

STAMINA OR STRESS?

SUSTAINABLE AND FLEXIBLE
EMPLOYABILITY

February 6th, 2018

Workable and manageable work: impacts on the precarious employment and on the worker

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Plan

- I. Flexicurity: « workable and manageable work » and precarious employment
- II. Flexibilization of the work
- III. Impacts of the flexibilization on the *work* and on the *worker*

I. Flexicurity: « workable and manageable work » and precarious employment

Introduction

I.

II.

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- **Precarious:** “the character of something that we cannot guarantee the duration, the solidity, the stability and which, all the time, can be questioned”
> Hélardot
- **Flexicurity:** “an integrated strategy for enhancing, at the same time, flexibility and security in the labor market. It attempts to reconcile employers' need for a flexible workforce with workers' need for security”
> European Commission

- Actual labor law is not anymore in measure to supply an answer to the current economic and social questions → **Law of March 5th, 2017** concerning the “workable and manageable work” (Peeters’ law) has been adopted = **FLEXICURITY**

Flexicurity → job insecurity → precariousness

+

“bad” employment and/or working conditions

=

Impacts on the **professional and family situation**
of the worker

&

impacts on his **physical and psychic health**

II. Flexibilization of the work



Introduction

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II.1. Flexibilization of the work by the working time

Preamble of the law of March 5th, 2017:

- 1. Annualization of the working time;**
- 2. Voluntary extra hours;**
3. Formation if the worker;
4. Occasional telecommuting.

II.1.1. Working time

- 8H/D
- 38H/W
- If 39H/W or 40H/W → 6 or 12 rest days/Y to respect the weekly average duration of 38H/W



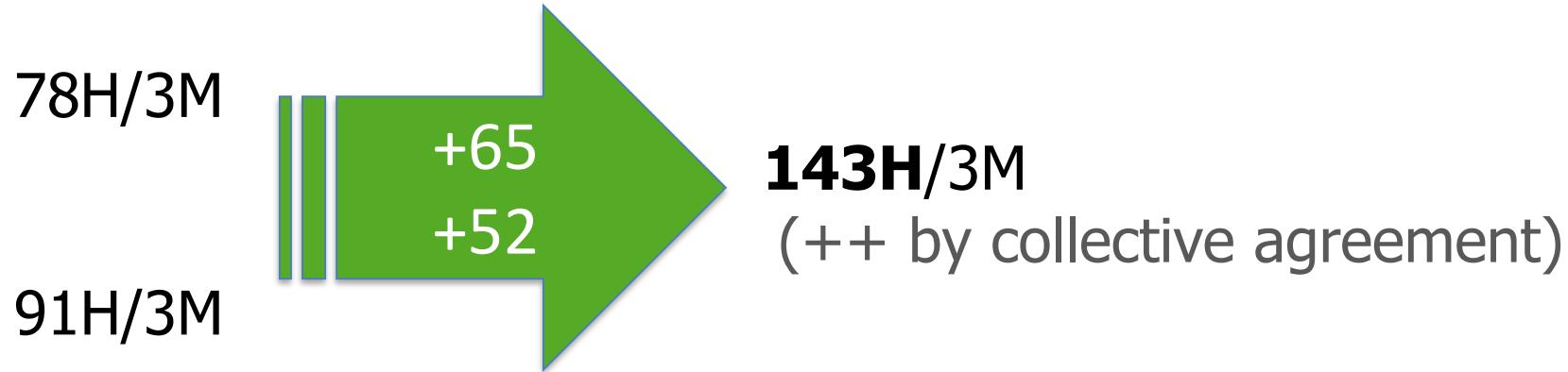


II.1.2. Extra hours

Law of March 16th, 1971 = “all the working hours made outside the daily or weekly working duration”

- Worker is entitled to *compensatory leave* or *overtime pay*;
- 78H or 91H/quarter
- Extraordinary working increasing or a case of absolute necessity

Law of March 5th, 2017:



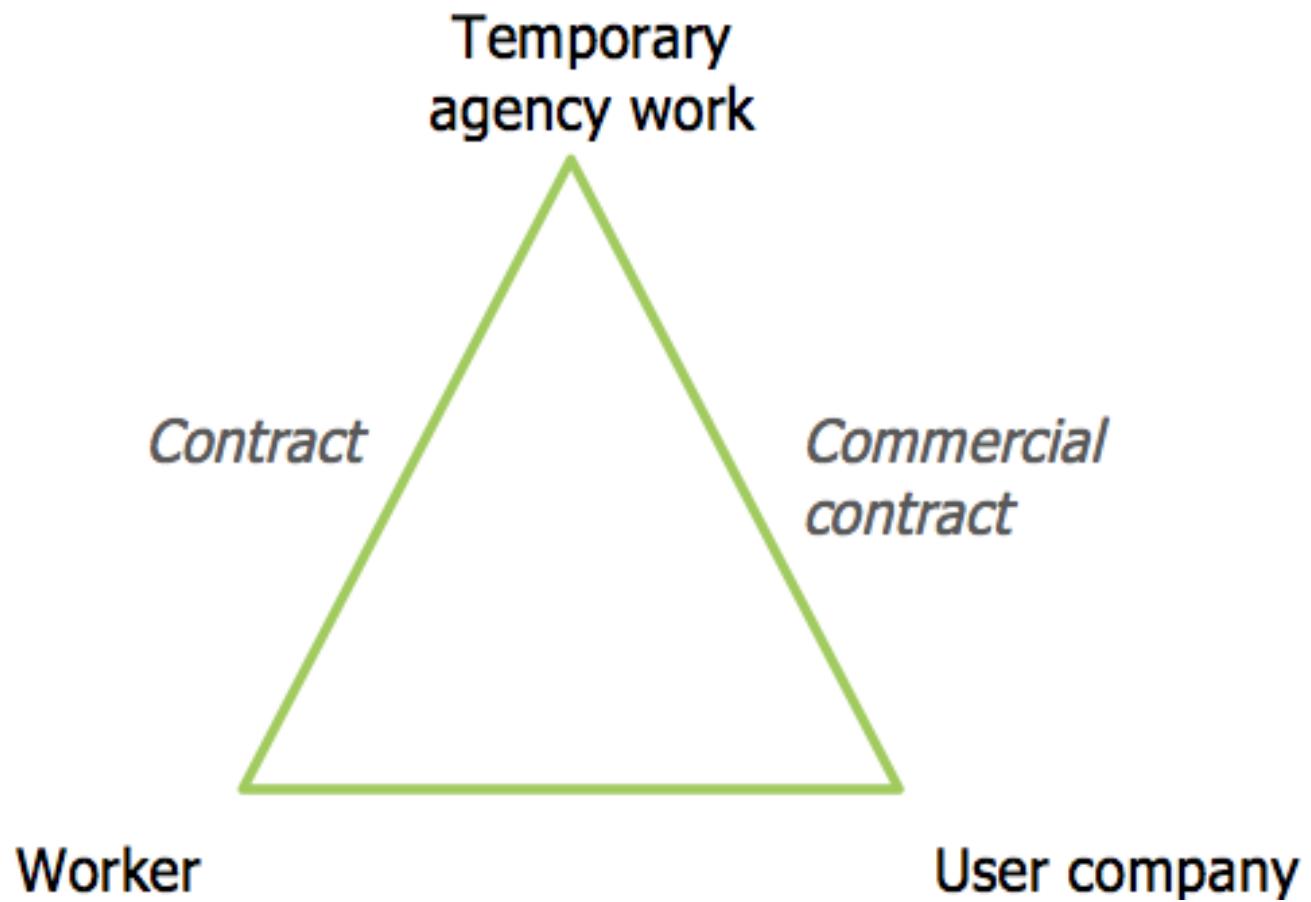
- “Volunteer extra hours” = + 100H/Y (or 360H/Y in some sectors)

II.1.3 Small flexibility

- Art. 20bis of the law of March 16th, 1971: “the employer can varies/changes working schedules according to the demand or to the rhythms of the activity of the company, as far as the average of 38H/W is respected”
- **Law of March 5th, 2017** : period of reference = **one year** (not week)

II.2. Flexibilization of the work by the working contract: the open-ended temporary work contract

Art. 7 of the law of July 24th, 1987: « Temporary work contract is the one by which a temporary worker makes a commitment towards a temporary agency work, against remuneration, to make for one or several user companies, a temporary or fixed-term work »



! no contract between the worker and the user !

At the beginning, temporary work is used to:

1. Replace temporally a permanent worker (contract reduced, suspended or ended);
2. Answer a temporary working increasing compared to the normal activity of the company;
3. Insure the execution of an exceptional work

2013 : temporary work of insertion (consequence of the removal of the « trying clause ») → permanent hiring



Law of March 5th, 2017 → **open-ended temporary work:**

- Permanent employment contract btw the Temp AG and the worker ;
- Contract covers the execution of several consecutive temporary services ;
- Each missions are mentioned in a specific contract ;
- Temp AW will pay the worker when he does not work btw missions!

III. Impact of the flexibilization on the work and on the worker

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Law of March 5th, 2017 has been adopted a few months ago = we still don't have the sufficient feedback to analyse the precise impacts of its measures but...:



- What about the freedom of the temporary worker who refuse a mission? (skills...)
- What about the respect of the “right to work” and the respect of the “free choice of a professional activity” protected by the article 23 of our Constitution?

The law of March 5th, 2017 seems to **increase the precariousness of the work and of the worker:**

1. Uncertain working schedules/extrahours/small flexibility:

- Consequences on **accessible services** as guard of children, grocery stores, etc.
- Complicating the **organization of professional and family life** + complicating their **adequacy**

2. Open-ended temporary work contract:

- Increases the **mobility** of workers
- Tests the capacities of **adaptation** of the worker
- **Fluctuation** in salary, periods of **inactivity**
- **Freedom? Right to work?**

Conclusion

- **Precariousness** of the worker increase
- Consequences on the **health** and on the **well-being** of the worker: stress, etc.
- Are the measures contained in the law of **August 4th, 1996** concerning the well-being at work still respected?

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