



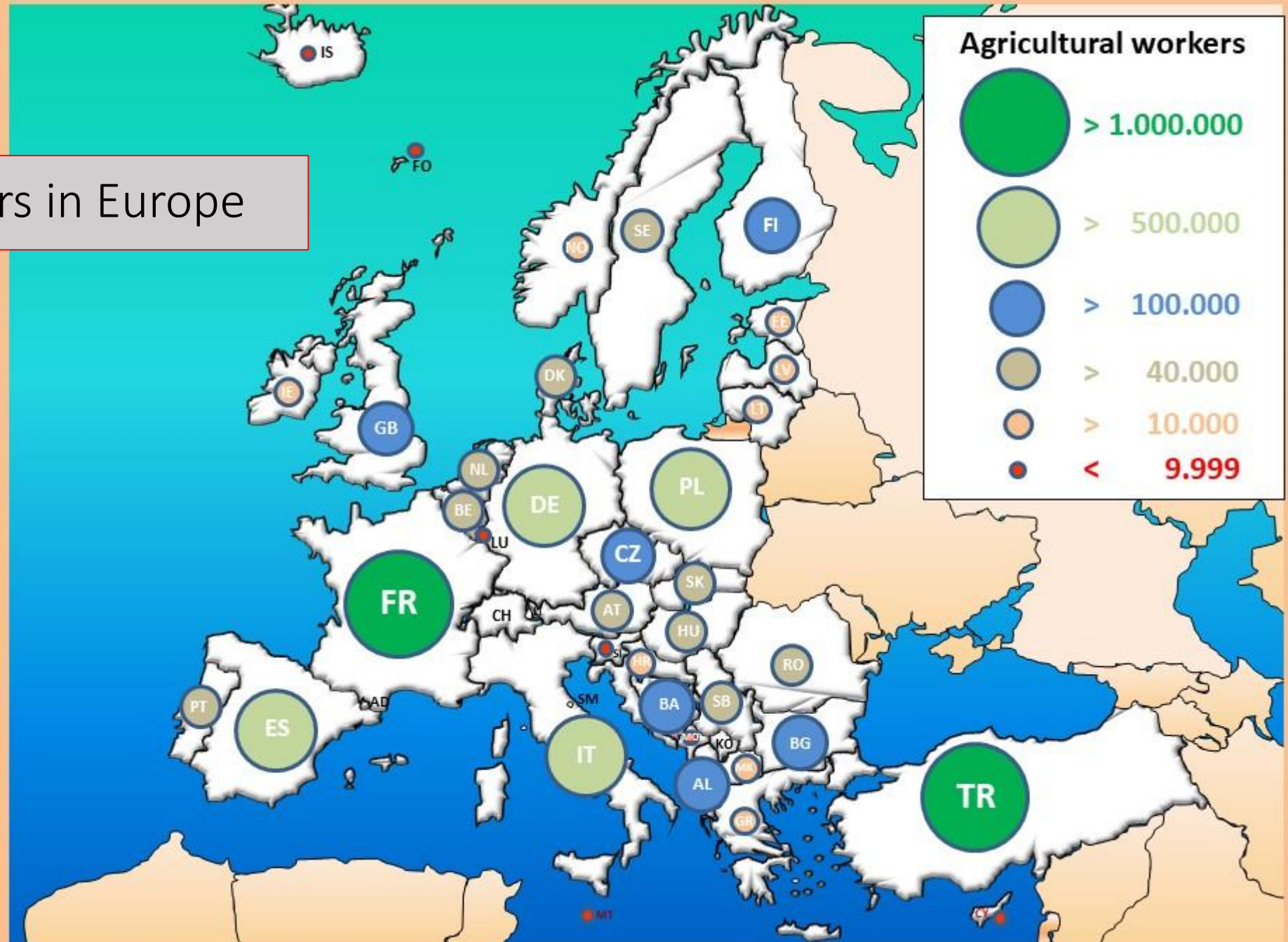
EFFAT

# Undeclared work in European Agriculture

Remarks and expectations of EFFAT

Brussels, January 24th 2019

# Agricultural workers in Europe



EFFAT

# Dependent work in Agriculture

## **11 million workers in EU-28 + candidate countries**

- EUROSTAT assumes about 2 million workers

## **The presentation in the Annual Work Unit does not reflect real employment in the sector**

- Annual work units (AWU) are statistical measures based on general assumptions and more or less rough estimates. Behind an annual work unit several people can stand

## **Jobs for skilled workers become higher quality**

- Specialization, digitization and the development of agricultural services have created high-quality jobs in terms of pay levels and working conditions

## **Importance of workers in agriculture is increasing**

- Overall, the numbers of people working in agriculture are falling, but the shift from family workers to workers is increasing significantly. The workers are of increasing importance

## **Income from agriculture is often the most important contribution to family income**

- We assume that a larger share of the working population and their family members live solely on income from agriculture than previously assumed

# Decent and precarious workers

Länderkürzel I SO Code 3166	Arbeitnehmer Total in Personen	Einheit	∑ Full time + Part time	Full-time	Part-time
AL	460.035	Personen	460.035	303.695	156.340
AT	96.500	Personen	45.500	18.000	27.500
BE	74.088	Personen	3.570	3.090	480
BG	101.000	AWU	75.200	53.300	21.900
BiH	144.000		144.000	116.000	28.000
CY	4.300	AWU	5.000	3.700	1.300
CZ	100.900	AWU	78.000	74.000	4.000
DE	665.244	Personen	515.000	200.700	314.300
DK	44.100	Personen	44.100	38.700	5.400
ES	760.200		760.200	693.700	66.500
EE	13.300	AWU	11.800	11.300	0.500
FI	104.820	Personen	48.105	7.200	40.905
FR	1.373.907	Personen	1.373.907	206.420	1.167.487
GR	25.100	AWU	68.600	17.200	51.400
HR	13.500	AWU	11.900	10.100	1.800
HU	97.400	AWU	119.000	85.300	33.700

IR	17.200	AWU	13.200	10.100	3.100
IS	500	AWU	500	393	107
IT	952.000	Personen	952.000	75.100	876.900
LU	1.200	AWU	1.200	1.000	200
LV	20.300	AWU	14.300	14.000	300
MT	600	AWU	500	400	100
NL	113.487	AWU	64.600	43.000	21.600
NO	18.000	AWU	10.000	6.900	3.100
PL	376.300	Personen	367.300	67.300	300.000
PT	60.600	AWU	73.400	48.500	24.900
RO	89.800	AWU	166.300	65.500	100.800
SE	40.000	AWU		22.000	18.000
SK	52.300	Personen	52.300	47.312	4.988
SI	2.600	AWU	5.200	2.200	3.000
TR	4.500.000			149.129	2.500.000
UK	110.800	AWU	92.500	73.800	18.700
Summe	10.434.081				

# Undocumented work in Agriculture



## **1/3 of agricultural workers are not recorded**

- The research and case studies in this project suggest that 1/3 of agricultural workers are not covered.

## **High amount of informal work in agriculture**

- Previous studies by EFFAT assume about 25% of informal work in the agricultural sector.

## **Precarious employment is increasing**

- According to our surveys, we expect around 70% of precarious employment.

## **Importance of workers in agriculture is increasing**

- Overall, the numbers of people working in agriculture are falling, but the shift from family workers to workers is increasing significantly. The workers are of increasing importance.

## **Income in agriculture is below comparable sectors**

- Due to the low level of wages in agriculture, a large proportion of workers are threatened by old-age poverty.

# Description of the problems



40% of the Agricultural workers are cross-border-migrants

More than 20% of the migrants are coming from third-countries

In some regions a lot of migrants have an illegal status

Level of integration

Lack of access to social security

Lack of access to information

Lack of support

# Expectations from trade unions

## **National Level**

- Clear responsibility on national level – one single contact person or vocal point

## **Transnational Level**

- Better cooperation between the responsible institutions
- Transparent information duties and competences

## **European Level**

- Better cooperation between the responsible institutions (Common controls)
- New instruments (e.g. Social attachés at the embassies)
- Create new paths to combine cooperation with legal instruments
- Excess of data
- Integration of the Social Partners (e.g. in the ELA) – e.g. annual reports and annual meetings of exchange

# Expectations from trade unions



## Observatory

- A European labour observatory for agricultural workers can be helpful, e.g. inside ELA

## Commun rules on national level

- Rules that can be used in every country by every institution

## VET

- transparent systems on comparison and recognition of qualifications in Europe. Approaches to this are e.g. the Agripass and the ESCO classifications
- Financing VET for workers also through the second pillar of the CAP
- **Social partners and national institutions:** For the content and structures of initial and continuing vocational training, equal representation committees should be established
- More European exchange of young people as part of their education
- Initial education requires the development of transnational educational content and a mission statement "Vocational Education for Sustainable Development"



Thank you for  
your attention:

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