



Informelle Arbeit: Chance oder Bedrohung ?

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Structure of presentation

Einleitung und Kontext

A - Arbeitsmarkt in Europa – was passiert mit formeller Arbeit?

B - Atypische Arbeit, Segmentation

C - Nicht registrierte Arbeit (undeclared): Zahlen und Fakten

D - Was macht die Politik – welche Massnahmen

E - Auch ansteigend: Freiwilligenarbeit

Schluss

Informelle Arbeit und Entwicklung

- Informelle/formelle Arbeit als Begriffe – im Prozess der sozialen und ökonomischen Entwicklung
- Formalisierung als Prozess – Eckpunkte: Arbeitsvertrag, Regulierung der Arbeit, Sozialschutz, Steuerpflicht, Schutz der Arbeitenden,
- Grundnormen der ILO, ILC 2012 propagiert "social protection floor" als Teil eines Formalisierungsprozesses

Konzentration auf Europa im folgenden

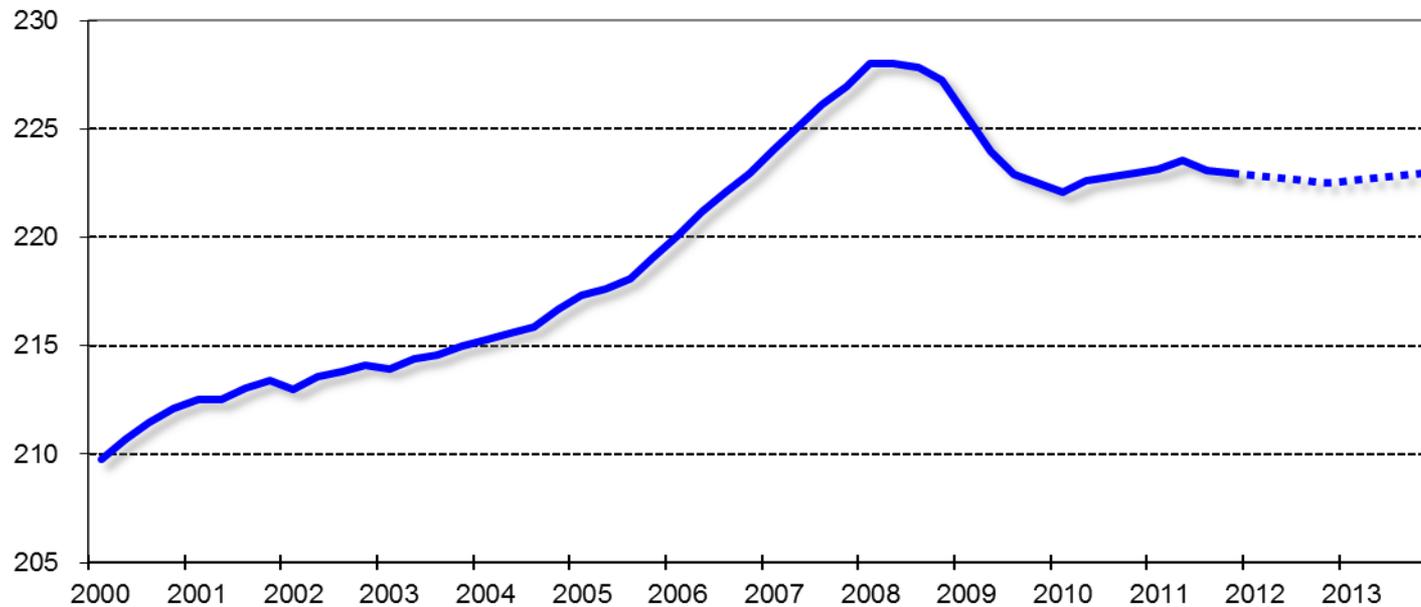
Structure of presentation

Arbeitsmarkt in Europa – was passiert mit formeller Arbeit ?



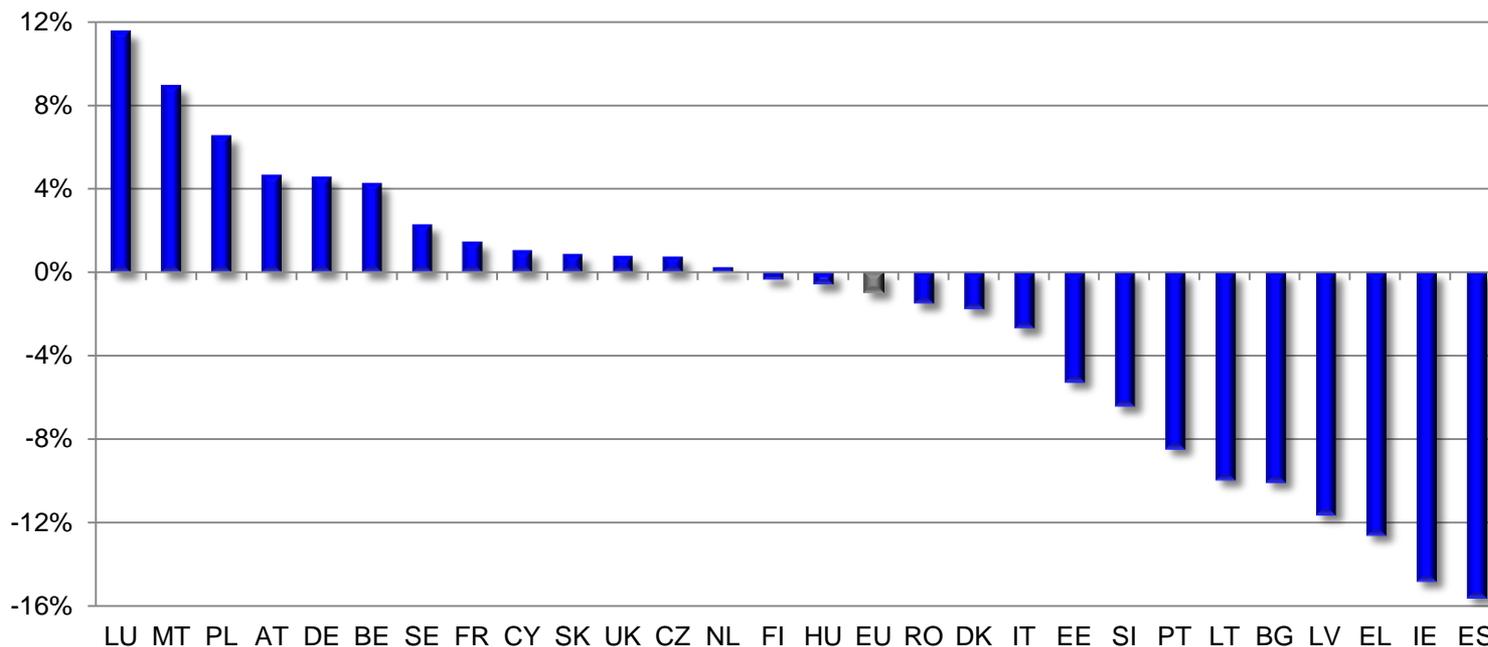
A1 The crisis costed Europe around 6 mln jobs

(number of people employed in the EU in million)



A2...but the impact has been uneven

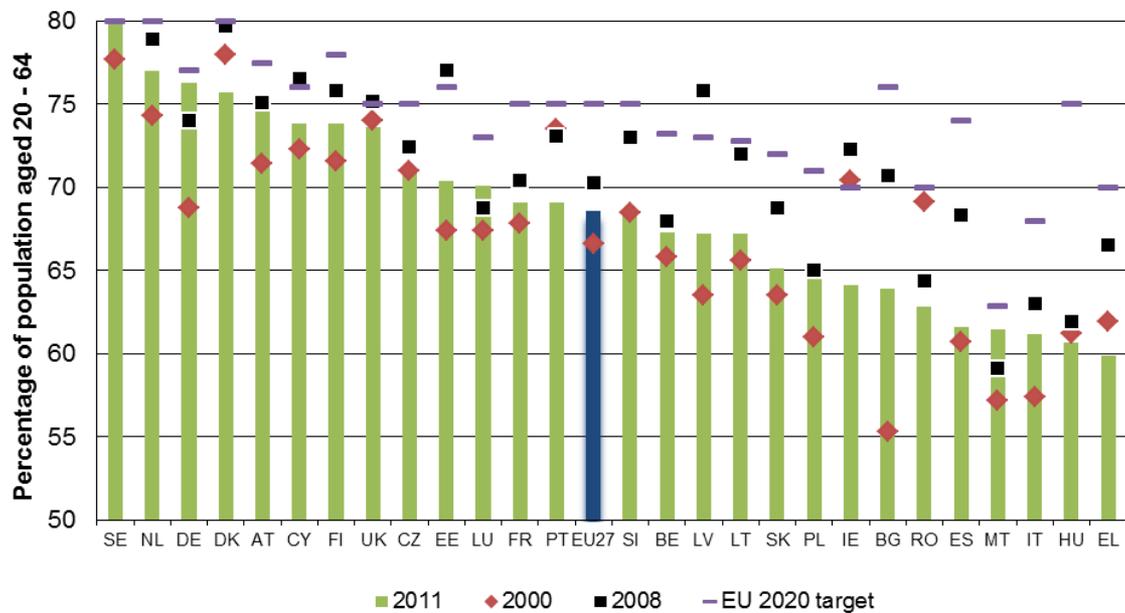
Change in the number of jobs 2007-2013* (%)



* Commission 2012 Spring Economic Forecasts

Source: European Commission

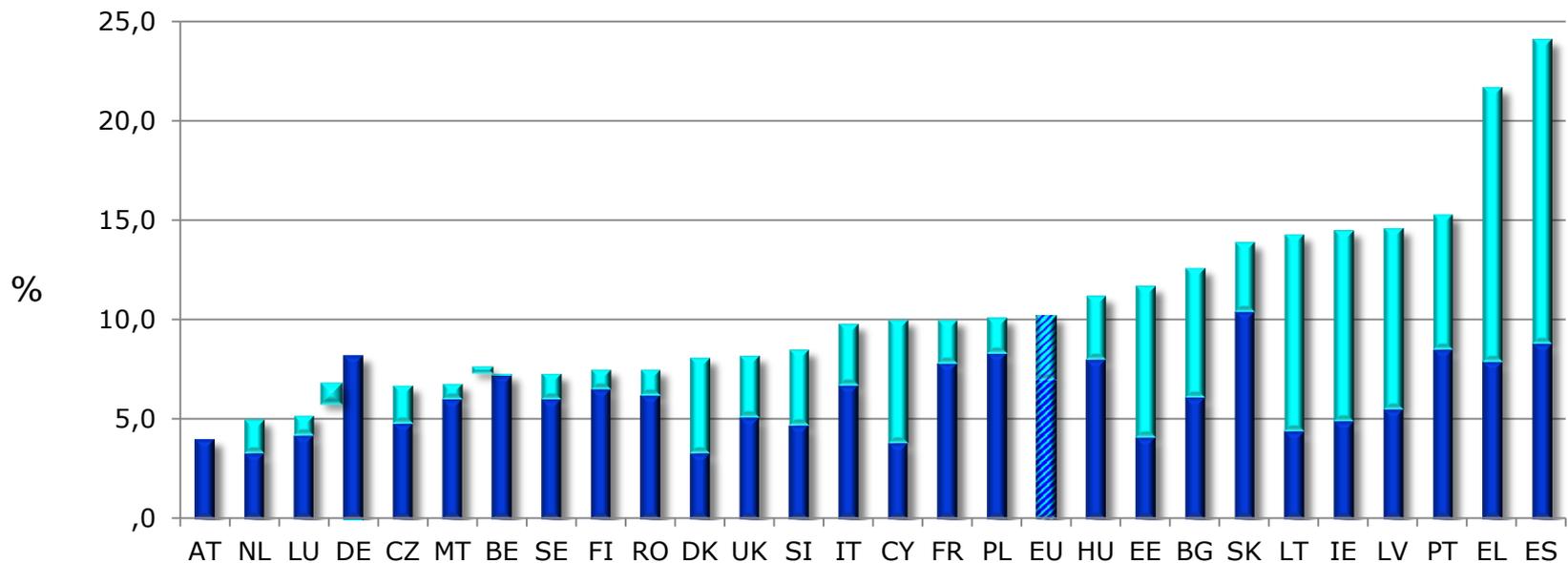
A3...and the 75% employment rate for 2020 became more distant



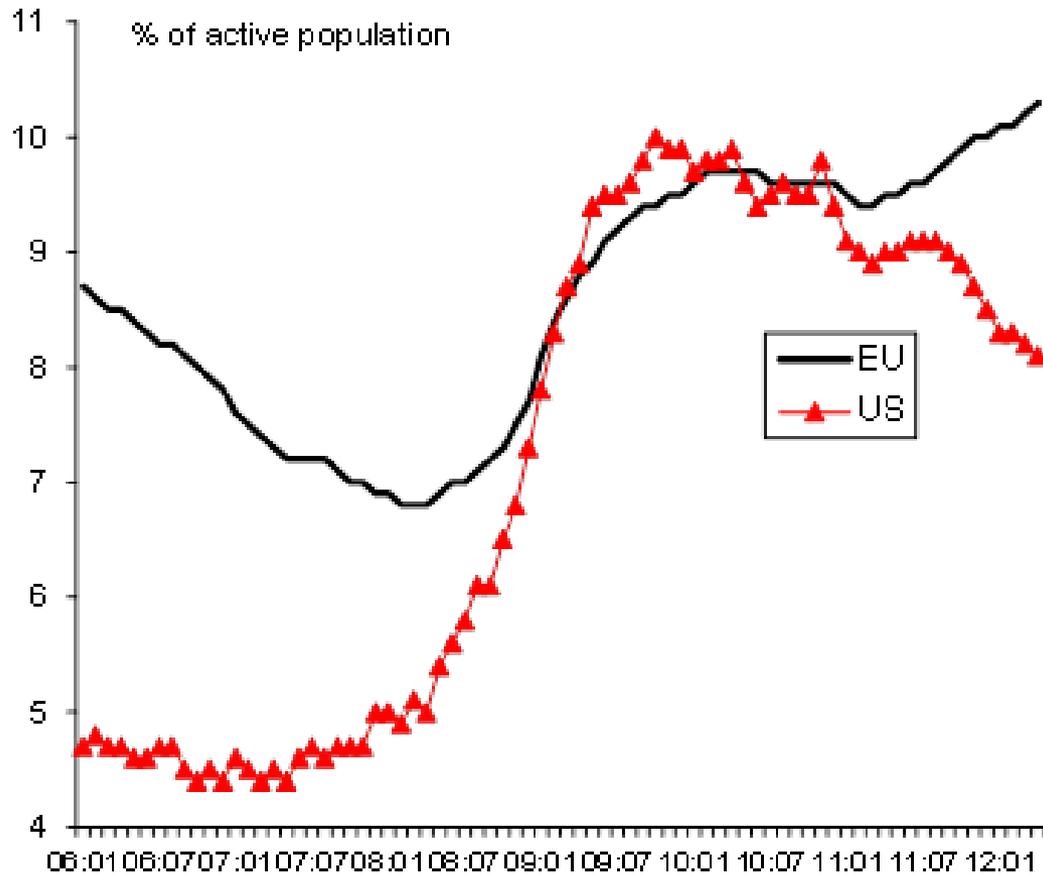
A4 Notably Austria and Germany could contain unemployment at pre-crisis levels

Unemployment rates in %

■ December 2007 ■ March 2012



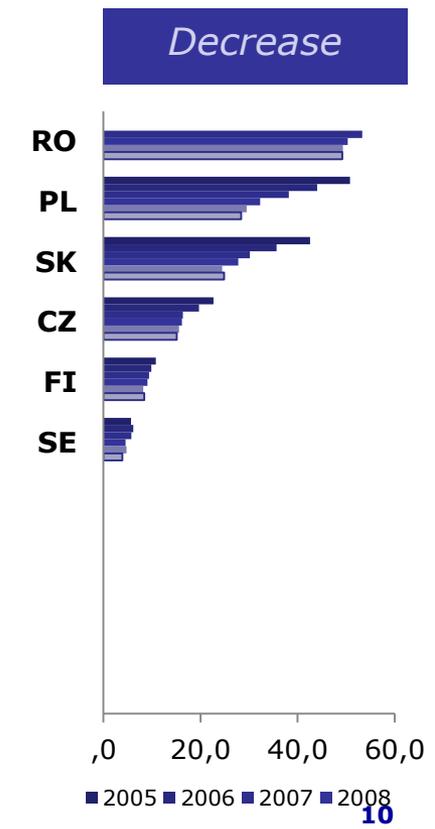
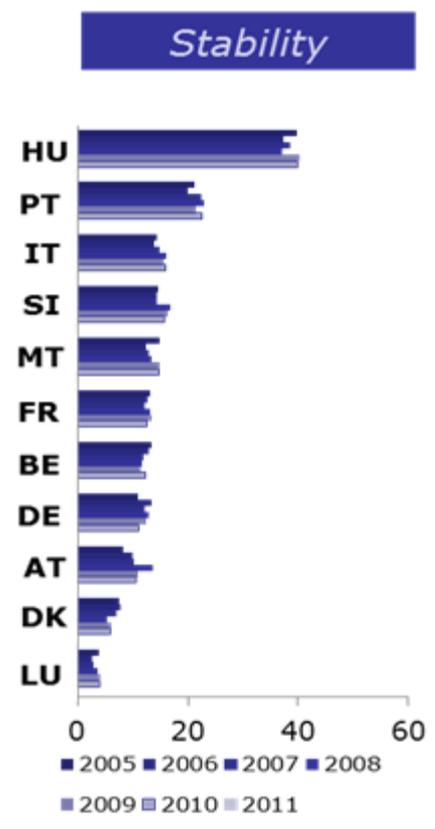
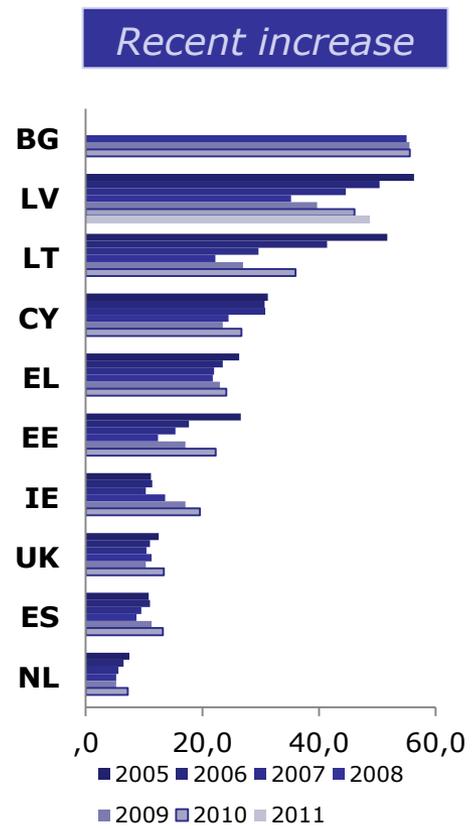
A5 Diverging unemployment trends in US / EU



A6 Worsening material deprivation in some countries



- MD stable in the EU
- Rise in periphery (Baltic States, ES and IE)
- While decline in some MSs (CZ, SK, PL)
- Specific aspects of deprivation 'more responsive to the crisis' on the rise in some MS: meal with meat, utility bills...



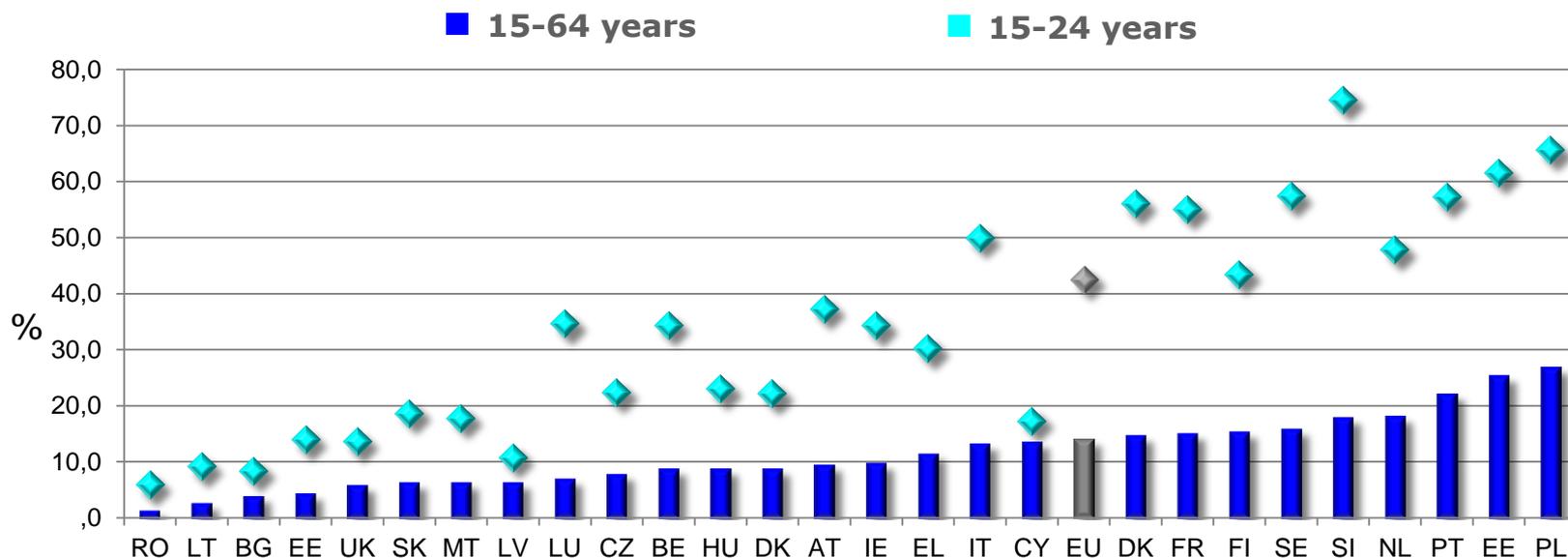
Source: Eurostat, EU SILC.

Structure of presentation

Atypische Arbeit und Segmentation

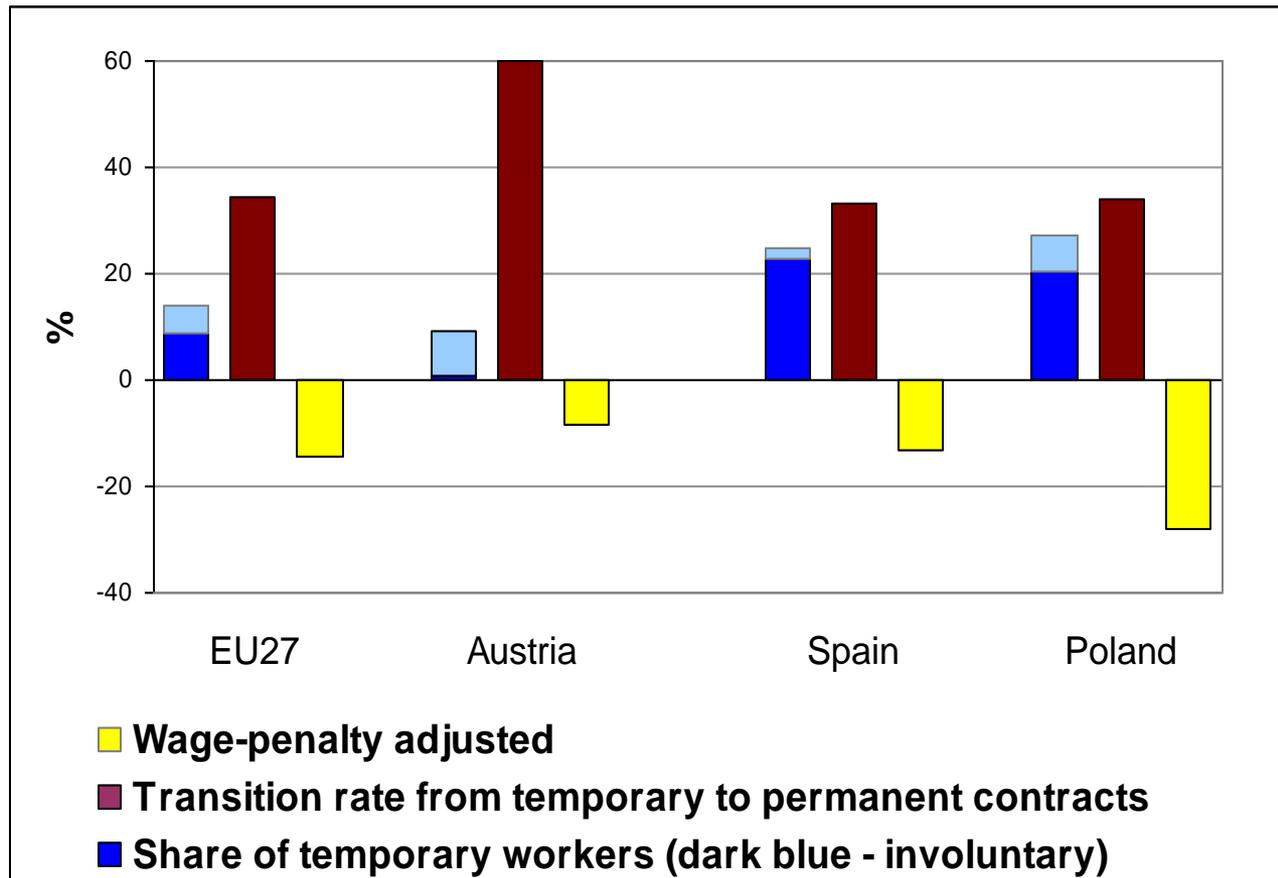
B1 Labour market segmentation is an issue

Temporary employment for all workers and for young people (% of total employees in the age group, 2011)

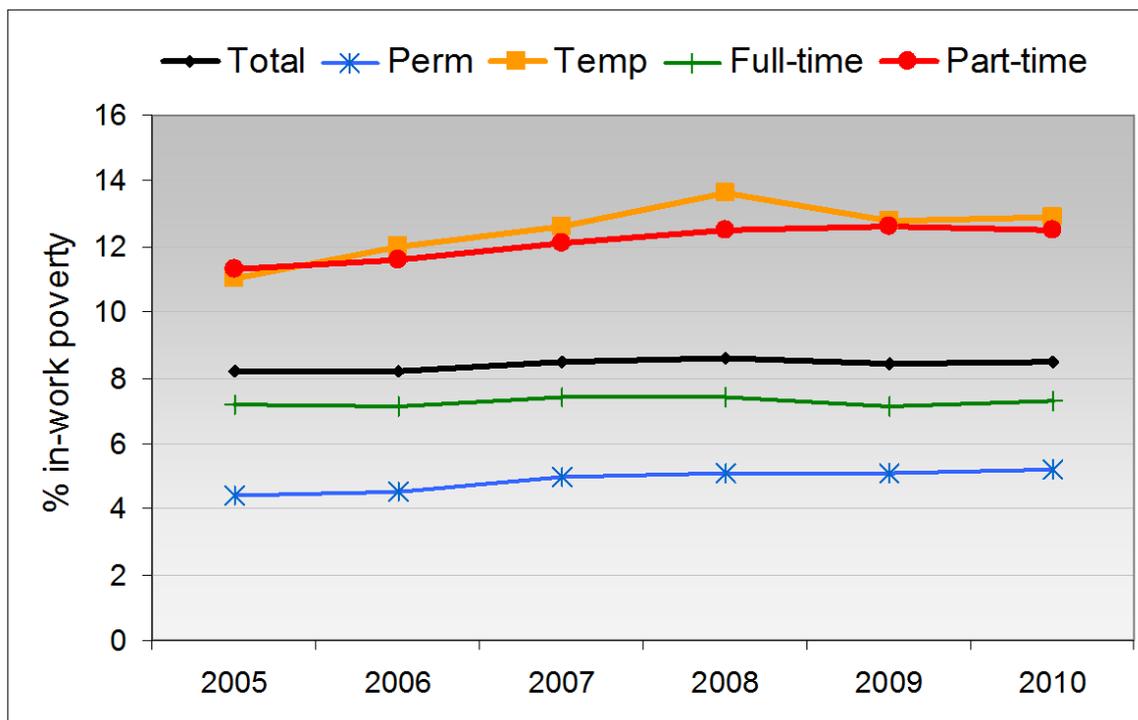


The recourse to « atypical » contracts - such as temporary work - is symptomatic of a segmented labour market where « protected insiders » are on permanent jobs while « vulnerable outsiders » are exposed to a lack of job security, low wages and limited training opportunities. Young people are particularly exposed.

B2 Temporary contracts: not as bad everywhere



B3 In work poverty is not declining in the EU



Structure of presentation

Nicht registrierte Arbeit – Zahlen und Fakten

C1 Undeclared work is narrower than fraud

"any paid activities that are lawful as regards their nature but not declared to public authorities, taking into account differences in the regulatory system of Member States» (COM(2007)628

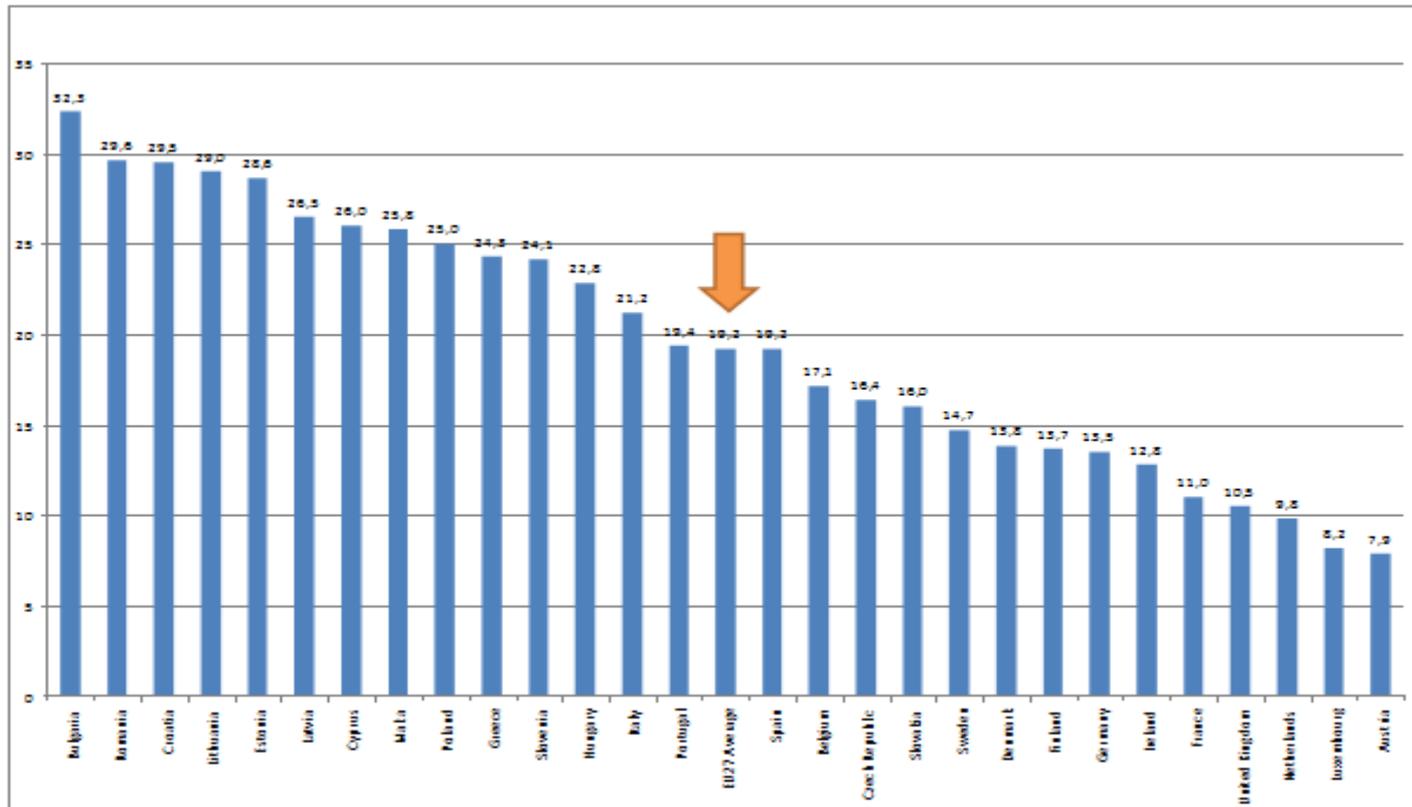
= work related ("paid activities")

= focus on fiscal and/or social security fraud

= excluding criminal activities

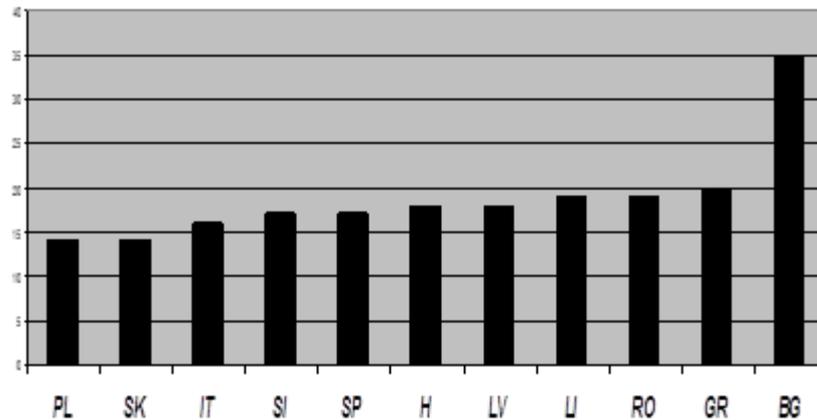
C2 Tax fraud accounts for up to 20% of EU GDP

(source: Prof, Schneider)

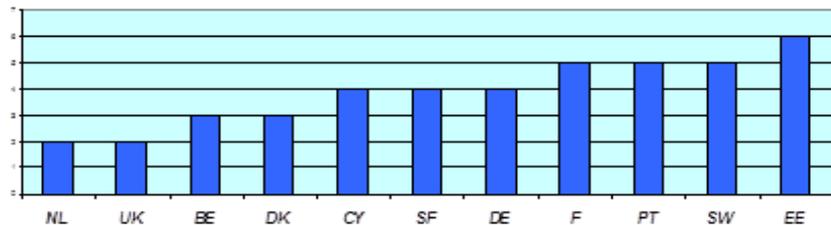


C3 Undeclared Work (UDW) - country ranking similar

> 10% UDW



< 10% UDW



C4 Why UDW matters

Under-estimation of employment (EU2020 target of 75% ER) as well as GDP (and contribution to EU budget)

UDW undermines tax revenues and social security fraud

Social dumping: undermining of labour standards /minimum wage

No building up of pension rights / exclusion from social services

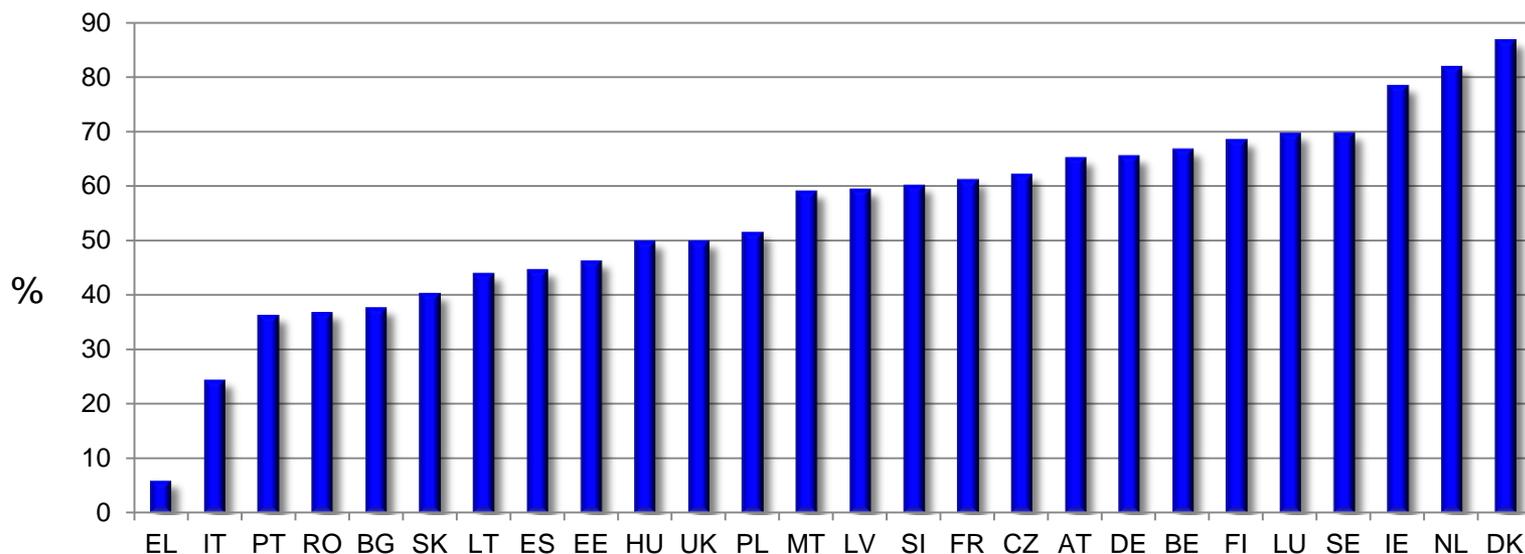
Informal workers are excluded from lifelong learning

Unfair competition within the country / with neighbour countries

C5 No evident link between labour taxes and UDW

Inactivity trap* in 2010

(for a single person earning 67% of the average wage)



While the motivation to work goes beyond financial incentives, the structure of the tax and benefit system has a direct effect on the financial situation of individuals once taking up a job. Reforms to “make work pay” can help to sustain participation into the labour market, notably at the low-end of the wage scale.

* Hypothesis: share of the revenue “lost/taxed” when the person takes back a job, earning 2/3 of the average wage

C6 There are other drivers of UDW at play

(a) Lack of trust in the fairness of tax and social systems

(notably in EL and former socialist countries)

(b) lack of jobs (and risk of poverty ?)

(notably in IT, EL and most former socialist countries)

(c) Red tape for hiring by business

C6 ctd – other drivers of UDW

(d) Growing demand for household and care services

(e) Facility of entrepreneurial constructions (sub-contracting, posting)

(f) Ineffective controls / low detection risk

Structure of presentation

Politik und Massnahmen

Zuerst eine relevante OECD Studie



D1 Findings of OECD review on UDW in emerging economies

Need for a comprehensive approach addressing business and workers. Importance of

- reducing labour cost for low-wage workers*
- combat under-declaration by self employed*
- transparent tax systems*
- relaxing restrictions on atypical contracts*
- incentives for formalisation*

building trust in the quality of public services

*... but sectoral approaches also matter
(construction, household services)*

D2 Main policy initiatives

Establishing trust in public policy

Promoting transparency: who benefits from and who pays for public policy and benefit systems

Lowering taxation on labour by exploring other sources of revenue

*Better controls (posting Dir.); unified **labour** inspection platform*

*Developing potential of regular household services: measurement of undeclared work (new Euro-Barometer)**

Sanctions for employers of illegal migrants (2009 Directive)

*Opening internal EU market for new Member States ***

* Consultation Employment Package April 2012

** DE, AT and 7 other MS restricting mobility of BU/PO citizens until end 2012

E Also on the rise: volunteering

Does not fall under the definition of UDW

More than 90 million adults are engaged in volunteering

Most widespread in Nordic countries (4,75% in AT)

Main sectors: culture, education, social aid

Conclusions

Undeclared work is a challenge for public authorities, especially in countries where the welfare state has to be build up.

Various underlying problems: from dysfunction in public policy, the economic system (attractiveness of UDW) to social hardship (lack of work, survival economy).

The European Union is a platform for common policy making but also for exchange of good practice.

Thank you !

DG EMPL: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/home.jsp?langId=en>

Employment and social analysis:

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=113>

*Annual Report: Employment and Social Developments in Europe (ESDE) :
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=1137&furtherNews=yes>*

*EU Employment and Social Situation Quarterly Review (ESSQR) :
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=113&newsId=1389&furtherNews=yes>*

Communication on undeclared work :

<http://eur->

lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007DC0628:EN:NOT