Workshop: Care Platforms: Impacts and challenges from a Trade Union perspective

Claire Marzo



The future of care: platform work & digitalisation

19 June

12:30 - 13:30

Online

FEPS
FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN
PROGRESSIVE STUDIES







Structure

- I. **Defining** care platform work
- II. Identifying care platform work
- III. Assessing care platform work
- IV. Regulating care platform work

I. Defining platform care work

Defining care work

- Care/ Soins: 'an activity that includes everything we do to maintain, continue and repair our "world" so that we can live in it as well as possible. This world includes our body, our person and our environment, all of which we seek to interweave into a complex web that sustains life'.
- Care work refers to services that contribute directly to social reproduction or indirectly replace the lack of external provision of basic infrastructure essential to human survival.
- a wide variety of **different activities**, involving multiple tasks on a continuum between *paid/unpaid*, *home-based/institutional*, and incorporating many different levels of skills and training requirements.
- Blends in with domestic work, but can also take place outside the home.
 Most of the time, the focus is on caring for children, the elderly and the disabled.

Defining platform work











Definition: "a form of employment in which organisations or individuals use an online platform to access other organisations or individuals to solve specific problems, or to provide specific services in exchange for payment" (EU Council 2022).





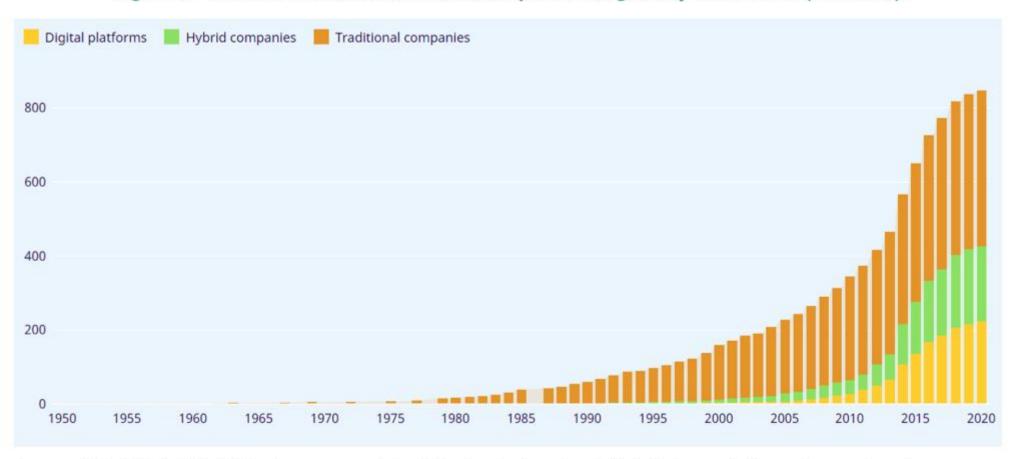






From 0,8 in 2016 à 1,5 billion euros in 2020 (European care strategy)

Figure 9 - Number of active domestic work platforms globally 1950-2020 (ILO 2021)



Source: ILO (2021). "World Employment and Social Outlook - the role of digital labour platforms in transforming the world of work".

II. Identifying platform care work

Identifying care work





Public sector versus private

In a letter dated 30 December 2021 addressed to the regional health agencies, Élisabeth Borne and Olivier Véran, then Ministers of Labour and Health respectively, warned against the 'potentially fraudulent nature of this type of contractual arrangement'.

ANNEXE N° 5 : COURRIER DE LA MINISTRE DU TRAVAIL ET DU MINISTRE DE LA SANTÉ DU 30 DÉCEMBRE 2021 AUX DIRECTEURS DES AGENCES RÉGIONALES DE SANTÉ

GOUVERNEMENT

January

January

Mondamen et Mesancia les directeurs,

Nous socialistems espectricles autres cours et allerites aux les développement es préviours de socialistements aux moiton avec des professions perveteurs de salut indépendent. Ces patiellements des préparents de moiton de social de la constitute de la

En premier lieu, il est nécessaire de rappeler que les conditions d'exercice de certaines professions règlementées du secteur de la santé font obstacle à l'exercice même de ces activités sous un statut d'indépendant. C'est en particulier le cas de la profession d'aide-soignant.

En deuxième lieu, malgré le fait qu'une profession médicale ou paramédicale puisse être exercée sous statut libéral, à l'instar des Infirmiers diplômés d'Etat, l'exercice de ces professionnels en tant que travailleur indépendant au sein des établissements de santé ou médico-sociaux peut tomber sous le coup de la qualification de travail dissimulé.

III. Assessing platform care work

Assessing platform care work

https://cepassoc.hypotheses.org/

The CEPASSOC project:

- Access to healthcare
- Wages
- Training



 + Collective organisation and bargaining









IV. Regulating platform care work

Regulating platform care work

- Different business models
- Different legal statuses



Regulating care platform work

Different levels:

- At EU level
- At national level

Different sectors:

- Technology: Al act
- Public services: European care strategy
- Care work/ Platform work: new directive proposal

Thank you



Claire Marzo
Associate Professor in law, University Paris East

Coordinator of the CEPASSOC project

https://cepassoc.hypotheses.org/