

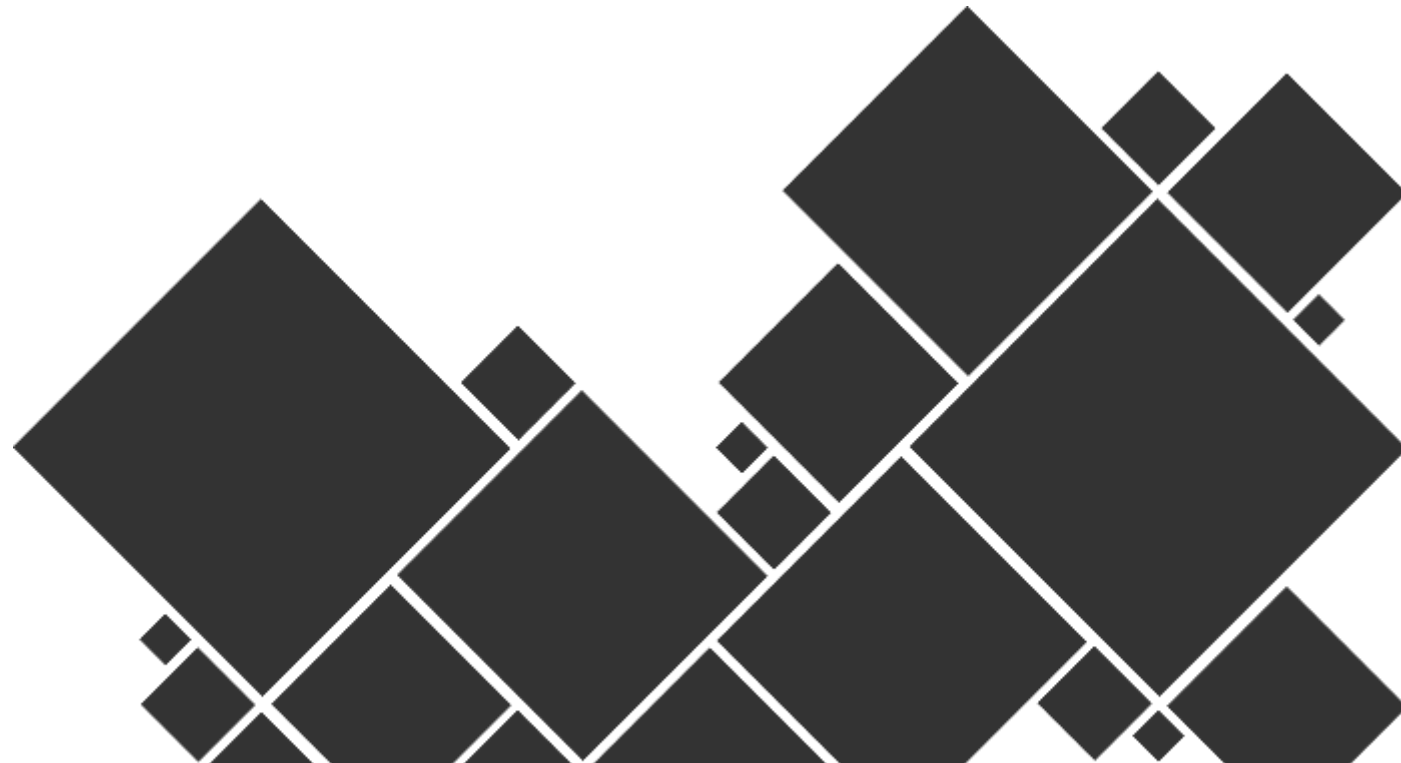


Norwegian Ministry
of Labour and Social Affairs


The sharing economy – implications for the labour market and employment relations

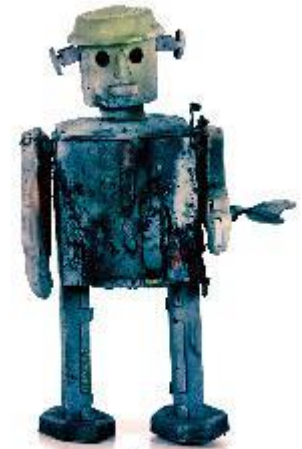
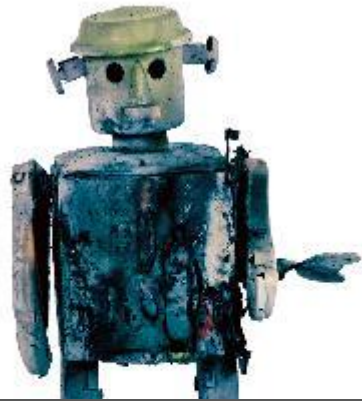
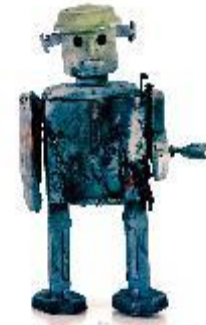
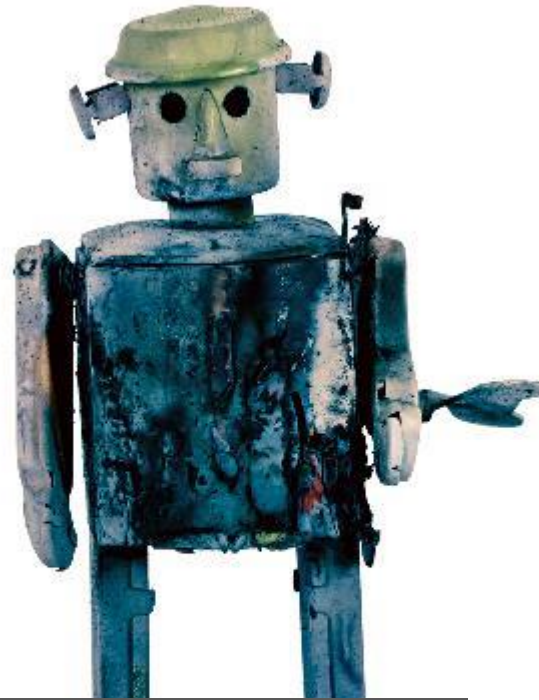
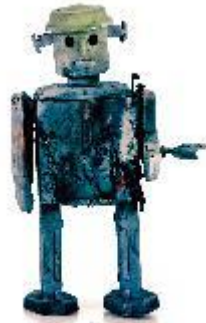
Christl Kvam, State Secretary of the Norwegian Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Copenhagen, 23 February 2017



SpareBank 1





The broad picture: Digitalization of work



The Sharing or Platform Economy in Norway

- In 2015: Sharing Economy Companies sold for app.500 mill.
- Potential: 42 bill. in 2025 with 50-60 percent yearly growth.
 - Still, would count for only 1 percent of GDP.
- 2 percent say they are engaged in Sharing Economy-work weekly.

Sharing Economy Committee



NOU

Norges offentlige utredninger 2017:4

Delingsøkonomien

– muligheter og utfordringer





The Sharing Economy – a limited part of the transition to a more digital economy

Norwegian Trade Unions: Demands Regulation of the Sharing Economy

- The Sharing Economy and other non-standard forms of work challenges the organized labour market
- A new committee that looks into:
 - the definitions of employers and workers, and
 - challenges for health and safety
- National insurance and pension schemes for self-employed/freelancers must be clarified.





Greater flexibility or greater insecurity?





Skills policies to meet the challenges of a digital world





Refugees





Norwegian Ministry
of Labour and Social Affairs

Slide 2 – Video from Sparebank 1
Slide 3, 6 and 9 – Colourbox.com
Slide 8 and 10 – Unsplash.com

