



L20 Priorities for the G20 Summit Saudi Arabia – 2020

Signs of unstable global economic growth continue to accumulate while economic inequality, global financial risks and climate instability have worsened. Inequality is high and rising, posing a major threat to social cohesion and inclusive economic growth. Millions of workers are earning below what is needed to live a decent life. Women and young workers tend to be in the lower end of precarious work. The G20 Presidency of Saudi Arabia has set an ambitious agenda with a goal to “*ensure prosperity for all people*”. In order to unleash opportunities to the working poor, the rules of global economic governance must change.

Digitalisation could create enormous opportunities for all; however, like in many other domains, it is only a small elite harvesting the economic benefits of the fourth industrial revolution. There are currently no guarantees that technological change will lead to social upgrading for working people, families and communities. Building upon the G20 AI Principles adopted last year in Japan, the Saudi Presidency should take global governance of data a step up and develop new guarantees and principles towards a trustworthy human-centred digital economy, including in a transformed workplace.

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. Saudi Arabia, a major fossil fuel exporter itself, aims at reforestation, ocean preservation and increasing renewable forms of energy and energy efficiency. The G20 could also be taking action to reach the goals of the 2018 UN COP Silesia Declaration toward a just transition to low greenhouse gas emissions economy with a view to increasing ambition and ownership of the climate transition.

The L20 calls on the G20 Saudi Presidency, in order to,
empower people:

upgrade the work of the EWG, including the work of the Sub-group on Labour-Income Share to:

- 1. Guarantee minimum living wages and collective bargaining.*
- 2. Promote social dialogue for social cohesion with peace and democracy.*
- 3. Ensure the right to social protection.*
- 4. Realise equal treatment in employment. Promote gender equality in the labour market and mainstream gender considerations in all policy-making including increased investment in the care economy. Guarantee and protect migrant workers' rights.*
- 5. Extend legal protections to informal workers, as a first step regulate for all workers the labour protection floor embedded in the ILO Centenary Declaration.*

align global macro-economic policy to achieve the Agenda 2030 and safeguard the planet:

6. *Take all possible actions against tax avoidance/evasion with a sense of urgency and introduce progressivity in taxation*
7. *Coordinate policies in order to guarantee effective taxation of digital activities.*
8. *Promote a Just Transition to a low greenhouse gas emissions economy and mitigate climate change.*
9. *Undertake an ambitious and necessary reform of the WTO to include labour and environmental standards.*
10. *Develop further the G20 workstream on workers' rights in global supply chains including with mandatory human rights due diligence.*
11. *Contribute to the Binding Treaty on Business and Human Rights process and build consensus for its adoption.*
12. *Guarantee policy coherence between the ILO, the IFIs, and other institutions of global governance.*

guarantee that technological innovation benefits all by:

13. *Building consensus for a comprehensive international framework for human-centred technological innovation by building on the G20 AI Principles (2019 Presidency) and the G20 Policy Principles for Promoting Labour Formalization and Decent Work in the Future of Work and in the Platform Economy (2018 Presidency) and develop new principles for inclusive data governance.*
14. *End corporate monopoly power with strong competition policy and regulate against workplace surveillance and for consent and reparation for private and government data where consent is given.*
15. *Preparing the workforce for the adoption and diffusion of new technologies with skills development, labour protections and guarantees, and investment in public digital infrastructure.*
16. *Initiating a framework for the regulation of global fintech and adopt policies that would increase genuine financial inclusion, including by measures to avoid increasing indebtedness of poor people.*
17. *Creating social dialogue processes to facilitate the adoption of new technologies in the public sector (among other areas, smart cities, public health, and public education institutions).*