Flexi-workers pay no social security and no taxes



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Flexi-jobs are the exception in the labour market, because **every paying job is subject to social security contributions and personal income tax.**

The main reason why flexi-jobs have been created is **to absorb fluctuations in peak times in the labour market more flexibly and cheaply.**

This was originally in the horeca sector, but has since been expanded to other sectors.



On the one hand, the government wants to **help employers who are struggling with persistent staff shortages during busy periods**, without immediately having to bear heavy fixed wage costs.

On the other hand, the aim is to **give job seekers the opportunity to earn extra money, and to do so in a fiscally attractive and simple way** (gross is net).

Flexi-jobs are only accessible to **those who have been working at least 4/5ths or are retired.**





INCOME REDISTRIBUTION

AN INTRODUCTION

A income inequality that is (too) high is **socially unacceptable.**

Moreover, increasing (too) low incomes can have **economically advantageous effects**.

Income increases lead to more consumption.

That is why the government is committed to **reducing income inequality through social and fiscal measures.**



Social measures



Employees and employers pay a **social contribution** every month to the social security system (RSZ), which then redistributes these contributions in the form of **social benefits or transfers**.

RSZ = Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid

This concerns both **replacement benefits** (e.g. unemployment benefit) and **supplementary benefits** (e.g. holiday pay).

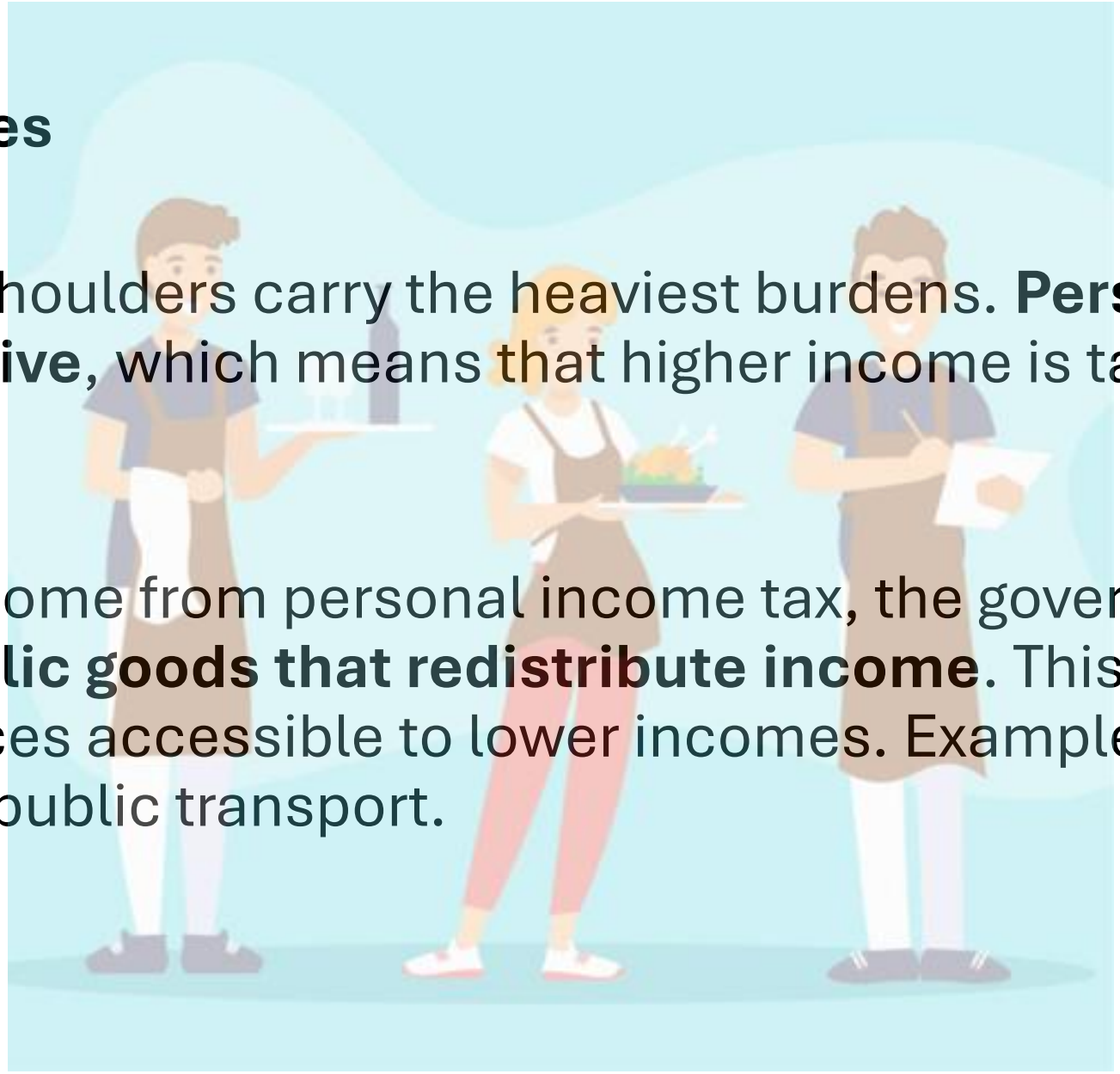
Those who contribute are entitled to a social benefit for themselves (= **insurance principle**, e.g. legal pension) and contribute to social benefits for others (= **solidarity principle**, e.g. families without children are in solidarity with families with children).

The financing of social security is under enormous pressure due to the increasing **aging population** and the associated **explosion in the costs of pensions and health care.**

The key question: will social security remain affordable for future generations?



Fiscal measures



The strongest shoulders carry the heaviest burdens. **Personal income tax is progressive**, which means that higher income is taxed relatively more heavily.

Through the income from personal income tax, the government finances a **series of public goods that redistribute income**. This makes socially essential services accessible to lower incomes. Examples are education and public transport.

Belgium belongs to the select club of countries with the **highest taxes on labour**, making it unacceptable to allow the tax burden to rise even further.

