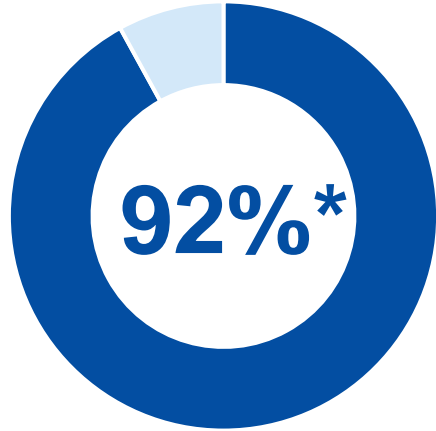
Platform workers

- 11% of EU workforce – at least once
 - 1.4% - main job (3 million)
 - 4.1% - secondary source of income (9 million)
 - 3.1% - marginal
 - 2.4% - sporadic
- Average age: **33.9 years** (vs 42.6 in ‘traditional’ businesses)
- More than half **highly educated**
- Proportion of **foreign born** respondents twice as high



Source: JRC (2018/2020) COLLEEM survey

Triangular relationship

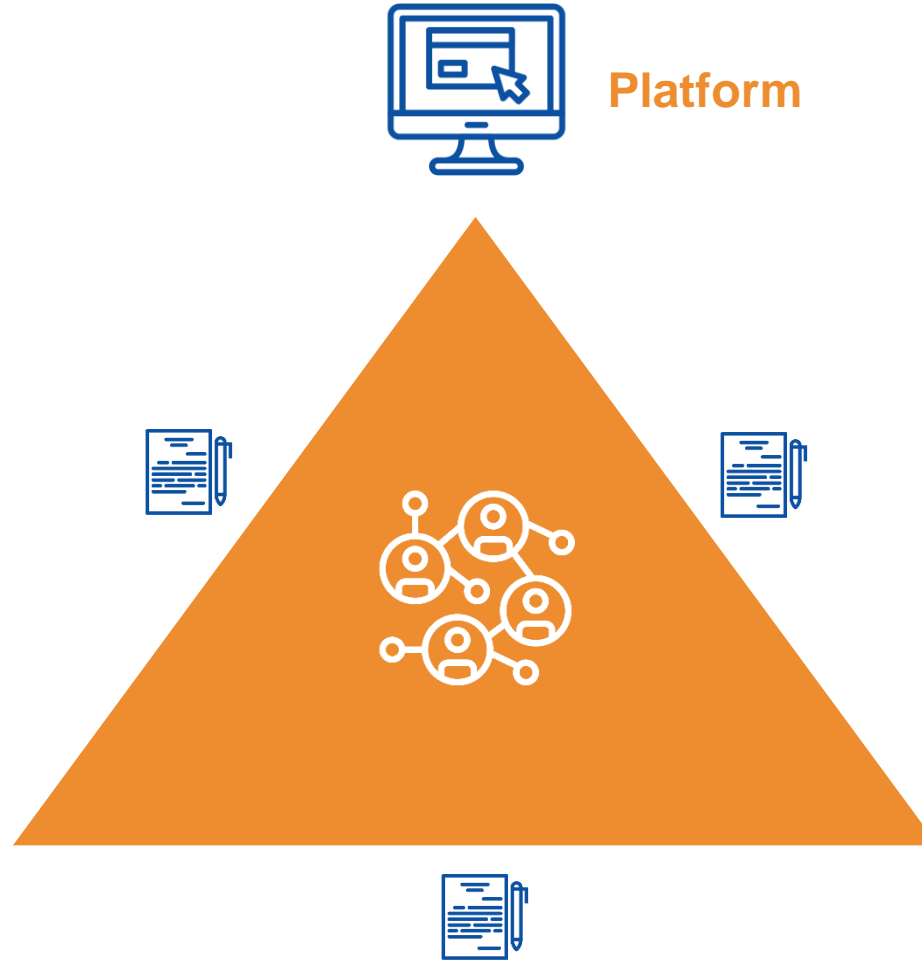


Self-employed

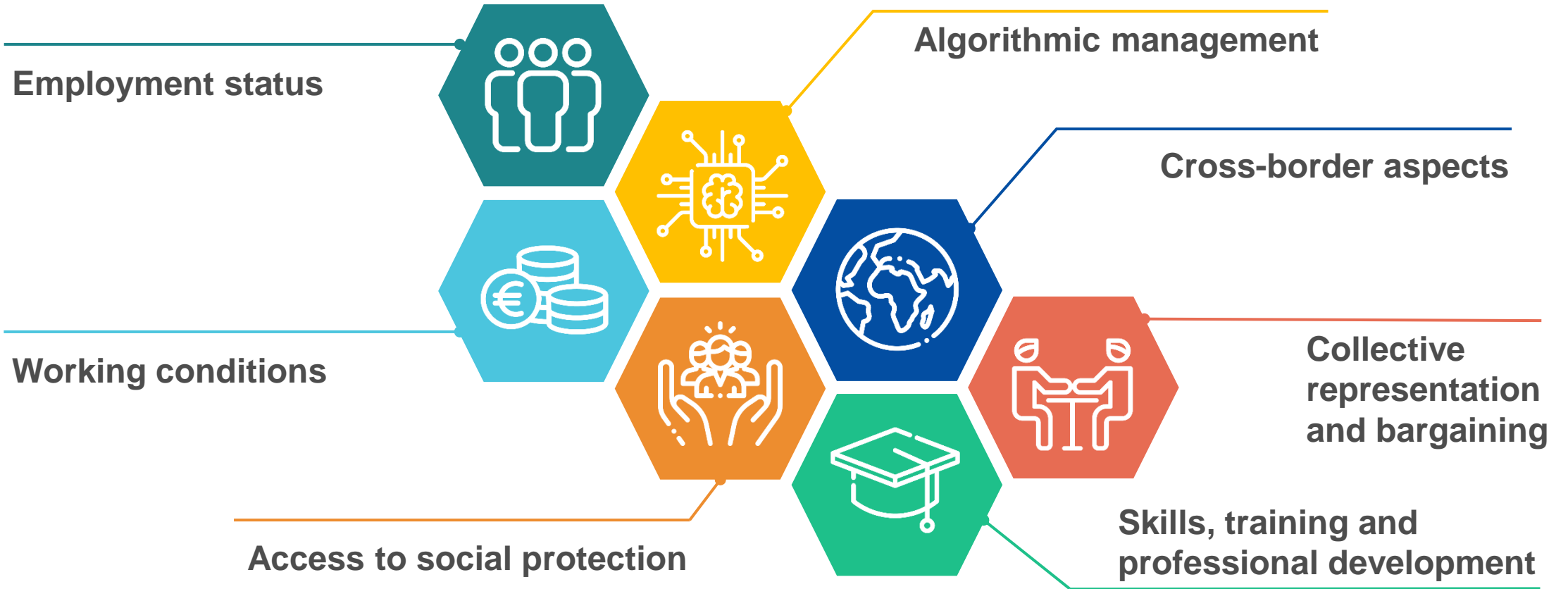
*Platforms active in EU

Source: CEPS (2021)

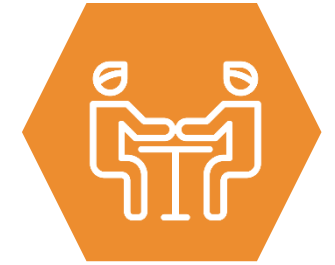
**Person
working**



Challenges in platform work



Social partner consultation (1st stage)



14 replies received (6 trade union + 8 employer organisations)

1 ST STAGE CONSULTATION ISSUES	TRADE UNIONS' RESPONSES	EMPLOYERS' RESPONSES
Has the Commission correctly identified challenges in platform work?	Yes	Yes
Need for EU action on platform work?	Yes, with a binding instrument tackling the employment status challenge at the core. Not only platform work, but all non-standard work. All platforms.	Limited need. Existing EU laws suffice to address challenges, if appropriately implemented and enforced by Member States. Should avoid one-size-fits-all approaches.
Need for action on employment status?	Yes, through a rebuttable presumption + a reversal of the burden of proof.	Need to respect different Member State models. Case-by-case assessments at national level.
Creation of an EU third category status	They oppose it.	Some oppose it.

No intention to enter negotiations at this stage of the consultation process

Timetable



* if social partner decide not to negotiate

Thank you



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