

Vanaf 08:30 uur:	Inloop en registratie
09:00 uur	Openingstoespraak door de Minister van Sociale Ontwikkeling, Arbeid en Welzijn (SOAW) Dhr. Hensely Koeiman
09:05 uur	Presentatie door de fungerend Voorzitter en de Algemeen Secretaris van de Sociaal-Economische Raad (SER) over het traject 'Future of Work' Dhr. John Jacobs Dhr. Raúl Henriquez
09:20 uur	Presentatie van de conclusies, bevindingen en aanbevelingen uit het concept-rapport 'Future of Work' Dhr. Miguel Goede
09:35 uur	Presentatie 'Future of Work en educatie' door de Minister van Onderwijs, Wetenschap, Cultuur en Sport (OWCS) Mw. Marylin Alcalá-Wallé
09:50 uur	Vakbondsperspectief op 'Future of Work' Dhr. Wendell Muelen
10:00 uur	Bedrijfsleven perspectief op 'Future of Work' Dhr. Clark Russel
10:10 uur	Koffiepauze
10:25 uur	Economische dimensie van 'Future of Work' Dhr. Runy Calmera
10:35 uur	'Future of Work' vanuit HR-perspectief Mw. Veronika de Sampayo Garrido
10:45 uur	Perspectief van een entrepreneur op 'Future of Work' Dhr. Denneth van der Veen
10:55 uur	Samenvatting perspectieven Dhr. Miguel Goede
11:05 uur	Paneldiscussie met inbreng van het publiek
12:00 uur	Sluiting

Inschrijving via www.ser.cw.

Het Ministerie van SOAW De Sociaal Economische Raad















https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/departments-and-offices/governance/dialogue/WCMS_645833/lang-en/index.htm

TO DISCUSS THE IMPORTANT TRANSFORMATIONS THAT ARE TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD OF WORK AND TO IDENTIFY ACTIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCILS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS (ESC-SIS) CAN TAKE TO HELP SHAPE THE FUTURE OF WORK IN A MANNER THAT BEST SERVES THE INTEREST OF EMPLOYERS, WORKERS AND SOCIETY AT LARGE. THE CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FUTURE OF WORK INITIATIVE, ONE OF THE SEVEN INITIATIVES LAUNCHED BY THE ILO DIRECTOR-GENERAL IN 2013 TO MARK THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE ILO IN 2019.

FOCUS



https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/future-of-work/lang--en/index.htm

UNDERSTANDING THE LINKS BETWEEN SOCIAL DIALOGUE AND THE DRIVERS OF CHANGE IN THE WORLD OF WORK

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS

CLIMATE CHANGE

ACCELERATING GLOBALIZATION

THE FUNDAMENTAL ROLE OF SOCIAL DIALOGUE AND TRIPARTISM

THE NARRATIVE



The Athens Declaration

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed_dialogue/--dialogue/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_605 757.pdf

FoW in CURACAO



Approach

- (1) Strategic partnership with the Ministry of Social Development, Labour and Welfare
- (2) Formation of an Organizing Committee
- (3) Consultations with academia, government, NGO's, the media, young professionals and representative organizations of employers and of workers
- (4) Consultations were held on May 22, 2018, June 12, 2018 and August 29, 20/8
- (5) Draft-startnotitie / Presentation Startnotitie to the Council of Ministers
- (6) Startnotitie approved by the Council of Ministers in October 2018

- 1. CURACAO AS A SIDS SHOULD BE WELL PREPARED FOR CHALLENGES
- 2. FOCUS ON SUSTAINABILITY AND BUILDING A RESILIENT SOCIETY
- 3. DEMOGRAPHICS AND LABOUR
- 4. LABOUR ETHICS
- 5. MISMATCH BETWEEN EDUCATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET
- 6. THE NECESITY OF RELIABLE AND ACTUAL DATA
- 7. INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
- 8. POPULATION AND MIGRATION POLICY
- 9. CLIMATE CHANGE / SEA-LEVEL RISE, GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, DROUGHTS AND EXTREME PRECIPITATION

HIGHLIGHTS OF 'STARTNOTITIE'







THERE IS A FUNDAMENTAL ROLE FOR **SOCIAL DIALOGUE** AND **TRIPARTISM**

ILO Director General, Mr Guy Ryder:

"Social dialogue and tripartism have played a major role throughout history. We think they will be even more needed in the future to find appropriate solutions to the challenges posed by the transformation of the world of work".





HOW DO WE MOVE FORWARD?



WORK FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE

Report of the Global Commission on the Future of Work







https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---cabinet/documents/publication/wcms_662410.pdf

www.ser.cw

WOKE INŁOŚŚŚŚŚŚ

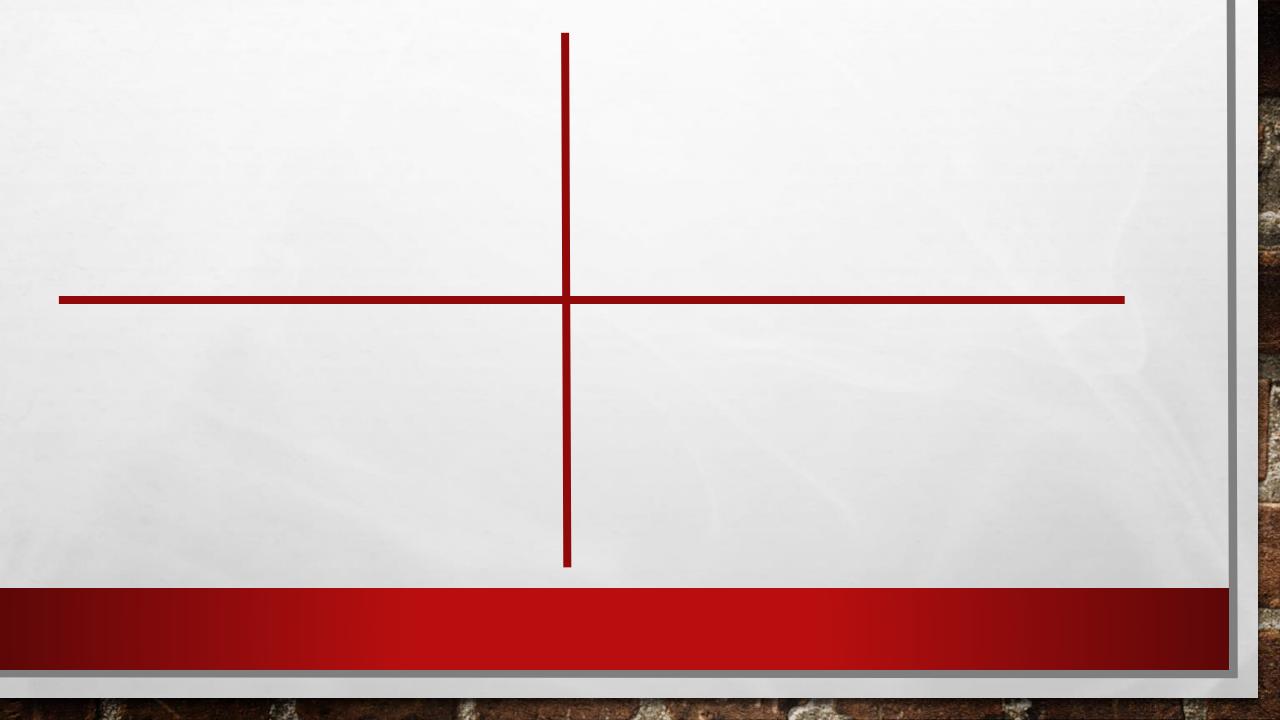


FUTURE OF WORK RUNY CALMERA

BE EXCEPTIONALLY YOU, BECAUSE A BOT CAN DO THE REST







Liability **Assets**

Question

Assets

Liability

Having a steady job

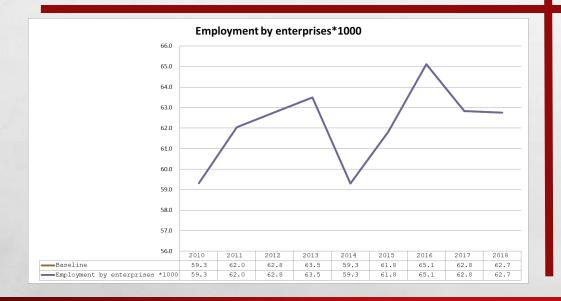
Assets

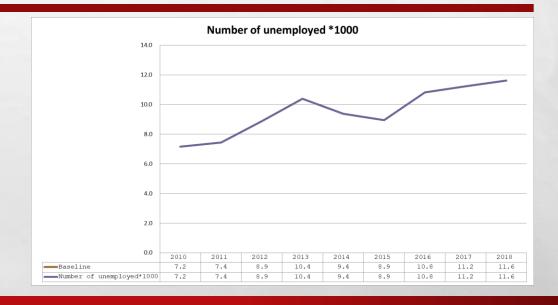
Liability

Having a steady job

Employed

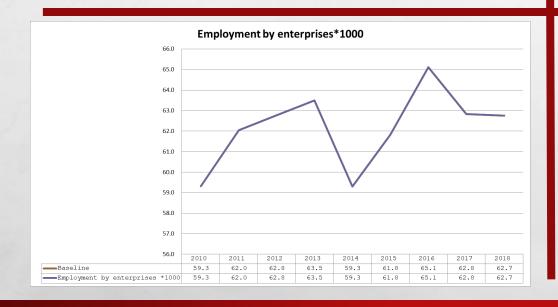
Unemployed

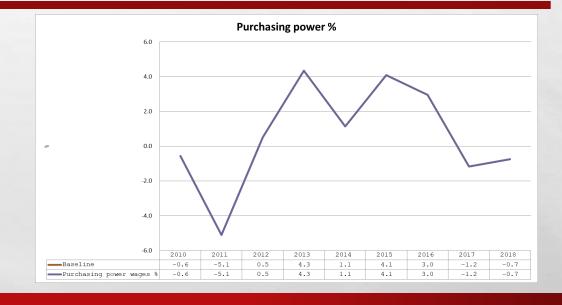




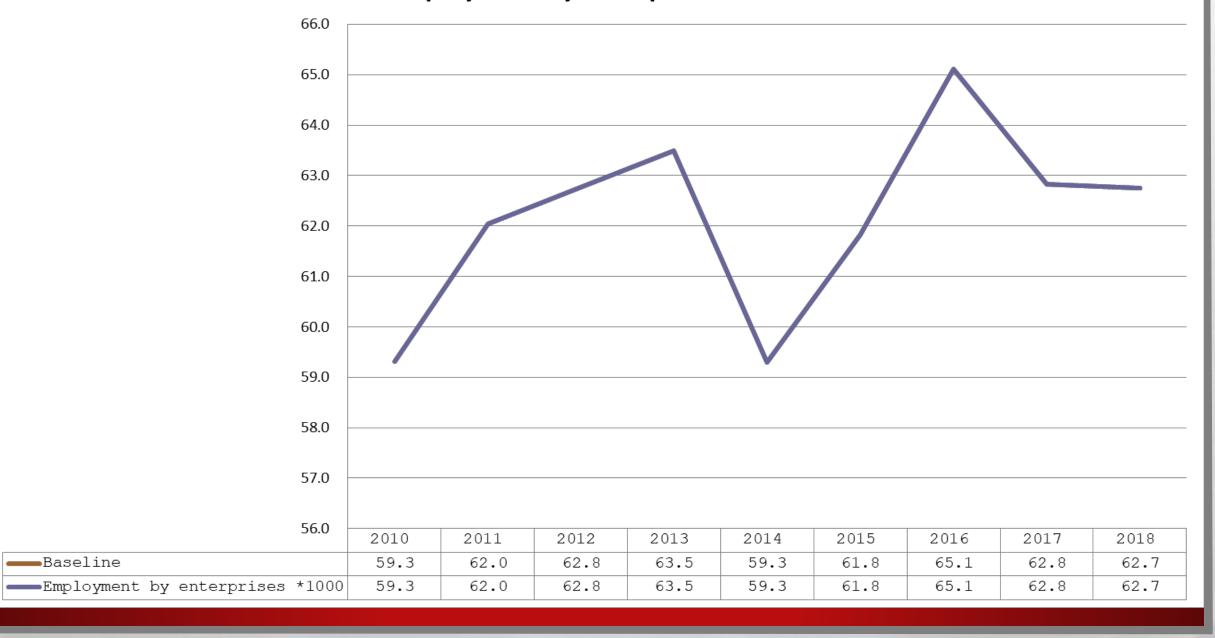
Employed

Purchasing power

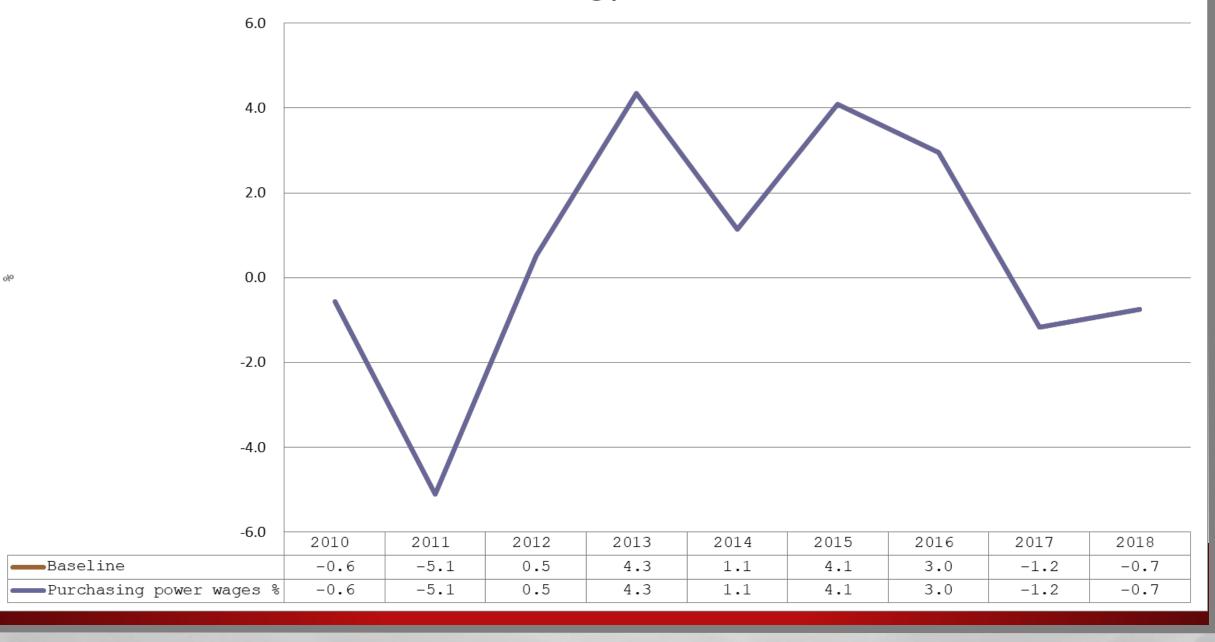


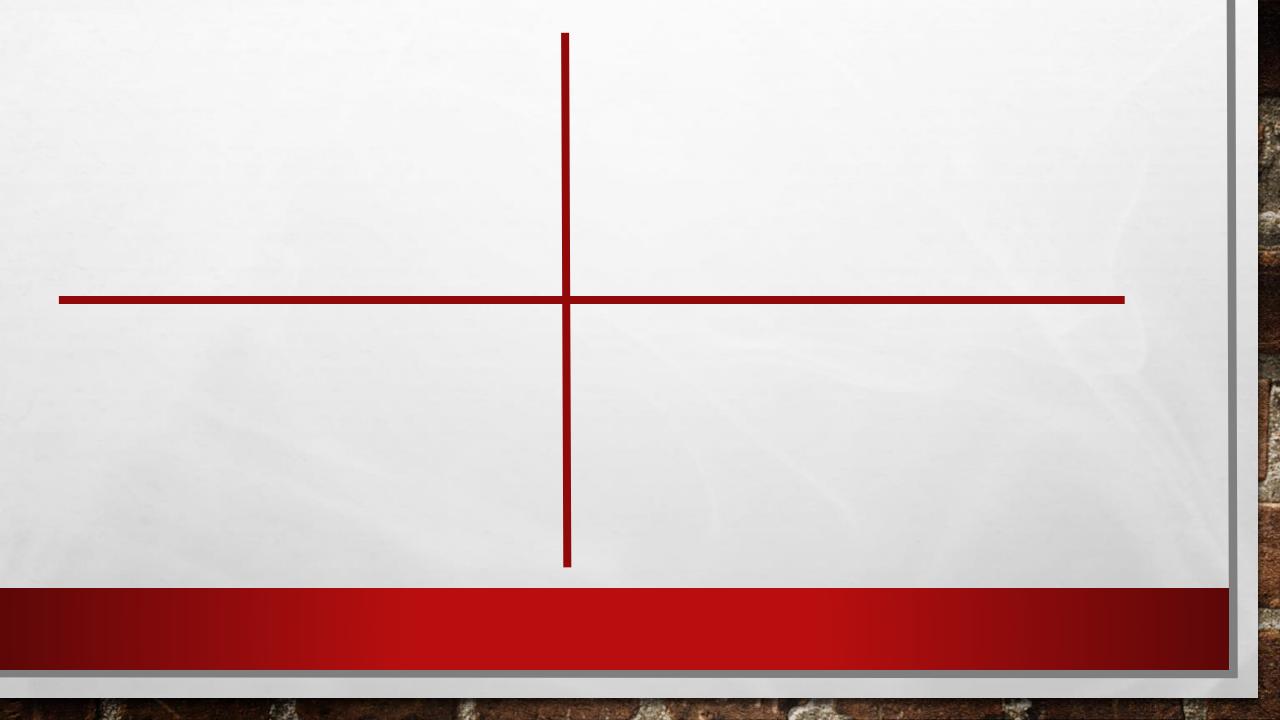


Employment by enterprises*1000

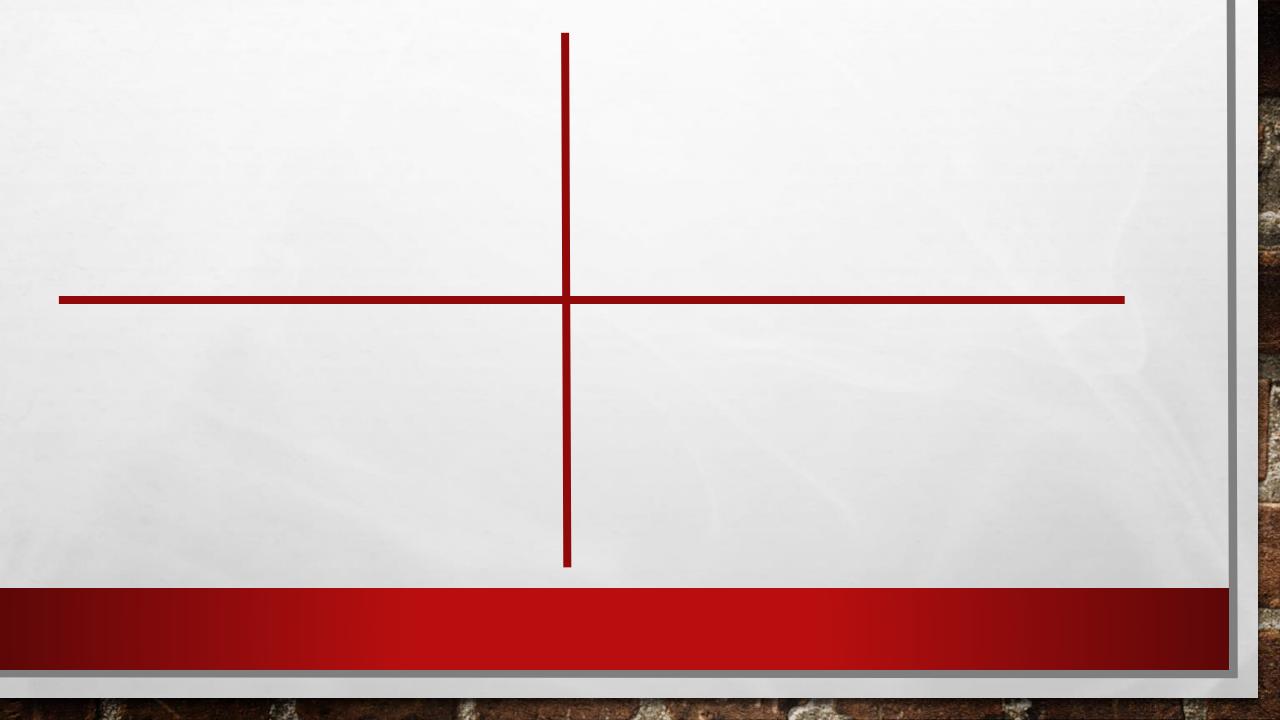


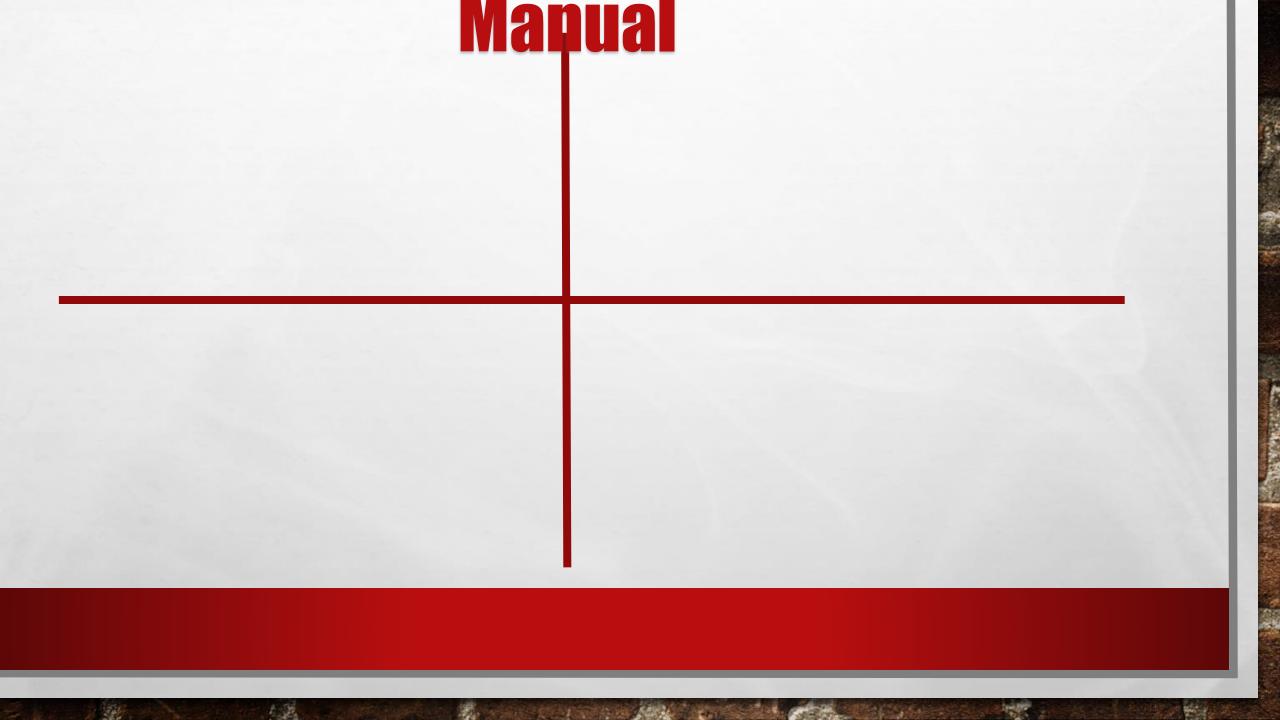
Purchasing power %





Work





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Mapual Non routine Routine Coghitive

Manual Selikor Garbage Collector MEO price controler Vakkenvuller Routine

Non routine

Coghitive

Plumber Manual Personal trainer Makeup artist Mon routine Manual Manual

Manual Selikor Garbage ler Collector st MEO price controler Vakkenvuller Routine

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Manual Selikor Garbage

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MEO price controler
Vakkenvuller Routine

Accountant Notary Clerk Cognitive Bank teller

Manual Selikor Garbage

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MEO price controler
Vakkenvuller Routine

Graphic designer Music composer

ner Notary Clerk
Ser Cognitive Bank teller

Selikor Garbage
Collector
MEO price controler
Vakkenvuller

Graphic designer Music composer Cog

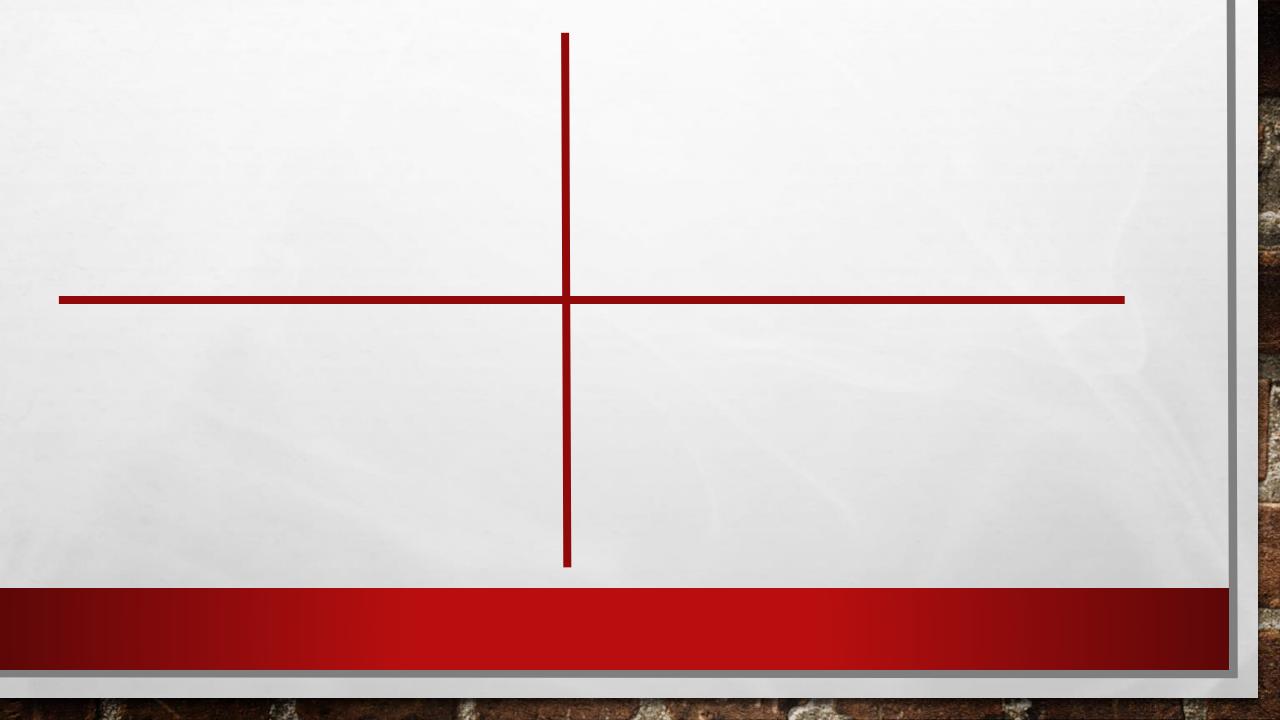
Accountant Notary Clerk

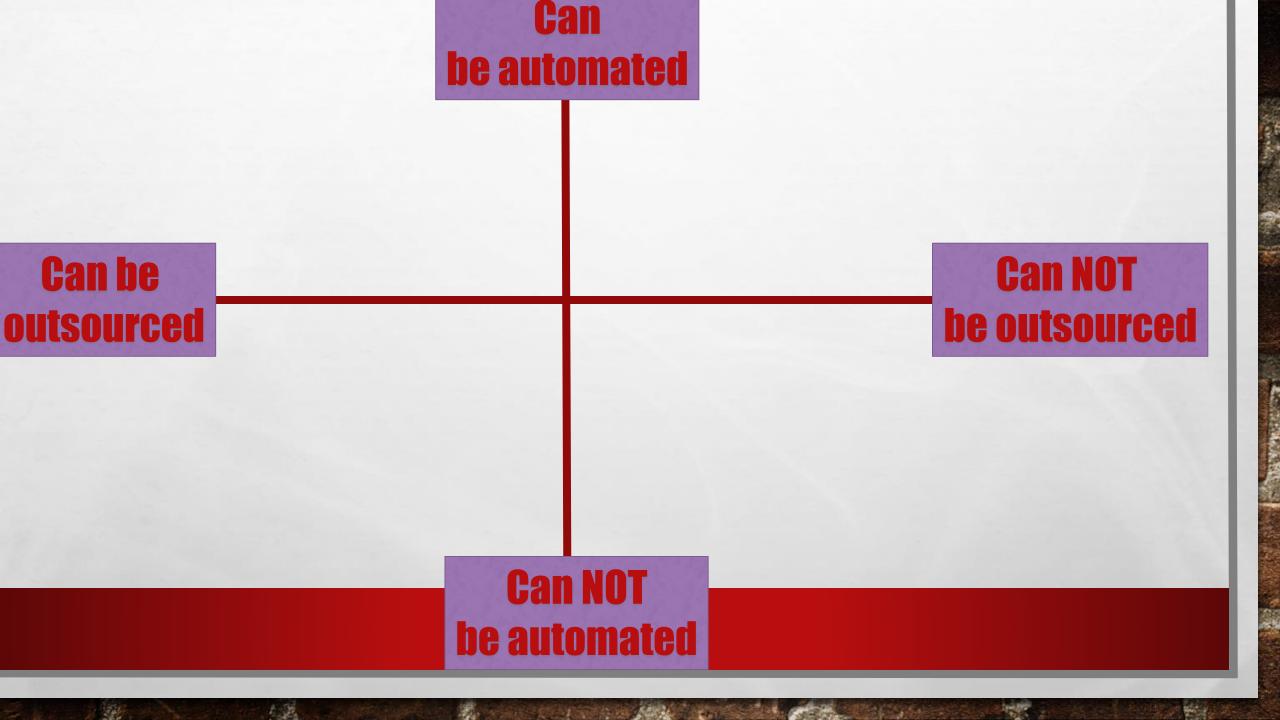
Bank teller

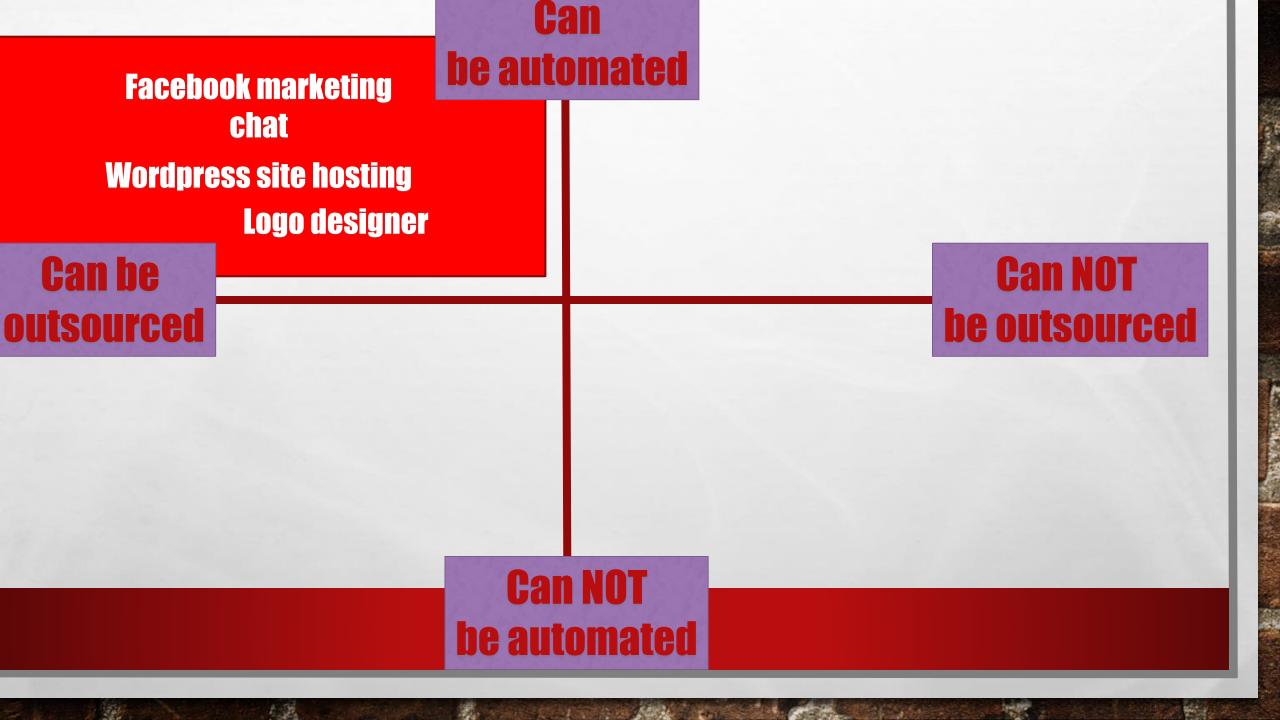
Manual Selikor Garbage
Collector
MEO price controler
Vakkenvuller Routine

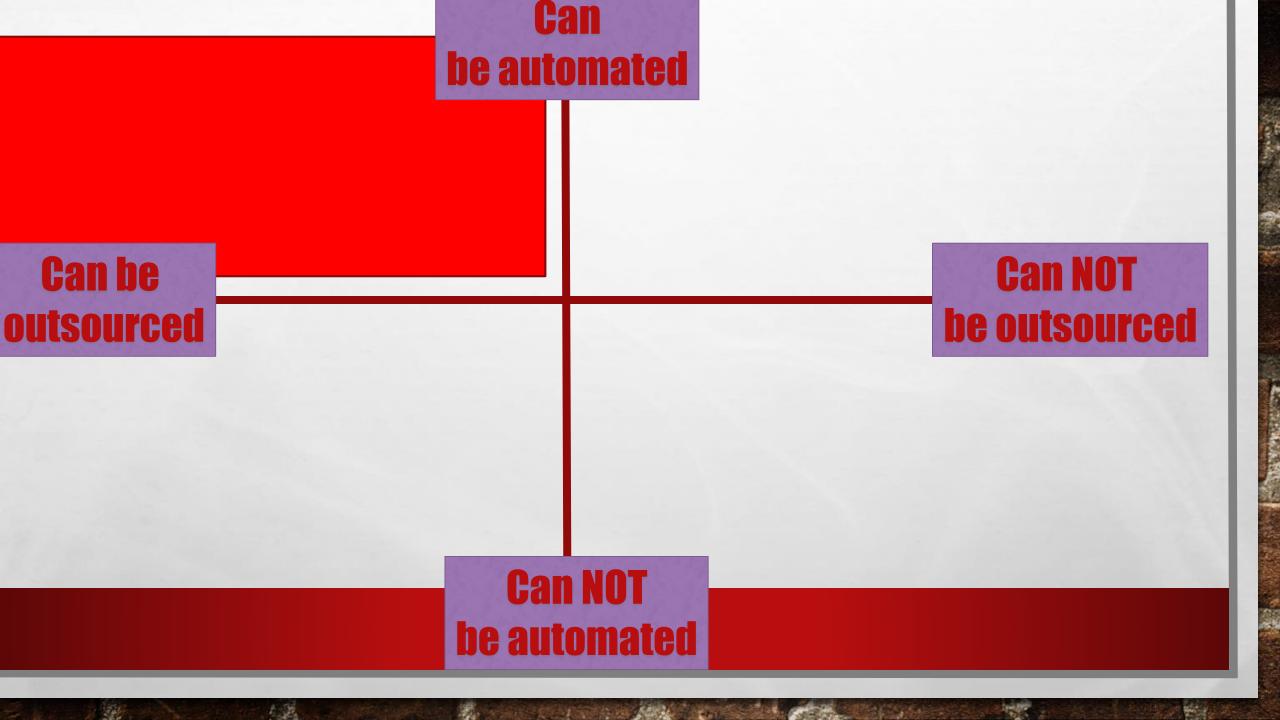
Graphic designer Music composer

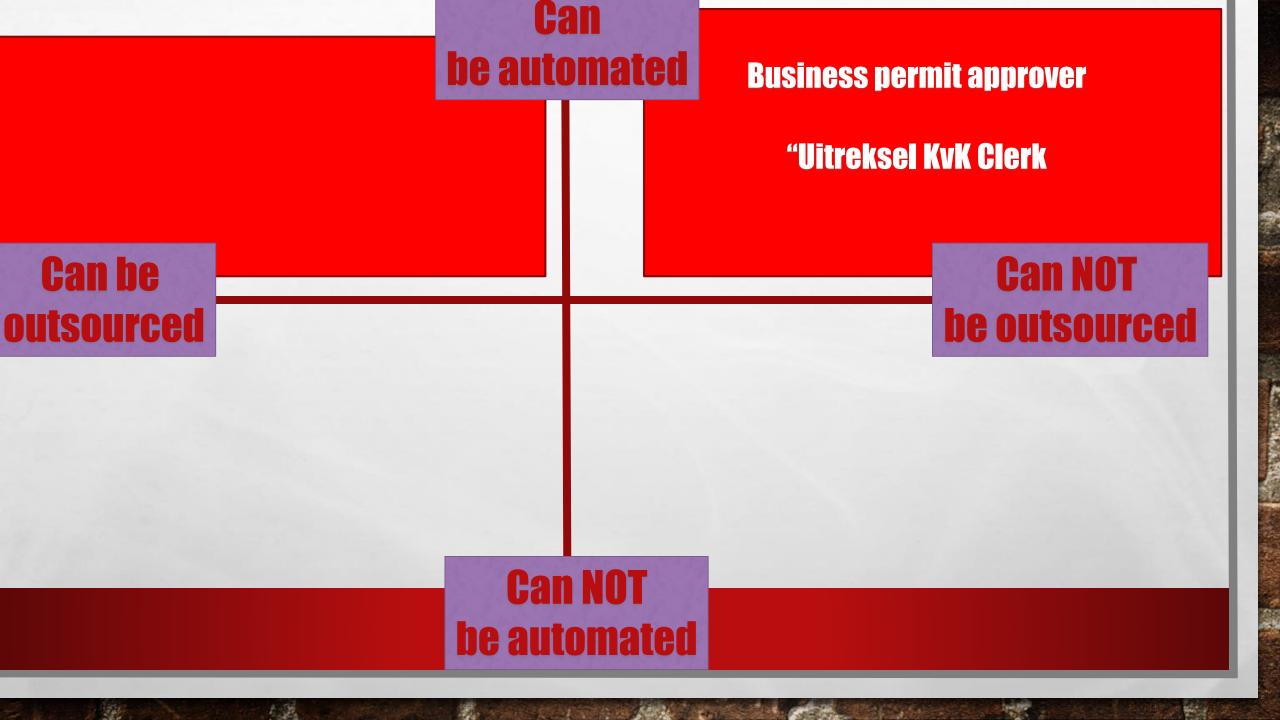
Accountant Notary Clerk Cognitive Bank teller Local services jobs—jobs that can't be automated or offshored—are the future of work in America.

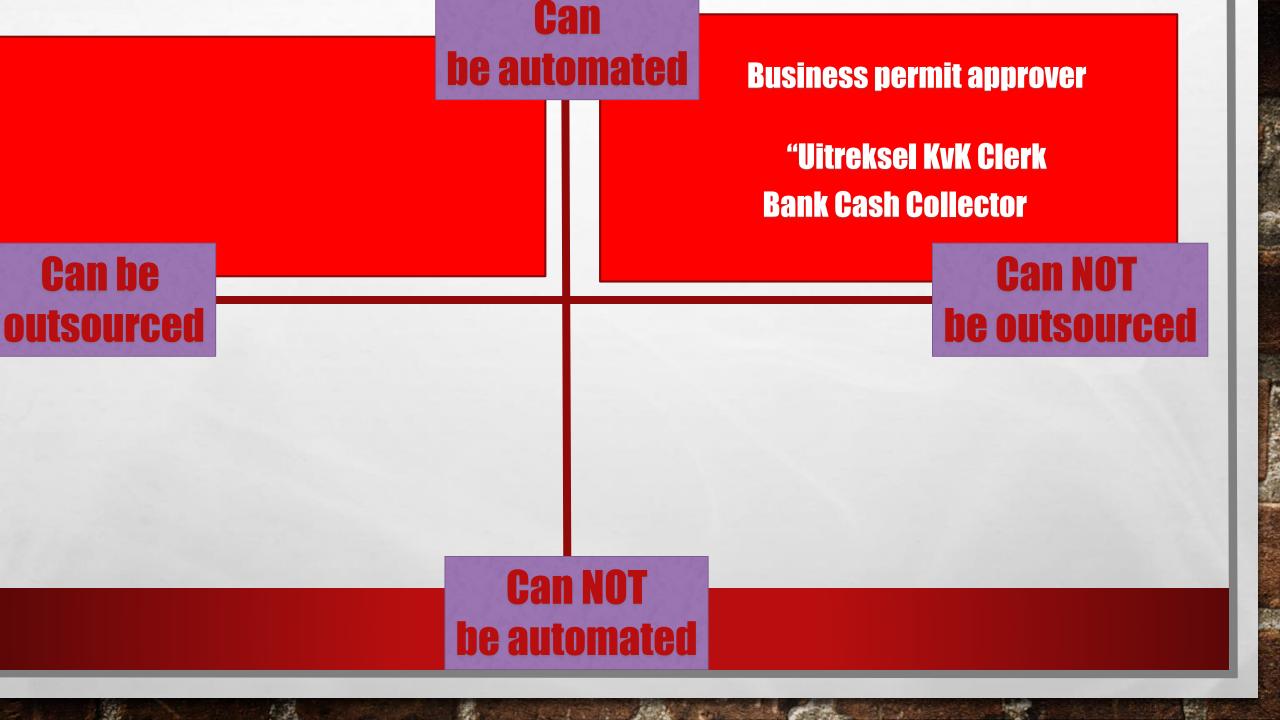


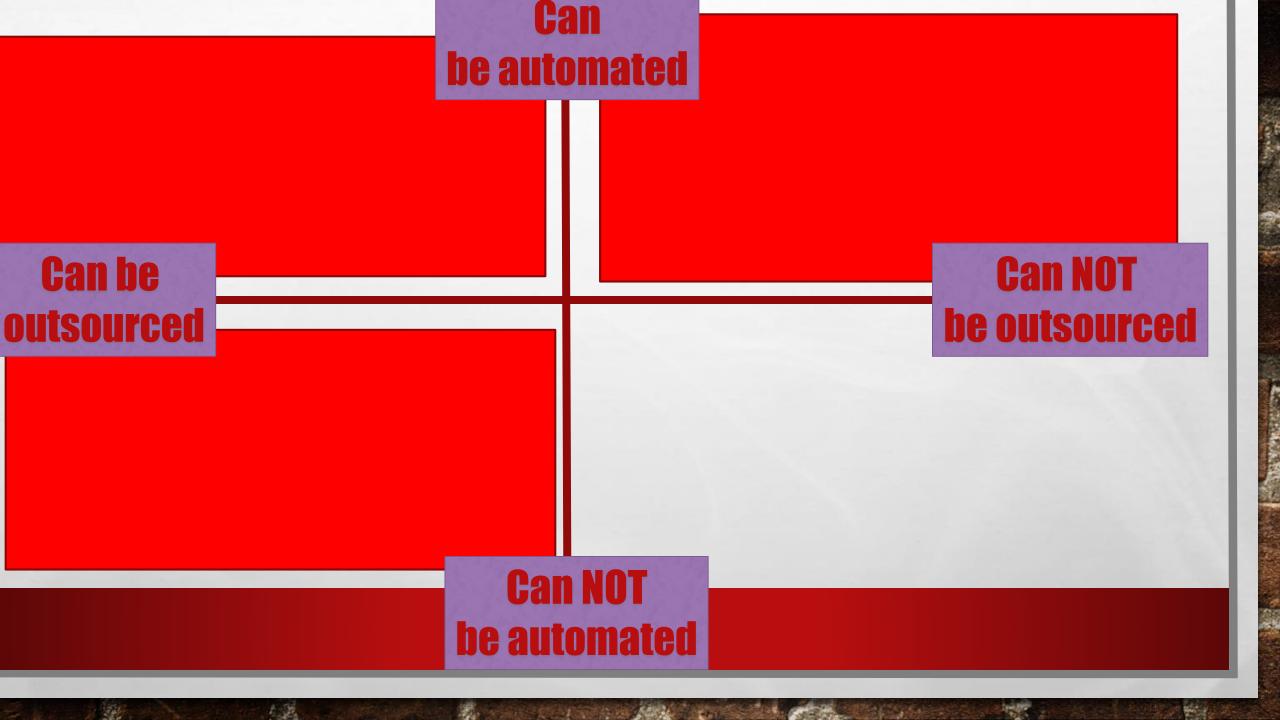


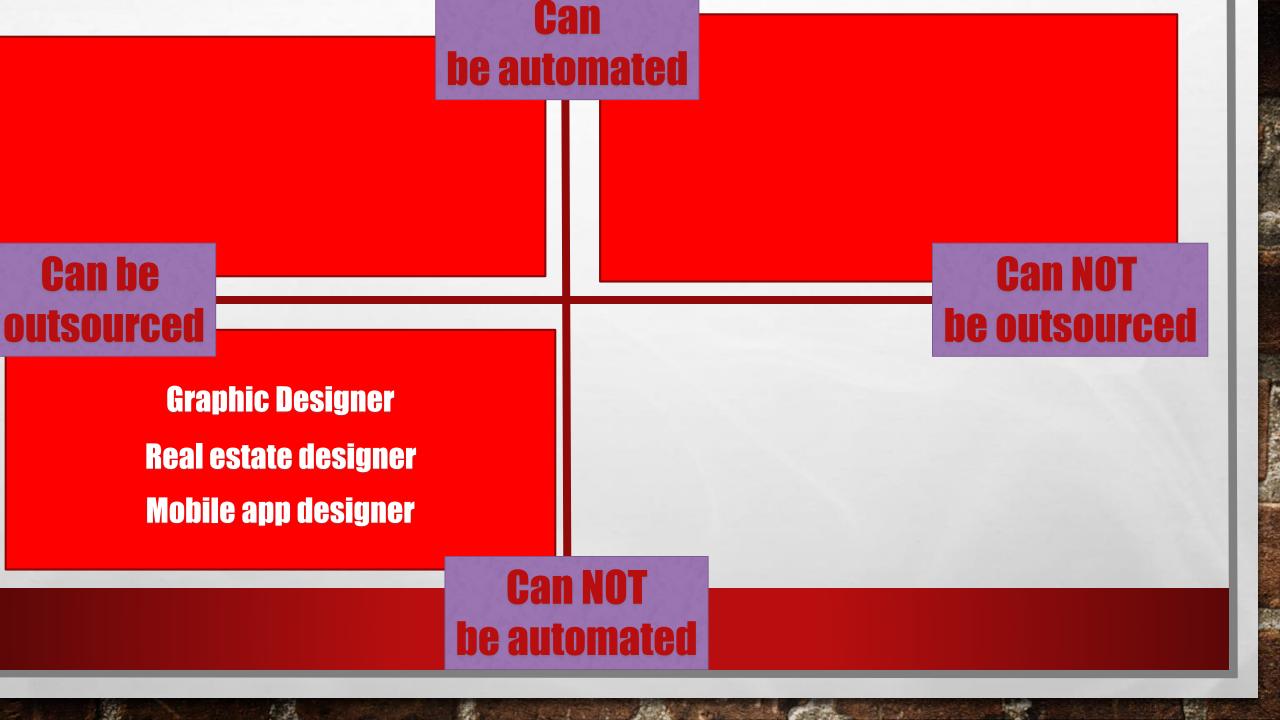


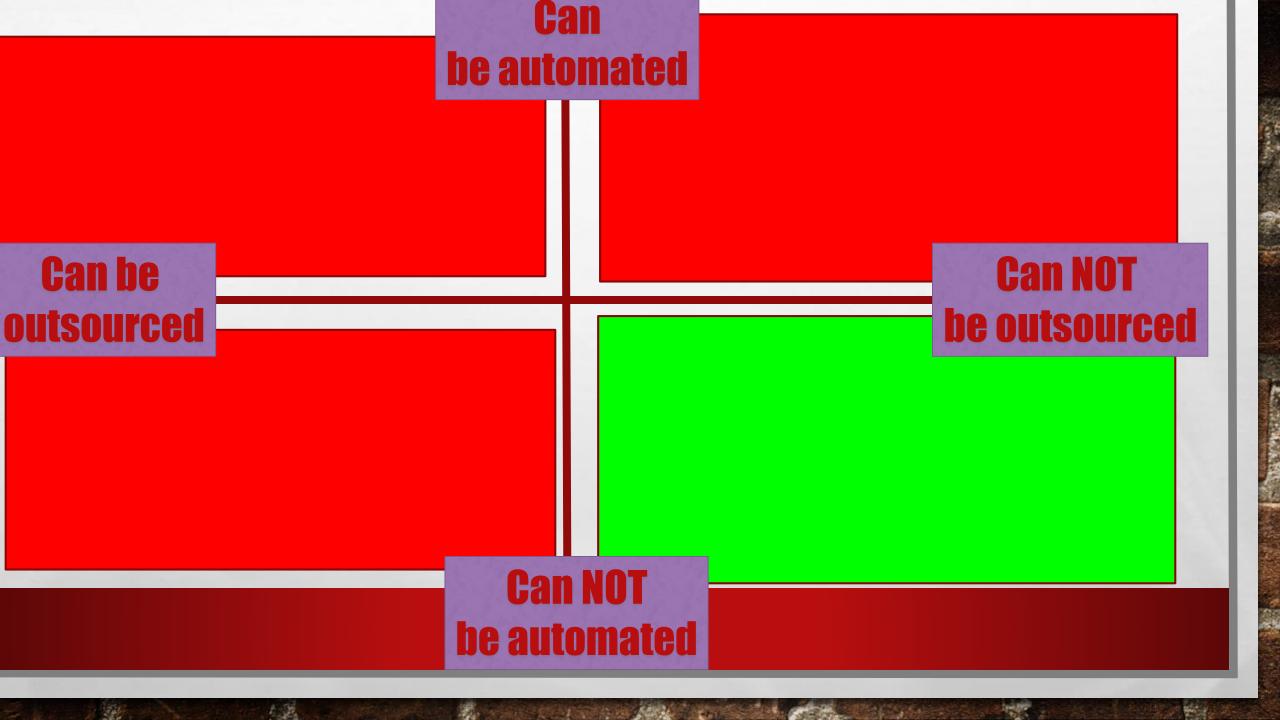


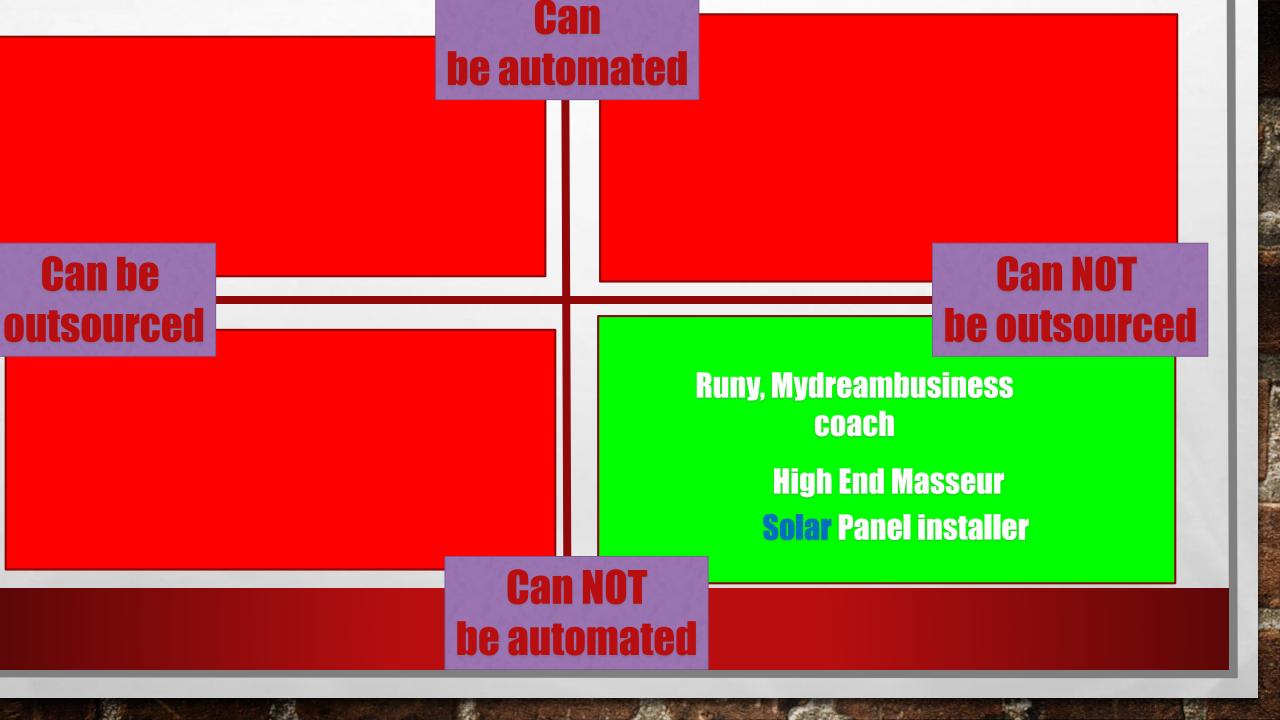








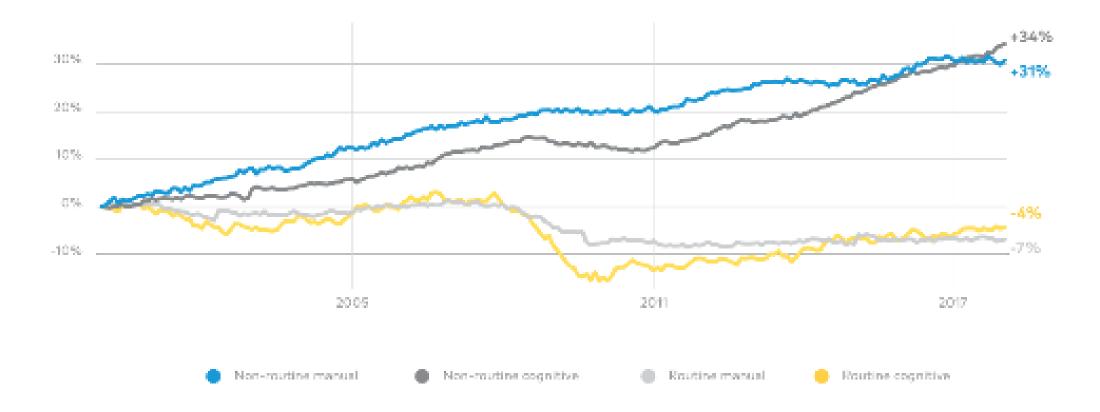




Reason 1: Non-routine jobs are growing and routine jobs are disappearing.

Non-routine jobs are the way of the future — the kinds of work that a machine can't do. It's the only type of work that's grown in the U.S. since 2000, while routine work continues to decline.

Recent employment change in routine vs. non-routine jobs



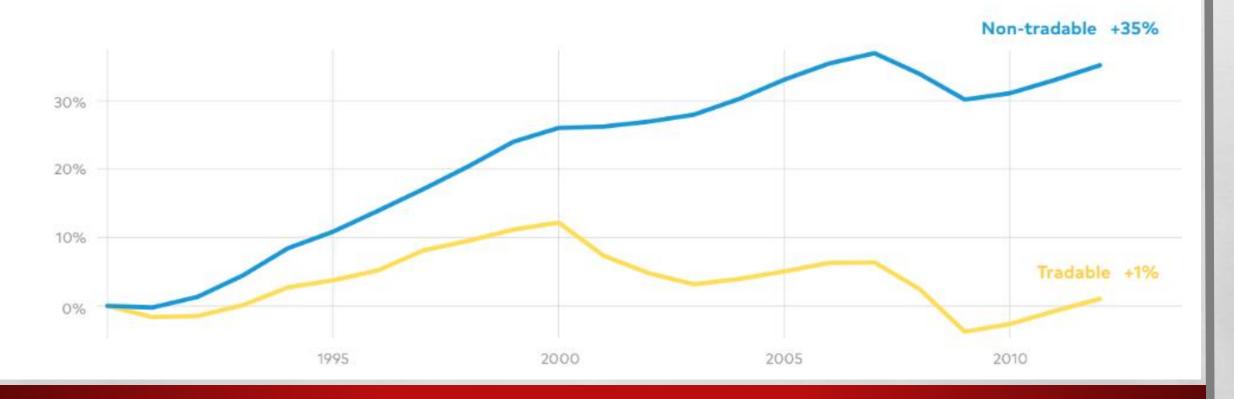
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

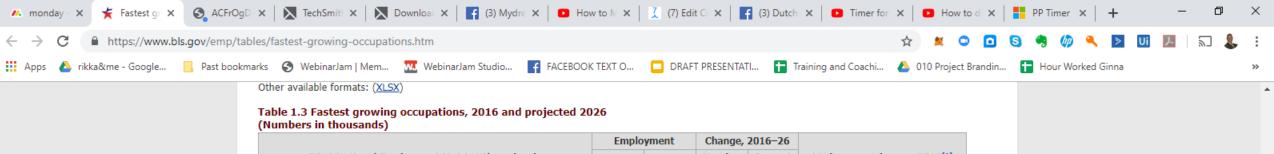
Reason 2: Globalization has led to flatlining job growth in tradable industries.

In an era of expanding globalization, tradable jobs are increasingly being done overseas. The number of U.S. jobs in tradable industries will continue going down.

Recent employment change in tradable vs. non-tradable jobs







2016 National Employment Matrix title and code		Employment		Change, 2016-26		
		2016	2026	Number	Percent	Median annual wage, 2018(1)
Total, all occupations	00-0000	156,063.8	167,582.3	11,518.6	7.4	\$38,64
Solar photovoltaic installers	47-2231	11.3	23.1	11.8	104.9	\$42,68
Wind turbine service technicians	49-9081	5.8	11.3	5.6	96.3	\$54,37
Home health aides	31-1011	911.5	1,342.7	431.2	47.3	\$24,20
Personal care aides	39-9021	2,016.1	2,793.8	777.6	38.6	\$24,02
Physician assistants	29-1071	106.2	145.9	39.6	37.3	\$108,61
Nurse practitioners	29-1171	155.5	211.6	56.1	36.1	\$107,03
Statisticians	15-2041	37.2	49.8	12.6	33.8	\$87,78
Physical therapist assistants	31-2021	88.3	115.8	27.4	31.0	\$58,04
Software developers, applications	15-1132	831.3	1,086.6	255.4	30.7	\$103,63
Mathematicians	15-2021	3.1	4.0	0.9	29.7	\$101,9
Physical therapist aides	31-2022	52.0	67.2	15.3	29.4	\$26,2
Bicycle repairers	49-3091	12.4	16.1	3.6	29.3	\$28,9
Medical assistants	31-9092	634.4	818.4	183.9	29.0	\$33,6
Genetic counselors	29-9092	3.1	4.0	0.9	29.0	\$80,3
Occupational therapy assistants	31-2011	39.3	50.7	11.4	28.9	\$60,2
Information security analysts	15-1122	100.0	128.5	28.5	28.5	\$98,3
Physical therapists	29-1123	239.8	306.9	67.1	28.0	\$87,9
Operations research analysts	15-2031	114.0	145.3	31.3	27.4	\$83,3
Forest fire inspectors and prevention specialists	33-2022	1.7	2.2	0.5	26.6	\$39,6
Massage therapists	31-9011	160.3	202.4	42.1	26.3	\$41,4
Health specialties teachers, postsecondary	25-1071	233.5	294.0	60.6	25.9	\$97,3
Derrick operators, oil and gas	47-5011	11.1	13.9	2.8	25.7	\$46,1
Roustabouts, oil and gas	47-5071	50.0	62.4	12.4	24.8	\$37,5
Occupational therapy aides	31-2012	7.5	9.3	1.8	24.7	\$28,1
Phlebotomists	31-9097	122.7	152.8	30.1	24.5	\$34,4
Nonfarm animal caretakers	39-2021	241.5	300.0	58.5	24.2	\$23,7
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas	47-5012	16.7	20.8	4.0	24.2	\$53,80
Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary	25-1072	67.9	84.2	16.3	24.0	\$73,4
Occupational therapists	29-1122	130.4	161.4	31.0	23.8	\$84,27
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining	47-5013	41.4	51.1	9.7	23.4	\$47,86

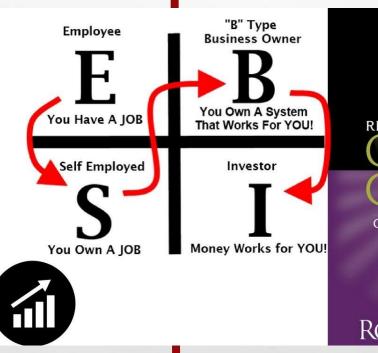
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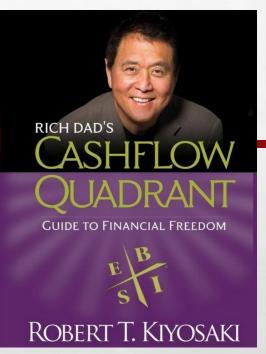
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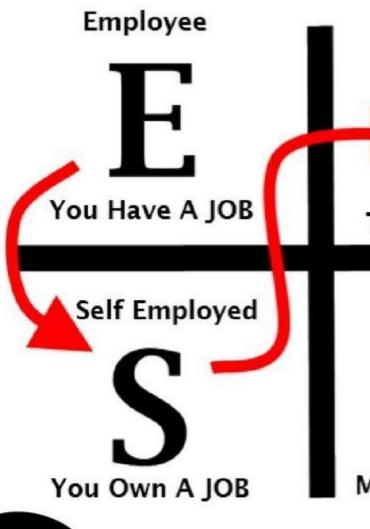


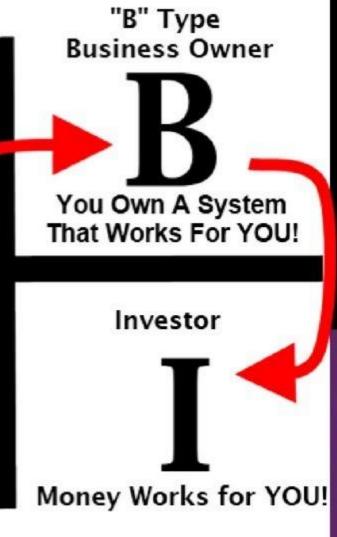
⁽¹⁾ Data are from the Occupational Employment Statistics program, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wage data cover non-farm wage and salary workers and do not cover the self-employed, owners and partners in unincorporated firms, or household workers.

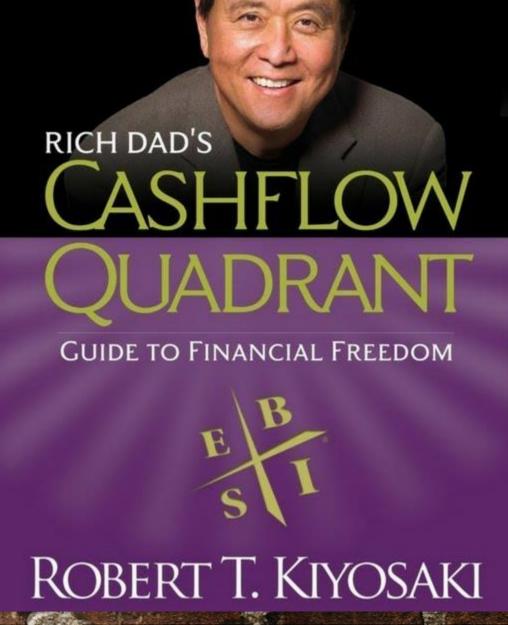
Source: Employment Projections program, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



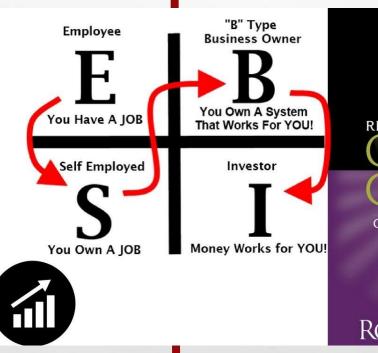


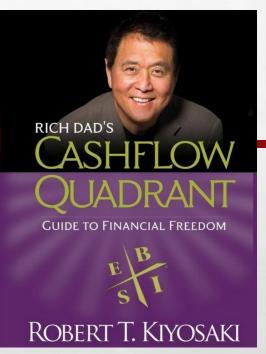












Entrepreneurs and self-employed workers—not large, traditional firms—will be creating most of the jobs of the future.

Reason 5: Small firms are dominant in growing industries.

The industries expected to add the most jobs over the next 10 years are industries dominated by small businesses.

Jobs expected to be added between 2016 and 2026 by industry and firm size

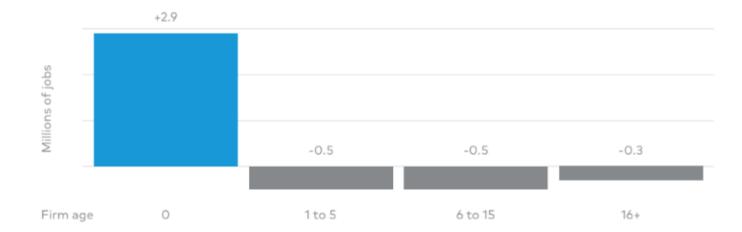




Reason 6: New firms are fueling job creation.

New businesses account for nearly all net new job creation in the U.S. since 1992.

Average net annual job creation by firm age, 1992-2014

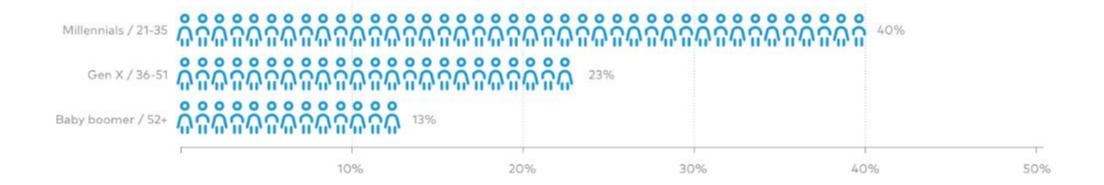


Source: U.S. Census' Business Dynamics Statistics

Reason 7: Young workers are disportionately interested in freelance work.

The appeal of traditional employment arrangements is declining as more young workers seek to work for themselves.

Percentage of workers who plan on leaving full-time employers to work as freelancers within 5 years



Source: MetLife's 17th Annual U.S. Employee Benefit Trends Study (2017)

Reason 8: Technology can replace the functions of a firm.

Technology can be a substitute for some of the traditional workplace's most crucial roles, including providing training and financial stability.

Customer acquisition & online marketing

Bookkeeping & financial support Access to benefits & healthcare Information sharing & skill acquisition

Thumbtack

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Etsy

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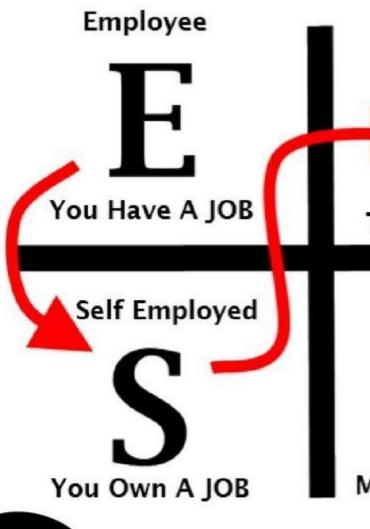


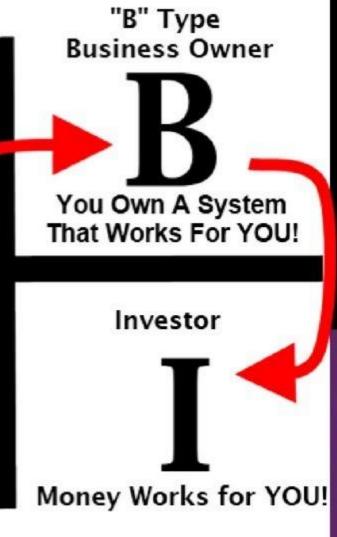


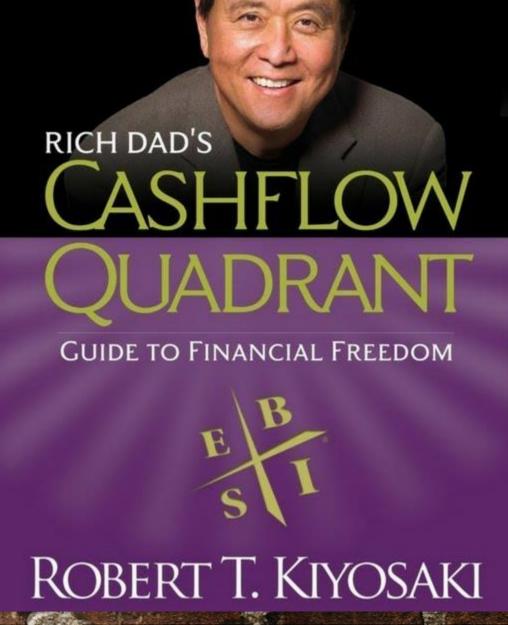
SHareable Coursera









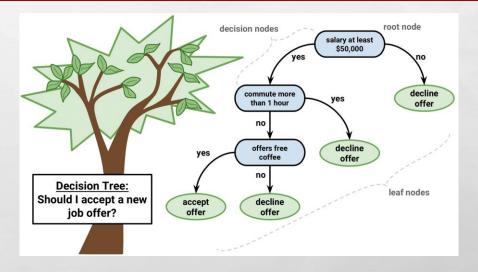








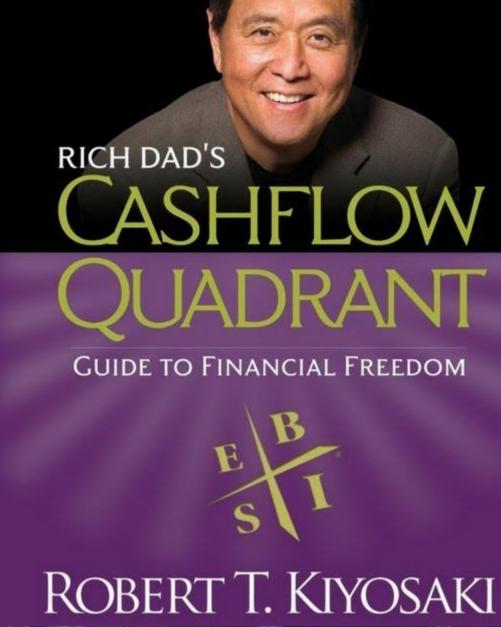




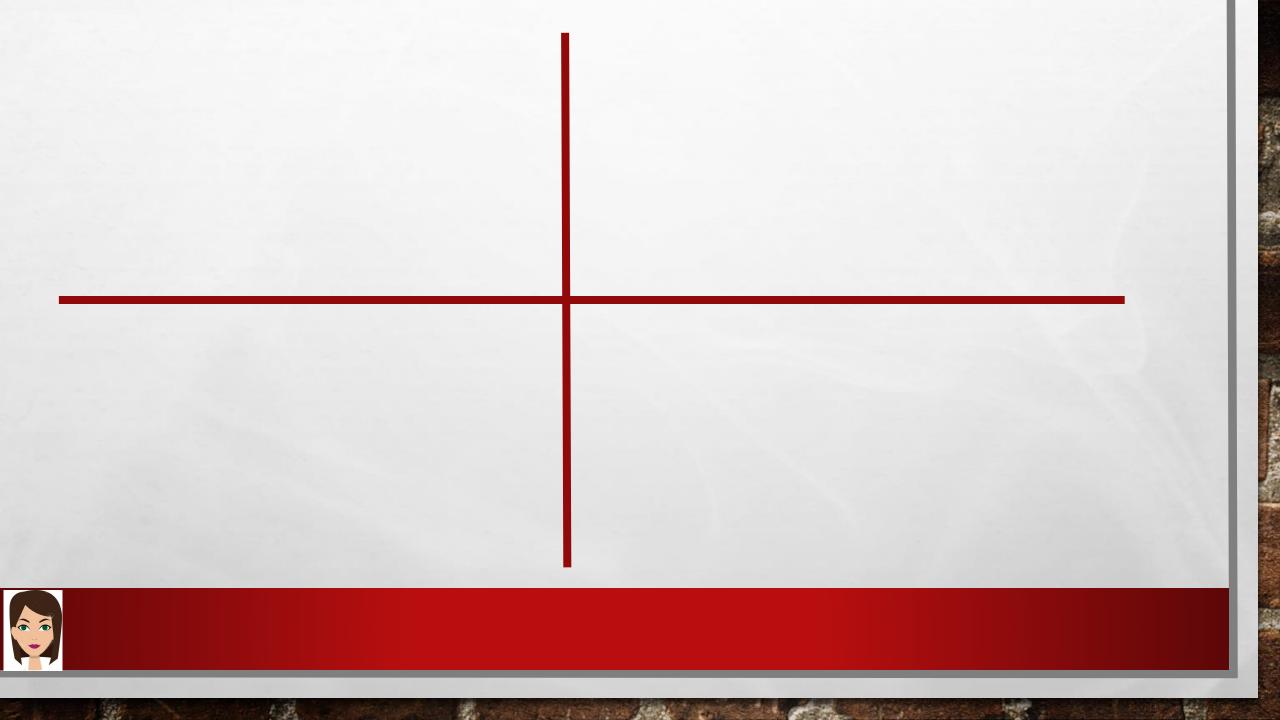








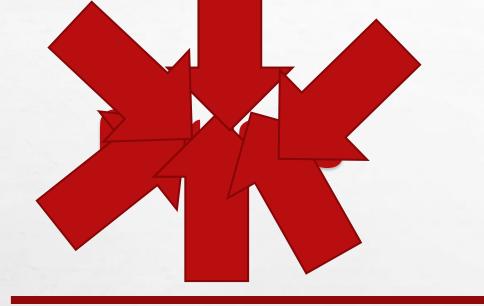














Caribbean

Latin America

Caribbean



Caribbean

Latin America

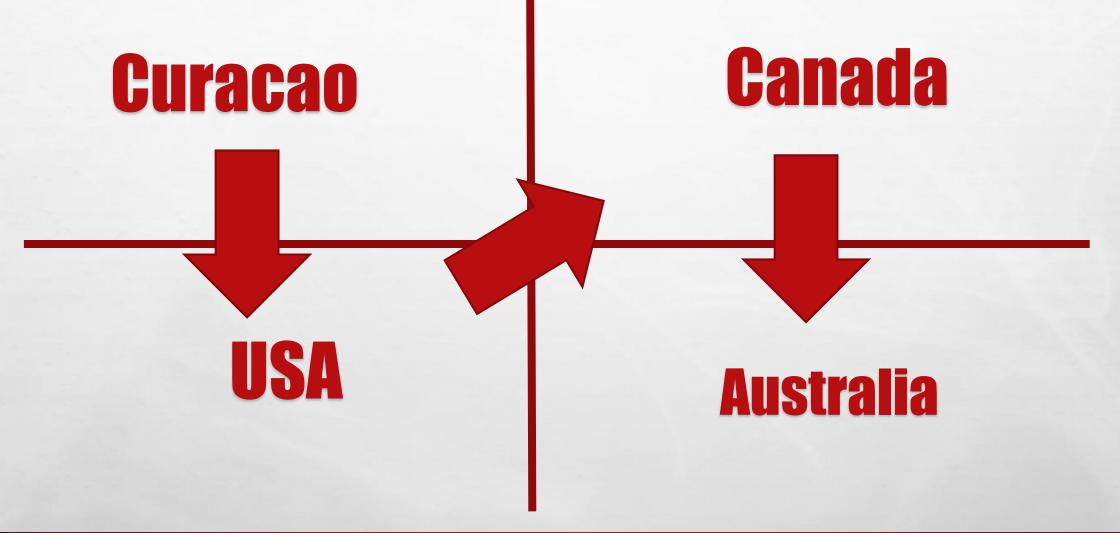


Eastern Caribbean

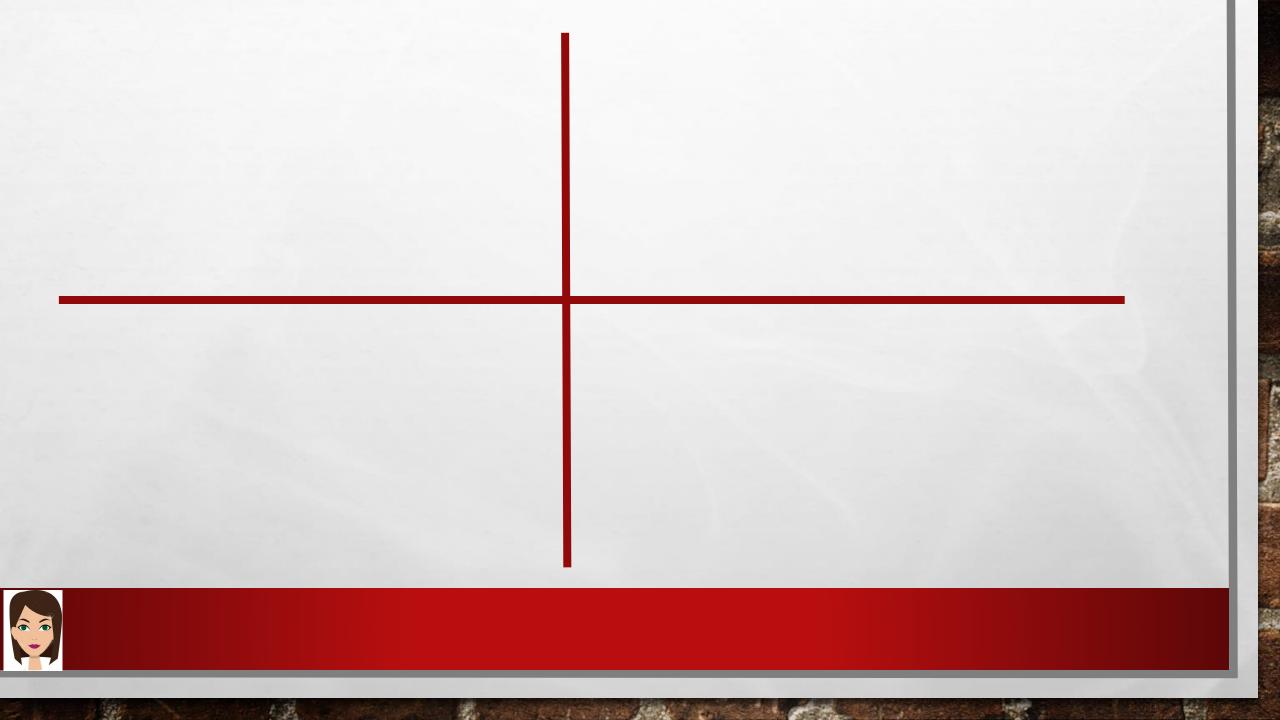
Sint Maarten

54 Small Island Developping States











Bianca



She is my digital assistant

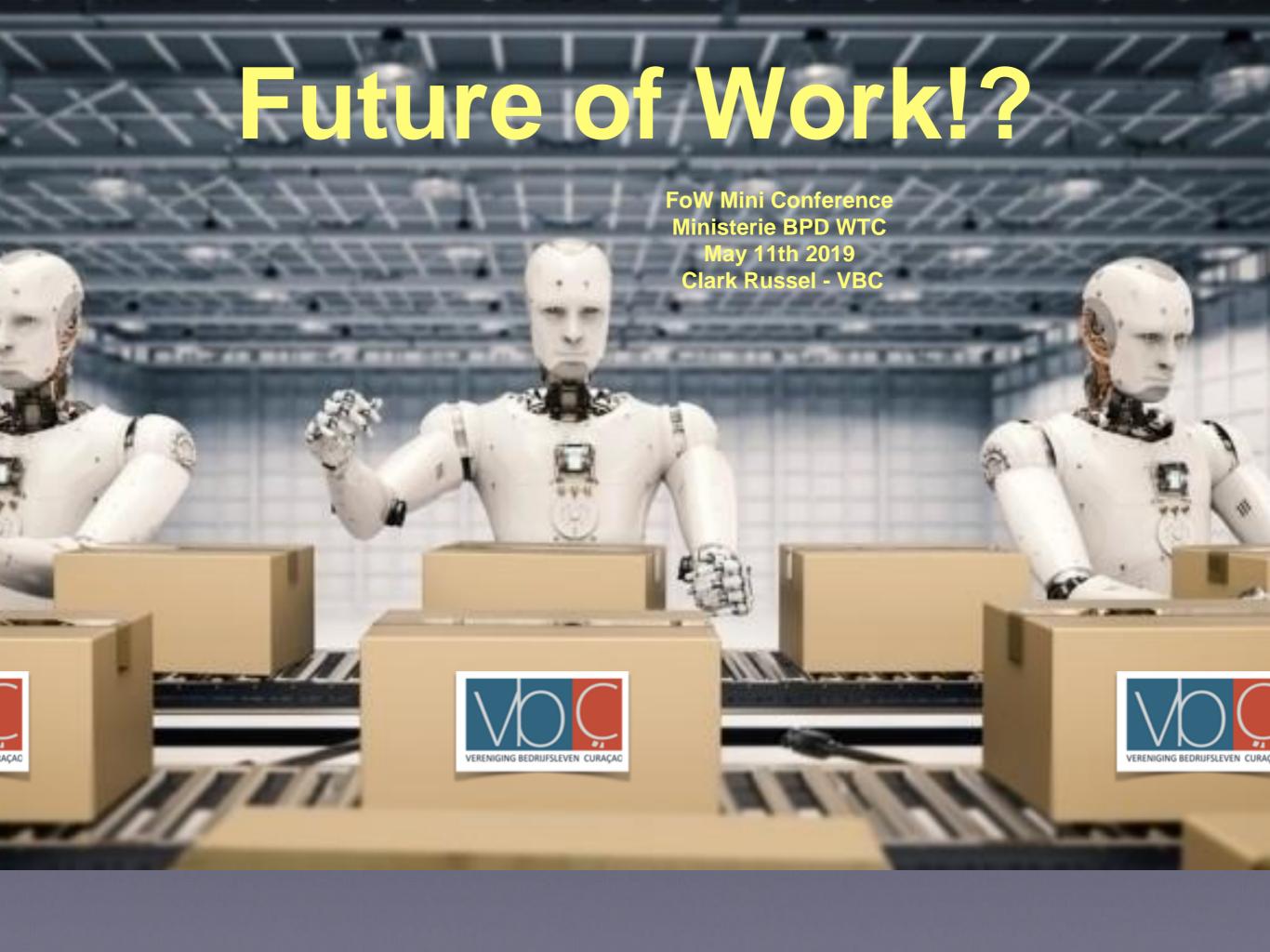
Bianca

She is a bot that I recruited last week



She will onboard You to the next destination

Bianca chat with me: m.me/mydreambusinesscoach



Predictions, predictions, predictions...

85% of the jobs that will be available in 2030 have <u>not</u> even been invented yet, with the technological landscape set to become unrecognizable over the next 10 years.



By Dell Computers

Playing it Safe??!

- Pursue a career in one of the 3 following groups:
 - Creative Jobs
 Jobs that require genuine creativity.
 - Relationship Based Jobs
 These are roles that require the building and nurturing of complex relationships with other people.
 - Unpredictable Jobs
 These are jobs that are likely to throw up unpredictable scenarios, such as those faced by the emergency services.

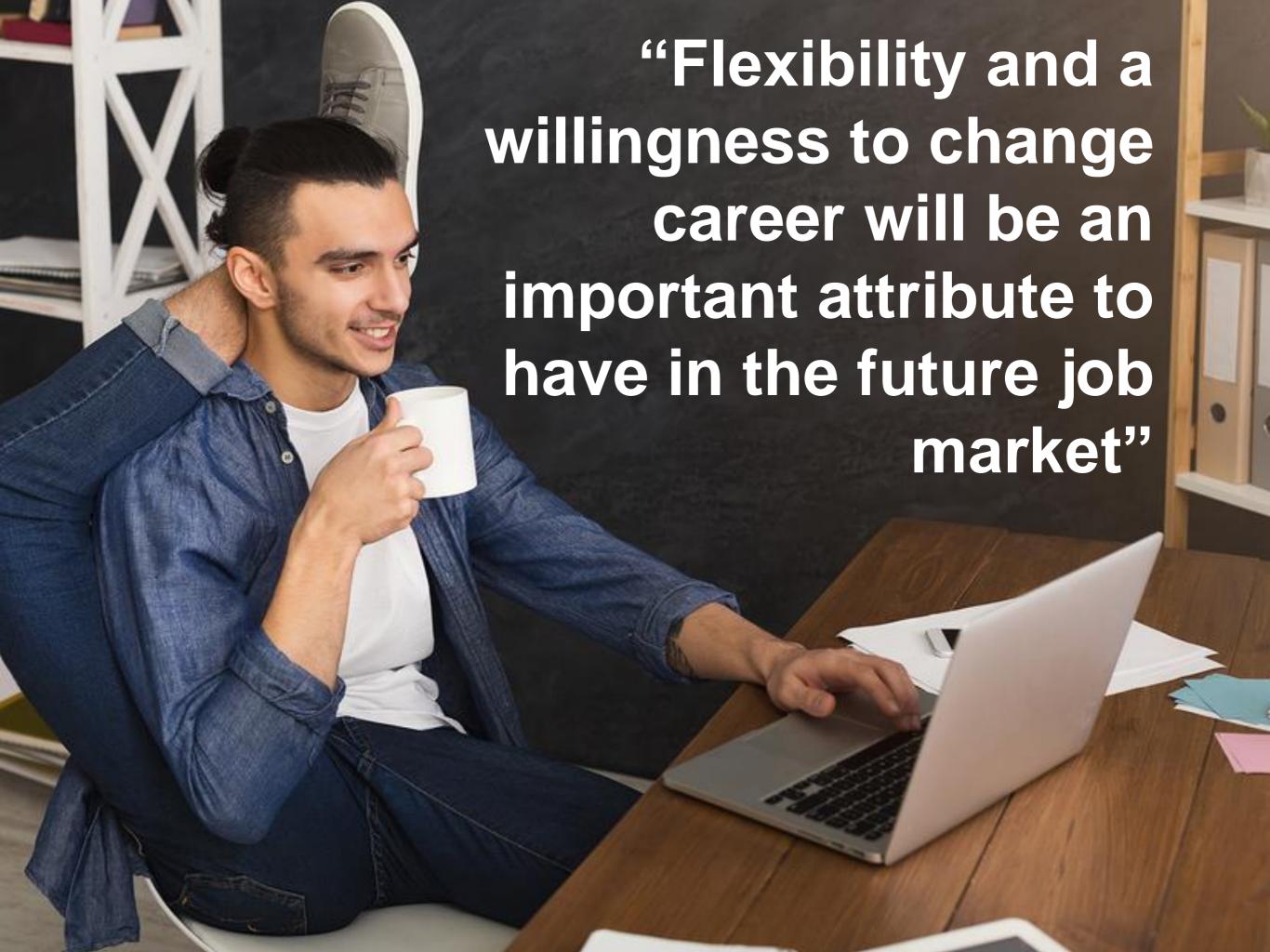


Disappearing Jobs v/s

NEW Jobs

- Newspaper reporter. ...
- Lumberjack. ...
- Flight attendant. ...
- Mail carrier. ...
- Librarian. ...
- Fast-food cook. ...
- Taxi dispatcher....
- Etc..

- Custom Body Part Manufacturer
- Brain Implant Specialist
- Cyborg Designer
- Space Tourism Guide
- Landfill Worm Operator
- Android Relationship Counselor
- Mind-Transfer Specialist
- · ...???

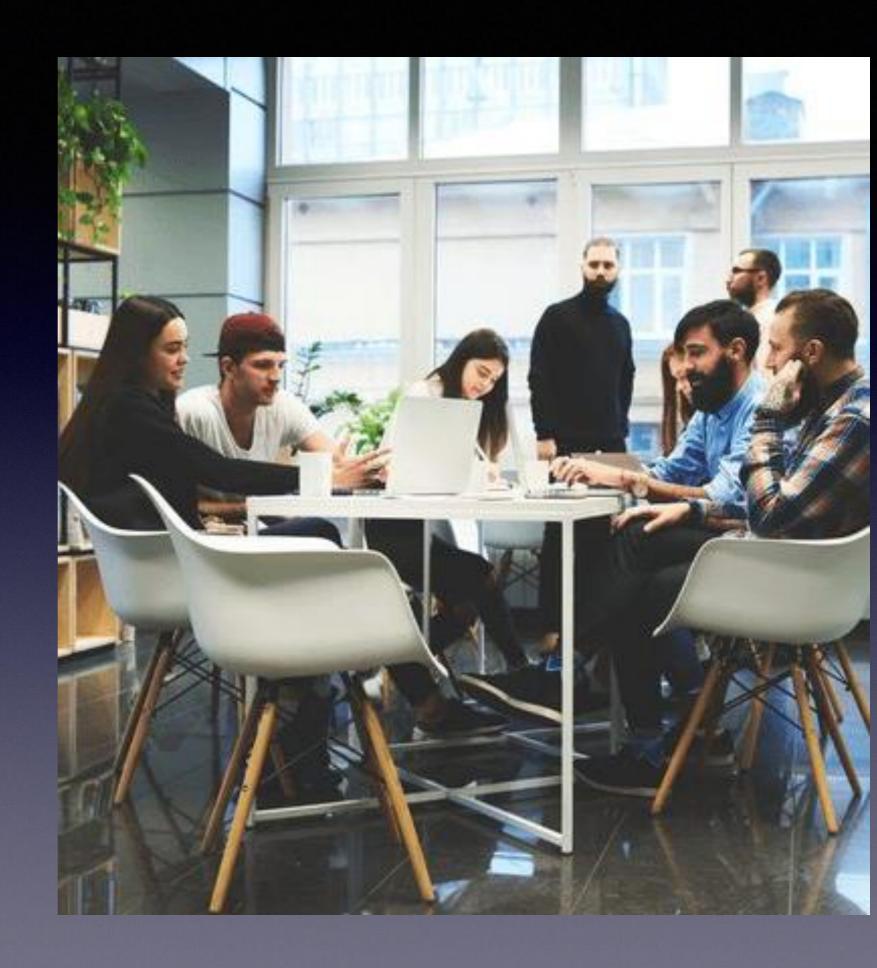




Transform yourself!

Bank on the youth!

- Carefully listen,
- Observe and learn from their way of
- thinking,
- collaborating and
- working.



Curaçao, A great place to live and to work... We are OPEN for Knowledge workers...





MINISTERIE VAN

Onderwijs, Wetenschap, Cultuur & Sport

"Future education" en Digitalisering in het onderwijs



Visie ministerie OWCS

Elk kind, jongere van Curaçao, dient op gelijke wijze toegang te hebben tot gelijke en gelijkwaardige kansen te hebben om deel te kunnen nemen aan het aanbod van kwalitatief onderwijs en educatievoorzieningen. Het kind dient optimale mogelijkheden aangeboden te krijgen om zich ten volle en integraal te ontwikkelen.



Missie ministerie OWCS

Het Ministerie van Onderwijs Wetenschap Cultuur en Sport is primair gericht op het ontwikkelen van beleid, het concipiëren van de wetgeving, kwaliteitsborging en toezicht op het gebied van onderwijs, wetenschap, cultuur en sport. Centraal daarbij staat de aanhoudende zorg voor onderwijs en vorming.



"Future education"

- Het aanbieden van vaardigheden die leerlingen en studenten nodig hebben om nieuwe uitdagingen uit de wereld het hoofd te bieden.
- 21e eeuwse vaardigheden



" 21st century skills"

De huidige economie "plaatst waarde op brede kennis en vaardigheden, flexibiliteit, cross training, multitasking, teaming, probleemoplossend en projectmatig werken".

Om de jeugd te kunnen voorbereiden voor een onbekende toekomst, het huidige onderwijssysteem moet veranderen van een pedagogisch model dat gericht is op wat de studenten moeten leren naar het leren van hoe ze moeten leren. Deze vaardigheden worden 21st century skills genoemd.



21st century skills





Uitgangspunten 21e eeuwse vaardigheden

- 1. Leren relevant maken door gebruik te maken van het 'grote plaatje';
- 2. Leren aan de hand van disciplines;
- 3. Ontwikkel denkvaardigheden van lagere en hogere orde om begrip in verschillende contexten te stimuleren;
- 4. Stimuleer overdracht van het geleerde materiaal tussen studenten onderling;
- 5. Onderwijs hoe te 'leren leren'/ metacognitie (het leren over leren, oorzaak en gevolg en reflecteren);
- 6. Bespreek misverstanden openlijk;
- 7. Stimuleer werken in groepsverband;
- 8. Benut technologie om het leren te ondersteunen;
- 9. De creativiteit van studenten bevorderen;



Uitdagingen

- Verdieping concept 21e eeuwse vaardigheden;
- Flexibiliseren van het onderwijs;
- Aanpassen van het curriculum;
- Methode en didactiek aanpassen;
- Leerkrachten om en bij scholen;
- Van aanbodgericht naar vraaggericht om aansluiting op de arbeidsmarkt te creeren;
- Verbeteren samenwerking en aansluiting VSBO,SBO, HBO



Uitstroomcijfers (Inspectie Onderwijs)

	VSBO	2017	2018
	Techniek	385	391
	Economie	451	459
	Zorg en Wel	352	104
	SBO		
	Techniek	389	383
	Economie	511	491
	Zorg en Wel	325	312
	HBO (UOC)		
	Law	30	32
	Soc Sc and E	106	114
	Engineering	25	27
	Arts	38	41
9	Soc and B	39	42



Digitalisering binnen het ministerie (1)

De volgende beleidslijnen zijn geformuleerd:

- Inventariseren ICT behoefte onder uitvoeringsorganisaties onderwijs en scholen;
- Opstellen (gefaseerd) stappenplan voor moderniseren huidige ICT backoffice;
- In kaart brengen van mogelijkheden voor integratie van ICT in huidige onderwijscurricula;
- Inrichten van een moderne ICT infrastructuur die ondersteunend is aan een effectieve en moderne (uitvoerings) organisatie in het onderwijs;



Digitalisering binnen het ministerie (2)

- Inpassen van ICT toepassingen in het onderwijscurriculum zodat leerlingen op een zodanig niveau met ICT kunnen werken welke nodig is voor doorstroom naar het VO/HO of arbeidsmarkt.
- Komen tot een "integraal" ICT beleid.
- Uitvoering Project Digitalisering Onderwijs



Visie en Missie ICT in het onderwijs

Visie:De school van de toekomst is een onderwijs omgeving waar wij leerlingen willen uitdagen met afwisselend en kwalitatief goed onderwijs, waardoor elke leerling gestimuleerd wordt optimaal te presterene en zijn talenten te ontwikkelen, waarbij ICT het middel van innovatie is en geheel geïntegreerd is in alle aspecten van het onderwijs systeem. De school van de toekomst vormt en levert goed onderwezen leerlingen die kunnen werken en communiceren in een ICT gedreven wereld.

Missie: De missie is om ICT op een georganiseerde, uniforme en innovatieve wijze te introduceren in het onderwijssysteem op Curaçao, opdat 90% van alle scholen kunnen voldoen aan een eigentijds, uitdagend en inspirerend onderwijs voor de leerlingen in het jaar 2015.



Doelstellingen ICT in het onderwijs

- 1. Ondersteunen van het didactisch leerproces;
- 2. Een inhaalslag realiseren met betrekking tot de achterstand van ICT implementatie binnen alle scholen en speciaal FO/SO van de DOS, SOZDA/ADVENT, SCONS, EBG FSHP. Het resultaat is het moderniseren van het onderwijs met een effectieve en efficiënte investering op ICT gebied.



Resultaat ICT in het onderwijs (1)

- Differentiatie: meer en beter omgaan met verschillen tussen kinderen
- Uitdagende Leeromgeving: vernieuwing van het aanbod (software, hardware) met gebruikmaking van nieuwe leer- en werkvormen
- Goed digitaal Leerlingvolgsysteem: het in beeld brengen en houden van de speciale zorg voor zorgleerlingen op de school
- Goed onderhouden leerlingadministratie: het verzorgen van de leerlingenadministratie



Resultaat ICT in het onderwijs (2)

- **Kennisdelen:** DOS en kleine schoolbesturen onderling, *Samen Deskundiger* van Kennisnet, andere schoolbesturen
- Onderlinge communicatie: het realiseren van een efficiënte/adequate onderlinge communicatie met de schoolbesturen, directies, de collega's van de overige scholen en andere relaties



Huidige situatie & uitdagingen (1)

- Bij de instroom in het eerste jaar van het secundair onderwijs zijn sommige leerlingen heel vaardig met computers, terwijl andere nog niet eens de basishandelingen beheersen.
- Door gebrek aan financiële middelen heeft het onderwijs op Curaçao de wereldwijde ontwikkelingen op het gebeid van ICT, met name in het onderwijs, niet kunnen bijhouden.
- De overheid heeft niet op een gestructureerde wijze in deze behoefte voorzien. Hierdoor hebben scholen hun eigen ICT projecten gestart met ondersteuning van de privé sector en ouders.



Huidige situatie & uitdagingen (2)

- Er wordt onvoldoende kennis uitgewisseld. Dit heeft als gevolg dat er veel tijd en energie verloren gaat terwijl scholen verschillende systemen en verschillende niveau's van kwaliteit hebben.
- De professionele ontwikkeling van de docenten is niet verder aangescherpt, waardoor de docenten op dit moment niet, of niet voldoende in staat zijn om de innovaties op het gebeid van ICT en Technologie in het onderwijs te kunnen dragen.
- Bepaalde scholen en leerkrachten hebben op basis van eigen motivatie doorgewerkt aan digitaisering.



Acties vanuit ministerie OWCS (1)

- Onderzoek naar de huidige situatie om een goed beeld te krijgen van de stand van zaken;
- Creëren van de nodige infrastructuur ter ondersteuning en implementatie van ICT;
- Ontwikkelen van een dynamisch curriculum;
- De individuele behoefte aan ICT-competenties verzamelen;
- De maatschappelijke verwachtingen ten aanzien van scholen in kaart brengen;



Acties vanuit ministerie OWCS (2)

- De jarenlange ervaringen met ICT in de klas- en schoolpraktijk meenemen;
- De resultaten uit reeds gedane onderzoeken analyseren;
- Revisie van reeds gemaakt beleid op relevante onderwerpen;
- De nodige professionalisering van het onderwijzend personeel verzorgen.



Uitvoering project Digitalisering Onderwijs

- Benoemen projectleider
- Oprichten stuurgroep en platform
- Uitvoeren nulmeting
- Verbeteren Infrastructuur
- Start uitvoering project

The Future of Work Curação

Dr. Miguel Goede

mpgoede@gmail.com





1. Introduction

- ►100 years ILO
- Era of change
- Dialoog
 - ►The monitor
- Startnotitie



- Assignment: Monitor and register the spontaneous dialogue
- The picture of an object in motion





2. Work in the present

- Economic growth -1.9 % in 2018
 - The region is doing better than us
 - On the other hand we out perform the region in hospitality
- >70.153 persons on the labor market
 - >9500 are still looking for a job
- ► Unemployment 13.4 %
 - Youth one third



- Technical and manifactuing jobs are dropping but hospitality jobs are rising
- ► Unequal destribution
 - Civil servant is one of the best paid
- SOAW increase in request for dismissal

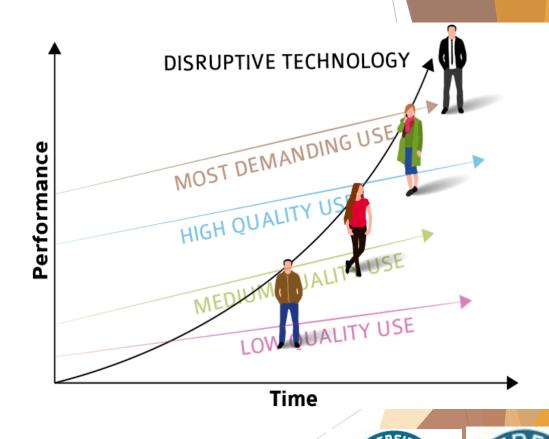
- Uncertainty. Refinery is an example
- Refugees (15.000 or 26.000)
- Informal sector is growing
- Big social problems





3. Future of Work

- Everything will change:
 - Disruptive technology
 - Climate change
 - Demography



Fourth Industrial Revolution



Apps for the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Two Scenarios

- Not enough jobs
 - Universal basic inc (UBI)
 - Senseless jobs
- ► Enough jobs
 - There will be a shift towards new jobs







4. The dialogue

- ▶ 4.1 Platforms that have a helicopter view
- ▶ 4.2 Government
- ▶ 4.3 Private sector
- ▶ 4.4 Labour Unions
- ▶ 4.5 NGO sector
 - ► 4.5.1 Political parties
 - ▶ 4.5.2 Other NGOs
- ▶ 4.6 Education
- ► 4.7 Demographics
- ► 4.8 Climate Change





4.1 Platforms that have a helicopter view

- **▶**Government
- **SER**
- ► Diálogo Nashonal
- Smart Nation Platform
- ▶ Media





4.2 Government

- Groeistrategie
 - ►Bon bini
- **▶**Cinex
- **E-Government**
- **Curatec**
- Fintech
- **CBS**





4.3 Private sector

- Jobs are lost
 - ► Financial sector
- ► APC conference
- Chamber presents paper
- **VBC**
- **SME**
 - Protection of ZZP-ers
 - CX Pay
- ► Think Tank
- Hospitality is creating jobs
- ► SWAC, green energy



4.4 Labour Unions

- In an interview we took notice
- Focus is on how to meet the needs of the selfemployed worker





4.5 NGO sector

- Political parties
- **▶**Others





Political parties

- Some parties are more active than others.
- Spectrum reaching from very aware and on the other extreem not much awareness





4.5.2 Other NGOs

- Fragmented
- Much is not in the context of the future of work
 - **►**Citi
 - **►**Economist
 - Accountants





4.6 Education

- Lacking or staying behind
- Is expecting very much from government
- We are expecting too much from schools and universities?





4.7 Demographics

- ►The Gray Power
- Some debated
- **2050**
 - **>**220,000 146,000





4.8 Climate Change

Meteo and activist groups Programs in schools





5. Analysis

- We were here before
- There are reports, but no implementation





6. Conclusions and recommendations

	Recommendation
Platforms have a helicopter view	Diálogo Nashonal must address the future of work more explicit. All social partners should present their position on this matter.
	The social partners should address the labour laws. The social partners should address the labour laws.
	The media should cover the theme more fundamentally.
Government	 The existing National Development Plan should be enriched by incorporating the future of work. The Groeistrategie should add new economic sectors to the plan and focus more on work and not primary on investments and economic growth. This can be achieved by combining the strategy with the Smart Nation initiative. Collaboration with Cinex is important. The government should further intensify the efforts to be data driven. The further exploration of Fintech is in line with the future of work. The further exploration of Fintech is in line with the future of work. The government should evaluate and adjust the labour laws. The Smart City project is an innovative way to stimulate the creation of new jobs. This should be combined with implementing an effective SME policy. A realistic policy on migration should be developed focusing on the future of work.
Private sector	 The sector should develop a vision on the future of work. In this vision, SMEs and start-ups must be at the center. The protection of the self-employed workers should be developed. An electronic paying solution is a priority to enable e-commerce and export by SMEs. Start a business incubator for SMEs/ Start-ups in an old school building. Offer SME a tax holiday of two years. Alternative energy could be developed as a cluster.
Labor Unions	 The unions should articulate their vision on the future of work. In this vision they should formulate their strategy for the new economy and the future of work. Union should help come up with alternatives for the existing labour laws.
NGO sector	NGOs should collaborate more and join forces.
Education	The institutionalized dialogue between stakeholders on education should be further developed. Execution of a plan is essential. Many plans are not executed. Vocational training is essential. This type of education is like a crisis within a crisis. Bold digitalization of schools is of essence. 21st.century skills and STEM (Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) must be introduced right away. Teach programming at all levels. Start a university degree ICT program. Adapt the scholarship policy to meet the needs of work of the future.
Demographic	A policy on demography (population size) should be developed and implemented. The target should be realistic.
Climate Change	The national dialogue on climate change must be started.



Platforms

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- The social partners should address the labour laws.
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Government

The existing National Development Plan should be enriched by incorporating future of work. The Groeistrategie should add new economic sectors to the plan and focus more on work and not primary on investments and economic growth. This can be achieved by combining the strategy with the Smart Nation initiative. Collaboration with Cinex is important.

- The government should further intensify the efforts to be data driven. The further implementation of egovernment should contribute to this objective.
- The further exploration of Fintech is in line with the future of work.

- The government should evaluate and adjust the labour laws.
- A realistic policy on migration should be developed focusing on the future of work.





The Smart City project is an innovative way to stimulate the creation of new jobs. This should be combined with implementing an effective SME policy.





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Unions

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NGOs

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- Teach programming at all levels.
- Start a university degree ICT programming.
- Adapt the scholarship policy to meet the needs of work of the future





Demography

- A policy on demography (population size) should be developed and implemented. The target should be realistic.
- ► Elderly care



Climate change

The national dialogue on climate change must be started.





Let us create jobs!



