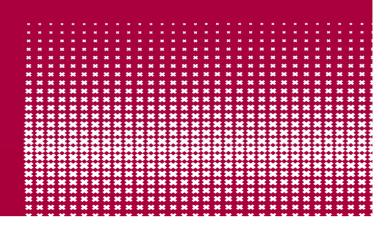


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Restructuring and job-to-job policies in the Netherlands Dr. Frank Tros, University of Amsterdam ALMP EU-2020 Congress, Antwerp, october 28th, 2010



Focus/criteria restructuring and (good) job-to-job policies

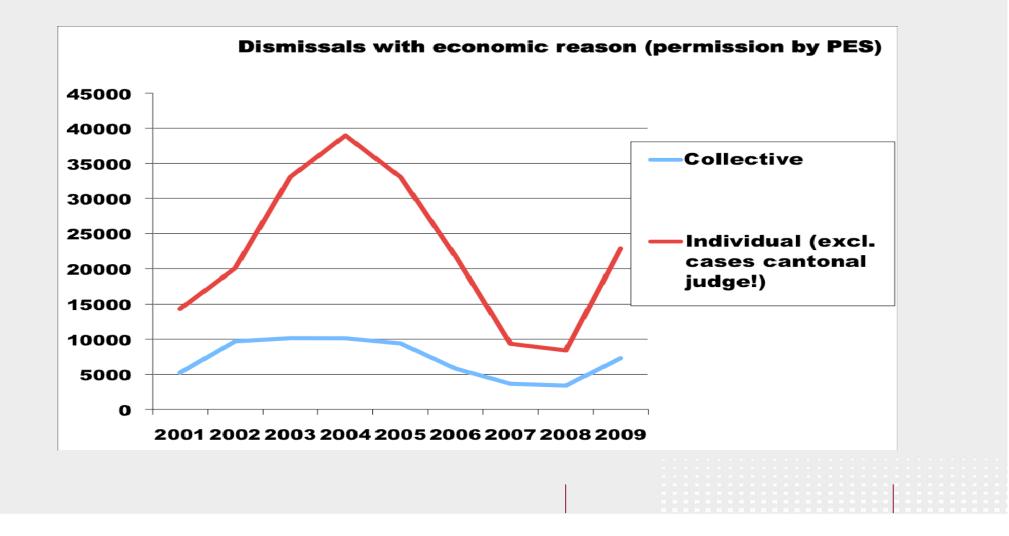
- 1. Not just flexibility/mobility, but also security in employability/transition/employment
- 2. Early risk intervention and anticipating employability policies in case of restructuring
- 3. Involvement of workers' representatives and private parties and incentives for employers





Anticipation	Prevention	Curative (Old' employer)	Curative (Unemployed)
No concrete risks	Threat dismissal	In dismissal procedure Extended notice period	No link with employer
HRM / CLA	Reorganisation/ Social plans Mobility centres	Social plans Mobility Centres	UWV (PES) Private org.
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Characteristics / collective dismissals in NL

- Unemployment rate: 5.6% (EU 9.5%)
- Strictness EPL collective dismissals: 3.00 (OECD avg 2.98)
- Permission system PES
- Selection individuals: reflection of age-composition work force
- Obligation to involve trade unions to negotiate about social plan

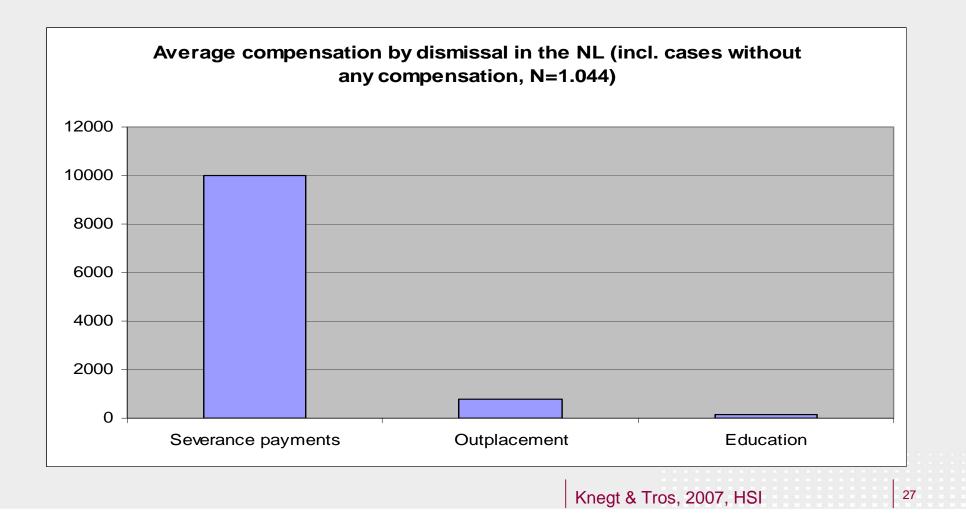
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Dismissal law in discussion

- High dismissal costs for employers (research HSI): 25.000 E each case (coll + ind dismissals) 3.5-4.0 billion E yearly on national level
- Passive character of these costs (see following slide)
- 28% of Dutch workers is flexible (excl. part-time)!
 Outside jobprotection; first victims of the crisis!







Integrating dismissals with employability?

- A. Flexibilisation/deregulation dismissal law (*where is compensating security?*)
- B. Invest severance payments in employability
 - individual learning accounts
 - education and job-to-job facilities in social plans
 - severance pay depending on employability investments/labour market position
 - /C. Transition period: extension employment contract after dismissal till new job

All not (yet) solved in Polder Model: no consensus



Dutch ALMP measures after financial crisis

- Keeping people in their jobs
 - Tempory working time reduction / Part time Unemployment Insurance Act (condition of training).
 - □ 90% stay employed, rather low training investments.
 - Introduction local Labour Mobility Centres
- Facilitating work-to-work transitions
 - Local projects Labour Mobility Centres to support job-to-job policies
 - Temporary 650 extra 'work coaches' PES
 - Retraining bonus, recognition-of-obtained-competences trajectory



Labour Mobility Centres/'work coaches'

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 Top-down installation MC's Bottom-up inspiration (Automotive / sectoral initiatives)

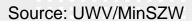
Bottom-up functioning (33 local MC's)

- Approach:
 - public-private networks at local level
 - Project-based 'quick response service' / more prevention
 - Fast outplacement trajects



Some monitoring, but not really evaluation studies

- March 2009 may 2010 (total PES, incl. 'zelfredzamen'):
 - □ 18.000 preventive work-to-work placements
 - □ 141.000 placements withing 3 months after dismissal
 - □ Agreements with 1350 companies
 - Low use of retraining bonus and other education subsidies; difficulties companies with training condition parttime unemployment





Towards activating social plans in case of collective dismissal and restructuring ?

- All social partners: 'priority for job-to-job policies'
- Permissive legislation: no judicial review of plans
- ½ of plans agree on extension period of notice for outplacement: average 9 months.
- 2/3 of social plans agree on educational budgets
- Employability paragraphs in CLA's (prevention)
- Bottlenecks: only 100+ companies; no trade-off between (high) severance payments and employabily investments
- Growing employability paragraphs in CLA's (prevention)



Case Internal Mobility Centre in prevention phase

- 4800 external job-to-job transitions in 4 years
- Coaching, training courses, education for inter sectoral mobility
- 'Job-to-job trajects are 1/3 to ½ costs of dismissal procedure'
- CLA: guarantees on employment security depend on number of external placements
- 'Voluntary mobility gives better motivation workers then during dismissal procedure'





Case Internal Mobility Centre (following)

- Individual mobility budgets depending on seniority/age, also for finance salary-gaps (but extra budgets for training/education)
- Premium for early leavers
- Conditions in negotiating/consulting trade unions (trust!)
- Cooperation with PES and use of subsidies
- This is a <u>best-case</u>. Estimation: 50% employers don't help dismissed towards new jobs!

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Conclusions

- Overall NL: priority *job* security, if not severance payments
- High amounts of flexible workers outside protection
- Policy shift towards transition/employability security, but not widespread practises
- Interesting projects on *local level* (public-private, private)
- Risk of flexibilisation: lack of employability security (less incentives for employers to invest in it as prevention/compensation dismissals)

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Lack of good evaluation studies job-to-job policies



Thanks for your attention!



Dank u wel!

Comments always welcome:

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