

# ITUC

## FRONTLINE CAMPAIGNS AND FOUR PILLARS FOR ACTION 2021

**RIGHTS NOT OPPRESSION  
DEMOCRACY NOT DICTATORSHIP  
FREEDOM NOT FASCISM  
SOLIDARITY NOT DIVISION  
SAFETY NOT EXPLOITATION  
TAX NOT AUSTERITY  
TRUST NOT DESPAIR  
FAIRNESS NOT INEQUALITY  
COURAGE NOT FEAR  
99% NOT 1%**

**A NEW SOCIAL CONTRACT FOR RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE  
CLIMATE- AND EMPLOYMENT-PROOF OUR WORK WITH JUST TRANSITION  
DEMOCRACIES FOR PEOPLE**



ITUC CSI IGB



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# Introduction

The ITUC World Congress in Copenhagen gave us an ambitious mandate with four pillars to frame our strategic plans to 2022. Organising to build workers' power is fundamental to our success. As we respond to the social, economic and health consequences of COVID-19, organising to build workers' power is critical for raising demands for jobs, wages, social protection and health and safety.

With more than 495 million equivalent full-time jobs lost and nearly two billion informal workers facing a daily struggle to survive, the human cost of the Covid-19 pandemic is staggering. As we pay tribute to the frontline workers who put their own lives at risk every day, we know extreme poverty and inequality have increased. Now the fight for occupational health and safety (OH&S) as a fundamental right is even more important for working people.

With restrictions on personal contact to slow the spread of the virus, support for unions to share and use technology for organising and campaigning is critical to engaging members and recruiting new ones in the struggle for a New Social Contract for Recovery and Resilience. The ITUC has developed the skills and capacity to provide virtual training and organising support to assist regions, global union federations and affiliates.

This summary of the ITUC strategic priorities and plans includes the four pillars of Peace, Democracy and Rights; Regulating Economic Power; Global Shifts – Just Transitions; and Equality. These are core business for the ITUC, and each pillar has thematic areas of focus with goals against which we measure our progress and report to the General Council each year and to the next ITUC World Congress in 2022.

In 2021 the work of the ITUC will be framed by the challenge of delivering recovery and resilience plans that protect jobs and wages, invest in new jobs and guarantee rights, and include occupational health and safety as well as universal social protection, including a Global Social Protection Fund and investment in care and vital public services that will ensure long-term resilience. Universal access to treatments and eventual vaccines that enable a safe return to pre-Covid-19 activities as well as organising workers is central to this.

From key ambitions across the pillars, three Frontline campaigns are planned. These are our public demands that frame union campaign actions. They are:

- **A New Social Contract for Recovery and Resilience**
- **Climate- and Employment-Proof Our Work with Just Transition**
- **Democracies for People**

Trade union members are a central part of the Frontline campaigns through organising to win advances on the social contract and ensure Just Transition as we deal with the climate emergency to stabilise the planet and to rebuild trust in democracy.

Workers and their unions are on the front lines in a struggle to win a New Social Contract for rights, recovery and the resilience of shared prosperity. Where there are challenges to monopoly power or human and labour rights violations, unions are there. Without unions there will be no Just Transition in the face of climate change and technological change. And where there is a struggle for peace and democracy, union men and women will be making their voice for rights and representation heard.

We will leave no one behind. Women, migrant workers, workers in the informal sector, workers in platform businesses, workers at risk of loss of jobs due to climate change or technology and other workers who are marginalised or discriminated against – all those who are exploited in the endless quest for profit or are at risk of climate inaction or new technologies must be at the centre of our efforts. Without security and hope, many people are attracted to the false promises of the extreme right.

The ILO Centenary Declaration maps out the foundations for a New Social Contract, and the Sustainable Development Goals chart a pathway to a resilient zero-poverty, zero-carbon future that is rights based and just. None of this can be realised without decent work. With the focus of our four pillars for action and our three Frontline campaigns, we have a formidable agenda.

The General Council hears a report on progress and endorses the priorities annually. The Elected Leadership Group will provide advice and help evaluate our work and that of our regions. These bodies reflect our global coverage and diversity.

Working with affiliates, the Regional Organisations and GUFs, we can organise workers everywhere to demonstrate that workers' power can change our fractured world.

Our aspirations for a just world with an economic model where rights and shared prosperity are realised are winnable. Covid-19 has shown working people in the greatest act of global solidarity the world has seen. Now recovery and resilience plans in 2021 must rewrite the social contract for working people.

**Sharan Burrow**

General Secretary

# Frontline Campaign: A New Social Contract for Recovery and Resilience

**Jobs** Participation of Women **Wages**  
**Tripartite Decisions** **Just Transitions**  
**A Labour Protection Floor**  
UN Treaty on Business and Human Rights  
**Freedom of Association** **Equal Pay**  
Strengthened Collective Bargaining  
**Mandated Due Diligence** **Social Dialogue**  
**Universal Social Protection**

**75%** of people say their income has stagnated or fallen behind.

ITUC GLOBAL POLL 2020

**“If I don’t do my work, the streets will be full of garbage, and this could accelerate the spread of the virus,” Sener says with a hint of desperation in his voice.**

Global labour unions organise for a post-pandemic world.

Bryan Carter



## Overview

The global economic model has failed working people. Covid-19 has exposed the fractures that were already driving despair and anger: inequality with declining wages and social protection; the destruction of the labour market with the majority of workers in informal or precarious employment; the collapse of non-essential supply chains; the scandalous underfunding in health and care; and the low pay of frontline workers, the majority of whom are women and migrant workers, who during the pandemic have been holding our communities together and more.

In 2021, the focus for recovery and resilience and thus advocacy and organising workers must include the following: jobs – climate-friendly jobs – with investment in health, care, infrastructure, sustainable agriculture, livable cities and shared technology; education, skills and lifelong learning with universal social protection and the delivery of our demand for a global social protection fund.

The failure of governments has been driven by the power and greed of huge global corporations that have captured political leaders despite the corporations acting against the rights and security of their own workers. The world has turned a blind eye to the fact that 94% of the global workforce is a hidden workforce where the obscurity of business contracts facilitates exploitation and oppression, including modern slavery.

This corporate model has been exposed for its lack of resilience, with profitable companies needing bailouts because they didn’t have operating reserves of even three months. Despite the bailouts, many supply chains, and therefore jobs, have simply collapsed as little or no conditionality was imposed, and the vulnerability of small business and the self-employed is evident in the statistics.

The reality is stark. Prevailing low-wage, short-term or precarious contracts and often unsafe work environments that dominate supply chains, along with the absence of regulatory environments and social protection that would formalise informal work, cannot stand as a basis for the decent work that SDG Goal 8 calls for. Nor can we accept the rise of platform businesses that use technology to deny all responsibility for employment and other obligations.

Unions are winning advances in the Social Contract in the face of the pandemic, but the struggle is to maintain these gains and build on them. A global economy fueled by the denial of freedom of association and exploitation is inhumane and constitutes both an economic and a political risk, as it drives people towards right-wing extremism. The world is three times richer than twenty years ago, yet 70% of people are still denied universal social protection, and 75% of people say their income has stagnated or fallen behind. And 76% of people say the minimum wage is not enough to live on while 80% of countries have allowed violations of the right to collective bargaining – this is inequality by design.

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## The world needs a New Social Contract.

That New Social Contract must be underpinned by universal social protection and a Labour Protection Floor which encompasses the four elements contained in the ILO Centenary Declaration:

- ILO fundamental rights
- Occupational health and safety also as an ILO fundamental right
- Adequate minimum wages
- Maximum limits on working hours

These protections are for all workers, including those in informal work, in self-employment and in platform businesses. And all workers must have universal social protection.

Beyond that floor, the elements of a New Social Contract will be different in different contexts, depending on what unions decide to demand, but jobs, living wages, social protection, a transformative agenda for women, inclusion of young people and Just Transition for climate action and technology will be essential along with taxation reform to fund vital public services. Investment in jobs, in care, in infrastructure, in transport, social housing, liveable cities, repair of ecosystems – all are central to a sustainable recovery. And global solidarity must start with a commitment to a global fund for social protection for the poorest countries.

Governments are responsible for the rule of law and compliance. Equally, it is their responsibility to convene unions and employers in social dialogue to ensure the elements of the New Social Contract in which the Labour Protection Floor and social protection measures are also agreed, where necessary through legislation, and are funded. Mandatory due diligence in supply chains with grievance procedures that deliver remedy must be part of the law.

Employers must ensure that the Labour Protection Floor is implemented in their operations and that collective bargaining is strengthened. Equal treatment of women and all marginalised workers – along with Just Transition measures for both climate action and technology – must be negotiated with trade unions.

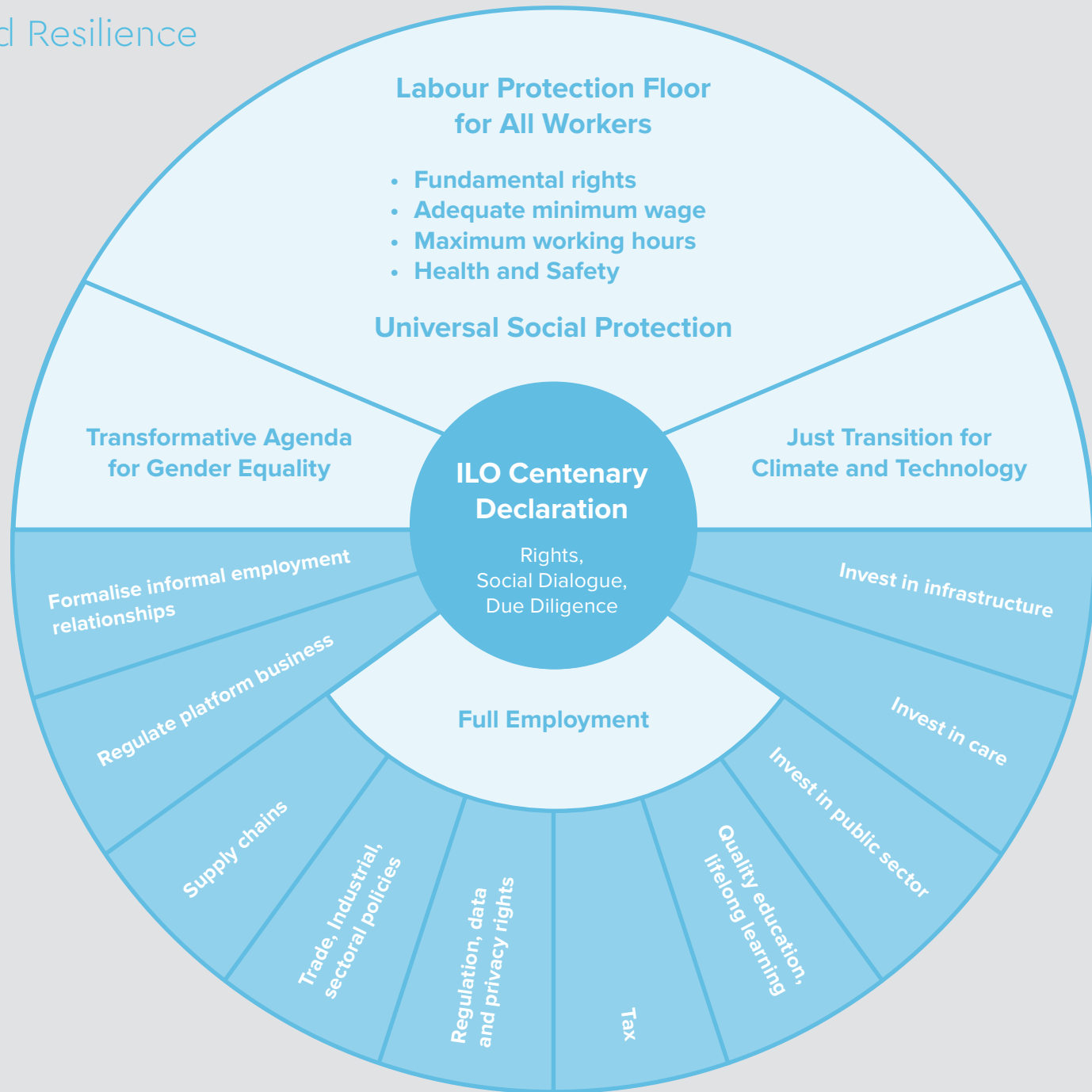
For the International Financial Institutions, it means that their policies and conditionality cannot undermine the Labour Protection Floor and the New Social Contract. Indeed, along with debt relief and support for countries at risk, the only conditionality should be investing in achieving the SDGs.

For the ILO, it means being at the centre of international policymaking, taking the lead that other institutions must follow – with multilateral reforms that ensure human and labour rights and environmental standards as the foundations for their policies.

A New Social Contract will ensure significant progress regarding the SDG goals, which the ITUC Congress has recognised as priorities.



# A New Social Contract for Recovery and Resilience





# A New Social Contract for Recovery and Resilience

<b>GLOBAL:</b>	Labour Protection Floor including adequate minimum wages, fundamental rights, OH&S, maximum hours of work.	UN Treaty Business and Human Rights. Responsible business conduct regulation.	Tech regulation and governance.	UNFCCC Paris Agreement.	Equal economic participation of women.	Ratification of C190. Occupational safety and health as a fundamental right.	ILO Forced Labour Protocol. Implement global standard on formalizing work.	Vocational education and lifelong learning guarantees.	
<b>NATIONAL:</b>	Minimum wage legislation/increases. Universal social protection.	Mandated due diligence legislation, grievance and remedy, legislative reform.	Rights and data privacy in digital business. Just Transition plans for technology.	Just Transition plans for climate.	Equal pay legislation; Care economy industry plans.	Healthy and safe workplaces free from violence and harassment.	Rights for migrant workers, refugees. Formalising informal work.	Investment in skills, vocational education, lifelong learning.	
<b>Global Architecture:</b>	1. ILO Centenary Declaration with a Labour Protection Floor at its heart.		2. Mandatory Due Diligence legislation – including EU and other countries.		3. UN Treaty on Business and Human Rights.		4. ILO – OH&S as fundamental right.		5. Big Tech regulation and taxation.

## Air

### Covid-19 Recovery and Resilience:

Global advocacy and media on government and employer responses to the economic, workplace and health consequences of the virus and its impact on frontline workers, including women, informal workers and migrant workers. OH&S as a fundamental right.

**Global Social Protection Fund:** Media and advocacy to deliver a fund for least developed countries.

**Break Up Amazon Campaign:** Data privacy, worker surveillance and regulation of monopoly power and fair taxation.

**ILO C190 Campaign:** For a world of work free of violence and harassment.

**UN Treaty on Business and Human Rights, Big Tech regulation and taxation:** Campaign and lobby with G20, OECD, EU and national campaigns.

**Media/Social media:** Exposing corporate greed and why we need a New Social Contract. Covid-19 Job Cuts Tracker.

**Time 2 Act (Digital Action Centre):** Demands for a New Social Contract and gains made during 2021, Regulation of Big Tech.

**Legal:** OECD complaints, ILO complaints, legal clinics and case support.



## Ground

**Covid-19:** National campaigns on government and employer responses to economic, social and health consequences of the virus, including job creation, income support measures, and health and safety at work. Covid-19 recognised as an occupational disease.

**Jobs, wages and social protection campaigns:** Asia Fights for 50 -> ASEAN, 100% Africa ->AU, Cerrar La Brecha Central America ->EU, Fair pay to eat to live to stay ->EU. National campaigns in support of a Global Social Protection Fund. Investment in the care economy and job creation.

**Break Up Amazon campaign:** Organising support with GUFs.

**Mandatory due diligence legislation (UN Guiding Principles):** Campaign and lobby.

**Organising:** National support for wages and decent work and social protection.

**Legal:** Reform of national legislation: e.g., Bangladesh, Brazil, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine.

**Workers' hearings:** Impact of Covid-19 on informal workers, migrant workers and women. "What do you want in your social contract?"

**Monitoring:** Platform workers and teleworkers – scandals, legal cases, organising leads  
– Explore care sector and journalism sector.

**Monitoring:** Supply chains - scandals, recovery plans, legal cases, organising leads

– Corporate targets in sectors of textiles, electronics, food, non-payment of contracts due to Covid-19. Future of work and recovery plans in vulnerable sectors (aviation, hospitality, manufacturing) with GUFs.

## Global

## 2021 Key Dates and Activities

Dates are subject to confirmation and will be updated in February 2021.

## National

# Frontline Campaign: Climate- and Employment-Proof Our Work with Just Transition

Net-Zero Emissions **Just Transition**  
Government Ambition  
National Development Plans **1.5**  
Investment Transparency Investment in Infrastructure  
**Climate-Proof Industries**  
Decent Jobs on a Living Planet

**79%** of people believe workers should have a right to know what measures their company are planning in order to climate-proof jobs and workplaces.

ITUC GLOBAL POLL 2020

**“Countries must deepen their ambitions and learn from plans that are already being rolled out.”**

A Green New Deal in a world shaped by the coronavirus is possible – in many countries, it is already a reality.

Steve Rushton



## Overview

Climate change left unchecked threatens everyone and is already leaving regions uninhabitable. More frequent extreme weather events with lasting devastation are destroying jobs and livelihoods.

Hothouse earth is our lived experience with heat records, rapidly melting glaciers and ice shelves, “polar vortex” episodes, frequent forest fires and floods, toxic oceans and rivers, and biodiversity loss. Millions of climate refugees have fled from disaster and have lost livelihoods. The social and economic costs are growing.

We have just ten years to stabilise the planet to have any hope of maintaining a 1.5-degree temperature rise, yet governments are not taking responsibility for the high ambition that is vital. Every government must raise its ambition and determine national development plans, including Just Transition measures to protect workers, their families and their communities. Every employer must have a plan for climate-proofing their operations, and Just Transition measures must be at the heart of such plans. Too many governments are hiding behind Covid-19 rather than investing in a recovery that ensures jobs in a sustainable future.

Unions must be engaged in dialogue at all levels to ensure that the Just Transition measures are agreed and are adequate to build people’s trust in a process that they understand is urgent. Without Just Transition, the ambition we need will be blocked by fear – often fear that is fueled by corporate greed, extremist politicians and violation of rights.

2020 was the year governments were required to again make commitments to ambition for reducing emissions in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement. With the delay of COP26 until 2021, there has been less pressure to raise ambition. The year ahead is critical for demanding action from politicians and from employers.

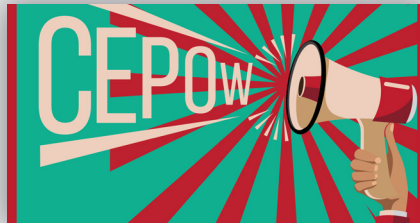
Students across the world are taking action and so must we. We will mobilise for Just Transition in every sector towards the 2021 COP in the UK with demands on all of our governments. Equally, we must make demands on employers. In June we will again invite our affiliates to work with their workplace delegates to ask all employers to meet with them to discuss plans to climate- and employment-proof work and workplaces – CEPOW.

**There are no jobs on a dead planet – the alternative is to build good jobs on a living planet.**

# Climate- and Employment-Proof Our Work with Just Transition



Just Transition Centre



CEPOW



NDC Scorecard



UN Climate Change Conference

**JUST TRANSITION IS THE PATHWAY TO HIGH AMBITION –  
DECENT JOBS ON A LIVING PLANET**

# Climate- and Employment-Proof Our Work with Just Transition

## Global Architecture:

UNFCCC/COP: Paris Agreement and NDCs, Economic Diversification and Just Transition

UN Climate and Jobs Initiative

ILO Jobs and Action Platform

## Air

**Alliances:** (Civil Society, Investors & Pension Funds, Cities, Business)

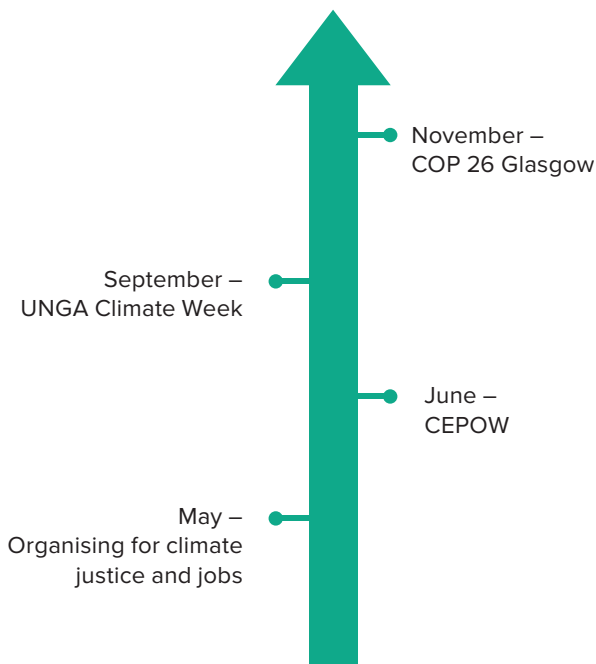
CSO/NGOs, AODP, UNPRI, CWC

NCE, C40, B Team, We Mean Business.

**Just Transition Centre:** Supporting labour at the table: national, workplace and industry, city and community.

**Media/Social Media:** NDC Scorecard.

**Climate-Proof our Work Campaign:** Global Day of Action – June.



## Ground

**Legal:** Support for cases.

**Organising for Climate Justice and Jobs:** GOA pilot course.

**Just Transition Dialogues Sectors:** Heavy industry, manufacturing, transport, construction.

**Just Transition Dialogues Cities:** Partnership with C40.

**Just Transition Dialogues Countries:** (eg) Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, South Africa, Scotland, Indonesia.

**Bargaining Agreements for a Just Transition:** Enterprise workplace (CBAs), Sectoral/Industry+Supply Chains (GFAs), National Employment Plans (NDCs, SDG Plans).

**Funding a Just Transition:**

Company: Skills training

Government: JT Funds for industrial, regional development.

**Workers hearings:** on climate and Just Transition.

**Rally for Climate Ambition:** Support for virtual actions and in-person events.

Global

2021 Key Dates and Activities

Dates are subject to confirmation and will be updated in February 2021.

National

# Frontline Campaign: Democracies for People

**Freedom of Association** **Workers**  
**Data Privacy** **Listening** **Collective Bargaining**  
**Transparency** **Voting** **Rule of Law**  
**Living Standards** **Accountability** **Right to Strike**  
**Environment** **Surveillance Protection**  
**Jobs for Women and Young People** **Rebuilding Trust**  
**Social Protection** **Rights**

**66%** **Two out three (66%) say people like themselves have little influence on the global economy.**

ITUC GLOBAL POLL 2020

**“Governments have a duty to hold elections that are due wherever possible, and ruling parties should not use the pandemic and emergency measures as pretexts to cling onto power.”**

Covid is no reason to obstruct democracy.

Andrew Firmin



## Overview

Trust in democracy is broken. Covid-19 has exposed a failure of governance in too many countries as governments have neglected the needs of their people. More than one in three people (36%) say that their government's inaction on listening to the needs of them and their family makes them angry or despairing.

People want their governments to rewrite economic rules to promote growth and shared prosperity. They want governments to act in the interests of people. They want jobs, living wage rights and social protection, and they want strong public services and action on climate. And they want privacy online.

Rebuilding strong democracies will require governments to reframe their approach to planning for priorities that people want and to reporting to ensure accountability and transparency and respect for the rule of law.

- If people cannot see how the wealth of their economy is being used to facilitate jobs growth with a target of full employment;
- if living standards are not based on minimum living wages and collective bargaining to guarantee decent jobs;
- if universal social protection and quality public services are not the bulwark against poverty;
- if fair taxation, where corporations pay their share in the country where profit is earned, but is not collected and invested in vital public services including free public education, vocational education and lifelong learning, free healthcare, childcare and aged care, and in sustainable infrastructure;
- if equal economic participation of women and inclusion of young people is not guaranteed;
- if fundamental human and labour rights are not enforced including mandatory due diligence with grievance and remedy; and
- if environmental responsibility for net-zero emissions and biodiversity protection with ocean and water purity are not all high on the political and legislative agenda and accounted for in annual accounts; then trust can never be rebuilt.

Moreover, if people are not guaranteed voting rights and fair electoral boundaries and processes, and if they are not engaged beyond the ballot box through consultation, tripartite structures and social dialogue along with other

measures that capture the voices of the community, then the rise of authoritarianism will not be checked. And extreme right-wing groups will continue to lure those who feel excluded.

The ITUC Global Rights Index shows that democratic space is shrinking – 56 countries denied or constrained freedom of speech and assembly in 2020. Wages and social protection are declining, and unemployment has escalated with the pandemic. Progress for women has stalled, and young people are worried they won't be able to achieve what previous generations have achieved.

More people go to bed hungry than the world claims to have lifted out of poverty, and up to two billion people are in informal work with no social protection. They face destitution every day there is no work – all this despite the world being three times richer than it was just twenty years ago.

Covid-19 has seen nearly 500 million jobs lost even before the world faces the worst impact of a global recession, pushing billions back into poverty. Governments must invest in jobs: climate-friendly jobs and social protection to ensure security for people and the economy.

**It's way past time to hold governments to stronger account.**

This Frontline campaign frames a set of demands on governments. Affiliates could consider these and amend them to national circumstances for consultation with their governments around what things government should publicly report on to measure progress in a framework which is broader than simply GDP. This would help guarantee participatory democracy and support the demand for legislation that guarantees transparency and accountability.

It provides an agenda for argument with the International Financial Institutions as to their responsibility to help build democratic policy foundations and to end the conditionality that destroys the social contract and is a catalyst for social unrest.

The global trade union movement's commitment to democratic rights and freedoms means workers are on the front lines of struggles against increasingly autocratic governments and the extreme right. We will work with affiliates and our regions to target countries where democracy is under attack and where workers' rights are undermined, or people repressed. Companies that deny workers' rights and base their business model on exploitation have been put on notice that these practices will not be tolerated.



# Democracies for People: Reframing Government Planning and Reporting

## Reframing Government Planning and Reporting

BUILDING THE POWER OF WORKING PEOPLE

### Living Standards

- Cost of Living
- Wage Growth
- Minimum Wage
- Average Wage
- National Poverty Benchmark

### Tax, Social Protection & Public Service

- Adequacy and Coverage of Social Protection
- Coverage of Services - Health, Education, Child Care and Aged Care
- Other Public Services
- Tax Revenue
- Tax Equity

### Environment

- Progress Towards Net-Zero Emissions
- Workplace Health and Safety
- Adaption Ensures Climate Resilience
- Agreed Just Transition Measures for Climate and Technological Change
- Managing Resources to Protect Planetary Boundaries
- Reduction in Pollution including Air, Water and Oceans
- Strengthening Biodiversity

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### Economy

- GDP
- GDP Per Capita
- Balance of Trade
- Inequality
- Net Jobs Growth/Full Employment
- Gender Employment Gap

### Democratic Rights and Freedoms

- Human Rights
- Labour Rights
- Right to Protest and Freedom of Speech
- Data Privacy and Surveillance Protections
- Workplace Democracy
- Collective Bargaining

### Engagement of People

- Policy Consultation
- Voting Rights
- Tripartite Institutions and Processes
- Community Meetings with Government Leaders
- Anti-corruption Institutions and Measures
- Internet Access and Electronic Access to Government to Ensure Transparency

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY  
RULE OF LAW



# Democracies for People

Government Transparency and Accountability

Rights and Rule of Law

Institutions that Work for People

Universal Suffrage and Community Consultation

Building Trust

**Global Architecture:** Charter for Democracy – beyond GDP

## Air

### Countries at Risk campaigns:

Rapid reaction response to breakdown in rule of law.

### Measuring government accountability:

Challenge governments to commit to broader engagement with people, and improved governance lessons from Covid-19.

### No to Nuclear Weapons:

Support for NPT and TPNW.

### Media/Social media:

#DemocraciesAtRisk  
#DemocracyDefenders.

### Time 2 Act (Digital Action Centre): Act for Democracy.

**Reports:** 2021 Frontline Poll, 2021 Global Rights Index. Central Bank mandates for full employment.

**Research:** Country and city models on engagement with people, national dialogues, Citizen Assemblies.

**Intergenerational conference:** engagement on governance, peace and democracy.

November – G20 Summit

15 September – International Day for Democracy

July – Tokyo Olympics

June – G7 Summit

June – ITUC Global Rights Index

February – Somalia Presidential Election

January – NPT Review Conference

## Ground

**Union strategies to counter authoritarianism:** support for national strategies.

### Let Somalia Vote campaign:

voter awareness and education, election monitoring, women representation.

### Democracy campaigns:

Union-led campaigns, e.g., Belarus, Brazil, Chile, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, India, Philippines, Somalia.

### Workers' hearings:

Networked conversations about democracy and worker demands, case studies for beyond GDP report.

## Global

## 2021 Key Dates and Activities

## National

Dates are subject to confirmation and will be updated in February 2021.

# Pillar 1: Peace, Democracy and Rights

## Overview

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The ITUC's Founding Declaration of Principles commits us to promote and to act for the promotion of democracy everywhere. This is the only foundation for democratic rights and freedoms. Peace is dependent on democracy and decent work and a world free of weapons of mass destruction as well as on progress towards general disarmament. Peace, democracy and rights are also a foundation for realising the SDGs.

Around the world, unions are on the front lines of conflict, peace and struggles for democratic rights and freedoms. The ITUC Global Rights Index details a rise in the number of countries where conflict, authoritarianism and right-wing governments are destroying democratic space, rights and freedoms including freedom of association, collective bargaining and the right to strike.

Labour activists must be recognised as both human rights defenders and peace builders.

Through the solidarity of our affiliates, support for countries at risk is central. And organising for migrant rights and the elimination of slavery in all its forms is fundamental to ensure democratic rights and freedom for all workers.

For workers denied fundamental rights, the campaign for a Labour Protection Floor is critical. The ILO Centenary Declaration outlines the guarantees of rights, including health and safety with minimum living wages and maximum hours of work for all workers irrespective of employment arrangements.

And no decent work is possible without peace. The global risk of nuclear rearmament requires us to join with allies in support of the Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty (TPNW) entering into force and to protect the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT); a global arms race is emerging and must be stopped.

## Peace, Democracy and Rights

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Thematic Areas	Countries at Risk	Migration and Slavery	Peace and Disarmament
Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Claim democratic space.</li><li>2. Establish a Labour Protection Floor.</li><li>3. Support Universal Social Protection.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Eliminate slavery.</li><li>2. Rights for migrant workers.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty (TPNW) enters into force.</li><li>2. Recognition of the role of trade unions in peacebuilding.</li></ol>



## 2020 Highlights

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- Global solidarity resulted in freedom from detention for 37 labour leaders.
- Monitoring of twenty-five countries at risk with 45 rapid response actions.
- Global Days of Action to support affiliate action against attacks on rights were held for India, the Philippines and Zimbabwe.
- The annual Global Rights Index continues to grow in authority and visibility; the launch webinar had nearly 400 participants from 70 countries.
- Four new ratifications of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) and entry into force following 50 ratifications in November, and ten million signatures were handed to the UN Under Secretary-General during the 75th anniversary of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- Two new ratifications of ILO Forced Labour Protocol 29. Total ratifications are now at 45.
- Universal ratification of ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour after 20 years of campaigning.
- Government of Qatar introduces first minimum wage for all workers in the Gulf States and frees workers, allowing them to leave their job and seek alternative employment following a notice period.
- Migrant Recruitment Advisor expanded to Kenya and Sri Lanka with the potential to reach millions of migrant workers who leave the country to work.

## Plans for 2021

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- Work with affiliates in 25 countries (category 4 and 5 in the Global Rights Index) with a specific set of demands on governments and development of rapid response capacity for unions facing repression.
  - Engage with workers and unions on Covid-19 recovery plans as entry point for demands on government action and hold five regional intergenerational debates on governance, peace and democracy.
  - Work towards recognition of occupational health and safety as a fundamental right at work; have lobbying strategy to encourage decision on a new Convention on biological hazards; and support national campaigns to recognise Covid-19 as a workplace disease.
  - Identify priority countries for ILC (CAS) and develop follow-up actions (June – December).
  - Legal clinics to support affiliates on labour law reforms.
  - Develop the flagship Global Rights Index into a digital version with interactive data and use it in national activities, media and advocacy.
- Ratification and disarmament campaigns in five countries to build on the entry into force of the TPNW expected in January 2021. Global advocacy in support of NPT Review Conference in January 2021.
  - Celebrate 50 ratifications of ILO Forced Labour Protocol 29, support campaigns for additional ratifications and target labour law changes in five countries, including Saudi Arabia and the UAE.
  - Map rights violations of migrant workers due to Covid-19 and establish union responses.
  - Interregional meeting on fair recruitment – follow up with national action plans in five countries for fair recruitment legislation and compliance.

### Lead Department – Human and Trade Union Rights

**85%** 85% of countries have violated the right to strike.

ITUC GLOBAL POLL 2020

**“They accused me of belonging to the deep state,” Zgaga says. “I received a lot of anonymous threats afterwards... [which said] I should be shot, or that people should beat me up if they see me on the street.”**

In Central and South-Eastern Europe, media freedom is under attack, and journalists are on the front line.

Jelena Prtorić

 **EQUAL  
TIMES**

# Pillar 2: Regulating Economic Power

## Overview

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The global economic model has failed, and the inequality resulting has been starkly exposed by the pandemic. Income, race and gender inequality in every nation are compounded by the inequality of trade and development and the destruction of the environment.

Regulating economic power is even more urgent as new frontiers have escalated with the monopoly dominance of giant technology companies and the power they exercise by controlling data as well as platform businesses – and with business models that have profited from the pandemic and have little or no connection to national laws, taxation systems or employment responsibility.

Many governments are fueling monopoly power with bidding wars on taxpayers' money to buy the physical location of corporate giants in their countries or cities or forgo taxes and ignore labour rights to encourage a presence.

As corporate monopoly power grows, so does the opposition to freedom of association and collective bargaining. Amazon demonstrates the corporate impunity of these giants with denial of freedom of association and other core labour standards and with appalling conditions, including health and safety conditions and surveillance of both workers and customers that explodes privacy rights. Companies like Amazon have become too big to touch for too many governments – leaving people as the victims.

Corporate and financial power can only be tamed by a determined regulatory approach at national and international level. And tax evasion and avoidance must be eliminated with new digital taxation and wealth taxes to fund vital public services.

The world needs a New Social Contract, and the ILO Centenary Declaration recognises the crisis in the labour market and has laid out a plan for a floor of rights, wages and maximum hours of work that, when married with universal social protection, would

build a foundation for decent work everywhere. The plan also reinforces the need for a transformative agenda for women and demonstrates that Just Transition is vital to manage the labour market changes due to climate change and technology.

In the face of Covid-19, unions have made advances in the social contract, in access to healthcare, wages and income support, job guarantees and shorter working hours with income guarantees. The struggle is now to maintain these and build on them. However, conditions for widespread social unrest and economic instability exist in too many countries, and the destruction of secure labour markets exacerbated by the job and income losses of the health crisis generated by the pandemic has deepened this despair and anger.

The ILO was conceived in 1919 as a means to prevent mass conflict, and the Philadelphia Declaration too grew out of the mass destruction of World War II and the Great Depression. The world must learn the lessons of the last century and recognise that economic security and rights are cornerstones of peace.

A New Social Contract must also include a new standard on platform business and standards for telework.

Equally, the ILO has the authority to be a lighthouse in the crumbling multilateral system and to meet the vital need for reform as a global economic and social authority – that goes beyond GDP – to provide a barometer of the true state of the world; the solutions for change and the tripartite model of governance must be adopted in other multilateral institutions to ensure governance for economic and social justice.

The UN treaty on Business and Human Rights is a priority, and governments who fail to support this must be exposed and excluded from a reformed trade system where human and labour rights are a foundation.

## Regulating Economic Power

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Thematic Areas	Jobs, Shared Prosperity	Corporate Power	Multilateralism
Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Social Contract with a Labour Protection Floor.</li> <li>2. A standard for digital business.</li> <li>3. Fair taxation and public services.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UN Treaty on Business and Human Rights.</li> <li>2. Nationally mandated due diligence and access to remedy.</li> <li>3. ILO Supply Chains Convention.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multilateral reforms to include labour rights and union participation.</li> </ol>

## 2020 Highlights

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- Analysis of the impact of the pandemic on working people through regular Covid-19 surveys (March –June) gathered evidence from more than 150 affiliates in 95 countries.
- Rapid response on debt relief and financing with ITUC and International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) joint action for debt relief calling on IFIs, the G20 and the United Nations. New Social Contract supported in United Nations recommendation for financing for SDGs in the era of Covid-19 and beyond.
- Gains towards a New Social Contract in the face of Covid-19 reviewed and promoted from seven countries – including telework legislation in Argentina and Spain.
- 117 actions in 30 countries in support of the Time for 8 Campaign.
- #Timefor8 Campaign support placed New Social Contract on the development agenda and fostered social dialogue within the UN system at country level (Residential Coordinators).
- Reports and analysis were written to support union policy development on measuring government accountability beyond GDP and in relation to e-commerce and wages in Eastern Europe (Fair Pay in Eastern Europe: To Eat, To Live, To Stay).
- Trade union guides were written in response to emerging policy issues (including telework and labour standards) of the multilateral development banks with support for affiliates' advocacy and negotiating.
- In coordination with UNI and the Committee on Workers' Capital, investor briefs were prepared for Amazon investors on workers' rights and Covid-19.
- Advances were made on mandatory due diligence with the following: EU commitment to a due diligence directive with sanctions mechanism; Dutch Child Labour Due Diligence Law entered into force; and draft due diligence legislation published in Finland and Germany.
- UN guidelines for grievance mechanisms to improve access to remedy adopted and increased business support for binding legislation from investors representing US\$1.3 trillion.

## Plans for 2021

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- Campaign for a Global Social Protection Fund with affiliates and GUFs in all regions and endorsed by G20 Leaders during the Italian Presidency. Organising campaigns for wages and social protection in each region.
- Advocacy for debt relief for poorest countries with new global debt work out mechanism.
- Tax not austerity, media and advocacy against austerity policies from IMF, World Bank and central banks. Action on tax reform, including new minimum corporate taxation, digital tax and billionaire or wealth tax.
- Advocacy for the acceptance of labour conditionalities in trade agreements ahead of the WTO Ministerial Committee in June 2021.
- Regulation of big technology companies, including Amazon, with campaigns to address privacy rights and exposure of surveillance (coordinated with ETUC and UNI Global Union).
- #TimeFor8 campaign actions in 40 countries, ahead of the July 2021 HLPF.
- Follow-up global processes on financing SDGs and delivery of policy recommendations to the HLPF (High-level Political Forum).
- Support affiliates on SDG National Development Plans and in engaging dialogue processes with UN Resident Coordinators at country level.
- Advocate to support five countries to introduce legislative proposals on due diligence and support the ETUC to advance an EU due diligence directive.
- Develop report on agreed corporate model/s for grievance mechanisms and call on ILO to undertake gap analysis on international labour standards and supply chains.
- Advance UN Binding treaty with increased government and business support.

### Lead Department – Legal

**66%** of people think their government should adopt new rules for multinationals to end abuse of workers through their supply chains.

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ITUC GLOBAL POLL 2020

**“Before going on strike, it wasn’t something I considered feasible. It’s not like that back home. For the people in my circles, it’s totally inconceivable. As an African immigrant woman coming to France, your only goal is to work to provide for your children. You’re certainly not going to be thinking about labour law.”**

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“You don’t ask for power, you grab it!” – in Paris, migrant housekeeping staff are taking on a hotel giant.

Clément Dechamps

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# Pillar 3: Global Shifts – Just Transitions

## Overview

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The global challenges of climate change and the economic and social disruption of rapidly changing technology are huge global shifts facing working people. These global shifts require Just Transitions. Covid-19 has exposed the dangers of health pandemics where environmental devastation makes human health more vulnerable.

The lack of ambition on climate change has the world heading towards more than 3.5 degrees above current temperatures. With the IPCC assessment that we have until 2030 to arrest the worst of this trend and 2050 to reach a net-zero emissions baseline, ambition is critical. Just Transition is the pathway to high ambition. Every industrial and economic sector must transition. Unions must be at the table at all levels to negotiate the Just Transition measures required to ensure trust in the necessary shifts in energy and in technological advances to ensure both mitigation and adaptation across all industries and sectors.

Technology can provide opportunities that can benefit working people, but it is also disrupting jobs and current supply chains. Digitalisation, automation and data all need to be managed to protect and improve jobs and living standards. Full employment remains a key goal of the union movement.

Just Transition measures including global and national regulation are vital. Global governance of technological shifts must include a new standard on platform business; global standards on data management, including protection and privacy; surveillance protections; and more. These require union intervention and cross-border social dialogue with the collective bargaining strength needed to ensure Just Transition and employment plans.

## Global Shifts - Just Transitions

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Thematic Areas	Industrial Transformation and Just Transition – Climate	Industrial Transformation – Future of Work
Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Just Transition for climate ambition through strong union participation/representation in developing national climate plans.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A global standard for governance of digital platform businesses.</li><li>2. Surveillance protection and worker control over data.</li><li>3. Tax rules on digital business.</li></ol>

## 2020 Highlights

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### Climate and Just Transition

- CEPOW – Climate- and Employment-Proof Our Work (CEPOW) – day of action with 65 unions from 36 countries and participation from 18 civil society organisations. Tripartite meetings held with employers/governments in five countries: France, Finland, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Belgium.
- Just Transition Centre supported unions to develop sectoral plans and agreements in heavy industry, in renewable energy and with ITF and BWI and in cities partnerships through the C40 group of mayors.
- Virtual workshops with ITUC Africa and TUCA made the connection between climate action and Covid-19 and the intersection of crises.
- Participation in virtual global town hall meetings with nine UN Constituent Groups and the UNFCCC and secured commitments to prioritise inequality and Just Transition in climate policy.
- Representation on the ILO Climate Action for Jobs International Advisory Board and consultation with UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty resulted in inclusion of Just Transition.
- UNEP's Environmental Assembly accepted the link between environmental protection and jobs and Just Transition in a Covid-19-impacted world and will integrate this in their regional plans for SDGs and engage with trade unions.

### Technological Shifts

- Analysis of legal dimensions of digitalisation, review of national legislation on platform businesses and legal gaps based on affiliate survey with ITUC-AP, followed by two virtual workshops to identify key elements of the Labour Protection Floor and develop organising plans.
- Influenced policy developments including with the ETUC in the EU and with TUAC in the OECD and the G20 on data governance and privacy/surveillance.

## Plans for 2021

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### Climate and Just Transition

- Deepen partnership with the COP26 Presidency and High-Level Champions to integrate social dimensions and Just Transition into sectoral transitions ahead of the COP26 in 2021.
- Support affiliates and GUFs to integrate climate and employment into their demands for Covid-19 related recovery plans as a foundation of a new social contract (job creation, income protection, social protection and occupational health and safety).
- 2020 #CEPOW support unions take up workplace level discussions to protect jobs and develop climate action plans.
- Through the Just Transition Centre, expand development of sectoral plans for Just Transition with National Centres and GUFs in industry and cities.
- Document case studies on the challenges and the journey of a Just Transition in ten countries.
- Engage affiliates with the Committee on Workers' Capital on Just Transition investment demands to create jobs in sustainable infrastructure.
- Training climate leads in affiliates in each region with the Global Organising Academy and the ITUC regional organisations.

### Technological Shifts

- Expand analysis on platform business and legal gaps with surveys and virtual workshops in all regions.
- Engagement with affiliate as requested to develop organising plans for Just Transition in platform businesses and with freelance workers based on building a Labour Protection Floor.

### Lead Department – Economic and Social Policy

## More than two-thirds

of people are worried about  
climate change.

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ITUC GLOBAL POLL 2020

Based on digital blockchain technology, FairAgora Asia designed its digital platform Verifik8 to help companies monitor and report on their working conditions and environmental footprint.

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Can digital blockchain technology improve working conditions in the Global South?

Laura Villadiego

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# Pillar 4: Equality

## Overview

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All the statistical indicators underline that progress for women has stalled and discrimination, harassment and violence are again on the rise. Covid-19 has shown the stark realities for women. Low-paid women were the majority of the frontline support for health and services in the face of the pandemic. The challenge is to use this to win job security, equal pay and health and safety for these frontline workers in what the public now see as essential services.

The ITUC Congress Statement stressed our responsibility to frame a feminist agenda that is focused on the equal economic participation of women and women's leadership everywhere. Workforce participation of women was below 50%, and unpaid care had risen to the value of 9% of global GDP before the pandemic. Our demands for investing in care as a priority for raising women's participation in the workforce are now even more urgent. Millions of jobs which can be created will have a direct impact on women and quality care health, education, childcare and aged care and are vital for a decent and resilient society.

The pay gap is still 23%, and social protection, care and minimum living wages with stronger collective bargaining remain the solutions to eliminate this discrimination.

Business and governments as employers cannot continue discriminatory practices without exposure.

Women on average have only three-quarters of the legal protections given to men during their working life with only six countries providing

equal rights and protections. This ranges from bans on entering some jobs to a lack of equal pay or freedom from sexual harassment, and it includes family law, property rights and other freedoms or entitlements.

Our determination to eliminate violence against women includes ratification of C190 and legislative change. This campaign remains a focal point, with domestic violence leave a priority.

Women in leadership has never been more important, and in 2021 we will consolidate the new leadership program the ITUC has initiated.

All groups at risk of marginalisation must find a home in trade unions. The first priority is to organise to include all workers. We are committed to building youth leadership and to supporting unions working for rights and for equal treatment for our indigenous people, LGBTQI+ people and those with a disability.

Organising migrant workers has never been more urgent as we witness the millions without work often trapped in host countries with little or no means of survival.

Workers and their families must know and trust that unions are there for them. Advances on the social contract must be inclusive of all workers.

Equality is central to realising the SDGs.

## Equality

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Thematic Areas	Economic Integration of Women	Organising against discrimination and exclusion
Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Equal participation of women in the labour market.</li><li>2. Eradication of violence and harassment in the world of work.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Increase representation of marginalised workers in unions.</li></ol>

## 2020 Highlights

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- Ratification of ILO Convention 190 on violence and harassment at work by Uruguay and Fiji; formal steps towards ratification were taken in Namibia, Zambia, Uganda, Peru, Costa Rica, Canada, Belgium, Iceland, Montenegro, Italy and Vanuatu.
- Social dialogue with unions on ratification of Convention 190 and subsequent implementation measures were undertaken in Argentina, Spain, Italy, Germany and Finland.
- ITUC-supported coalitions with civil society on Convention 190 have been formed at global, regional and national level, and ITUC materials assisted with ratification campaigns for trade unions and allies.
- With trade unions and civil society, the increase in domestic violence during Covid-19 lockdowns was highlighted and the violence and harassment against frontline workers exposed. Unions negotiated support for increased resources to helplines and shelters in many nations.
- Collaboration between trade unions and informal-economy workers' associations facilitated dialogue on the extension of emergency packages, including social protection, to workers in the informal economy, including domestic workers.
- Three webinars, in partnership with the Global Union Federations, on the gendered impacts of the pandemic and key trade union demands for recovery reached an audience of over 6,000 people. Strong partnership with the Global Union Federations amplified youth voices and supported organising young workers within the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The ITUC launched its first pilot Women's Global Leadership programme.
- The ITUC was selected as a co-leader for the UN Women-convened Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights along with the governments of Germany, Mexico, Spain, South Africa and Sweden and a number of civil society partners.
- Strong partnership with UNI, PSI, EI, IDWF and WIEGO around a joint advocacy agenda on investing in care and decent work for care workers. Second Global Day of Action: Invest in Care, Now! on 29 October pushed trade union demands for adequate investment in the care economy and decent pay and working conditions for all care workers, including equal pay for work of equal value, equality and non-discrimination and occupational health and safety.

## Plans for 2021

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- Secure government commitments for adequate investments in public care in at least five countries.
- Care economy national activities in five countries.
- Updated research on investing in care for jobs and women's participation.
- Assist affiliates in action to tackle gender-based violence and harassment in the world of work, including building C190 ratification campaigns in at least five more countries. Activities to recognise the Convention coming into force on 25 June 2021.
- Training on negotiation workplace policies and addressing complaints in five countries.
- Develop a new generation of women leaders with the Women's Global Leadership programme.
- Strengthen young workers' organising and leadership in shaping a New Social Contract with youth voices at the centre through a youth leadership academy in collaboration with ÖGB Austria and with organising skills building in collaboration with the Global Organising Academy and the GUFs.
- Deepen strategies for inclusion of women, migrant workers and other equity-seeking groups of workers in recovery and resilience measures with research on impacts of Covid-19 and responses on equity-seeking groups and virtual sessions on organising equity-seeking workers.

### Lead Department – Equality

**74%** of people want their government to create jobs by investing in the care economy.

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ITUC GLOBAL POLL 2020

**“Gender budgeting enables public administrations to take on board gender inequalities, with a view to reducing them, when preparing their budgets.”**

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Reducing gender inequalities through gender budgeting: a huge challenge for public institutions?

Léa Marchal

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# Annex I: Summary Frontlines and Pillars

## Frontline : A New Social Contract for Recovery and Resilience

**Jobs** Participation of Women **Wages**  
**Tripartite Decisions** **Just Transitions**  
**A Labour Protection Floor**  
**UN Treaty on Business and Human Rights**  
**Freedom of Association** **Equal Pay**  
**Mandated Due Diligence** **Universal Social Protection**  
**Social Dialogue**

## Frontline : Climate- and Employment-Proof Our Work with Just Transition

**Net-Zero Emissions** **Just Transition**  
**Government Ambition**  
**National Development Plans 1.5**  
**Investment Transparency** **Investment in Infrastructure**  
**Climate-Proof Industries**  
**Decent Jobs on a Living Planet**

## Frontline: Democracies for People

**Freedom of Association** **Workers**  
**Data Privacy** **Listening** **Collective Bargaining**  
**Transparency** **Voting** **Rule of Law**  
**Living Standards** **Accountability** **Right to Strike**  
**Environment** **Surveillance** **Protection**  
**Jobs for Women and Young People** **Rebuilding Trust**  
**Social Protection** **Rights**



## Pillar 1: Peace, Democracy and Rights

Thematic Areas	Countries at Risk	Migration and Slavery	Peace and Disarmament
<b>Goals</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Claim democratic space.</li> <li>2. Establish a Labour Protection Floor.</li> <li>3. Support Universal Social Protection.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eliminate slavery.</li> <li>2. Rights for migrant workers.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) enters into force.</li> <li>2. Recognition of the role of trade unions in peacebuilding.</li> </ol>

## Pillar 2: Regulating Economic Power

Thematic Areas	Jobs, Shared Prosperity	Corporate Power	Multilateralism
<b>Goals</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Social Contract with floor of labour guarantee.</li> <li>2. Standard for digital business.</li> <li>3. Fair taxation and public services.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UN Treaty on Business and Human Rights.</li> <li>2. Nationally mandated due diligence and access to remedy.</li> <li>3. ILO Supply Chains Convention.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multilateral reforms to include labour rights and union participation.</li> </ol>

## Pillar 3: Global Shifts – Just Transitions

Thematic Areas	Industrial Transformation and Just Transition – Climate	Industrial Transformation – Future of Work
<b>Goals</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Just Transition for climate ambition through strong union participation/representation in developing national climate plans.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A global standard for governance of digital platform businesses.</li> <li>2. Surveillance protection and worker control over data.</li> <li>3. Tax rules on digital business.</li> </ol>

## Pillar 4: Equality

Thematic Areas	Economic Integration of Women	Organising against discrimination and exclusion
<b>Goals</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Equal participation of women in the labour market.</li> <li>2. Eradication of violence and harassment in the world of work.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase representation of marginalised workers in unions.</li> </ol>

# Annex II: Sustainable Development Goals and Targets – Trade Union Highlights

## Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 - By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$1.25 a day.

1.2 - By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

1.3 - Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

1.4 - By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1.5 - By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

1.b - Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

## Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.8 - Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

3.9 - By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

## Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 - By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.3 - By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

## Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.2 - Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

5.4 - Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

5.5 - Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

5.a - Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

## Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.5 - By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

8.6 - By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

8.7 - Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

8.8 - Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

8.b - By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

## Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 - By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

10.4 - Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

10.5 - Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

10.6 - Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

## Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.2 - Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

## Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

16.3 - Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

16.4 - By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.

16.5 - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

## Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

17.4 - Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

17.10 - Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

17.13 - Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

17.17 - Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

