



Improving the working conditions in platform work

ILO C189 10th Anniversary - European event

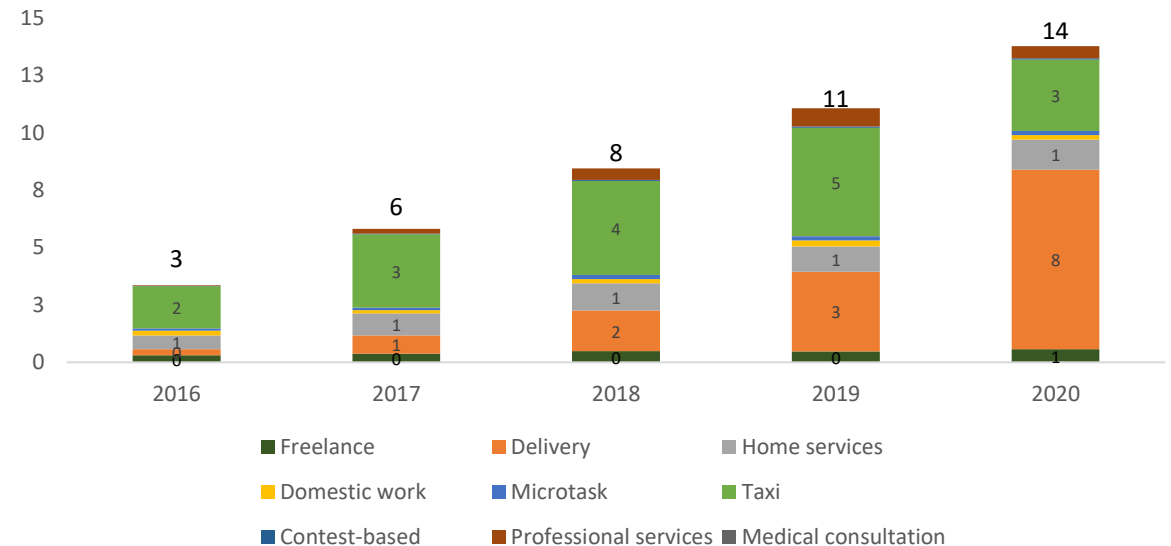
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The platform economy

- Platform economy revenues in the EU have grown almost 5 times from EUR 3 billion in 2016 to EUR 14 billion in 2020;
- Platform workers aggregate earnings have grown 2.5 times in same period (from EUR 2.6 billion to EUR 6.3 billion);
- Platform workers aggregate earnings split about 50/50 between EU and non-EU originating platforms;
- Nine out of ten platforms classify people working through them as self-employed;
- Overwhelming majority (90%+) of intermediated services concern on-location platform work;
- Home services and domestic work account for one-third of on-location platform work;
- 90% of platform work in the EU requires low and (to a lesser extent) medium skills.

Size of the digital labour platform economy (EUR billion)



Source: CEPS (2021). Digital labour platforms in the EU: Mapping and business models.

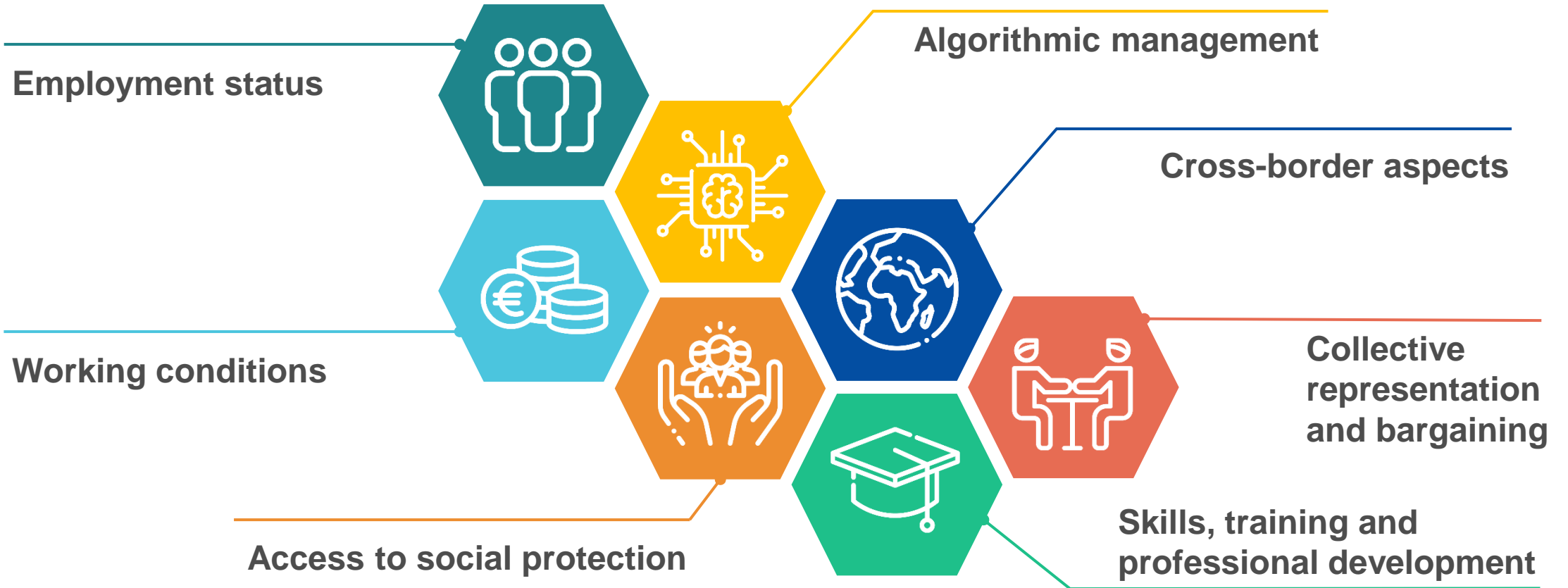
The people working through platforms

- 11% of EU workforce – at least once
 - 1.4% - main job (3 million)
 - 4.1% - secondary source of income (9 million)
 - 3.1% - marginal
 - 2.4% - sporadic
- Average age: **33.9 years** (vs 42.6 in ‘traditional’ businesses)
- More than half **highly educated**
- Proportion of **foreign born** respondents twice as high



Source: JRC (2018/2020) COLLEEM survey

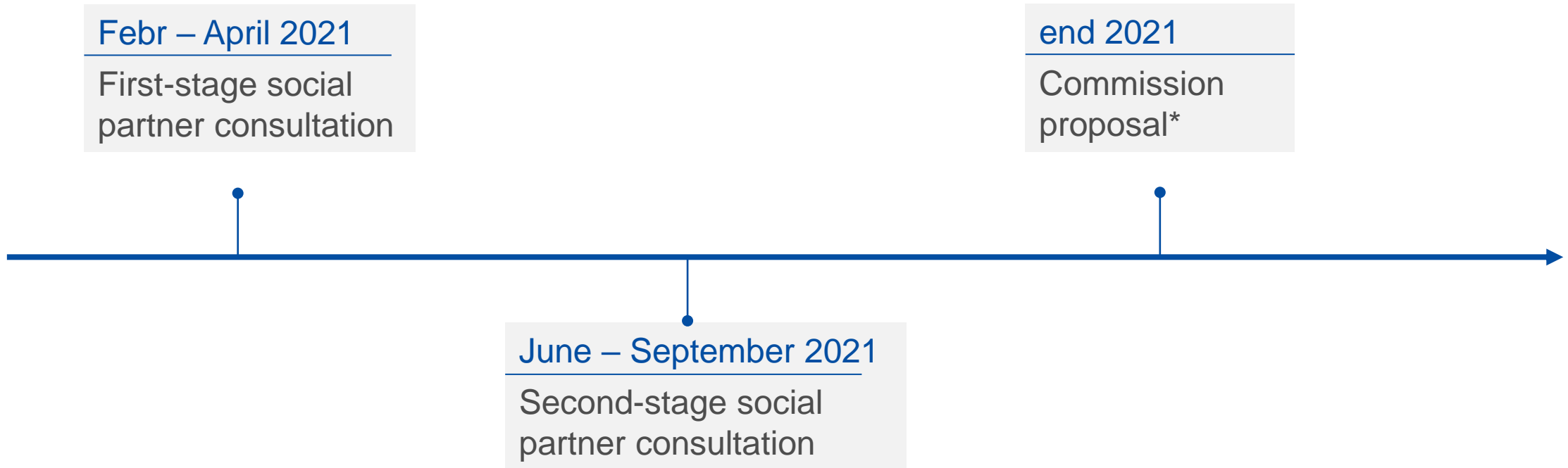
Challenges in platform work



Avenues for EU action

- *Addressing misclassification in employment status*
- *Introducing new rights related to algorithmic management*
- *Tackling cross-border challenges*
- *Strengthening enforcement, collective representation and social dialogue*

Timetable



** if social partners decide not to negotiate*

Thank you



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