

Welcome

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Speakers' reflections

- Six minutes
 - A view on Platform work
 - The (non-)precariousness of Platform work
 - Platform work and its implications for workers and/or economies

EU Platform Act

- **Definition Platform:** any natural or legal person providing a commercial service which meets all of the following requirements:
 - it is **provided**, at least in part, at a distance **through electronic means**, such as a website or a mobile application;
 - it is **provided at the request** of a recipient of the service;
 - it **involves**, as a necessary and essential component, the organisation of **work performed by individuals**, irrespective of whether that work is performed online or in a certain location.
- Fulfilling at least 2 of the following indications, an employment contract is understood:
 1. effectively determining, or setting upper **limits for the level of remuneration**;
 2. requiring the person performing platform work to respect specific **binding rules with regard to appearance, conduct** towards the recipient of the service or **performance** of the work;
 3. **supervising the performance** of work or verifying the **quality of the results** of the work including by electronic means;
 4. effectively **restricting the freedom**, including through sanctions, **to organise one's work**, in particular the discretion to choose one's working hours or periods of absence, to accept or to refuse tasks or to use subcontractors or substitutes;
 5. effectively **restricting the possibility to build a client base** or to perform work for any **third party**.

A Platform Act as drafted for the EU, would be suitable for the global South

Thesis 1



The biggest change in the last decade,
has been the shift in collective action

Thesis 2

Different rules should apply for
platforms offering low-skilled work than
for those offering high-skilled work

Thesis 3



Q&A