

Special Session:

Labour market in the face of the New Economy

The session is intended as a part of the project “The Economics in the Face of the New Economy” implemented by the **Poznań University of Economics and Business** in 2019-2022. The project is financed under the program of the Minister of Science and Higher Education under the name “Regional Initiative of Excellence” in the years 2019-2022 project number 004/RID/2018/19.

Special session scope:

This special session contributes to the present state of knowledge by offering the evidence on profound changes – instrumental, institutional, behavioural and cultural – in the New Economy which evolution and development accelerated even more in Covid-19 pandemics. The “New Economy” is a buzzword that was used to describe new, high-growth industries that were on the cutting edge of technology in the 1990s. More recently, the term “New Economy” has also been used to refer to a redesign of the capitalist system around environmental and social goals. In post-pandemic reality New Economy is the one that should focus less on driving profits to shareholders through management and more on good corporate citizenship, positive community impacts, and distributing asset ownership differently. This reconstruction of the capitalist system around social, environmental, and sustainability goals calls for the whole economic system, including labour market to be changed. In terms of work and workplaces there are a number of distinguishing features of the new circumstances. The first is the change in the composition and skillsets of the workforce. The challenge for governments will be dealing with labour displacement and labour reskilling. The second change is the very nature of work and workplaces. There will be more work located away from designated workplaces and more work that involves interaction with information and communication technologies. The third change will be regulatory, as work will become “invisible” and geographically dispersed through online and subcontracting arrangements. For governments there will be challenges regulating employment, identifying employers, collecting taxes, and supporting social protections, such as trough pensions. Throughout this session we want to identify and highlight these challenges resulting from New Economy for the labour markets, as well as opportunities connected with this phenomenon, especially in times of Covid-19 pandemics. We invite the papers that address the following themes as suitable for covering different aspects of how New Economy impacts labour markets:

- The role of human capital in the New Economy and in the production function,
- The sources of competitive advantage in the digital labour market – leveraging digital technologies (e.g. big data, augmented reality, artificial intelligence) to accelerate the New Economy growth and performance,
- The future of work,
- The impact of the New Economy on working conditions and labour relations,
- The role of social dialogue and industrial relations in the New Economy,
- The quality of employment in the New Economy,
- The role of state and social partners in adopting to the demand of the New Economy.

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