

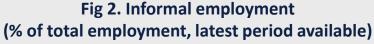
Addressing informality The role of innovation and digitalization

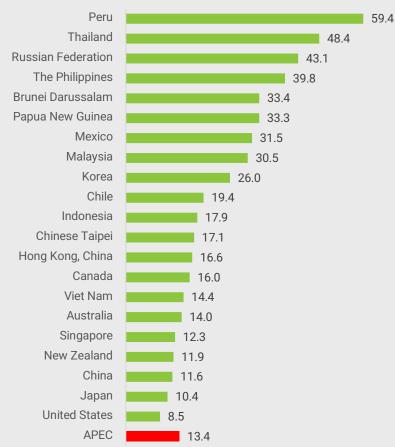
Eldo Simanjuntak, Researcher at APEC Policy Support Unit

13 June 2024

Informality remains pervasive in many APEC economies

Fig 1. Estimates of informal output in 2020 (as % of GDP)

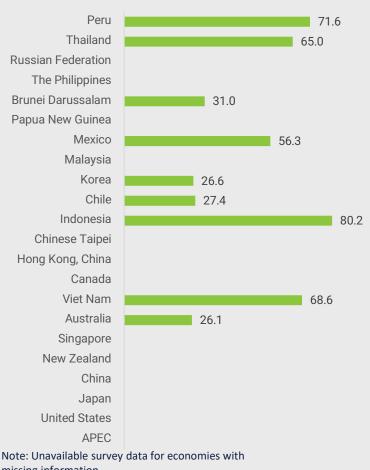






Source: World Bank Informal Economy Database (2023)





Note: Unavailable survey data for economies with missing information.

Source: ILO (2023)

- Higher share of informal activities in developing APEC economies.
- Trends remain stable in the past ten years but increasing in some economies post-pandemic.
- Different nuances of informality: The share of informal economic activities might mask the true state of informality.

Why is it an issue?

Informal workers are more vulnerable



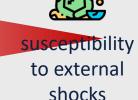
insufficiently / not covered by safety net



lower and



lack of social protection coverage



lower productivity of the economy

Informal firms on average have 79% lower labour productivity than formal firms (Amin, et. al, 2019)











scale issues

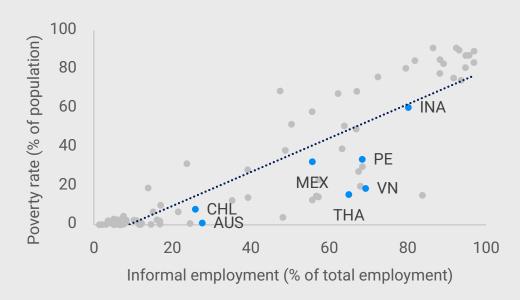
creditworthiness

ability to expand

Informality and poverty are often intertwined

- Low pay: 40% 67% lower median earnings (ILO, 2023)
- Lack of opportunity and subsistence issue

Fig 2. Informal employment and poverty rates (2018-2022)



Other economiesAPEC

Note: Poverty as measured by IPL of USD 6.25 per day in 2017 PPP.

Source: World Bank and ILO (2023)

less resources to deliver public goods/services

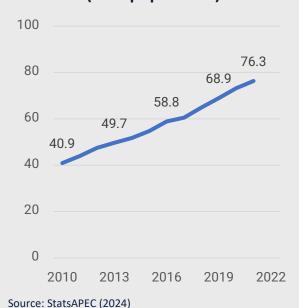


potential loss in tax revenue from informal activities in APEC

A more digital APEC and the transition to formal economy

More people are gaining access to digital infrastructure

Fig. 3 Internet penetration in APEC (% of population)



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Fig. 4 Cost of data-only mobile broadband (% of GNI per capita)



Source: Calculated by APEC staffs based on data from ITU (2024) and World Bank (2024)

.... which brings opportunities and challenges to the labour market

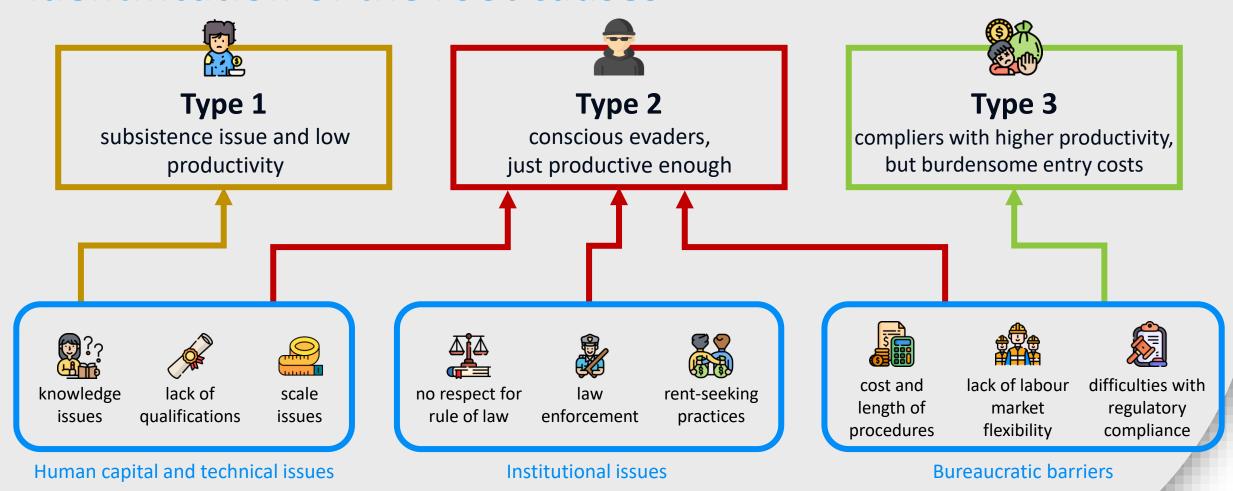
More economic activities are now done digitally

20% of interregional trade in 2018 (APEC CTI, 2023)

Digital transformation brings new forms of employment

45.1% of employees working in fully remote or hybrid arrangement by 2026 (APEC EC, 2021) → some of which could be informal

Addressing informality requires careful identification of the root causes



*Adapted from G. Ulyssea, "Firms, Informality and Development: Theories and Evidence from Brazil," 14 January 2015.



How digital solution could help promoting the transition to formal economy?



Facilitate the formalisation through simplification of paperwork

(e.g., online business registration and digital identification systems)



Expand market reach

(e.g., e-commerce and social media platforms)



Improve access to financial services

(e.g., digital onboarding and digital payments infrastructure)

There are good examples to learn from APEC and Southeast Asian economies!



While digitalization could help to address aspects of informality, it is not devoid of challenges





Access divide

(infrastructure, affordability)



Cybersecurity, data privacy, and exposure to digital fraud



Other forms of digital divide

(i.e., skills, usage, motivation)



Competition, data portability, and platform dominance



Addressing informality through digitalisation

Policymakers need to contextualize interventions based on their circumstances



#1: Promote the digitalisation of the public sector



#5: Create a supportive regulatory environment for innovation



#2: Overcome the different forms of the digital divide



#6: Promote public-private partnerships



#3: Increase trust in digital solutions



#7: Leverage regional cooperation



#4: Address competition concerns



Scan the following QR-codes for the policy briefs on this topic:





Find out more about APEC PSU publications here:



website: www.apec.org/about-us/policy-support-unit

e-mail: psugroup@apec.org

