

Features of hairdressing business in europe

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Despite these developments, hairdressing continues to have a reputation for being ‘ a simple, unskilled or low-skilled occupation that can be done by ‘ anybody’ (Eayrs, 1993). The social partners UNI Europa Hair & Beauty and Coiffure EU have been engaged in European sectoral social dialogue for many years, with the aim of realizing an upwards harmonization of the quality of service and employment conditions across the EU. The Sectoral Dialogue Committee for the Personal Services was created in 1999. The Committee meets up to four times a year, in annual plenary meetings and working groups, and has been holding additional negotiation meetings on training and OSH issues. As part of this dialogue, a number of joint texts have been negotiated and adopted over the years. The following declarations and recommendations deal, partly or completely, with OSH in the EU hairdressing industry. In 2001, a ‘ How to get along code’ — guidelines for European hairdressers was negotiated and signed. The code sets out general principles concerning business, fair wages, OSH problems, undeclared work and lifelong learning, forming the basis for the recommended guidelines aimed at fostering good working relations. They also include general principles covering child labor, work-life balance, rights to join or form unions and collective bargaining. Translations of the code were validated at national level by the social partners of several countries. A covenant on health and safety in hairdressing was concluded in 2005, focusing in particular on the use and handling of cosmetic products and their chemical agents. The covenant was a first attempt by the social partners to combat the relatively high number of occupational diseases — in particular occupational skin diseases (OSDs) — in the hairdressing trade.

Since 2005, the scientific horizon in terms of occupational health risks and (skin) diseases in hairdressing has expanded notably. Emerging scientific evidence on these risks and on preventative measures, and the existence of proven and cost-effective best prevention practices in some Member States, urged the social partners to again sit down at the table in order to give the covenant on health and safety a more concrete implementation. Both parties wanted, in particular, to develop practical tools and instructions on health for both employer and employee.

According to Neil Kokemuller (2017) “ Technology helps businesses in a number of ways that generally center on doing things bigger, better or faster than you could without technology”. In this article entitled “ Why Is Technology Important in Business?” defined that technology plays the biggest role in businesses which provides efficiency in company. Business act as a dependent in this situation since most of it rely in technology to produce an efficient company or its product, while technology performed an independent as it plays the cause of efficiency. Result shows that technology creates meaningful contributions in businesses and fluent, better way, and fast than manually. In this case it manipulates entrepreneurs to display importance of technology and technological equipment in different aspect in businesses.