



COUNTRY CASE STUDY: SLOVENIA



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- **The debate around new autonomous worker is 'fragmented;'**
 - usually focusing on labour market position of specific occupation and
 - the precarious nature of their work.
 - **Current policy and political focus, too, is predominately focused on the issue of precarious nature non-standard employments.**
 - **Certain types of non-standard work forms first need to be (formally) recognized or even defined.**

Current state...



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- existing statistical data does not allow us to accurately assess the number of different types of new autonomous workers
 - part-time, fixed-term employment and self-employment - shows that only the share of temporary employees is already above the European average
 - the pending issues related to self-employment:
 - steep growth &
 - bogus employment

Legal framework

- The legal basis for carrying out work in Slovenia represents an employment contract for an indefinite period of time.
- The non-standard forms of employment are specified according to the ERA, as well as conditions when they can be 'used'.
- Self-employed workers:
 - without employees
 - sole proprietors
 - perform their work under civil contracts.

What's happening

- Growth of “bogus” self-employed work
- With the recent amendment to the ERA Slovenian legislation has incorporated economically dependent workers category
- Reasons...

Collective representation

- Declining trend of trade union membership.
- Some regulated professions are members of TU confederations... but still...
- unions do 'not know what to do' with self-employed.
- Only recently there have been (bottom-up) initiatives to represent 'new autonomous workers'.
- LMI – onyl as temporary work agencies.

Case study suggestion(s)

- SLO as a case, what happens when business (completely) overtakes the institutional arrangements
- Precarious Workers Union
- or Movement for Decent Work

