



L LABOUR **20**
JAPAN 2019

L20 PRIORITIES **FOR THE G20 SUMMIT**

OZAKA, JAPAN, 28-29 JUNE 2019

Since the G20 Leaders meeting in Buenos Aires, signs of a renewed slowdown in global economic growth continue to accumulate while economic inequality, global financial risks and climate instability have worsened. Most importantly, the climate crisis threatens the livelihoods of billions of people and it already forces millions to migrate. Scientists warn that the cost of inaction or further delays will be much higher, especially for vulnerable people in developing, transition and industrial economies. Digitalisation could create enormous opportunities for all; however, like in many other domains, it is a small elite which is driving the transformation, including by capturing big data and networks. A New Social Contract is required, to reduce precariousness and inequality produced by the current global economic model, and restore people's faith and trust in governments and institutions.

The G20 and other governments, together with the social partners, must intensify efforts towards effectively addressing these challenges and delivering on the SDGs, especially Goal 8 on full and productive employment and decent work for all, and Goal 10 on reducing inequality. The G20 Leaders bear a heavy responsibility but also great influence in order to lead the international community into success.

In order to promote Decent Work

- 1 Guarantee minimum living wages and collective bargaining.** In order to create an environment where everyone can earn sufficient wages to live in dignity, governments, together with social partners, must ensure minimum living wages based on the cost of living with regular updating.
- 2 Promote social dialogue for social cohesion with peace and democracy.**
- 3 Ensure the right to social protection.** Establish adequate social protection floors, and expand and extend social protection benefits, in line with ILO Convention 102 and Recommendation 202, to achieve universal coverage.

4 Remedy long working hours and expand time sovereignty. Workers need greater autonomy over working hours, with limits on maximum hours of work.

5 Realise equal treatment in employment. Eliminate discrimination on grounds of the employment relationship, origin and gender through robust equal treatment legislation and effective enforcement.

6 Extend legal protections to informal workers.

7 Protect migrant workers' rights. Implement the UN's Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and double efforts to combat the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking by implementing the Palermo Protocol. Ratify and implement ILO Convention 143, which extends coverage to workers regardless of their status as regular or irregular.

8 Guarantee workers' rights in global supply chains. Implement past commitments on supply chains and take immediate measures to address unfair wages, unstable employment, informal work, child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking in supply chains.

9 Increase public investment in the care economy. Release the immense potential for job creation, increased job quality, and formalisation with public investment in the care economy.

... to further promote gender equality

1 Eradicate gender-based violence by supporting the development and adoption of a new ILO Convention and a Recommendation on violence and harassment in the world of work.

2 Promote gender equality in the labour market and mainstream gender considerations in all policy-making.

... to achieve a Just Transition to a carbon neutral economy

1 Promote a Just Transition to mitigate climate change. Emissions would need to fall by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching net zero around 2050. The key to these ambitious policies lies in the implementation of Just Transition measures that take fully into account the social impact of climate policies and the impact on workers and their families.

... to guarantee that technological innovation benefits all

1 Create an international framework for human-centred technological innovation. The G20 should launch a multilateral effort outside the WTO to, *inter alia*, create a minimum standard for personal data protection, access, and use, including workers' data, protect workers' rights in face of often-discriminating algorithmically generated decisions, and regulate the taxation of digital activity.

2 Prepare the workforce for the adoption and diffusion of new technologies. The G20 should lead in adopting the Universal Labour Guarantee as prescribed by the ILO Commission on the Future of Work.

3 Take early measures to ensure labour rights and collective bargaining for platform work.

... to eliminate tax evasion, avoidance and tax dumping

1 The G20 governments and jurisdictions that facilitate tax evasion and avoidance should stop doing so.

2 Take all other possible actions against tax avoidance/evasion with a sense of urgency.

3 Introduce progressivity in taxation. The G20 should lead the global community by introducing progressive taxes in order to create the basis for a fair economy, increase budget resources, and redistribute income.

... and to reinforce the global trading system.

1 Undertake an ambitious and necessary reform of the WTO to include labour and environmental standards application.

2 Guarantee policy coherence between the ILO and the IFIs, and other institutions of global governance. Fostering a fair economy requires coordinated policies between the ILO, the World Bank and the IMF where the financial governance institutions support the achievement of the goals of the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation and the Declaration of Philadelphia instead of addressing recommendations that contribute to greater poverty and inequality.

In the absence of a strong policy coherence mechanism, such as a joint Labour and Finance Ministers Meeting, in combination with a strong input from social partners, there is a risk of contradictory outcomes between the G20 employment and finance track deliverables – in particular regarding the priority areas for structural reforms. It is important to sustain and enhance stakeholder consultations, and in particular engagement with social partners, including on a G20 Leaders level, as has been good practice in several past G20 Summits.

The G20 Leaders have a major responsibility to lead by example and build consensus into multilateral fora in order to coordinate policymaking and implementation at the global level. They should aim to urgently address a series of immediate global threats, including climate change, extensive work precariousness, extreme wealth concentration, financial speculation and instability, high levels of indebtedness, the corporate tax race, persisting unemployment, and the many forms of inequality that are on the rise.



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