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WIBAR Report No. 1 WORKING TIME

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1. Introduction

This is a report in the framework of the WIBAR project. This project aims to promote the input of cross-country, comparative analyses at the level of themes and industries using the *WageIndicator* survey data about wages, working conditions and working hours. The Amsterdam Institute of Advanced Labour Studies (AIAS) / University of Amsterdam has developed the WIBAR project in co-operation with the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC): the project is focused on the European trade union involvement in developing workplace industrial relations and Europe-wide bargaining. ETUC has formulated four major bargaining spearheads and related guidelines for 2006: wages in general and low pay work; working time; gender equality; training and lifelong learning.² For the ETUC, the European industrial secretariats and their national trade unions, the need for detailed and industry-specific comparisons is more urgent than ever. The WIBAR project should produce usable tools and intensify dissemination and debate on Europe-wide bargaining.

This report will treat six working time issues related to the more specific ETUC spearheads in this field, which are mostly also related to debates concerning the EU Working Time Directive (further: WTD): the length of the working week as such (section 3), the individual opt out (section 4), the annualisation of hours (5), overtime payment (6), on-call work (sleeping shifts) (7), and shift work in general (8). In treating each issue we will present first the current legal framework and the state of the debate (mainly at EU level, where relevant also at national level). Afterwards we will present and analyse the statistical evidence. Yet, first we will go into our data selection, the general legal framework at EU level, and our general statistical results.

Detailed figures on working hours' arrangements by industry and country are presented in Appendix 1, on working hours and overtime payment in Appendix 2.

2. General framework and results

2.1 Data selection

This report is primarily based on data from the *WageIndicator* web-based survey actually covering 8 EU member states, for which sufficient data has been gathered: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and the UK. At this moment sufficient data are lacking for Italy and Hungary, although these member states are included in the *WageIndicator* project too. One has to keep in mind that all *WageIndicator* data is based on self-reported answers. The data used covers the period September 2004 - September 2006, and includes 89% of the total sample for the eight member states, as we restrict our analyses to employees. Where appropriate, we will confront the *WageIndicator* outcomes with those of other (mostly official) statistical sources.

2.2 General legal framework

The working time is a fundamental element of the employment contract, to be defined as the period of time during which the worker is bound to carry out his activities or duties. The limitation of the daily working time is a longstanding union demand. As long ago as 1919, the very first international convention of the

² Keune, 2005; ETUC, 2005a.

ILO on working conditions established the eight-hour working day and the 48-hour maximum working week.

The EU has acknowledged the necessity to regulate working time at European level in several legal instruments. The European Social Charter of 1961 obliges member states to ensure "reasonable daily and weekly working hours", and to progressively reduce the length of the working week, while the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (2000) declares that "every worker has the right to limitation of maximum working hours". In an attempt to provide a playing field for all member states regarding this central element of the contract of employment, the EU institutions adopted Council Directive 93/104/EC of 23 November 1993. This Directive laid down a set of rules concerning the maximum duration of the working week, breaks, minimum daily and weekly rest periods, annual leave and duration and conditions of night work and shift work. 'Working time' was defined as "any period during which the worker is working, at the employer's disposal and carrying out his activity or duties, in accordance with national laws and/or practice". Working time is placed in opposition to rest periods, the two being mutually exclusive. In 2003, this directive was repealed by Council Directive 2003/88/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003 concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time (WTD). The WTD introduces no amendments in the provisions concerning the definition of working time and the setting of the maximum weekly working time. The main changes are related to the extension of the derogations of the maximum weekly working time and to the set up of the reference periods used to calculate the maximum weekly working time.

The provisions of the WTD reflect the difficulties of the attempt to regulate working time at EU level. Due to the context of clashing interests and divergent approaches of the member states, the WTD constitutes an intricate legislative text. In its first part, it sets up imperative rules governing working time that the provisions of its second part manage to deprive of full effect. It allows very extensive derogations from the general rules "by means of collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry at a lower level", and even by individual consent of the employee.

The WTD concerns the protection of workers against the health and safety risks of long and irregular hours. Therefore, the base is Article 137 of the European Community Treaty allowing the Community to adopt legal measures in order to support and complement the activities of the member states with a view to improving the working environment to protect workers' health and safety. Finally, it is worth noting that the extensive catalogue of exceptions and derogations applicable to the general regime set up by the WTD has led to the approval of special provisions on working time for certain sectors of employment, including transport activities,³ mobile workers in civil aviation, rail workers, seafarers, and doctors in training.

Recently, the Commission has presented proposals for revising the WTD, which have caused quite some debate. As proposals and debate mainly regard the issues concerning the length of the working week, we will treat (the debate on) these proposals in section 3.

³ Directive 2002/25/EC; for the mobile road transport sector, this Directive supplements the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 3820/85 (*OJ L 370, 31.12.*1985, p. 1–7) that had already laid down the maximum daily driving time and the minimum duration of the rest periods.

2.3 General results

Table 1 presents an overview of the working hours arrangements by country, of the 95% of the employees in the *WageIndicator* sample that have indicated their employment contract to include a number of hours agreed with the employer.

2004-2008													
	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	UK	Total				
1. Full-time hours per week	73.1	74.7	81.0	79.5	70.9	91.4	76.9	76.7	76.1				
2. Other than regular full- time hours per week	26.9	25.3	19.0	20.5	29.7	8.6	23.1	23.3	23.9				
2.1. Part-time hours per week	15.1	5.7	3.6	7.3	22.3	4.3	5.9	7.2	12.4				
2.2. Annualised hours	0.7	3.7	2.1	2.7	1.2	0.4	3.6	1.5	1.9				
2.3. Flexible hours	10.1	12.6	10.6	8.6	4.0	3.3	9.4	8.8	7.3				
2.4. I signed an indiv. opt out from WTD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.5				
2.5. I work on call	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.5				
2.6. Other	0.8	2.4	2.2	1.7	0.9	0.5	2.4	0.9	1.3				
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Total N	13885	1907	13482	68836	68025	5472	11766	21317	204800				
Source: WageIndicator da	ataset Se	nt 2004	-Sent 7	2006									

Table 1Incidence of working hours' arrangements by country,
2004-2006

Source: WageIndicator dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006

An overwhelming majority of the respondents, between 71% (the Netherlands) and over 91% (Poland), stipulates to work on a full-time hours per week basis. Compared to the official national statistics,⁴ full-time workers are underrepresented in the figures for Belgium, Denmark, Finland (each 8%points) and Spain (12%pts), and over-represented in Germany (1%point), the Netherlands (6%pts) and Poland (3%pts); for the UK the official and *WageIndicator* full-time share are exactly the same.

The share of part-time hours per week arrangements varies widely, from less than 4% in Finland to 15% in Belgium and over 22% in the Netherlands. The share of flexible hours' arrangements in our sample is remarkably high, notably in Denmark, Finland and Belgium, but also on Germany, Spain and the UK. The shares of the other categories of arrangements will be treated in due course, under the relevant headings.

3. Length of the working week

3.1 Legal framework and debate

The length of the working week is at the heart of the working time controversy between governments, employers' associations and the trade union movement in the EU.⁵ This debate has been stimulated by the proposals of the European Commission for revising the WTD.⁶ The objectives of these Commission proposals are two-fold. First, to take into account the European Court of Justice (ECJ)'s case law, notably in the SIMAP⁷ and JAEGER⁸ cases, which held that on-call duty

⁴ Derived from OECD, 2006.

⁵ Keune, 2006, 13.

⁶ *Proposal for a Directive* COM (2004) 607 final, amended by the *Proposal for a Directive* COM (2005) 246 final.

⁷ Judgement of the Court of 3 October 2000, *ECR 2000*, p. I-07963.

performed by doctors when they are required to be physically present in the hospital must be regarded as working time. Second, to review some of the provisions of the 2003 Directive on the possibility of not applying the maximum weekly working time (48 hours) if the worker gives his agreement to carry out such work (the opt-out provision).

The main amendments of the Commission proposal regard:

- introducing definitions of 'on-call time' and 'inactive periods of on-call time'. In the new system time spent on-call that is not worked would not be counted as working time, with compensatory rest granted within 72 hours;
- extending the reference period for calculating the 48-hour maximum weekly working time from four to 12 months;
- conditions for applying the opt-out from the provisions relating to maximum weekly working time.

The Commission has responded with an amended proposal to the amendments proposed by the European Parliament (EP) regarding the WTD revision.⁹ Some EP amendments have been accepted: the addition of a reference to the compatibility between work and family;¹⁰ the aggregation of hours in cases involving several employment contracts; the clarification that compensatory rest time should be granted within a reasonable period; the clarification of how the member states can work out the extension of the reference period for calculating the maximum weekly working time to 12 months, and an explanation concerning the validity of opt-out agreements signed prior to the entry into force of the new WTD.

The ETUC in its resolutions about the reform of the WTD has strongly opposed the Commission's proposals on the field. Conversely, the ETUC aligns with the EP ideas of phasing out the opt-out provision, introducing a reference to the need of reconciling work and family life of working parents, and recognizing on-call time as working time, in line with the rulings of the ECJ. Concerning the possible extension of the reference period to calculate maximum working time, the ETUC demands that the existing four-month reference period remains in place. It is the ETUC's opinion that longer reference periods should be allowed only on the basis of collective bargaining, or providing that additional legal safeguards and conditions that guarantee information and consultation of workers as well as adequate protection of their health and safety are implemented.

The new legislative proposal concerning working time is currently under discussion in the Employment and Social Council of the EU, in which the member states are represented. After several Council meetings, latest on November 7, 2006, the member states have not reached agreement on the WTD revision. The ETUC called this failure a bad signal for European workers.¹¹ The key issue still to be resolved concerns the opt-out provision and the possible phasing out of its use. Concerning this opt-out provision there are two extreme positions in the Council: on the one hand those member states calling for freedom of choice, stressing the need for economic growth and hence asking for the opt-out provision to be preserved, and on the other hand those which feel that extending

⁸ Judgement of the Court of 9 September 2003, *ECR 2003*, p. I-8389.

 ⁹ The European Parliament derived its first-reading opinion on 11 May 2005 (8725/05).
 ¹⁰ This amendment has been promoted also by the ETUC considering that a limit on working time is vital to enable working parents to combine their jobs and family responsibilities, and allow women to exploit their full potential in the workplace - one of the key elements of the EU's Lisbon Strategy for Growth. A reference to the relevance of achieving the conciliation of work and family life is especially necessary in order to give a comprehensive approach to this issue as required by the right to have a family life, consecrated by art. 8 of the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

¹¹ ETUC, 2006.

the reference period for calculating weekly working time to one year gives enough flexibility to allow a definite end to the opt-out. The Commission has tried to satisfy these two approaches by fixing a time limit for the opt-out that could be extended. Yet, many member states have expressed doubts about the absence of objective criteria for extending that time limit. Regarding the question of how to treat inactive periods of on-call time, member states are concerned about two type of problems: first, the problems in the health sector and second, problems arising from the fact that many employees have several work contracts simultaneously. The deadlock actually reached will most likely continue in the first six months of 2007, as the German presidency in charge at the time does not mention the WTD.¹²

We now go into the EU regulative framework concerning the maximum weekly working time. According to art. 6 WTD, this maximum should be limited by means of laws, regulations or administrative provisions or by collective agreements or agreements between the two sides of industry to an average working time for each seven-day period, including overtime that does not exceed 48 hours. Yet, exceptions and derogations to this general rule are admitted in several cases:

- when, on account of the specific characteristics of the activity concerned, the duration of the working time is not measured and/or predetermined or can be determined by the workers themselves (this provision has been interpreted restrictively by the ECJ¹³);
- doctors in training, for a transitional period of five years from 01.08.2004 plus one additional year, if necessary because of special difficulties in meeting the responsibilities imposed by the WTD; at the end of this transitional period the ceiling will be 48 hours per week;
- when an employer had obtained the worker's agreement to work more than 48 hours over a seven-day period. In this case, the WTD explicitly forbids any kind of victimisation of the worker who is not willing to give his agreement to perform such work. In addition, the Directive contains recording and information obligations of the employer concerning all workers who carry out such work.

3.2 Results on length of the working week

Table 2 (p. 8) shows *WageIndicator* outcomes on usual (actual) weekly working hours in the eight member states, grouped in three categories. Surprisingly, the table does not show the longest working weeks in the UK, but in Germany. 24% of the German workers worked usually over 40 hours and, unless the provisions of the WTD, even 8% over 48 hours. In the UK, 19% indicated to have a usual working week of over 40 hours, and 7% over 48 hours; the latter figure is considerably lower than official UK surveys indicating a level of 13% in 2004-05.¹⁴ Here, Poland and Spain show about the same figures. In Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, and notably in Denmark the incidence of excessive long working weeks is considerably lower. From the 13 industries included, Germany shows the largest incidence of long working weeks (over 48 hours usually) in 7 industries, Spain in 4, Poland in 3, and the UK in 2.

Overall, the four industries with the highest incidence of long usual working weeks are agriculture, construction, hotels and restaurants, and transport. In some countries other industries show up with high figures, like real estate and

¹² Weiler, 2007.

¹³ Judgement of ECJ of 7 September 2006.

¹⁴ White *et al*, 2004. A recent TUC brochure states that the numbers of those working over 48 hours/week are steadily falling, from 4.0 (16.6%) in 1998 to 3.3 million (13.1%) in 2005 (based on LFS microdata: TUC, 2006).

other business services in Germany, manufacturing in Poland and Spain, and utilities in Spain as well.

In Table 3 (p. 9) we have left out those employees who are not compensated for extra hours, i.e. whose hourly salaries are assuming long working hours. This group turns out to be comparatively large in Belgium, Germany, Spain and the UK. Yet, in the end the picture derived from Table 2 does not change much. Poland now joins Germany in the top category (17% over 40 hours weekly, against 18% in Germany), the UK (14%) and Spain (13%) make up the second country category, and Belgium, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands again the third one, with low shares of those with long working weeks.

By using this yardstick, the relative share of long working weeks in the various industries remains about the same, though the excessive long working weeks in the Polish hotel and restaurant sector (44% over 40 hours) are particularly striking. Outside the four industries with the longest working weeks identified earlier, the long weeks in the Polish wholesale / retail industry (26%) and in the German public sector (23%) are remarkable.

	W	eek, b	real	<u>(dow</u>	<u>/n by</u>	/ cou	intry	<u>and</u>	ind	ustry	/ ¹³			
3 categories usual		4		6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
working hours	Agri	Manu	Elec	Const	Sale	Hotel	Transp	Finan	Busi	Public	Edu	Health	Other	
Belgium														
0-40 hrs	80	89	88	83	89	84	83	91	87	92	93	93	89	89
40.1-48 hrs	13	8	10	9		8	9		10	-	4		8	7
48.1-99 hrs	7	4	2	8			8	3	3	3	3		4	4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	71	4547	197	1065	1923	297	1266	1145	3082	998	525	2061	869	18046
Denmark														
0-40 hrs	95	98	97	97	92	82	89	93	96	97	95	98	93	94
40.1-48 hrs	3	2	3	2	5	15	6	3	3	1	5	1	6	4
48.1-99 hrs	2	1		1	3	3	5	3	1	2		1	1	2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	96	560	29	192	131	34	455	29	157	98	59	113	102	2055
Finland														
0-40 hrs	62	92	93	90	89	87	86	93	91	94	91	93	91	91
40.1-48 hrs	32	6	7	7	8	8	6	5	6	4	7	6	6	6
48.1-99 hrs	6	2		3	2		9	2	3	1	2	1	4	3
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	132	3495	41	573	1194	425	880	666	3052	1312	685	1601	785	14841
Germany														
0-40 hrs	68	79	78	68	75	65	73	78	74	76	73	81	76	76
40.1-48 hrs	21	15	15	22	17	18	15	16	16	21	20	12	14	16
48.1-99 hrs	11	6	7	10	8	16	12	. 7	10	3	7	7	9	8
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	406	22719	2245	4598	6409	1405	3883	4579	11514	4351	2451	5745	2181	72486
Netherlands														
0-40 hrs	81	88	90	87	88	87	80	93	91	95	88	97	92	90
40.1-48 hrs	11	8	6	7	8	7	7	4	6	3	9	2	5	6
48.1-99 hrs	8	4	4	6	4	6	13	3	3	2	2	1	3	4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	1256	12880	349	4921	8306	3205	5552	3630	12249	4919	3044	9124	3010	72445
Poland														
0-40 hrs	85	80	83	73	70	60	78	80	81	89	93	85	86	81
40.1-48 hrs	15	12	14	15	19		14			9	4		9	13
48.1-99 hrs		8	2	12	11	15	7	4	7	2	4	5	5	7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	27	936	127	332	892	96	348		1087	633	534	315	209	6015
Spain														
0-40 hrs	79	80	76	72	76	78	83	85	80	92	94	86	87	82
40.1-48 hrs	11	11	13	16	14	13	9	10	14	5	4	7	6	11
48.1-99 hrs	10	8	11	12	9		8				2		7	7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100		100				100		100	100
Total N	130	1966	277	1006	1245		976		3335	1042	688	762	604	13410
United Kingdom			· · · · ·											
0-40 hrs	62	81	85	76	76	67	69	86	82	85	88	89	83	81
40.1-48 hrs	21	13	9	15	16		18			12	6		12	12
48.1-99 hrs	17	6	5	9	-	14	14			2	6		5	7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N	130	3536	241	1278			1510		5021	1536	1466		951	22420
roturn	150	0000	241	1270	2200	000	1010	1013	0021	1000	1700	1000	551	22720

Table 2 Distribution over 3 categories of usual working hours per week breakdown by country and industry¹⁵

15 Explanation of industries:

Agriculture, hunting and forestry, including fishery
 Manufacturing, including mining

- Electricity, gas and water supply (Utilities) 5
- Construction 6

7 Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles

8 Hotels and restaurants

9 Transport, storage and communication

10 Financial intermediation

11 Real estate, renting and business activities

12 Public administration and defence; compulsory social sec

13 Education

14 Health and social work

15 Other community, social and personal service activities, incl. domestic activities

		0	mper			r ex									
3 categories usua		4	1		6	7			10		12	13	14	15	Total
working hours	Agri	Ν	Manu	Elec	Const	Sale	Hotel	Transp	Finan	Busi	Public	Edu	Health	Other	
Belgium	1	-								r —	1	1	1		
1 0-40 hrs		90	96	93	91	96	95	90	97		96	-	96		
2 40.1-48 hrs		10	3	6	5	3	4	6	2		3	3			4
3 48.1-99 hrs			1	1	3	1	1	5	0		1		1		1
Total %)0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100		100		100
Total N	3	30	2097	83	447	840	120	493	479	1136	522	148	1238	374	8007
Denmark															
1 0-40 hrs	10)0	100		100	86	100	75		100		100	100)	92
2 40.1-48 hrs								25						100	5
3 48.1-99 hrs						14									3
Total %	10)0	100		100	100	100	100		100		100	100	100	100
Total N		1	5		7	7	1	4		8		1	2	2 1	37
Finland															
1 0-40 hrs	6	65	95	94	93	93	94	92	96	94	96	95	94	95	94
2 40.1-48 hrs	3	32	4	6	5	6	6	4	4	5	4	- 5	5	i 3	5
3 48.1-99 hrs		2	1		2	1	1	4		1	C)	1	2	1
Total %	1()0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total N		31	2488	32	402	766	270	578	464		827	373	1258		
Germany															
1 0-40 hrs	1 7	76	85	82	74	82	71	79	84	81	76	82	84	84	82
2 40.1-48 hrs		20	13	14	20	15	20	14	14	14	21		11	13	
3 48.1-99 hrs		5	3		5	3	10	7	2		2		5	-	
Total %	1()0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100		100		100
Total N	2		12938	1322	2262	3131	599	1851	2641	5209	3024		3734		39070
Netherlands			.2000			0101			2011	0200	002		0.0.		
1 0-40 hrs	8	35	92	91	91	92	89	84	96	94	97	93	98	94	93
2 40.1-48 hrs		11	6	6	5	6	7	7	3		2			-	
3 48.1-99 hrs	1	4	2	2	3	1	4	9	1		1	1	1		-
Total %	1(100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100		100		100
Total N	6		7254	216	2685	4362	1754	3011	2037	6244	3365		6279		
Poland			1201	210	2000	1002		0011	2001	0211	0000	1101	0210	1002	10100
1 0-40 hrs	8	39	82	82	75	74	56	81	85	85	94	93	82	90	84
2 40.1-48 hrs		11	13	17	16	20	34	13	13		6		11		12
3 48.1-99 hrs			6	2	9	6	10	6	2		0	-	7		
Total %	1(00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100		100	-	-
Total N		9	381	60	92	232	41	135	131		250		123		
Spain		5	501	00	52	202		100	101	507	200	227	120	12	2117
1 0-40 hrs		91	87	83	75	88	85	91	91	85	97	92	91	90	87
2 40.1-48 hrs		9	8	10	14	10	11	5	8		37	-	6		
3 48.1-99 hrs		5	5	6	11	3	4	4	1		1		3		
Total %	1()0	100		100	100	100	100	100		100		-		
Total N		32	518	78	201	282	117	245	95		259		100		
United Kingdom		20	010	10	201	202	11/	240	90	090	209	102	192	122	2030
1 0-40 hrs		35	84	90	80	83	76	72	04	07	88	05	92	86	00
			<u>84</u> 12			<u>83</u> 13			94						86 10
2 40.1-48 hrs	4	28		8	12		17	18	5		11		6		
3 48.1-99 hrs		7	4	2	9	4	6	11	1			2	2		
Total %		00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100		100		100
Total N		50	1351	102	493	1062	356	674	590	1873	882	586	1213	435	9677

Table 3Distribution over 3 categories of usual working hours,
breakdown by country and industry, only those employees
compensated for extra hours, either in cash or in time

Source: WageIndicator dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006

4. The opt-out

4.1 Legal framework and debate

According to the Commission's proposal for a revised WTD the individual opt-out from the 48 hours weekly working time would remain possible, but be subject to stricter conditions than before to prevent abuse. According to this proposal, the

possibility of using an individual opt-out, however, shall be expressly laid down by collective agreement or agreement between the social partners at the appropriate level or by national law. The elimination of the individual opt-out from the text of the WTD is one of the amendments proposed by the EP to the Commission's original revision proposal. The Commission in its amended proposal has not accepted that suggestion, but it has explored a possible compromise solution to this question that is dividing the co-legislators. In this sense, the Commission suggests that the possibility for member states to allow an exception to the applicability of the maximum weekly working time should be permitted only during a period not exceeding three years since the entering into force of the new WTD, with a possible extension of this period for reasons relating to their labour market arrangements to be granted by the Commission. In addition to previous requirements, the amended proposal provides that the use of the individual optout should be subject to a validity period of one year, renewable and that, in any event, no worker should work more than 55 hours in any week,¹⁶ unless the collective agreement or agreement concluded between the social partners lays down otherwise.

The position of the UK is crucial here. In 1998, the UK Blair government transposed the former WTD into UK law as the Working Time Regulations. However, in doing so it made use of nearly all derogations, including the opt-out provision. More recently, Blair has hardened his position on the WTD, which he has described as being one of the worst pieces of European legislation. In the EU the UK government, following business rather than union arguments, has been pivotal in blocking the revision of the WTD.¹⁷

Precisely the abusive use of the opt-out possibility in the UK has arisen concerns. The main problems are related to the lack of guarantees for the effective protection of the worker signing an individual opting-out agreement: the lack of awareness of the employee, the imposition of the employee's consent to the optout agreement as a prerequisite for entering into an employment relationship, and the impossibility to withdraw that consent on a later stage. In the current debate the real effectiveness of the recourse to the individual opt-out provision is at stake. Many British employers, including their association, the CBI, seem to believe that the individual opt-out provides for operational flexibility and is a necessary tool to run a business efficiently. In the British TUC and ETUC opinion, however, "Far from boosting British competitiveness, long-hours working leads to reduced productivity and poor management".¹⁸ An argument supporting this claim runs that the use of individual opt-outs is disadvantageous for UK business as it results in the absence of collective bargaining processes over the reorganisation of working patterns; thus, inefficient practices are perpetuated.¹⁹ Indeed, quite some studies suggest that long working hours go together with low productivity, while shorter working hours are linked to increased internal business flexibility and greater productivity.²⁰ Moreover, the TUC argues that there are a number of other factors, specific to the UK labour market, that combine to make the impact of ending the individual opt-outs relatively modest.²¹

¹⁶ The 65 hours' maximum working week originally proposed by the Commission has been reduced in subsequent proposals after being strongly rejected by the ETUC.

¹⁷ Exell, 2006, 275.

¹⁸ ETUC, 2006.

¹⁹ Barnard *et al*, 2003.

²⁰ See ILO (website); Eiro, 2005, and European Commission, 2005.

²¹ 1 in 3 of those UK employees who work more than 48 hours per week are only working 1 or 2 extra hours per week; up to a million UK employees would continue to be exempt from the 48-hour limit (largely senior managers and professionals); and if the opt-out goes then it is certain that the deal will include increasing the reference period for averaging the 48-hour limit from 17 weeks to 52 weeks. This would exclude about 1.5 million UK long hours workers from the

We may conclude that using the opt-out clause is a lazy catch-all to avoid modernizing work organization, and can well contribute to low productivity. An alternative to this model is to enact a EU legislative framework that promotes the modernization of working time arrangements in combination with an average reduction of working time. The generalization of best practices focus on innovation, productivity and working time re-adjustment can provide enhanced flexibility to both companies and workers and, at the same time, contribute to sustainable economic development and growth.²²

We will treat the issue of reference periods in section 5.

4.2 Results on the opt-out

Questions whether individuals have signed an individual opt-out from the WTD are only asked in Finland and the United Kingdom, because in 2004, when the survey was designed, this possibility was only relevant in these two countries. Table 1 already revealed that the UK is the sole country with a considerable share of opt-outs: 4.4% of the workers with agreed hours.²³ The Finnish share is negligible. Table 4 presents more detailed data for the UK restricted to those working over 32 hours per week, the measure we used for working full-time. The table shows that those with opt-out contracts are primarily male (78%), on average 38 years of age, and mainly working for medium-sized employers.

Table 4	Personal characteristics of workers with an opt out contract
	in the UK (working >32 hours a week)

	GENDER (0=male, 1=female)	AGE age	chld Do you have any children (0=no, 1=yes)	firmsize Firm size locality (0 – 10)							
Mean	.22	38.36	.49	5.21							
Ν	912	914	913	912							
Std.Deviation	.416	10.286	.500	2.604							

Source: WageIndicator dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006

The persons employed on an opt-out contract are not asked for overtime arrangements, because this does not apply to their situation.

5. Annualised hours

5.1 Legal framework and debate

The issue of the annualisation of working hours is linked with that of reference periods, although not necessarily those laid down in the WTD. According to art. 16 WTD, member states may lay down: a. for the application of the maximum weekly working time, a reference period not exceeding four months; b. a reference period with regard to the duration of night work (different than the standard one of 24 hours), in consultation with the social partners or giving them this option by means of collective agreements. Nevertheless, derogations to the maximum length of night work and of the references periods set up in the WTD

coverage of the 48-hour week, since they do not sustain their excessive working time over the full year (TUC, 2006, 2).

²² Cf. inspiring examples presented at an ETUC conference, November 2005: Pillinger, 2006.

²³ This is lower than often noticed in the UK, but figures concerning the incidence of workers having signed an opt-out vary widely. Recently in the House of Lords a DTI report was cited stating that 66% of those employees usually working over 48 hours per week had *not* signed an opt-out, indicating an over-all incidence of less than 5% (*Minutes*, 2006)

are admitted in many cases. Some of the derogations are due to geographical reasons like the distance among the worker's places of work or to the worker's residence; others are related to the type of activity carried out, as the case of security and surveillance activities intended to protect property and persons or the case of activities involving the need for continuity of service or production, such as hospital care, naval and air transport, agriculture, gas, water and electricity supply or press and information services. In addition, derogations are allowed where there is a foreseeable surge of activity, particularly in agriculture, tourism, postal services and in railway transport. Finally, the rules regarding reference periods are not applicable in case of occurrences due to unusual and unforeseeable circumstances or accident. The WTD sets up that all these derogations may not result in the establishment of a reference period exceeding six months, or, in the case of a collective agreement, twelve months.

In the proposal for a revised WTD the Commission proposes that member states will be given the possibility to extend the standard reference period for calculating the average working week of 48 hours from 4 months to up to 12 months, provided they consult the two sides of industry. The ETUC considers that this change would be likely to bring about unilaterally imposed longer and more irregular hours for many workers, without the protection of collective bargaining.²⁴. The ETUC has called upon the Commission to make a proposal to "allow for more flexibility in working time, especially with regard to annualised working hours, only on the basis of collective agreement".²⁵

5.2 Results on annualised hours

Table 5 (next page) gives an overview of the average contractual working hours per week for those having agreed annualised hours, and the share of those having agreed annualised hours in the sample, per country and per industry. Those having agreed annualised hours have reported their annual working hours. For the calculation of the weekly working hours, it is assumed that they all have a 48-week year.

²⁴ ETUC, 2003.

²⁵ ETUC, 2005b.

Table 5Average contractual working hours per week for those
having agreed annualised hours, and shares of those having
agreed annualised hours in total sample, by country and
industry

	IIIG	ustry				-							
	1 Agr	4 Manu	5 Elec	6 Const	7 Sale	8 Hotel	9 Transp	10 Finan	11 Busi	12 Public	13 Edu		15 Other
Belgium		mana	0 2.00	001101	cuit							Tourtin	0 1.0
3 Annualised hours		33.1							26.6		30.0	30.8	
% Annualised hrs	3.6	% 0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	1.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	2.7%	1.3%	0.3%
Finland													
3 Annualised hours		33.7	,						33.6	29.8	32.2	26.0	
% Annualised hrs	4.4	% 2.7%	9.8%	1.2%	0.4%	-	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%	11.9%	2.9%	0.6%
Germany	-,												
3 Annualised hours	38.	7 38.4	37.6	41.0	38.5	40.8	41.0	37.5	37.8	40.3	37.4	37.2	36.
% Annualised hrs	3.8	% 1.8%	3.3%	2.0%	2.4%	3.4%	13.8%	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	3.1%	1.9%	2.3%
Denmark						-					-	-	
3 Annualised hours		11.3	3				24.7				25.7		
% Annualised hrs	4.0	% 2.5%	10.3%	-	-	3.2%	2.7%	3.7%	6.0%	6.1%	23.5%	7.8%	3.3%
Netherlands												-	
3 Annualised hours	35.	2 34.1		34.2	29.5	31.7	33.5	34.1	31.9	35.3	32.3	30.6	28.
% Annualised hrs	2.3	% 0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	2.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.4%	1.5%	5.2%	2.4%	1.2%
Poland						-					-	-	
3 Annualised hours											23.8		
% Annualised hrs		- 0.1%	-	-	0.1%	-	-	-	0.1%	0.4%	2.2%	0.3%	1.6%
Spain						-					-	-	
3 Annualised hours		33.1	29.3	35.8	31.9	36.2	33.0	28.4	36.6	34.4	30.3	30.1	35.4
% Annualised hrs	3.6	4.8%	4.9%	1.6%	2.7%	5.0%	5.6%	2.6%	2.3%	3.0%	1.9%	9.1%	4.0%
United Kingdom												-	-
3 Annualised hours		39.8	35.0		35.8		39.3	36.8	39.8	39.0	29.8	42.9	
% Annualised hrs	2.6	% 2.5%	5.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	3.6%	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%	4.7%	1.0%	1.0%

Source: *WageIndicator* dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006 Only cells with more than 9 observations are included

Only cens with more than 9 observations are included

It is interesting to look after the differences between average full-time hours per week for the whole sample (included in the table in Appendix 1), and the average working week of those with annualised hours. We can divide the seven member states for which we have sufficient data (excl. Poland) into three groups:

- four countries in which those with annualised hours have a shorter working week than the average full-time week in all industries, varying by industry from 2-12 hours; this applies to Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands and Spain;
- one country with a wider difference between those with annualised hours and the average full-time week, varying by industry from 11-25 hours: Denmark, most likely to be attributed to the Danish unemployment benefit legislation;
- two countries in which the working week of those with annualised hours is sometimes shorter than the average full-time week and sometimes longer, with differences depending on the industry, varying from 4 hours shorter till over 5 hours longer: Germany and the UK; longer working hours in case of annualization can be found in the German construction, public and transport industries and in the UK manufacturing, business services, public industries and notably in the UK health industry, the latter 5.3 hours longer.

The within-industry differences across countries do not vary widely.

	(only those working annualised hours)											
	GENDER (0=male, 1=female)	AGE age	chld Do you have any children (0=no, 1=yes)	firmsize Firm size locality (0 – 10)								
Mean	.36	39.27	.53	5.55								
Ν	3895	3896	3893	3898								
Std. Deviation	.480	10.344	.499	2.886								

Table 6Personal characteristics of those with annualised hours
(only those working annualised hours)

Source: WageIndicator dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006

Table 6 reveals that in the seven member states involved those with an annualized hours' contract are mostly male (64%), on average 39 years of age, and working for medium-sized employers.

6. Overtime payment

Table 7 shows that those whose overtime hours are not compensated (group 5), work the longest contractual hours per week, except for Belgium and Finland. Quite likely, this group consists mainly of professionals and higher managerial layers, whose hourly salaries are assuming long working hours.

The group being paid overtime premium (group 1) shows also considerably long working hours, compared to the national standards. The group with overtime being paid as normal hours (group 2) has on average the shortest working week, except for Belgium and Germany. Those with time off in lieu for overtime hours (group 3) have a comparatively short working week too, except in Finland and Poland.

Table 7Average contractual working hours, breakdown by overtime
payment arrangement and by country

Belgium	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	UK
37.4	36.9	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.9	38.0	38.2
35.5	33.1	34.1	38.5	33.8	34.1	36.5	34.2
35.3	35.4	37.5	37.5	34.9	39.3	37.1	36.6
36.5	36.8	37.8	37.9	35.2	39.9	37.9	36.7
37.2	40.6	37.6	39.9	38.4	40.1	38.7	38.6
	37.4 35.5 35.3 36.5	37.4 36.9 35.5 33.1 35.3 35.4 36.5 36.8	37.4 36.9 38.4 35.5 33.1 34.1 35.3 35.4 37.5 36.5 36.8 37.8	37.4 36.9 38.4 38.6 35.5 33.1 34.1 38.5 35.3 35.4 37.5 37.5 36.5 36.8 37.8 37.9	37.4 36.9 38.4 38.6 38.0 35.5 33.1 34.1 38.5 33.8 35.3 35.4 37.5 37.5 34.9 36.5 36.8 37.8 37.9 35.2	37.4 36.9 38.4 38.6 38.0 38.9 35.5 33.1 34.1 38.5 33.8 34.1 35.3 35.4 37.5 37.5 34.9 39.3 36.5 36.8 37.8 37.9 35.2 39.9	35.5 33.1 34.1 38.5 33.8 34.1 36.5 35.3 35.4 37.5 37.5 34.9 39.3 37.1 36.5 36.8 37.8 37.9 35.2 39.9 37.9

Source: WageIndicator dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006

7. On-call work

7.1 Legal framework and debate

As we already indicated in 3.1, several rulings of the European Court of Justice have established that on-call working time, when the employee must be available in the workplace, should be regarded as working time. The fact that the ECJ has stated in the case Jaeger that the definitions included in the WTD cannot be freely interpreted by the member states implies that the Community terminology used to define the different categories of workers deserves attention.

The amended proposal for a Directive of the EP and of the Council amending Directive 2003/88/EC concerning certain aspects of the organization of working

time²⁶ introduces a definition of 'on-call work' as "the period during which the worker has the obligation to be available at the workplace in order to intervene, at the employer's request, to carry out his activities or duties and which is determined in accordance with the terms laid down in the relationship or employment contract applicable to the worker". The Commission proposal for revising the WTD includes the introduction of a new category of on-call time, the 'inactive' part of on-call time. This is the time the worker, although available for work at his place of employment, does not carry out his duties. This will not be counted as working time, unless otherwise stipulated by national law or collective agreement. The proposal also specifies that compensatory rest would not have to be granted immediately, but within 72 hours. Furthermore, with regard to an amendment to the proposal of the EP, the Commission pointed out that because it shares the concerns of the EP with regard to the health and safety of workers who are regularly on-call it has added a provision to ensure that inactive periods of on-call time are not taken into account with regard to the daily and weekly rest periods.²⁷

The ETUC considers that excluding on-call duty in the workplace from working time could undermine existing collective agreements and have a far-reaching and disastrous impact on work organization in many sectors, i.e. hotels and restaurants or public services (firemen, police) that could potentially be excluded for working hours' rules. In this area, the ETUC demands proposals that promote balanced solutions on the basis of collective bargaining, and guarantee workers the rights to adequate rest periods and to conciliation of working and family life.²⁸

7.2 Results on on-call work

In the *WageIndicator* survey the issue of on-call work or sleeping shifts, as it is called in the Netherlands, is only asked in the Netherlands, because when the survey was drawn the teams from other countries indicated that such a shift did not exist in their country. In the Dutch sample sleeping shifts are rather rare, and mainly occur in the health sector (1.1%), and to a lesser extent elsewhere in the public sector (0.6%) and in transport (0.2%).

8. Shift work

In the member states shift work is mostly regulated by national legislation and collective agreements, except for some aspects covered by the EU regulative framework described above.

Table 8 (next page) presents an overview of the incidence of shift work and work on irregular hours (self-defined), based on the *WageIndicator* dataset. Looking at countries, this incidence is highest in Denmark and Poland (33%), followed by Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, and both Germany and the UK. The Spanish share (16%) is much lower than those of the others.

Looking at countries, the incidence is highest in the hotels and restaurant industry, followed by the health sector (second in five countries) and transport, storage and communication (second in three countries). Except for Denmark, wholesale and retail also show a considerable share of those in shifts and working irregular hours, and except for Germany, the Netherlands and Poland the same

²⁶ COM (2005) 246 final.

This rectification on the part of the Commission is highly relevant in the sense that, otherwise a time while the employee is actually at the disposal of the employer, in other words, subordinated to the orders of another individual and not being able to organise its time freely, would be considered as rest time. That possibility is manifestly unfair.

²⁸ ETUC, 2005b.

holds for manufacturing and mining. Striking are the high figures for other community services in Poland and in the UK.

% I work shifts or irregular hours	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	UK					
1 Agriculture, hunting, for., fishing	21%	27%	0%	9%	12%	0%	14%	25%					
4 Manufacturing and mining	31%	38%	33%	23%	21%	31%	21%	29%					
5 Electricity, gas and water supply	24%	21%	25%	26%	18%	34%	15%	33%					
6 Construction	15%	9%	10%	16%	6%	19%	5%	20%					
7 Wholesale and retail trade	33%	17%	43%	35%	32%	39%	20%	30%					
8 Hotels and restaurants	51%	61%	65%	48%	66%	76%	41%	71%					
9 Transport, storage, communicat.	35%	52%	40%	34%	36%	30%	26%	45%					
10 Financial intermediation	18%	7%	9%	14%	9%	32%	6%	14%					
11 Real estate, renting and business activities	21%	23%	14%	18%	10%	24%	8%	15%					
12 Public administration and defence; compulsory social sec	23%	18%	13%	18%	25%	16%	17%	17%					
13 Education	33%	20%	15%	21%	21%	41%	7%	16%					
14 Health and social work	49%	42%	37%	39%	54%	48%	32%	32%					
15 Other community, social and personal service activities	26%	21%	35%	33%	30%	44%	15%	38%					
Total	30%	33%	27%	25%	26%	33%	16%	25%					
Ν	16799	2116	3093	2253	75231	2038	13568	751					

Table 8Incidence of shift or irregular work, breakdown by country
and industry

Source: WageIndicator dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006

For four member states our data allows for a more detailed breakdown of shifts by various forms. In Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands and Spain about 90% of all shift workers ticked three forms. Among the Finnish and Spanish shift workers, alternating morning / afternoon shifts prevailed with 42% and 37%, while the Belgian (47%) and the Dutch (38%) shift workers mostly ticked 'other shifts / schedules'. Alternating morning / afternoon / night shifts ranked second (Netherlands, Spain) or third (Belgium, Finland). More specific forms of shift work were mentioned much less: it mostly concerned morning shifts (Spain 9%, Belgium 5%, Finland and the Netherlands 4%), followed by evening shifts (Netherlands 4%) and night shifts (Belgium 4%).

We now pay attention to the incidence of regular work in the evenings as well as on Saturdays and Sundays, although this is strictly spoken not shift work. Table 9 (next page) shows the shares of those regularly working in the evening, broken down by country (except for Poland) and industry. The average share is due to climatic reasons particularly high (67%) in Spain. The Netherlands and Belgium show comparatively high figures too.

Looking at industries, the hotel and restaurant sector shows the highest scores in four countries: Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands and the UK. Surprising is the high share of regular evening work in education in Germany, leaving hotels and restaurants behind. In Spain, construction and real estate etc. have the highest shares of regular evening work. This share is in all countries also above average in other community services.

% Works regular in evening	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Netherlands	Spain	UK					
1 Agriculture, hunting, for., fishing	26%	0%		0%	36%	70%	31%					
4 Manufacturing and mining	38%	18%	25%	26%	41%	66%	31%					
5 Electricity, gas and water supply	35%		0%	24%	33%	67%	38%					
6 Construction	28%	14%	6%	19%	28%	77%	21%					
7 Wholesale and retail trade	29%	36%	42%	26%	41%	75%	35%					
8 Hotels and restaurants	55%		54%	50%	71%	64%	63%					
9 Transport, storage, communicat.	46%	33%	29%	32%	54%	63%	42%					
10 Financial intermediation	27%		11%	26%	34%	57%	24%					
11 Real estate, renting and business activities	37%	47%	20%	35%	37%	77%	29%					
12 Public administration and defence; compulsory social sec	25%		12%	17%	35%	36%	22%					
13 Education	49%		27%	51%	47%	60%	34%					
14 Health and social work	48%	50%	31%	42%	48%	51%	40%					
15 Other community, social and personal service activities	46%	75%	32%	44%	53%	73%	42%					
Total	37%	33%	25%	30%	42%	67%	33%					
N Sauraa Waastadiastan data	16533	116	2977	1349	78833	11710	19127					

Table 9Incidence of regularly working in the evening, breakdown by
country and industry

Source: WageIndicator dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006

Table 10 shows the incidence of those regularly working on Saturdays, broken down by country (again except for Poland) and industry. The picture derived from these figures resembles much more that concerning shifts. Concerning countries, the Netherlands (32%) has the lead here, followed by Denmark, the UK and Belgium. The Finnish and German shares are the lowest.

Not surprisingly, in all seven countries the hotel and restaurant industry shows the highest incidence of regular work on Saturdays, unanimously followed by wholesale / retail. Remarkable are the high shares of health and social work in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK. The Dutch shares for agriculture etc. and other community services are comparatively high as well.

country		laasti					
% Works regularly on saturdays	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Netherlands	Spain	UK
1 Agriculture, hunting, for., fishing	28%	0%	0%	25%	48%	24%	35%
4 Manufacturing and mining	20%	27%	10%	10%	25%	14%	21%
5 Electricity, gas and water supply	22%		0%	18%	17%	15%	27%
6 Construction	16%	0%	4%	7%	19%	10%	17%
7 Wholesale and retail trade	46%	43%	44%	36%	51%	42%	53%
8 Hotels and restaurants	64%	100%	58%	59%	73%	66%	68%
9 Transport, storage, communicat.	32%	33%	26%	27%	42%	24%	42%
10 Financial intermediation	18%		3%	9%	12%	14%	19%
11 Real estate, renting and business activities	19%	20%	10%	8%	16%	11%	18%
12 Public administration and defence; compulsory social sec	17%		7%	11%	23%	16%	14%
13 Education	26%	0%	6%	24%	18%	7%	14%
14 Health and social work	43%	50%	26%	36%	44%	31%	37%
15 Other community, social and personal service activities	33%	0%	23%	27%	48%	25%	36%
Total	27%	29%	17%	17%	32%	20%	28%
N Courses We as Indianton data	16507	115	2970	1342	78355	11933	19038

Table 10Incidence of regularly working on Saturdays, breakdown by
country and industry

Source: WageIndicator dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006

Finally, Table 11 presents the incidence of those regularly working on Sundays, broken down by country (again except for Poland) and industry. The country pattern resembles quite that concerning regular work on Saturdays, with Denmark and the Netherlands in the lead, and Finland, Germany and Spain showing the lowest figures.

Again, in all seven countries the hotel and restaurant industry shows the highest incidence, but this time health and social work is everywhere in second position with transport etc. mostly in third. Except for the UK, the figures on wholesale / retail can here be found in the middle range.

country	anu n	laustry					
% Works regularly on sundays	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Netherlands	Spain	UK
1 Agriculture, hunting, for., fishing	8%	0%	0%	25%	17%	12%	25%
4 Manufacturing and mining	12%	18%	8%	6%	13%	8%	14%
5 Electricity, gas and water supply	18%		0%	12%	14%	10%	21%
6 Construction	4%	0%	3%	0%	6%	2%	7%
7 Wholesale and retail trade	11%	21%	12%	6%	15%	7%	30%
8 Hotels and restaurants	53%		42%	67%	63%	54%	57%
9 Transport, storage, communicat.	21%	17%	22%	23%	27%	17%	31%
10 Financial intermediation	3%		1%	8%	4%	3%	5%
11 Real estate, renting and business activities	10%	27%	6%	5%	10%	6%	11%
12 Public administration and defence; compulsory social sec	12%		5%	4%	20%	13%	11%
13 Education	15%	100%	5%	24%	15%	4%	12%
14 Health and social work	35%	0%	23%	32%	42%	21%	33%
15 Other community, social and personal service activities	20%	0%	14%	22%	27%	14%	27%
Total	15%	21%	11%	11%	20%	10%	19%
Ν	16348	115	2974	1334	77351	11915	18630

Table 11Incidence of regularly working on Sundays, breakdown by
country and industry

Source: WageIndicator dataset Sept. 2004-Sept. 2006

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Appendix 1 Working hours' arrangements

Table 12 Working hours' arrangements, by country and industry

Belgium					,	-							
	1 Agri	4 Manu	5 Eloc	6 Const	7 Sale	8 Hotel	9 Transp	10 Finan	11 Busi	12 Public	13 Edu	14 Health	15 Other
Sort of working hours agreed	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean			Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
1 Full-time hours per week	37.7	38.1	37.2	39.6	37.8	38.0		36.7	38.1	37.8	33.9	37.5	37.0
2 Part-time hours per week	23.7	27.0	21.9	25.9	26.2	21.7	27.3		27.0	26.6	22.8	25.5	23.6
3 Annualised hours	41.2	33.1	39.0	44.0	22.3	39.0		34.8			30.0	30.8	38.0
4 Flexible hours	13.0	32.9	21.1	33.2	28.9	24.2	28.9		30.6	32.1	25.5	29.6	31.5
6 I work on call	10.0	38.0	2	50.0	14.2	0.0			28.3	02.1	38.0	18.5	01.0
7 Other		12.5		38.0	0.0	0.0	30.8		20.0		32.0	0.0	0.0
	N	N	N			N	Ì		N	N	N	N	N
1 Full-time hours per week	42	2843	117	654	1068	151	644	590	1822	378	253	1004	449
2 Part-time hours per week	8	323	9	93	267	43	86	119	316	90	76	528	121
3 Annualised hours	2	12	1	1	7	4	7	5	12	4	10	24	2
4 Flexible hours	4	270	13	45	157	39	107	118	247	85	26	198	80
6 I work on call		3	1	3	4	1	8	2	4		1	5	1
7 Other		34		7	10	4	9	2	11	4	3	21	5
Total	56	3485	141	803	1513	242	861	836	2412	561	369	1780	658
% Annualised hrs	3.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	1.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	2.7%	1.3%	0.3%
Finland													
	1 Agri	4 Manu	5 Elec	6 Const	7 Sale	8 Hotel	9 Transp	10 Finan	11 Busi	12 Public	13 Edu	14 Health	15 Other
Sort of working hours agreed	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
1 Full-time hours per week	39.3	38.9	38.7	39.2	37.1	37.2	39.0	37.7	38.0	37.0	34.8	37.9	37.1
2 Part-time hours per week	28.2	30.3		27.1	26.3	26.9	27.7	30.3	26.5	24.8	28.3	26.3	24.4
3 Annualised hours	35.9	33.7	23.4	23.9	23.3		28.0	36.1	33.6	29.8	32.2	26.0	32.8
4 Flexible hours	34.6	29.3	40.0	29.3	28.0	28.3	30.3	30.2	28.8	28.0	24.6	22.1	23.8
5 I signed an indiv. opt out from WTD		50.0			46.0				35.5				75.0
6 I work on call		19.5	50.8		0.0	14.4	15.6		22.7		34.0	20.0	0.0
7 Other	41.0	32.3		23.4	17.6	36.0	26.0	22.8	29.5	31.4	26.7	19.9	30.0
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Ν
1 Full-time hours per week	79	2709	32	444	783	261	621	525	2243	951	426	1276	566
2 Part-time hours per week	6	39		8	157	31	21	12	52	22	35	62	40
3 Annualised hours	5	86	4	6	4		9	5	37	12	71	45	4
4 Flexible hours	19	365	4	48	98	63	83	54	372	106	46	85	82
5 I signed an indiv. opt out from WTD		1			1				3				1
6 I work on call	1	6	1	1	8	10	11	2	7		2	9	8
7 Other	3	38		9	16	13	30	9	54	37	17	57	13
Total	113	3244	41	516	1067	378	775	607	2768	1128	597	1534	714
% Annualised hrs	4.4%	2.7%	9.8%	1.2%	0.4%		1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%	11.9%	2.9%	0.6%
% Opt out		0.0%			0.1%		.		0.1%				0.1%

Germany					-	-							
	1 Agri	4 Manu	5 EElec	6 Const	7 Sale	8 Hotel	9 Transp	10 Finan	11 Busi	12 Public	13 Edu	14 Health	15 Other
Sort of working hours agreed	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mea
1 Full-time hours per week	39.9	38.9	39.4	40.4	39.9	41.3	40.2	39.4	40.1	39.4	39.2	39.6	39.
2 Part-time hours per week	21.3	26.1	27.9	26.3	25.1	26.9	25.6	25.6	25.9	26.8	26.4	26.7	26.
3 Annualised hours	38.7	38.4	37.6	41.0	38.5	40.8	41.0	37.5	37.8	40.3	37.4	37.2	36.
4 Flexible hours	21.9	26.1	28.0	29.8	19.3	24.2	23.3	27.0	28.2	26.8	31.9	23.5	23.
6 I work on call	60.0	10.0		0.0	0.0	23.6	45.0		0.0	21.0		0.0	13.
7 Other		28.0	39.3	32.8	22.9	33.3	21.2	31.1	34.2	23.8	31.6	25.1	27.
	N	N	Ν	N	N	N	N	Ν	N	N	N	N	1
1 Full-time hours per week	275	18101	1731	3571	4728	943	2583	3457	8790	3353	1546	3983	1469
2 Part-time hours per week	33	800	62	188	560	100	107	218	798	380	460	1026	27
3 Annualised hours	14	395	70	85	142	44	499	72	214	77	72	108	46
4 Flexible hours	36	2011	241	304	427	141	325	480	940	286	182	337	18
6 I work on call	4	26	2	15	16	9	13	2	21	5	5	11	1
7 Other	7	361	43	58	104	41	95	90	148	44	50	78	4
Total	369	21694	2149	4221	5977	1278	3622	4319	10911	4145	2315	5543	203
% Annualised hrs	3.8%	1.8%	3.3%	2.0%	2.4%	3.4%	13.8%	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	3.1%	1.9%	2.3%
Denmark													
	1 Agri	4 Manu	5 Elec	6 Const	7 Sale	8 Hotel	9 Transp	10 Finan	11 Busi	12 Public	13 Edu	14 Health	15 Other
Sort of working hours agreed	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mear
1 Full-time hours per week	36.4	36.7	35.4	36.9	37.5	37.0	38.3	36.1	37.4	36.3	36.9	36.9	37.5
2 Part-time hours per week	28.5	23.9		16.2	22.2	23.5	25.6	20.0	23.9	26.0	26.0	25.7	23.3
3 Annualised hours		11.3	35.0			40.0	24.7	0.0	24.8	37.0	25.7	15.6	
4 Flexible hours	13.3	33.0	37.0	37.0	12.3	14.8	18.1	0.0	28.4	37.5	11.7	37.0	22.4
6 I work on call									0.0			17.0	
7 Other					0.0		39.0					0.0	
	Ν	N	Ν	N	Ν	N	N	Ν	N	N	N	N	1
1 Full-time hours per week	54	421	23	161	91	15	312	20	90	59	25	50	6
2 Part-time hours per week	2	12		3	15	3	8	3	20	4	3	25	4
3 Annualised hours	3	13	3			1	11	1	9	5	12	8	•••
4 Flexible hours	13	57	3	7	8	10	62	3	24	12	9	10	1
6 I work on call	1	3				2	5		3			3	
7 Other	2	8		1	6		11		4	2	2	6	
Total	75	514	29	172	120	31	409	27	150	82	51	102	9

Table 12Working hours' arrangements, by country and industry (cont'd)

	g noui	<u>5 ui</u>	rung		105/ 6	,,	anci	yun	u illu	450		<u></u>	
Netherlands													
	4. 4	4		0.0	7 0-1-	8	_ 9	10	44 Duri	12 Dublis	40 Edu	14	15
	1 Agri	Manu	5 Elec		7 Sale	Hotel	Transp	Finan	11 Busi	Public	13 Edu	Health	Other
Sort of working hours agreed	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean		Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mear
1 Full-time hours per week	39.6	38.8	39.2	39.6	38.6	38.3	40.4	38.0	39.3	37.2	37.9	35.9	38.1
2 Part-time hours per week	24.6	27.0	28.0	27.2	24.9	24.6	26.7	27.6	28.5	28.2	26.8	26.5	26.1
3 Annualised hours	35.2	34.1	43.3	34.2	29.5	31.7	33.5		31.9	35.3	32.3	30.6	28.8
4 Flexible hours	30.2	33.4	36.0	42.0	24.7	25.1	34.3	33.3	30.7	34.5		27.3	28.3
6 I work on call	30.5	25.1		26.0	19.6	27.4	25.2	32.0	36.5	18.2	11.6	22.1	21.8
7 Other		38.2		49.8	36.6	38.0	46.6	40.3	32.3			29.0	28.5
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Ν
1 Full-time hours per week	851	9974	277	3992	5650	1816	3831	2586	8772	3461	1619	3676	1645
2 Part-time hours per week	164	1357	39	353	1649	638	592	718	2476	888	988	4317	936
3 Annualised hours	26	50	1	10	77	59	33	52	51	71	149	215	33
4 Flexible hours	53	329	7	75	366	331	261	99	331	150	59	498	164
6 I work on call	8	41	1	5	37	67	44	4	36	7	12	119	34
7 Other	21	97	2	20	77	62	68	17	80	28	22	93	47
Total	1123	11848	327	4455	7856	2973	4829	3476	11746	4605	2849	8918	2859
% Annualised hrs	2.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	2.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.4%	1.5%	5.2%	2.4%	1.2%
Poland													
	1 Agri	4 Manu	5 Elec	6 Const	7 Sale	8 Hotel	9 Transp	10 Finan	11 Busi	12 Public	13 Edu	14 Health	15 Other
Sort of working hours agreed	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mear
1 Full-time hours per week	41.5	40.2	40.5	40.7	40.7	41.9	40.3	40.0	39.8	39.5	32.9	39.7	39.3
2 Part-time hours per week	30.0	23.9	40.0	23.1	28.8	34.5	28.0	24.6	27.0	24.5	17.9	21.7	25.4
3 Annualised hours		27.5			58.3				0.0	49.0	23.8	21.7	33.5
4 Flexible hours		14.6		20.0	15.4	13.7	26.7	39.5	21.4		3.3	0.0	27.8
6 I work on call													
7 Other		39.0		40.0	45.0					39.0	20.0		0.0
	N	N	Ν	N	N	Ν	N	Ν	N	N	N	N	Ν
1 Full-time hours per week	24	791	115	282	715	71	297	387	897	522	394	262	157
2 Part-time hours per week	1	10	1	10	40	7	5	20	46	12	41	16	18
3 Annualised hours		1			1				1	2	10	1	3
4 Flexible hours		35	2	7	36	3	9	17	40	7	7	6	8
6 I work on call						1						1	
7 Other	1	4		2	3		3	2	5	2	2	1	
	26		118	301	795	82			989	545		287	187
Total	20												

Table 12 Working hours' arrangements, by country and industry (cont'd)

Spain													
	1 Agri	4 Manu	5 Elec	6 Const	7 Sale	8 Hotel	9 Transp	10 Finan	11 Busi	12 Public	13 Edu	14 Health	15 Other
Sort of working hours agreed	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
1 Full-time hours per week	39.2	40.0	38.9	40.8	39.7	39.3	39.6	38.7	39.4	37.0	35.9	37.9	38.1
2 Part-time hours per week	16.0	29.9	31.0	28.4	28.3	22.5	29.2	31.2	28.9	28.3	19.2	26.8	23.9
3 Annualised hours	30.9	33.1	29.3	35.8	31.9	36.2	33.0	28.4	36.6	34.4	30.3	30.1	35.4
4 Flexible hours	30.0	22.9	22.2	24.6	21.2	24.0	21.7	18.4	23.1	19.3	19.7	22.7	27.5
6 I work on call	42.0	40.0	22.0	20.0	0.0	15.3	23.7	41.2	23.7	22.5		24.0	16.0
7 Other	0.0	14.5	26.0	40.0	11.1	12.3	24.6	13.0	20.4	0.0	12.8	18.5	30.7
	N	N	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	N	Ν	Ν	N	N	N
1 Full-time hours per week	81	1312	184	659	785	268	630	702	2209	709	467	469	380
2 Part-time hours per week	5	56	10	41	122	45	37	21	157	21	59	59	51
3 Annualised hours	4	80	12	13	28	19	47	21	64	28	12	63	21
4 Flexible hours	11	195	20	72	71	30	70	48	297	107	69	38	58
6 I work on call	4	10	16	6	1	4	30	4	44	50		40	3
7 Other	6	24	5	19	25	13	28	13	71	21	17	21	13
Total	111	1677	247	810	1032	379	842	809	2842	936	624	690	526
% Annualised hrs	3.6%	4.8%	4.9%	1.6%	2.7%	5.0%	5.6%	2.6%	2.3%	3.0%	1.9%	9.1%	4.0%
United Kingdom													
	1 Agri	4 Manu	5 Elec	6 Const	7 Sale	8 Hotel	9 Transp	10 Finan	11 Busi	12 Public	13 Edu	14 Health	15 Other
Sort of working hours agreed	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
1 Full-time hours per week	40.2	38.9	38.0	39.8	39.4	41.1	40.4	37.1	38.4	37.6	36.7	37.6	38.2
2 Part-time hours per week	16.4	26.0	26.8	25.1	19.9	20.6	24.1	22.4	23.6	25.0	22.6	23.7	20.5
3 Annualised hours	37.6	39.8	35.0	43.7	35.8	43.5	39.3	36.8	39.8	39.0	29.8	42.9	32.0
4 Flexible hours	34.7	23.2	33.3	24.2	26.7	14.7	24.6	25.9	24.9	24.4	20.4	23.9	20.0
5 I signed an indiv. opt out from WTD	53.1	43.0	44.3	44.2	44.7	47.2	44.7	42.6	44.5	39.3	45.5	44.0	43.3
6 I work on call		24.9	38.0	0.0	33.8	40.0	33.0		23.1	37.0		27.1	28.0
7 Other		22.3	38.0	40.0	25.2	22.9	17.8	20.0	30.4	37.0	26.3	13.0	29.6
	N	N	N	Ν	Ν	N	N	N	Ν	N	Ν	N	N
1 Full-time hours per week	85	2715	156	989	1658	534	1058	1209	3843	863	962	1370	679
2 Part-time hours per week	7	80	9	42	280	69	43	88	206	105	193	307	80
3 Annualised hours	3	83	11	4	12	7	50	20	24	15	64	20	9
4 Flexible hours	10	218	21	67	93	62	80	119	388	446	98	164	78
5 I signed an indiv. opt out from WTD	9	187	15	81	65	50	125	74	224	16	10	34	40
6 I work on call		15	2	5	6	5	21		11	3	2	22	3
7 Other		36	4	9	16	14	23	5	25	8	22	21	12
	T							1 - 1 -			10-1		004
Total	114	3334	218	1197	2130	741	1400	1515	4721	1456	1351	1938	901
	114 2.6%	3334 2.5%	218 5.0%	1197 0.3%	2130 0.6%	741 0.9%	1400 3.6%	1515 1.3%	4721 0.5%	1456	1351 4.7%	1938 1.0%	901 1.0%

Table 12Working hours' arrangements, by country and industry (cont'd)

Appendix 2 Working hours and overtime payment

Table 13Average contractual working hours, breakdown by overtime
payment arrangement and by country and industry

Belgium													
				6		8	_ 9	_10		12	13	. 14	15
How is overtime paid	1 Agri	4 Manu	5 Elec	Const	7 Sale	Hotel	Transp	Finan	11 Busi	Public	Edu	Health	Other
1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium		37.4	38.8	38.5	36.1	26.0	39.3	35.9	38.1	37.4	35.3	33.5	38.2
2 Overtime paid as normal hours	. 36.8	37.4	32.8		33.3	31.4	39.0	35.1	33.9	35.8	28.2	31.6	31.9
3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours	38.2	36.6	38.6		35.2	36.0	36.5	34.2	36.1	35.9	33.9	33.5	34.3
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with	00.2	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.2	00.0	00.0	04.2	00.1	00.0	00.0	00.0	04.0
time-off in lieu	33.5	37.2	38.9	38.6	35.0	33.4	37.2	34.3	36.3	35.9	35.0	33.6	36.8
5 Not compensated	38.0	37.9			37.7	36.9	37.9	36.3	37.5	37.0	29.7	35.7	36.2
Denmark		-											
		4		6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
How is overtime paid	1 Agri	Manu	5 Elec	Const	7 Sale	Hotel	Transp	Finan	Busi	Public	Edu	Health	Other
1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus													
overtime premium		37.0		37.0	37.0		37.0		37.0		37.0	40.8	45.0
2 Overtime paid as normal hours		24.5			37.5				37.0				
3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours		37.0		37.0	37.0	25.5	38.0		30.2				
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with													
time-off in lieu	37.0			37.0	33.8		41.0		36.5			37.0	
5 Not compensated		37.0		37.0	37.0		39.0		51.2				37.0
Finland		1											
		. 4		6		8	- 9	_10	_11	12	13	. 14	15
How is overtime paid	1 Agri	Manu	5 Elec	Const	7 Sale	Hotel	Transp	Finan	Busi	Public	Edu	Health	Other
1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus	38.5	39.2	39.2	39.5	35.7	36.9	39.0	37.6	38.0	37.5	33.1	37.9	36.8
overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours	30.5	39.2	39.2	40.1	29.8	33.4	39.0	36.6	35.9	36.5	29.0	36.5	30.0
3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours	37.0	38.3	37.2	38.0	29.0 37.1	37.4	38.2	30.0	35.9	36.6	29.0 36.0	30.5	32.1
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with	JJ.Z	50.5	51.2	50.0	57.1	57.4	50.2	57.0	57.0	50.0	50.0	57.4	30.7
time-off in lieu	37.3	38.6	40.0	39.0	37.2	36.0	37.9	37.6	37.9	36.9	36.1	37.8	37.2
5 Not compensated	39.5		10.0	39.1	37.0	36.3	40.4	37.4	37.8	36.5	34.2	37.7	35.6
Germany	0010	0010			0110	0010		•	0110	0010	0112	0111	0010
cermany	1	4		6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
How is overtime paid	1 Agri		5 Elec	-	7 Sale	Hotel	Transp	Finan	Busi	Public	Edu	Health	-
1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus	Ű												
overtime premium	40.3	38.2	38.8	40.3	38.4	38.5	39.4	38.2	39.4	38.5	33.1	38.8	40.1
2 Overtime paid as normal hours	38.4	38.6	39.4	40.7	36.1	38.0	41.7	38.2	38.9	40.4			35.0
	0011	00.0	00.1							F0.F	35.8	34.7	
3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours	37.3	37.6		38.7	37.4	39.2	37.9	38.0	37.9	38.0	35.8 36.1	34.7 36.2	36.4
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with	37.3	37.6	38.1	38.7		39.2			37.9	38.0	36.1	36.2	
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu	37.3 38.5	37.6 37.6	38.1 38.4	38.7 39.2	36.6	39.2 39.9	38.9	38.0	37.9 38.2	38.0 38.9	36.1 34.3	36.2 37.6	36.2
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated	37.3	37.6	38.1	38.7 39.2		39.2			37.9	38.0	36.1	36.2	
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu	37.3 38.5	37.6 37.6	38.1 38.4	38.7 39.2	36.6	39.2 39.9	38.9	38.0	37.9 38.2	38.0 38.9	36.1 34.3	36.2 37.6	36.2
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands	37.3 38.5 39.9	37.6 37.6 40.0	38.1 38.4 40.5	38.7 39.2 40.4	36.6 40.4	39.2 39.9 41.5 8	38.9 41.6 9	38.0 39.9 10	37.9 38.2 40.0	38.0 38.9 38.0 12	36.1 34.3 37.1 13	36.2 37.6 38.6 14	36.2 39.1 15
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid	37.3 38.5	37.6 37.6 40.0	38.1 38.4	38.7 39.2 40.4	36.6	39.2 39.9 41.5	38.9 41.6	38.0 39.9	37.9 38.2 40.0	38.0 38.9 38.0	36.1 34.3 37.1	36.2 37.6 38.6	36.2 39.1
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid Overtime paid as normal hours plus	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 Manu	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const	36.6 40.4 7 Sale	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel	38.9 41.6 9 Transp	38.0 39.9 10 Finan	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health	36.2 39.1 15 Other
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 Manu 38.2	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 Manu 38.2 36.6	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 Manu 38.2 36.6	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 <u>Manu</u> 38.2 36.6 36.5	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7	36.2 37.6 38.6 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 <u>Manu</u> 38.2 36.6 36.5 37.1	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 33.8	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 <u>Manu</u> 38.2 36.6 36.5 37.1	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7	36.2 37.6 38.6 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 Manu 38.2 36.6 36.5 37.1 38.8	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1 39.7	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 33.8 33.8 38.2	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7 40.8	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5 38.5	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3 38.5	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8 36.7	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2 34.8	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0 35.0	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7 37.0
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Poland	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6 40.0	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 38.2 36.6 36.5 37.1 38.8 4	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8 38.0	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1 39.7 6	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0 38.9	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 33.8 38.2 33.8 38.2 8	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7 40.8 9	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5 38.5 38.5	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3 38.5 11	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8 36.7 2 12	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2 34.8 34.8	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0 35.0	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7 37.0
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Poland How is overtime paid	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 38.2 36.6 36.5 37.1 38.8 4	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1 39.7 6	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0 38.9	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 33.8 33.8 38.2	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7 40.8	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5 38.5	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3 38.5	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8 36.7	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2 34.8	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0 35.0	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7 37.0
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Poland How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6 40.0	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 38.2 36.6 36.5 36.5 37.1 38.8 4 Manu	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8 38.0 5 Elec	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1 39.7 6 Const	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0 38.9 7 Sale	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 33.8 38.2 8 Hotel	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7 40.8 9 Transp	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5 38.5 10 Finan	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3 38.5 11 Busi	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8 36.7 2 Public	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2 34.8 13 Edu	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0 35.0 4 Health	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7 37.0 15 Other
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Poland How is overtime paid	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6 40.0	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 38.2 36.6 36.5 36.5 37.1 38.8 4 Manu	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8 38.0 5 Elec	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1 39.7 6 Const	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0 38.9 7 Sale 40.8	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 33.8 38.2 33.8 38.2 8	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7 40.8 9	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5 38.5 10 Finan 39.8	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3 38.5 11 Busi 38.6	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8 36.7 2 12	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2 34.8 34.8	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0 35.0	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7 37.0 15 Other 31.2
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Poland How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime paid	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6 40.0	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 38.2 36.6 36.5 37.1 38.8 4 Manu 40.8	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8 38.0 5 Elec 40.2 40.0	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1 39.7 6 Const 40.9	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0 38.9 7 Sale	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 33.8 38.2 33.8 38.2 42.7	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7 40.8 9 Transp 40.1	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5 38.5 10 Finan	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3 38.5 11 Busi	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8 36.7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 9.9	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2 34.8 13 Edu 26.6	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0 35.0 4 Health 43.9	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7 37.0 34.2 32.7 37.0 15 Other 31.2 35.5
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Poland How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime paid 2 Overtime paid 2 Overtime paid 3 Overtime paid 1 Overtime paid 4 Overtime paid	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6 40.0 1 Agri 39.5	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 38.2 36.6 36.5 37.1 38.8 4 Manu 40.8 40.5	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8 38.0 5 Elec 40.2 40.0	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1 38.1 39.7 6 Const 40.9 39.6	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0 38.9 7 Sale 40.8 33.4	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 33.8 38.2 8 Hotel 42.7 43.2	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7 40.8 9 Transp 40.1 43.1	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5 38.5 38.5 10 Finan 39.8 37.1	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3 38.5 11 Busi 38.6 37.6	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8 36.7 Public 39.9 40.0	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2 34.8 13 Edu 26.6 26.2	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0 35.0 4 Health 43.9 39.6	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7 37.0 34.2 32.7 37.0 15 Other 31.2 35.5
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Poland How is overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu for overtime hours	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6 40.0 1 Agri 39.5	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 38.2 36.6 36.5 37.1 38.8 4 Manu 40.8 40.5	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8 38.0 5 Elec 40.2 40.0 40.7	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1 38.1 39.7 6 Const 40.9 39.6	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0 38.9 7 Sale 40.8 33.4	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 33.8 38.2 8 Hotel 42.7 43.2	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7 40.8 9 Transp 40.1 43.1	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5 38.5 38.5 10 Finan 39.8 37.1	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3 38.5 11 Busi 38.6 37.6	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8 36.7 Public 39.9 40.0	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2 34.8 13 Edu 26.6 26.2	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0 35.0 4 Health 43.9 39.6	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7 37.0 34.2 35.5 Other 31.2 35.5 36.5
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Netherlands How is overtime paid 1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu 5 Not compensated Poland How is overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime premium 2 Overtime paid as normal hours plus overtime paid as normal hours 3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours 4 Partly paid, partly compensated with	37.3 38.5 39.9 1 Agri 38.1 36.4 36.7 36.6 40.0 1 Agri 39.5	37.6 37.6 40.0 4 38.2 36.6 36.5 37.1 38.8 4 Manu 40.8 40.5 39.6	38.1 38.4 40.5 5 Elec 38.1 36.2 37.3 37.8 38.0 5 Elec 40.2 40.0 40.7 41.1	38.7 39.2 40.4 6 Const 39.5 39.2 37.1 38.1 39.7 6 Const 40.9 39.6 40.2 41.4	36.6 40.4 7 Sale 36.0 31.7 34.8 35.0 38.9 7 Sale 40.8 33.4 40.1	39.2 39.9 41.5 8 Hotel 35.5 30.2 36.2 36.2 33.8 38.2 8 Hotel 42.7 43.2 41.0	38.9 41.6 9 Transp 40.6 38.0 37.2 37.7 40.8 9 9 Transp 40.1 43.1 40.1	38.0 39.9 10 Finan 36.3 34.0 35.0 34.5 38.5 10 Finan 39.8 37.1 38.6	37.9 38.2 40.0 11 Busi 38.4 34.2 36.2 36.3 38.5 11 Busi 38.6 37.6 39.5	38.0 38.9 38.0 12 Public 37.2 35.4 34.8 35.8 35.8 35.8 36.7 Public 12 Public 39.9 40.0 39.1	36.1 34.3 37.1 13 Edu 36.5 30.0 33.7 34.2 34.8 13 Edu 26.6 26.2 37.8	36.2 37.6 38.6 14 Health 32.5 28.0 31.6 30.0 31.6 30.0 35.0 4 Health 43.9 39.6 38.5	36.2 39.1 15 Other 37.5 29.0 34.2 32.7 37.0 34.2 32.7 37.0 15 Other 31.2 35.5

Table 13 Average	cont	ract	ual v	work	ing	hour	s (co	ont'd)				
Spain													
		4		6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
How is overtime paid	1 Agri	Manu	5 Elec	Const	7 Sale	Hotel	Transp	Finan	Busi	Public	Edu	Health	Other
1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus													
overtime premium	41.1	39.9	39.5	40.3	35.9	35.5	37.1	36.5	38.6	35.8	31.5	33.7	37.2
2 Overtime paid as normal hours	38.4	41.2	38.8	39.9	36.6	30.0	37.5	38.7	37.7	37.0	25.3	35.4	28.4
3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours	36.3	37.8	37.4	39.2	37.9	37.7	37.1	38.4	37.8	35.8	34.6	35.9	35.7
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu	40.0	39.3	37.7	36.7	34.6	40.1	36.5	37.6	38.6	36.2	38.1	38.3	36.7
5 Not compensated	37.1	39.2	39.5	40.3	39.4	36.6	40.2	38.3	39.1	38.5	34.5	37.2	37.5
United Kingdom													
		4		6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
How is overtime paid	1 Agri	Manu	5 Elec	Const	7 Sale	Hotel	Transp	Finan	Busi	Public	Edu	Health	Other
1 Overtime paid as normal hours plus		00.4		10.4			40.5		07.0		05.4	00.4	07.0
overtime premium	39.6		38.4	-	38.0				37.6				37.3
2 Overtime paid as normal hours	38.5	38.0	34.8	38.4	29.8	34.2	39.4	33.2	37.2	32.1	28.9	32.5	33.3
3 Time-off in lieu for overtime hours	39.6	37.9	33.7	38.4	38.3	40.6	38.7	34.7	37.2	35.2	35.0	35.4	36.2
4 Partly paid, partly compensated with time-off in lieu		37.9	37.6	40.3	37.8	44.2	39.8	35.3	36.4	36.6	32.7	33.8	35.7
5 Not compensated	40.3	38.8	39.3	39.8	39.6	40.8	39.8	37.6	38.6	38.0	36.1	37.2	37.8

Table 13 Average contractual working hours (cont'd)