

PRINCIPLE 9 Work-life balance

Actions aimed at setting a minimum floor of rights in the EU, a level playing field in the Single Market	Actions aimed at establishing upward convergence in living and working conditions
<p>1. Monitor early implementation of the Work-Life Balance Directive, including focus on leave pay.</p> <p>2. Development of ETUC pan-European framework for monitoring the impact of collective agreements on work-life balance at all levels.</p> <p>3. Assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Maternity Directive.</p>	<p>1. Exchange of EU practices to fund work-life balance instruments (public means and collective bargaining measures).</p> <p>2. EU Semester should monitor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - female participation in the labour market, and provide a breakdown for full-time/part-time employment; - women and men not in work due to care responsibilities (SDG 5). <p>Other indicators to be developed: men taking parental and paternity leave; number of persons using family leave; duration of the leave; position of the person using the leave; salary before and after such leave.</p> <p>3. Within the Semester, develop and monitor the links between public investment in education and training, activation policies and services (especially care) and women's employment; use the gender equality index.</p> <p>4. Support and encourage social partners to ambitiously negotiate and conclude agreements implementing the WLB directive. Develop tools and training for collective agreement on measures related to work-life balance. Specific focus to be put on flexible working arrangements and increased information on the effectiveness of work-life balance measures that improve the productivity of labour and quality of life.</p>