



Position Paper on Work-Life Balance Directive

HOTREC takes note of the Commission proposal for a Directive on “Work-Life balance for parents and carers repealing Council Directive 2010/18/EU”.

Overall, HOTREC considers that work-life balance and gender inequality in the labour market remain topics that deserve in-depth attention and need to be addressed. Nevertheless, it is to mention that the hospitality sector is currently facing skills shortages, despite the high level of unemployment in Europe¹. In particular, the leaves proposed by the European Commission and mandatory flexible working time arrangements, would risk, in that context, deteriorating the situation, as employers will face two problems at once: skills shortage and the fact that the employees could be often on leave, which could be potentially detrimental to the day-to-day operational management of small businesses.

More concretely, HOTREC has the following concerns:

- **Hospitality in economic terms:** 91% of the companies in the hospitality sector are micro-enterprises. The sector provides 10 million jobs to the EU economy, from which up to 60% are held by women and up to 20% by people aged under 25 years. Hospitality is, therefore, inclusive, an entry door to the job market, a major contributor to youth employment and to the overall EU economy. The present proposal could demotivate the sector to recruit young people including women², as companies would be afraid of the consequences of the extra leaves to their businesses and the costs would be detrimental to their competitiveness;
- **Social Dialogue:** HOTREC disagrees with the Commission’s approach of repealing Council Directive 2010/18/EU. The latter had been negotiated by employers (Business Europe and UEAPME) and trade unions (ETUC) in 1995 and it has been re-negotiated in 2010. The employers had not received a request from the trade unions to revise the text. By repealing the agreement, the European Commission undermines the role of the Social Dialogue and brings a negative precedent to its history;
- **Subsidiarity:** The European Commission has to comply with the subsidiarity principle. The proposal is willing to level different leave options already in place at national level in some Member States and harmonise it at EU level. HOTREC is of the opinion that these options

¹ While the average job vacancy rate is 1.7% in the EU, it reaches in the hospitality sector 3% in Belgium; 4% in Germany; 7% in Greece.

² Please see HOTREC comment on “Carers leave”.

should remain a choice of Member States. A one-size fits all solution cannot prevail. Moreover, countries which already foresee these provisions, would need to change their own systems in order to comply with the new legislation – this would lead to red tape and more bureaucracy. In addition, countries who do not foresee these leaves may have other non-legislative incentives in order to promote work-life balance.³

- **Financial impact:** The impact assessment accompanying the Communication: “A new start to support work-life balance for parents and carers” has estimated that in the long-run (2015-2055) the total impact on companies will be € -172.7 billion⁴. HOTREC would like to stress that it is difficult to predict the future. More importantly, the impact assessment does not make reference to short term costs. HOTREC considers that the new legislation would have a tremendous impact in the short term in the hospitality sector (as 91% of the companies are micro-enterprises). As a consequence, some companies might close down, as their annual profit margin would be drastically affected. The new legislation would have as a direct consequence, a loss of production, whereas processing applications, redistribution of work and replacement costs would be needed. SMEs and microenterprises would suffer the most. In fact, in the hospitality sector, the financial effect of the different leaves and flexible working hours is double as the employee in the customer service would need to be replaced with another employee. This situation would make the sector inoperable. If the leaves are paid by the employer, the latter will simply not be able to hire a replacement.
- **SMEs case:** Recital 30 states that: “This Directive should avoid imposing administrative, financial and legal constraints in a way which would hold back the creation and development of small and medium- sized undertakings. Member States are therefore invited to assess the impact of their transposition act on SMEs in order to ensure that SMEs are not disproportionately affected, with specific attention for micro- enterprises with regard to administrative burden”. HOTREC considers that the text should be part of the articles, as it affects directly the hospitality sector;
- **Public finance:** In some Member States, compensation during leaves, is paid via social security spending. Consequently, more leaves would lead to greater social spending. This would contribute to the unsustainability of public finances. At the same time, if taxes on labour market increase; employers will be less motivated to hire. Ultimately, jobs and growth would decrease;
- **Scope:** The scope of the initiative is not clear. Is the objective of the initiative to reduce women under- representation in the labour market or to promote the gender balance in caring responsibilities? In any case, it won’t generate job creation.
- **Objectives:** under “specific objectives”, the Commission proposal points out the reduction of absenteeism as an outcome of the reform. HOTREC is of the opinion that women’s absenteeism would increase, as women would use more the proposed carer’s leave and the extended right to parental leave. Consequently, HOTREC believes that the proposal would

³ For instance, Malta does not foresee these new leaves, but the government provides fiscal incentives to companies to reintegrate mothers in the labour market. On the other hand, countries such as Poland, foresee paid paternity leave, but fathers do not usually use it, due to cultural reasons.

⁴ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017SC0202&from=EN>

affect negatively women's labour market opportunities and equal treatment at work;

- **Paternity leave** – Most Member States have paternity leave provisions in their legislation at national level⁵. HOTREC believes that this matter should be dealt either through national legislation or collective agreement provisions. Subsidiarity should prevail. The fact that some Member States have not foreseen the leave might be for cultural reasons or legal reasons⁶;
- **Parental leave** - HOTREC does not understand the reason to extend the age limit from 8 to 12 years. The EU should not level by the highest existent country standards. Moreover, parents should have the right to choose to transfer or not the months of leave to their partner (HOTREC agrees with the current legislation – one month should be non-transferable);
- **Carer's leave:**
 - The wording does not refer to a limit to the leave – abuses might occur and the burden to the hospitality sector could be huge in terms of cost, replacement arrangements, administrative burdens and re-organisation of work. SMEs and microenterprises would find this proposal particularly challenging to cope with⁷;
 - The employee should, in any case, be obliged to prove the reasons to take the leave;
 - The expression: “such right may be subject to appropriate substantiation of the medical condition of the worker's relative”, is too vague;
 - Traditionally, it is a fact that women tend to be the ones taking care of the elderly or the sick people. This could imply that employers in the hospitality sector could be less inclined to employ women, knowing in advance that the leave could be taken;
- **Flexible working arrangements:**
 - Flexible working arrangements (such as changes to working schedules, the possibility to request a temporary reduction in working hours, etc.) should be agreed at company level between employer and employee to find the right balance as a result of the employers' needs and strategic objectives, on a voluntary basis;
 - It is to be noted that the hospitality sector needs flexible working hour arrangements, due to its specific nature (e.g. hotels are open seven days a week, 24 hours a day).
 - SMEs and microenterprises would probably suffer the most with this proposal, as the re- organisation of the work, possible replacement arrangements and financial costs would need to be addressed⁸. Indeed the impact assessment recognises that

⁵ According with HOTREC's research, at least 20 EU countries have paternity leave at national level.

⁶ For instance, in Germany, there is no need to introduce paternity leave, as the German Parental Allowance and Parental Leave Act (Bundeseltern-geld und Elternzeitgesetz – BEEG) is already in effect and entitles parents – both women and men to paid leave.

⁷ Giving employees, especially SMEs and micro-enterprises, the opportunity to take leave for caring for their relatives, causes a shortage in hospitality industry. As this situation especially affects SMEs, in Germany, for instance, only when the employer employs more than 15/25 people, employees can ask for carers' leave.

⁸ For most SMEs it is not easy to comply with a claim to reduce working time due to their small number of employees. In fact, the employer needs to hire another employee, which means higher administrative expenses. All in all, it is more expensive to hire two part-time-employees, rather than one person full time.

- the majority of the cost is driven by flexible working time arrangements⁹;
 - HOTREC questions the need in terms of proportionality to introduce in the legislation the protection of the employee from dismissal (art 12/1);
 - It is not proportionate that the burden of proof in this case is left to the employer (art.12/2);
 - The scope is too broad;
 - The hospitality sector already offers the possibility to employees to uptake work on certain scheduled shifts, which might be an opportunity to help them reconcile family and working life balance;
- **Non-legislative measures** – HOTREC fully supports the non-legislative measures proposed by the Commission in its Communication to encourage work-life balance for working parents and carers ([COM\(2017\)252 final](#)), namely:
 - Support from Member States in providing high quality early childhood education and care;
 - Continue the transposition of EU legislation and ensuring better implementation;
 - EU funding;
 - Best practices sharing. HOTREC also advocates that:
 - **Facilities:** Member States should facilitate the provision of formal, quality and affordable care services for both children and/or elderly for a suitable number of hours for a working parent (Barcelona Objectives). It is also to note that, child care and / or elderly facilities should as well be available during the weekends and during the evenings (companies in the hospitality sector deliver service 24 hrs day /7 days week);
 - **Incentives for SMEs and micro-enterprises:** the national authorities could provide fiscal and/or administrative incentives for SMEs to employ men & women who are long-term unemployed, for example, or who are in need of “flexible working time arrangements” in order to facilitate work-life balance with the final aim of boosting employment¹⁰;
 - **Digitalisation of services** should be further deployed, so that administrative formalities can be done online (e.g. parents would not be obliged to take a day-off to deliver or fill-in certain paper forms);
 - **Private life** – respect of private life beyond hours of work should be preserved.

HOTREC hopes that the EU institutions will have all these arguments into consideration.

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⁹ Page 10 of ([COM \(2017\)253 final](#))

¹⁰ For instance, in Malta working parents receive free childcare services and companies can claim up to Eur 50,000 in tax incentives if they provide childcare facilities for their employees.