

Expert Group Meeting on *Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all - Review of Progress and Prospects*

ILO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland, 3 to 5 April 2019
(R2 South, Room XI)

Organized by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs for Sustainable
Development Goals in partnership with the International Labour Organization

Report of the Meeting

Distribution: Public



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Introduction

1. The United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), in partnership with the International Labour Organizations and other UN partners, organized the *Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all - Review of Progress and Prospects* in Geneva, Switzerland, from 3 to 5 April 2019. The meeting was held at ILO headquarters in R2 South, Room XI. The programme of the meeting is contained in the Annex.

2. The Expert Group Meeting was attended by 73 participants, comprising government officials, experts with national planning experience, workers, employers, academics, policy analysts, officials of the UN system and other international organizations, and representatives of major groups and other stakeholders. Participation was by invitation only, but unsolicited requests for attendance were considered on their merits, space permitting.

3. The objectives of the meeting were to take stock of where we are in terms of progress towards SDG 8 through data-driven assessments; share knowledge as to success stories, collaborations, programmes, good practices and challenges; identify particular areas of concern; and suggest ways forward in terms of policies, partnerships and coordinated actions at all levels. These messages were expected to help inform the HLPF, assist in planning its sessions, and serve to influence collaborations and programmes of work going forward from 2019.

Recommendations for policy and action that emerged from the meeting

4. The following recommendations for policy and action on SDG8 emerged from the deliberations of the Expert Group Meeting. They are summarized in the following table and explained in more detail below.

	Recommendations for policy and action
Big picture	Leaving no one behind and bold political leadership
	Reinvigorate the multilateral system
	National action plans for achieving SDG 8
	Reinvigorated Social Contract
	Improve education systems to align with tomorrow's needs
	Explore new economic growth models
Sustained economic growth, productivity and jobs creation	Develop a new sustainable growth narrative for the 21st century
	Expand productive capacities for sustainable development and embrace new technologies
	Promote spatially concentrated industrialization efforts
	Increase productivity in agriculture and informal sectors
	Create incentives for entrepreneurship and support MSMEs
	Reassert adequate policy space
	Develop overall strategic policy frameworks for growth and job creation (including identification of opportunities for labour-intensive manufacturing)
	Pro-employment macroeconomic policies
Income redistribution	
Full and productive employment and decent work	Well-functioning labour markets
	Governments as employers of last resort
	Governments to address the challenge of informality
	Consider a universal labour guarantee
	Improve health and safety at work
	Enforce labour standards through regulations and multi-stakeholder coalitions for a safe and secure workplace for all
	Ratify and implement ILO conventions and recommendations
	Promote youth employment and participation of young people in decision-making
	Integrate persons with disabilities and women into the labour market
	Promote life-Long learning and the transition from school to work.
A just transition, environment, eco-efficiency, sustainable tourism	Decoupling of natural resource use and environmental impacts from economic activity and human well-being
	Sustainable consumption and production
	Build science-based partnerships
	Monitor sustainable tourism development
	Integrate promotion of SCP and full and productive employment and decent work into sustainable tourism policies
Ethical paradigm needed for further success toward SDG 8.	
Finance, trade, science and technology	Evaluate international aid and improve access to finance, especially for MSMEs.
	Strengthen aid for trade and safeguard the multilateral trading system.
	Greatly enhance international cooperation on technology.
Inter-linkages with other SDGs	Share knowledge and good practices to enhance national capacities on integrated SDG8 approaches
	Consider SDG linkages and balanced approaches in the global strategy for youth employment (foreseen under SDG target 8.B)
	Operationalize SDG8 interlinkages with health, education, inequality, and others
Data for monitoring,	Promote data accessibility and coherence for SDG 8
	Promote national and international, multi-stakeholder partnerships for SDG8.

partnerships and capacity building	Capacity building for policy coherence
	Policy tools needed that measure human-centred development and progress
Future challenges and prospects	Shape the impacts of digitalisation with public policies
	Greater coherence between macroeconomic, sectoral, structural, educational and social security policies
	Support people through their labour market transitions
	Develop actionable visions and strategies for youth-inclusive and decent work-centred development
	Embrace artificial intelligence and automation and minimize their adverse consequences

Big picture

5. *Leaving no one behind and bold political leadership:* Bold political leadership is needed to ensure quick and effective implementation of accelerated action to make progress on SDG 8. Progress requires a profound, in-depth appraisal of SDG interlinkages across the dimensions of economy, society and environment. Open policy space is needed, especially for developing countries.

6. *Reinvigorate the multilateral system* so that it defends the rights and interests of the poorest and most vulnerable people and creates opportunities for the poorest countries to benefit from globalization. Ensuring policy coherence and strengthening collaboration and partnerships among all stakeholders will be key to facilitate the way forward. More than ever, individuals, social partners, governments, and the civil society, as well as international organisations, need to work together to ensure the achievement of SDG 8.

National action plans for achieving SDG 8. Every government needs to take responsibility for the development and implementation of its national action plan to achieve SDG 8, preferably through a tripartite social dialogue, effective equitable institutions, well-regulated labour markets, and full and equitable access to justice. Member States should consider reviewing their compliance with international norms and standards relevant to the achievement of SDG 8 and develop mechanisms to address potential gaps. Consultations with civil society and the private sector are important, and the strategies need to address the issues of poverty and inequalities, enabling environments for enterprises, new technologies, and a diverse labour force.

Reinvigorated Social Contract: Trade Unions referred to the ILO Global Commission on the Future of Work which called for a reinvigorated Social Contract for governments, business and workers. The Social Contract should be based on social dialogue to ensure a just transition to a green economy and to deal with displacement effects of new technologies. It might want to aim at a universal labour guarantee, a universal social protection floor for all workers, respect for their rights, including collective bargaining. Jobs need to be decent jobs with minimum living wages, and workers need to have some control over working time. Due diligence and accountability should drive business operations.

Improve education systems to align with tomorrow's needs. Access to compulsory, high-quality education systems is important to deliver a broad range of essential skills, ranging from core competences, such as literacy and numeracy, to critical thinking, social and behavioural capabilities. Education investment might be focused on early childhood education, especially in low-income countries where preschool attendance is very low.

Explore new economic growth models. Growth models need to look beyond GDP and aim at full employment and structural transformation. Differentiated policy mixes will need to be tailored to specific national circumstance. They should also enable growth from below, in particular in rural economies and informal economies. The trade-offs need to be considered between different SDG aspirations, as well as between long- and short-term policy impacts.

Sustained economic growth, productivity and jobs creation

Develop a new sustainable growth narrative for the 21st century. Such a narrative would focus on economic growth driven by green innovation, investment in sustainable infrastructure, new 'green' industries, application of technology to efficient resource management and conservation; on redistribution towards sustainable producers; on new decent jobs for low-carbon sustainable economy transition; on a just transition based on tripartite social dialogue and plans to mitigate negative effects for workers in declining industries and sectors, and to transition them to new skills and jobs. New forms of social protection are needed for a high-mobility workforce. Ultimately, the new narrative should be based on a reinvigorated social contract that reevaluates different kinds of work and leisure.

Expand productive capacities for sustainable development and embrace new technologies. This is achieved through integrated policies at the domestic and international levels. An industry-led economic transformation still holds the greatest potential for broad-based improvements in labour productivity and, resultingly, increases opportunities for decent jobs and the provision of affordable products. Productivity-enhancing policies need to go hand-in-hand with policies addressing inequalities. Governments, societies and the United Nations should embrace new technologies and direct their development and deployment so that they contribute towards achieving SDG 8 and the overall 2030 Agenda. Externally, this would also allow for measures to promote technology transfer.

Promote spatially concentrated industrialization efforts, especially if designed and managed in close partnership between the public and the private (both domestic and foreign) sector holds unmatched potential to connect developing countries (including least developed ones) into transnational (regional or global) production networks and thus facilitate technology acquisition and modernization of management and marketing functions.

Increase productivity in agriculture and the informal economy. Governments and the international community need to pay attention to, understand and promote the growth of productivity in the small scale agricultural, rural nonfarm, and urban informal sectors, which will determine the economic inclusion of most poor and near-poor people. This should include taking great care when formalising - regulating and taxing the informal economies. Support for countries to have efficient and dynamic labour markets and to better tackle the informal economy.

Create incentives for entrepreneurship and support MSMEs. Coherent efforts are needed to create incentives for entrepreneurship and MSMEs, including supporting knowledge access and skill building, promoting innovations and access to networks, such as business associations and chambers of commerce. The development community, including the UN system, could support this by building platforms for exchange of good practices on MSME growth and by supporting cooperation and trade agreements. MSMEs play a vital role in sustainable livelihoods. They need to be integrated into the digital economy and global value chains and should be involved on policy development/strategies. The comprehensive pillars of the ILO Sustainable Enterprises Conclusions deserve consideration.

Reassert adequate policy space. The international community should reassert the need for adequate national policy space in multilateral and other cross-border agreements, including space for industrial policy, public enterprises, regulation and other policies in the public interest. International organizations should provide especially developing countries with sufficient “policy space” to make full employment an overarching policy goal and to enact policies to raise minimum wages and other wages, as well as strengthen labor’s bargaining rights.

Overall policy frameworks for growth and job creation (including identification of opportunities for labour-intensive manufacturing). Policy frameworks are needed that are based on country specific diagnostics and on effective and responsible social dialogue, with the active engagement of employers' organizations. There is a need to promote productive diversification policies and increase spending on innovation, training, and incorporating new technologies. It is useful to identify and exploit windows of opportunity for labour-intensive manufacturing. In general, a better understanding of how countries can best promote employment-rich industries is needed – for example, to what extent do special economic zones generate sustained escapes from poverty, directly or indirectly and how can their decent work risks be managed?

Pro-employment macroeconomic policies. Countries should boost domestic demand, through fiscal and other policies as a source of employment growth. Full employment should be visibly at the centre of both monetary and fiscal policies, in the form of demand-stimulating policies, progressive taxation measures and transparent financial systems to fund productive investments and create an enabling environment for enterprises. In addition to strong automatic stabilizers, countries should be capable to promptly put in place and scale up employment guarantees and labour market programmes to sustain income and jobs in the case of downturns and crises. Over the long run, public investments should be used to catalyse productive private investment in technological innovation, productivity enhancements and economic diversification. Public investment can also help realise the potential for jobs and growth in innovative activities in rural areas, in the care sector and in greening the economy (see Future of Work Global Commission report). It will also be important to address the long-term decline in the labour share through collective bargaining and social dialogue. Wages growing in line with productivity do contribute to a stable pattern of consumption and demand. They foster social cohesion and might dampen political instability and its economic downfalls.

Income redistribution. Governments should consider redistributing some income to lower income households with higher propensity to spend and build social protection floors as automatic stabilizers and to lessen the need for precautionary saving by households.

Full and productive employment and decent work

Well-functioning labour markets are key to keeping people in employment and bringing them back into work. These markets need to respect Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, with simple, transparent, flexible and predictable legal employment frameworks.

Governments as employers of last resort. Governments should also draw lessons from the financial and economic crisis of 2008, when some acted as bankers of last resort but not as employers of last resort. They should now seriously consider the role of the state as the employer of last resort. There should be a deliberate focus to track job creation and Governments should be required to report on

progress being made in ensuring the necessary good conditions are put in place to allow for decent employment opportunities to be created.

Governments to address the challenge of informality. The ILO recommendation R204 provides a detailed road map, including lowering entry barriers due to bureaucratic procedures; simplifying taxation codes; and creating progressive tax structures to encourage small businesses to enter the formal sector.

Need for a universal labour guarantee including fundamental workers' rights, an "adequate living wage", limits on hours of work and ensuring safe and healthy workplaces. Such a guarantee could be flanked by a universal social protection from both to old age, based on the principles of solidarity and risk sharing, and underpinned by a protection floor which can be raised through collective agreements and laws/regulations.

Improve health and safety at work. Health and safety at work should be a right of all working people leaving no one behind. A healthy workforce is a prerequisite for sustainable development and economic growth. Therefore, there shall be strong linkages, including co-indicators, between SDG 3 and SDG8 to measure the health benefits of decent work and economic growth. Governments should create measures to stimulate investments in improving working conditions and protecting the health of working people.

Enforce labour standards through improved regulation and multi-stakeholder coalitions for a safe and secure workplace for all, including for women, domestic workers and migrant workers. This relates to more than fair wages. All workers should be adequately protected from the costs of sickness, disability and hazards at work as well as from the risks of informality, abuse and exploitation. It requires multi-stakeholder coalitions for advocacy, awareness and cooperative action, as well as effective enforcement of existing labour market regulations. A critical challenge for many countries is to ensure a minimum of social insurance and social protection afforded to the most vulnerable groups, including those who are engaged in non-traditional forms of employment or in independent employment.

Ratify and implement ILO conventions and recommendations. Member States may want to consider ratifying the ILO conventions which facilitate the attainment of SDG 8, such as conventions 29, 105, 87, 98, 100, 102, 111, 138, 182, 159, 88, and 181. For example, recommendations 87 and 98 deal with freedom of association and collective bargaining, convention 102 and recommendation 202 with universalising social protection systems, recommendation 204 with formalising the informal economy, and recommendation 202 with social protection floors.

Promote youth employment and participation of young people in decision-making. Promoting youth employment could include regulation to encourage the establishment of apprenticeships systems; and enhancing cooperation between business and VET institutions as well as universities and secondary schools. Young people should be included in the decision-making process in a fair and meaningful way. Trust in institutions is on the decline, and this can only be addressed by working with young people. Policies often still fail to account for the heterogeneity of youth and the contexts they live in. Policies, strategies and interventions towards youth employment need diagnostics, integrated approaches and inter-ministerial coordination while supporting a strong multi-stakeholder inclusion from design stage.

Integrate persons with disabilities and women into the labour market. These should focus on practical measures that contribute to facilitating employment retention and return-to-work opportunities. Support and advice should be provided on how to address the barriers that often prevent persons with disabilities from obtaining jobs in the private sector. In a similar vein, Governments should remove legal and social restrictions that hinder women from participating in the formal labour markets and support formal self-employment opportunities.

Promote life-Long learning and the transition from school to work. Governments need to formalize the role of “learning to learn” in childhood education systems as a fundamental competence and to prioritize lifelong-learning in training and education systems. Governments should collaborate formally with businesses and business organizations in the design of skill-building and re-skilling initiatives, leveraging new technologies and methods. The link between schools and the world of work need strengthening, addressing skills mismatches and gaps, increasing access to vocational education, while taking into consideration the diverse contexts and needs. Effective education and training institutions need to anticipate labour market needs and adapt to new jobs and rapid technological change.

[A just transition, environment, eco-efficiency, sustainable tourism](#)

Decoupling of natural resource use and environmental impacts from economic activity and human well-being is an essential element in the transition to the SDGs. Achieving decoupling is possible and can deliver substantial social and environmental benefits, including repair of past environmental damage, while also supporting economic growth and human well-being. Policymakers and decision makers have tools at their disposal to advance worthwhile change including policies that promote resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and circular economy.

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) provide the approach, tools and solutions for decoupling natural resources use and environmental impacts from economic activity and human well-being. SCP considers the entire life cycle of economic activities, from the extraction of resources, processing these resources into materials and products, the use of these products, and finally their disposal as wastes or emissions. It will require strengthening coordination and policy integration across ministries, engaging those with key economic and financial portfolios, while making SCP part of the institutional culture and body of knowledge of public administrations. SCP is a systems-based approach and in the context of its scope, it may be relevant to use specific sectors as entry points. Scientific tools and methodologies to identify high impact sectors (“hotspots”), both environmentally and economically, are available to guide the design of strategic policies with the potential to significantly improve resource efficiency and reduce environmental damages, taking into account socio-economic implications.

Build science-based partnerships. The shift to sustainable economies requires a strong partnership and the contribution of all stakeholders in society for a coordinated action both at global and national level. The broad and systemic transformation will require concerted action from: **scientific institutions, businesses, policy makers, civil society, and international organisations.** The One Planet network offers such a multi-stakeholder partnership and strengthening existing partnerships is critical to the ambitious timeframe for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Further to this, it will be key to ensure partnerships and cooperation with all stakeholders, governmental and non-

governmental, at national level to create a sense of national ownership and bring SCP objectives at the heart of the country's development plan and vision for the future in the context of the SDGs

Monitor sustainable tourism development. Prioritize the development of monitoring mechanisms for the regular and timely measurement of the sustainable development impacts of tourism which make use of new technological solutions in order to overcome the limited availability of data on the social and environmental impacts of the tourism sector both at national and subnational levels and to enhance the accountability for the implementation of policies, maximizing their effective implementation.

Integrate promotion of SCP and full and productive employment and decent work into sustainable tourism policies. Fully integrate in sustainable tourism policies key elements of sustainable consumption and production or "SCP impact areas" (biodiversity conservation and sustainable land-use, energy use efficiency, GHG emissions reduction, waste reduction, and water use efficiency) and policy instruments – as recommended in the UNWTO and UN Environment Baseline Report on the Integration of SCP into tourism policies and to ensure that the tourism sector can play a key role in the transition to a low-carbon and resource efficient economy. Fully integrate in sustainable tourism policies the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all, the promotion of sustainable enterprises, investment in human resource development, the implementation of international labour standards and strengthening labour protection – as recommended in the ILO Guidelines on Decent Work and Socially Responsible Tourism and to take full advantage of the potential of tourism for inclusive economic development and job creation. Encourage development of non-traditional branches of tourism: shift to low-volume, high-value tourism; and shift to pro-poor, eco-friendly tourism.

Ethical paradigm needed for further success toward SDG 8. An ethical paradigm is a precondition for further success towards the SDGs, this also concerns all those involved in the promotion of the SDGs. To this end, we should address the current change in the ethical climate and raise awareness about it on all political and societal levels; install an international body for exchange and monitoring the ethical climate; include religious leaders and other moral authorities in the promotion of the SDGs; encourage religions and secular ethics to make the SDGs part of their agenda; and translate the SDGs into cultural values, so that the SDGs become an integral part of the different cultures' and peoples' moral common sense.

Finance, trade, science and technology

Evaluate international aid and improve access to finance, especially for MSMEs. Most international aid to industry goes to support SME development – financial aid for SMEs and investment climate reforms – which should be subject to multi-stakeholder evaluations. Access to finance remains a serious constraint for MSME growth. This requires the piloting and up-scaling of innovative financing solutions. Targeted capacity building and awareness campaigns should be undertaken to transform the mindsets and attitudes of commercial banks towards MSMEs. Facilitated access to credit for SMEs can support investments in new equipment and technologies, and in human capital.

Strengthen aid for trade and safeguard the multilateral trading system. Aid for trade should be further strengthened in terms of level and effectiveness, in order to build supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure, to diversify exports and to promote the inclusiveness of trade.

Retrenching from a rule-based trade system - especially for manufactured products - holds severe risks for SDG8 achievement and many other development goals. Renewed efforts should be made to preserve a multilateral framework for trade negotiations and to align bilateral trade negotiations to maximise the potential for technology diffusion and productive modernization. Understanding the new economic landscape makes us see clearly what should be the trade policy environment in the coming decades. Developing countries could be supported to thrive in the growing “green” and “ethical” trade, i.e., help them add values to their goods and services by incorporating social and environmental considerations in products and promotion. Hence, trade should be a mainstreamed issue in national and sectoral SDG strategies.

Greatly enhance international cooperation on technology. There is much room for much wider and more in-depth technology cooperation world-wide. This will need to comprise many types of cooperation, such as South-South and North-South collaborations, university-Industry collaboration, co-opetition among multinational enterprises, and public private partnerships.

Inter-linkages with other SDGs

Share knowledge and good practices to enhance national capacities on integrated SDG8 approaches. In particular, it would be interesting to provide advisory services, monitor and share good practices on how to enhance policy coherence among interventions targeting poverty (SDG 1), hunger (SDG 2), inequalities (SDG10), and SDG 8. This may include integrated solutions to rural youth employment promotion through agricultural development, economic diversification, food system transformation, and mobility management.

Consider SDG linkages and balanced approaches in the global strategy for youth employment (foreseen under SDG target 8.B). The global strategy for youth employment (foreseen under Target 8.B) should ensure that adequate linkages are established with key targets under other SDGs that are directly or indirectly conducive to decent work promotion, therefore adopting more integrated multi-dimensional approaches that are guided by the decent work principles. Similarly, the delicate balance need to be explored between work and education; work and inequality and peaceful societies; and work and families.

Operationalize SDG8 inter-linkages with health, education, inequality, and others. Health and safety at workplaces should be a right of all working people, leaving no one behind. There are obvious interlinkages with SDG8 target issues. Solid and working partnerships are needed, such as the Global Occupational Safety and Health Coalition co-chaired by WHO and ILO, which could be expanded to regional and country levels to systematically work across SDG 3 and SDG 8. Similarly, the universal labour guarantee proposed by the Global Commission on the Future of Work should be linked to the universal health coverage.¹ And the SDG8.8 should be linked to the Global Plan of Action on Health and Wellbeing prepared by 10 global health organizations lead by Germany, Norway and Ghana.

Data for monitoring, partnerships and capacity building

Promote data accessibility and data coherence for SDG 8. National partnerships can support data accessibility and data coherence. National statistical producers should be closely linked to policy makers’ needs. They need to allocate sustainable human and financial resources to the production of disaggregated data, using a combination of traditional sources and modern new techniques, such

¹ There will be a High-level Meeting at the UNGA on UHC in September 2019.

as geospatial, mobile and administrative “big data”. National strategies are needed for the development of statistics to produce sound, harmonized and timely data.

Promote national and international, multi-stakeholder partnerships for SDG8. Partnerships across different national government institutions and agencies, at central and local level, private sector organizations, youth organizations and development partners are key for reaching SDG8. Coordination of development partners and international agencies is needed to ensure strong national stakeholder involvement and national capacities, taking into account international standards but allowing for national adaptation. Capacity building programmes are vital in this regard and their efficiency need to be continuously monitored and evaluated. At the national level, governments, parliamentarians, trade unions, the UN, the business sector and civil society should work together, potentially including through multi stakeholder platforms². In particular they may want to consider ratifying and implementing relevant international legal instruments³; develop national indicators to measure progress towards SDG8 targets; bring domestic legislation in line with the SDG targets (e.g., prohibition of all forms of child labour and modern slavery, forced labour, servitude and debt bondage and access to justice for violations); Increase awareness through public campaigns; and enhance data and monitoring efforts.

Capacity building for policy coherence. Decent work deficits (low income, informality, safety and health hazards, etc.) are still very much present, in particular in rural areas and in the major rural economy sectors like agriculture. Specific attention and strengthening of collaboration between ministries of labour and agriculture should be encouraged. Adequate dissemination of data is a must.

Policy tools needed that measure human-centered development and progress. Such tools should measure well-being, and take into account environmental, sustainability, and equality issues. Indicators would also include employment-to-population ratios; vulnerable employment; the share of working poor in total employment; growth in labour productivity; gender equality for the future of work; inclusive social protection for formal and informal workers; collective worker and employer representation and social dialogue; labour protection on health and safety; and environmental sustainability and equality at work.

Future challenges and prospects

Shape the impacts of digitalization with public policies. Neither positive, nor negative impacts of digitalization on consumption and production are preordained. Public policy is instrumental, particularly in the early formative phase of the development of new technologies and business models, in terms of regulating standards, data access and privacy, monopolies and competition, and above all in infrastructure development and assuring equitable access. The failure of timely regulatory and other policies may render digital revolution to be no longer amiable to ‘social steering’. Most countries, including developing countries, are becoming increasingly aware of the challenges and the potential benefits of the digital revolution. And many are designing strategies to improve the chances of benefiting while mitigating the negative effects while they become ready to tap into these new technologies. But many developing countries need support in order not be left out or marginalized from this great transformation. This would have major impacts on inequality and

² e.g., Alliance 8.7

³ such as the 2014 Protocol to ILO Convention 29 on forced labour and the domestic workers convention C189

social stability. With more research and more literature focusing on what developing countries need to do in to face the major challenges to tapping into this new revolution, these dire predictions will hopefully turn more optimistic. The needs for investments in infrastructure that are required are currently beyond the means of many developing countries other than the emerging economies. And the governance that is required to tap into this digital world with appropriate policies and regulations are weak at best.

Greater coherence between macroeconomic, sectoral, structural, educational and social security policies. This requires that attention for work and especially decent work is not only of concern to ministries of labour, but needs to get attention at the highest political levels. National governments and international financial organizations should target not only growth and stability, but also the creation of decent jobs. An integrated, global vision and goal for labour markets is needed, rather than merely separate national ones. Exact blue prints are not available. However, it might be too late, unless rethinking a renewed social contract does not start now.

Support people through their labour market transitions. Jobs for life are going to be less frequent in the future world of work. It will be a challenge to equip people with the right set of skills at different stages of their work career. Training and work-based learning has become ever more important, leading recently to the call for a universal entitlement to a lifelong learning. In addition, activation strategies and employment services based on modern technologies are important facilitators in the transitions from jobs to jobs.

Develop actionable visions and strategies for youth-inclusive and decent work-centred development. In this regard, national policy development and coordination efforts will be needed and SDG linkages harnessed. The visions and strategies should be informed by evidence and by youth engagement and accompanied by financing plans that include both public and private finance, and by sustained investment in local institutional capacity.

Embrace artificial intelligence and automation and minimize their adverse consequences: Artificial intelligence (AI) needs to be embraced and utilised for good, given its potential contributions to business value, economic growth, and social good. Robust economic, productivity and jobs growth is needed. Addressing the issues related to skills, jobs, and wages will require more focused measures, including rethinking education systems and learning for a changed workplace, stepping up private and public-sector investment in human capital, improving labour market dynamism, and rethinking both incomes and transition support for those left behind by the adoption of new technologies. Confidence into AI needs to be built through strengthening consumer, data, and privacy and security protections; establishing a generally shared framework and set of principles; sharing best practices; and striking the right balance between the business and national competitive race to lead in AI, to ensure a wide sharing of the benefits of AI. At the same time, many actions may be needed to minimize the adverse consequences of AI and automation. Actions might include installing an international forum for exchange and for monitoring automation, for collecting policies and best practices, and for advising and pressing governments to prepare for automation; strongly supporting developing countries in preparing for and meeting the challenge of automation; developing and implementing policies that foster the ethical, socially and ecologically sustainable use of automation technologies; investing in education (particularly MINT, creativity and social skills); and preparing the workforce for change, and make and keep it agile through adult and lifelong learning.

Programme

Wednesday, 3 April 2019 **Opening and big picture**

13:30 – 13:50 Opening

Welcome and opening remarks

- Mr Moussa Oumarou, Deputy Director-General for Field Operations & Partnerships, ILO
- Mr Elliot Harris, UN Chief Economist, and Assistant Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs, UNDESA

13:50 – 14:00 Group photo

14:00 – 14:30 Session 1: Introduction to the meeting and setting the stage

This session starts with an introductory presentation by the organizers on context, objectives, scope of and planned follow-up to the present expert group meeting. It is followed by questions and answers.

- Mr Richard Alexander Roehrl, Senior Economic Affairs Officer Division for Sustainable Development Goals, UNDESA
- Mr Wolfgang Schiefer, Senior Coordinator on UN and Sustainable Development, Multilateral Cooperation Department, ILO

Q & A

14:30 – 14:45 Coffee break

14:45 – 16:55 Session 2: Big picture trends and issues

This session comprises keynote presentations on overall SDG 8 progress and big picture trends, such as macroeconomic trends, demographics, new technology clusters, changing international production systems and premature deindustrialization, and others. The session will also explicitly address progress towards the two SDG 8 targets due by 2020: 8.6 and 8.B on youth employment, education and training. It will set the agenda by highlighting the dual and interlinked nature of SDG 8, and what this means for the 2030 Agenda, partnership and policy coherence.

Moderator

- Mr Richard Kozul-Wright, Director of the Globalisation and Development Strategies Division, UNCTAD

Keynote addresses:

- Mr Elliot Harris, UN Chief Economist; Assistant Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs, UNDESA
- Mr Damian Grimshaw, Director, Research Department, ILO

Keynote responses:

- Mr Jacques Bughin, Director, McKinsey Global Institute / Ms Nina Probst, Partner, McKinsey
- Ms Ronnie L. Goldberg, Senior Counsel, US Council for International Business
- Ms Paola Simonetti, Deputy Director Economic and Social Policy at ITUC

Guiding questions:

- What are the most important recent big picture trends and issues of overarching relevance for progress on SDG 8 (economic growth and decent work)? What has been the role of macroeconomic trends, demographics, new technology clusters, changing international production systems, premature deindustrialization, and other major trends? What do they mean for national policy and international cooperation?
- To which extent have the two SDG targets on youth employment, education and training (targets 8.6 and 8.B) that are already due by 2020 been achieved? Are we bound to fail on them? What would be a good future target formulation for youth employment? What has been the global strategy for youth employment and what has been the experience with implementation?
- In your view, what are “must-have” policy and cooperation recommendations at national, regional and global levels that you would like to convey to the HLPF?

Q & A and plenary discussion

16:55 – 17:00 Announcements

17:30 Reception hosted by the ILO (Location: R2 North, Salon 2 of the Restaurant).

- Welcome remarks by Mr Moussa Oumarou, Deputy Director-General for Field Operations & Partnerships, ILO

Thursday, 4 April 2019

Where do we stand - stocktaking and trends, analysis, and interpretation of findings

Day 2 of the meeting is focused on discussing progress towards SDG 8. This will include reporting on all targets and sub-goals and will explore where there has been progress towards SDG 8 targets, and where has been stagnation or even trends into the opposite direction. The discussion is organized in sequential panels introducing the sub-item, followed by plenary discussions.

09:15 – 11:00 Session 3: Sustained economic growth, productivity and jobs creation

This session assesses progress towards SDG 8 targets on sustained economic growth (target 8.1) – especially in LDCs-; on productivity, diversification, technological upgrading and innovation (8.2); and on putting decent job creation at the heart of economic policy making and development plans, including through supporting formalisation, entrepreneurship, SMEs, creativity and innovation, as well as financial access (target 8.3). Furthermore, the session identifies important gap and proposes practical, evidence-based and cost-effective policy recommendations in these areas.

Moderator:

- Mr Rolf Traeger, Chief, LDC Unit, ALDC Division, UNCTAD

Panelists:

- Prof. Rolph van der Hoeven, Professor em. of Employment and Development Economics, International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University, the Netherlands; Member of the UN Committee on Development Policy.
- Mr Mthunzi Mdwaba, Vice-President for the Employers’ Group in the ILO

- Ms Irmgard Nübler, Senior Economist, ILO
- Ms Eva Paus, Professor of Economics, Carol Hoffmann Collins Director, McCulloch Center for Global Initiatives, Mount Holyoke College, USA

Discussant:

- Prof. Trywell Kalusopa, Africa Labour Research Network (ALRN) of ITUC AF
- Mr Matthias Bruckner, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Secretariat of the Committee on Development Policy, UNDESA
- Mr Clovis Freire, Economic Affairs Officer, Secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and Division for Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD

Q & A and plenary discussion

Guiding questions:

- What progress has been made towards SDG 8 targets 8.1, 8.2, and 8.3? What are the most important remaining gaps? What are practical, evidence-based and cost-effective policy recommendations?
- What can be done to share experiences and learning between countries, working with and strengthening existing partnerships? How can SMEs become a source of decent jobs? What are the main critical internal and external constituting factors for sustainable enterprises?
- In your view, what are “must-have” policy and cooperation recommendations on sustained economic growth, productivity and jobs creation that you would like to convey to the HLPF?

11:00 – 11:15 Coffee break

11:15 – 13:10 Session 4: Full and productive employment and decent work

This session assesses progress towards SDG 8 targets on full and productive employment and decent work for all, based on fundamental principles and rights at work and other labour rights, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value (target 8.5); on supporting youth employment, education and training (target 8.6); a global youth employment strategy (target 8.B); health and safety at work, labour rights and fundamental standards of work for all (targets 8.5 and 8.8); and eradicating forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and eliminate the worst forms of child labour including child soldiers (target 8.7). Furthermore, the session identifies important gap and proposes practical, evidence-based and cost-effective policy recommendations in these areas.

Moderator:

- Mr Sangheon Lee, Director, Employment Department, ILO

Panelists:

- Ms Inoka Suraweera, Environmental and Occupational Health Directorate, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka
- Ms Urmila Bhoola, UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences
- Mr Marco Cilento, Senior Advisor on economic and social policy at ETUC
- Dr Geoffrey Shaw, Chair of Alliance 8.7. (Ambassador for People Smuggling and Trafficking, Australia)

Open forum discussion led by:

- Mr Bernd Seiffert, Focal Point on Child Labour in Agriculture, FAO
- Mr Peter Loewi, Global Focal Point, SDG 8 at the UN Major Group for Children & Youth
- Ms Peggy Hicks, Director of Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Ms Anuradha Seth, Macroeconomics Policy Advisor, UN-Women
- Ms Janene Yazzie, Sustainable Development Program Coordinator, International Indian Treaty Council, USA
- Ms Ilaria Favero, Regional Adolescent Development Specialist, UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia

Q & A and plenary discussion

Guiding questions:

- What progress has been made towards full and productive employment and decent work for all, including SDG 8 targets 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, and 8.B? What are the most important remaining gaps? What are practical, evidence-based and cost-effective policy recommendations? What can be done to share experiences and learning between countries, working with and strengthening existing partnerships?
- What are the underlying principles and institutional environment necessary for decent work and SDG 8?
- How can fundamental principles and rights at work and other labour rights be safeguarded and enhanced towards the achievement of SDG 8?
- In your view, what are “must-have” policy and cooperation recommendations on full and productive employment and decent work for all that you would like to convey to the HLPF?

13:10 – 14:15 Lunch break

14:15 – 15:15 Session 5: Environment, eco-efficiency, sustainable tourism

This session assesses progress towards the environment-related aspects of SDG 8. In particular, target 8.4 aims to improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production and to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. Target 8.9 calls for development and implementation of sustainable tourism policies that create jobs and promote local cultures/products. It will identify gaps and propose policies for a sustainable development transition that also consider ethical dimensions, including with respect to employment and growth.

Moderator:

- Mr Steven Stone, Chief, Resources and Markets Branch, UNEP

Panelists:

- Mr Guy Preston, Deputy Director-General, Environmental Programmes, Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa
- Dr. Keith Nurse, CDP member, and Executive Director, the University of West Indies (UWI) Consulting Inc., World Trade Organization Chair at the UWI and former Director of the Shridath Ramphal Centre for International Trade Law, Policy and Services, University of the West Indies, Barbados

- Prof. Dr. Michael Zichy, Department of Philosophy at the Faculty of Catholic Theology, University of Salzburg, Austria

Discussant:

- Ms Cecilia Lopez y Royo, Coordinator, 10YFP Secretariat
- Mr David Waskow, Director, International Climate Action Initiative, World Resources Institute
- Ms Virginia Fernández-Trapa, Programme Officer, World Tourism Organization

Guiding questions:

- What progress has been made towards the environmental aspects SDG 8, in particular with respect to targets 8.4 and 8.9? What are the most important remaining gaps? What are practical, evidence-based and cost-effective policy recommendations? What can be done to share experiences and learning between countries, working with and strengthening existing partnerships? What ethical dimensions should be considered in policy making? What are potential building blocks for sustainable transition to a green economy?
- In your view, what are “must-have” policy and cooperation recommendations on full and productive employment and decent work for all that you would like to convey to the HLPF?

15:15 – 15:30 Coffee break

15:30 – 16:40 Session 6: Finance, trade, science and technology

This session assesses progress in terms of “means of implementation” for SDG 8, in particular with regard to the role of finance, trade, science and technology. It will identify gaps and propose policies and models for international cooperation. Relevant “means of implementation” are also included specifically under SDG 8 as target 8.A on Aid for Trade and target 8.10 on financial access. This is in addition, to many related targets, especially with regard to science, technology and innovation (SDG 17, SDG 9 and in most other SDGs)

Moderator:

- Mr Elliot Harris, UN Chief Economist and Assistant Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs, UNDESA

Panelists:

- Prof. Xiaolan Fu, Founding Director, Technology and Management Centre for Development; Professor of Technology and International Development and Fellow of Green Templeton College, Oxford University
- Ms Miho Shirotori, Chief, Global and Regional Trade Analysis Section, Division on International Trade and Commodities, UNCTAD
- Mr Pierre Sauvé, Senior Trade Specialist, World Bank

Discussant:

- Mr Marco Cilento, Senior Advisor on economic and social policy at ETUC
- Mr Clovis Freire, Economic Affairs Officer, Secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and Division for Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD
- Mr Rainer Lanz, Economic Affairs Officer, WTO

Q & A and plenary discussion

Guiding questions:

- What progress has been made towards the finance and trade aspects of SDG 8, in particular with respect to targets 8.A and 8.10? What progress has been made in terms of leveraging science, technology and innovation?
- What lessons have we learned? How important have finance, trade, science, technology and innovation aspects been for SDG 8 progress? How could we more effectively accelerate progress?
- What are your “must-have” policy and cooperation recommendations for the HLPF?

16:40 – 17:50 Session 7: Inter-linkages between SDG 8 and other goals

This session delves deeper into assessing the nature and strength of the most important linkages between SDG 8 and the other SDGs which are important for effective policy design and implementation – most effective policies will build on synergies and manage or reduce trade-offs. In particular, linkages will be explored to:

The SDGs under review in ECOSOC HLPF 2019: SDG 4 (education), SDG 8 (economic growth and jobs), SDG 10 (inequality), SDG 13 (climate change), and SDG 16 (peaceful societies, access to justice, effective and inclusive institutions), in addition to SDG 17 (means of implementation) which is reviewed every year. For example, education and training (SDG 4) has multiple functions in the growth, job creation, decent work and social development process, but it is not included in SDG 8.

Other selected SDGs, for example, SDG 1 (poverty), SDG 2 (hunger), SDG 3 (health), SDG 9 (industrialisation, investment, technology, innovation), SDG 7 (clean energy), SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production).

Moderator:

- Mr Shantanu Mukherjee, Chief, Integrated Policy Branch, UNDESA

Panelists:

- Mr Joseph Birago, Occupational Health Officer, Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Tanzania
- Prof. Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue, Professor and Department Chair of Development Sociology, Cornell University, New York
- Mr Douglas Opio, Executive Director, Federation of Uganda Employers
- Mr David O’Connor, independent expert, USA

Discussants:

- Mr Matthias Bruckner, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, CDP Secretariat and UNDESA
- Mr Peter Wobst, Senior Economist, Economic and Social Development Department, FAO
- Mr Michele Clara, Senior Industrial Development Officer, UNIDO
- Ms Victoria Alexeeva, Energy Economist, Planning and Economic Studies Section, IAEA

Q & A and plenary discussion

Guiding questions:

- What are the most important interlinkages between SDG 8 and the other SDGs that need to be taken into account in devising effective policies in the SDG 8 areas? What is their nature and strength? What are the lessons-learnt for decision-makers?

- What can be said in terms of interlinkages with (a) the SDGs under review in ECOSOC HLPF 2019, and (b) other selected SDGs mentioned above?
- In your view, what are “must-have” policy and cooperation recommendations on these topics that you would like to convey to the HLPF?

17:58 – 18:00 Announcements

Friday, 5 April 2019

Capacity building, future prospects, and policy recommendations for the HLPF

09:15 – 10:30 Session 8: Data for monitoring, partnerships and capacity building

Similar to session 6, this session assesses progress in terms of “means of implementation” for SDG 8, however, with a focus on data for monitoring, partnerships, and capacity building. It identifies gaps and propose polices and models for international cooperation.

Moderator:

- Mr Peter Wobst, Senior Economist, Economic and Social Development Department, FAO

Panellists:

- Dr. Lisa Bersales, National Statistician and Director of the Philippine Statistical Authority [former Co-chair of the IAEG on SDGs and Chair of the 20th ICLS]
- Dr. Magnus Andersson, Associate Professor in Economic Geography, Department for Urban Studies, Malmö University, Sweden
- Prof. Trywell Kalusopa, Africa Labour Research Network (ALRN) of ITUC AF
- Mr Ritash Sarna, Head of the Management and Support Unit, Statistics Department, ILO

Discussant:

- Mr Frank Pega, Technical Officer, Global Workplace Health Programme, WHO Headquarters
- Dr Andrew Shepherd, Principal Research Fellow, and Director, Chronic Poverty Advisory Network, Overseas Development Institute, UK

Q & A and plenary discussion

Guiding questions:

- How can the participation of local authorities, the private sector, civil society and philanthropic organizations, among others, be improved? What are the gaps, opportunities and demands for strengthening national capabilities in supporting SMEs development for SDGs?
- How well can we monitor developments in the SDG labour market indicators across regions and globally? This would focus on the indicators as well as dis-aggregations called for in the global framework. Are the main data sources up to the task? Where are investments needed going forward?
- What lessons have we learned from global partnerships related to SGD 8?
- Where are potential entry points, in terms of financing, innovation, industrialization, education and nurturing the culture of entrepreneurship?
- In your view, what are “must-have” policy and cooperation recommendations on Data for monitoring, partnerships and capacity building that you would like to convey to the HLPF?

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee break

10:45 – 12:15 Session 9: Future challenges and prospects

This session identifies potential future challenges and explores prospects for positive improvements in the coming years until 2030. It draws policy-relevant conclusions, inter alia, in the following areas:

New global environment: Since the adoption of SDGs, the global environment continues to change rapidly and will have important implications for the prospect of many countries to achieve SDG 8. A range of new changes which have potentials of affecting sustainable, sustained and inclusive growth, employment and decent work will be discussed, possibly including the political economy of trade, new general purpose technologies (such as AI and big data), changing role of international institutions and multilateralism, the emergence of multi-stakeholder governance, premature deindustrialisation, climate change and migration. It is expected that the politics, geography and nature of trade will change rapidly, and thus the opportunities for trade to drive growth and jobs. The rapid global diffusion of fundamentally new digital technologies, the emergence of artificial intelligence hubs in Asia, the expansion of the internet and the creation and exploitation of Big Data will provide opportunities, but also high risks for decent work and job quality. The recommendations from the Global Commission on the Future of Work and their relevance for the SDGs may also be considered.

Strategic policy framework approach for national-level implementation: Based on the new debates on the future of work and on new development models, including innovation for good jobs and decent work, the discussion could be used to advance in terms of concepts underlying SDG 8. These new approaches should be integrated into the SDG debate as they can help to explain policies to strengthen the links between growth, productive jobs, decent work and social justice. In doing so, the debates will help UN members states to develop effective implementation strategies for SDG 8, while maximizing its synergies with other SDGs.

Moderator:

- Mr Richard Alexander Roehrl, Senior Economic Affairs Officer Division for Sustainable Development Goals, UNDESA

Panelists:

- Prof. Nebojsa Nakicenovic, Deputy Director General, IIASA, Austria
- Prof. Edgar Barroso, Professor, Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Campus Santa Fe, Mexico
- Prof. Xiaolan Fu, Founding Director, Technology and Management Centre for Development; Professor of Technology and International Development and Fellow of Green Templeton College, Oxford University
- Prof. Rolph van der Hoeven, Professor em. of Employment and Development Economics, International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University, the Netherlands; Member of the UN Committee on Development Policy.

Discussants:

- Ms Paola Simonetti, Deputy Director Economic and Social Policy at ITUC
- Mr Peter Loewi, Global Focal Point, SDG 8 at the UN Major Group for Children & Youth

Q & A and plenary discussion

Guiding questions:

- *What are the most important potential future challenges and prospects for positive improvements towards SDG 8 (economic growth and decent work) in the coming years until 2030? What are the main conclusions of the Future of Work Global Commission?*

- *What are the underlying principles of policies for decent work and how do they relate to labour rights?*
- *Examples of sub-questions (which, of course, depend on the chosen challenges and prospects): To which extent does innovation cause unemployment? How will artificial intelligence, automation, bio-tech, nano-tech, digital-tech impact the poorest countries? Particularly industrialization, structural transformation, consumption and production patterns, and economic growth?*
- *In your view, what are “must-have” policy and cooperation recommendations on these topics that you would like to convey to the HLPF?*

12:15 – 13:45 Lunch break

Note taker, moderators and selected speakers to meet during the break to prepare for session 9.

13:45 – 17:00 Session 10: Policy recommendations

This session will be organized in the form of a structured discussion on policy recommendations for consideration by the HLPF following the session themes of the EGM, in order to promote global progress on SDG 8 that is commensurate with the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda. The synthesis of proposals will be documented in the meeting report and is expected to form an important part of the thematic review of SDG 8.

Moderators:

- **Mr Damian Grimshaw, Director, Research Department, ILO**

The structured discussion will be supported by the moderators from all the previous sessions: Mr Richard Kozul-Wright, Mr Rolf Traeger, Mr Sangheon Lee, Mr Steven Stone, Mr Shantanu Mukherjee, Mr Peter Wobst, and Mr Richard Alexander Roehrl who will highlight key recommendations arising from their sessions. All experts and stakeholders are expected to engage in this discussion.

15:15-15:40 Coffee break

Open discussion

17:00 – 17:15 Conclusion and closing

- **Mr Moussa Oumarou, Deputy Director-General for Field Operations & Partnerships, ILO**
- **Mr Shantanu Mukherjee, Chief, Integrated Policy Branch, UNDESA**

List of Participants

Mr/Ms	Name	Surname	Position	Institution	Location
Mr	Richard A	Roehrl	Senior Economic Affairs Officer	United Nations DESA	New York
Mr	Wolfgang	Schiefer	Senior Coordinator on UN and Sustainable Development	Multilateral Cooperation Department, ILO	Geneva
Ms	Saras	Jagwanth	Interregional Advisor	United Nations DESA	New York
Mr	Elliott	Harris	UN Chief Economist, and Assistant Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs	United Nations DESA	New York
Mr	Moussa	Oumarou	Deputy Director-General	Department Field Operations and Partnerships, ILO	Geneva
Mr	Damian	Grimshaw	Director	Research Department, ILO	Geneva
Mr	Ritash	Sarna	Head of the Management and Support Unit, STATISTICS Department	ILO	Geneva
Mr	Steven	Stone	Head of Branch	UNEP	Geneva
Mr	Richard	Kozul-Wright	Director	Globalisation and Development Strategies Division, UNCTAD	Geneva
Mr	Rolf	Traeger	Chief of the LDC Unit in the ALDC Division	UNCTAD	Geneva
	Shantanu	Mukherjee	Chief Integrated policy analysis	UNDESA	NY
Mr	Lee	Sangheon	Director	Employment Department, ILO	Geneva, CH
Ms	Irmgard	Nubler	Senior Economist	ILO, Research, Department	Geneva
Prof	Trywell	Kalusopa	Professor	Africa Labour Research Network (ALRN) of ITUC AF	Windhoek
Mr	Marco	Cilento	Senior Advisor on economic and social policy	ETUC	Bruxelles
Ms	Paola	Simonetti	Deputy Director Economic and Social Policy	ETUC	Bruxelles
Mr	Rolph	van der Hoeven	Professor em. of Employment and Development Economics	International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University	The Hague
Mr	Mthunzi	Mdwaba	Vice-President	Employers' Group in the ILO	South Africa
Ms	Ronnie L.	Goldberg,	Senior Counsel	United States Council for International Business (USCIB)	NY
Mr	Douglas	Opio	Executive Director	Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE)	Kampala
Ms	Urmila	Bhoola	UN Special Rapporteur	UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences	Johannesburg, South Africa
Ms	Inoka	Suraweera	Environmental and Occupational Health Directorate	Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Mr	Geoffrey	Shaw	Ambassador	Chair of Alliance 8.7. (Ambassador for People Smuggling and Trafficking, Australia)	Barton, Australia
Mr	Guy	Preston	Deputy Director General	Environmental Programmes, Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Cap Town, South Africa
Mr	Keith	Nurse	CDP member, and Executive Director	Executive Director, the University of West Indies (UWI) Consulting Inc., World Trade Organization Chair at the UWI and former Director of the Shridath Ramphal Centre for International Trade Law, Policy and Services, University of the West Indies, Barbados	Barbados
Mr	Michael	Zichy	Assistant Professor	Department of Philosophy at the Faculty of Catholic Theology, University of Salzburg	Salzburg
Ms	Xiaolan	Fu	Professor and Founding Director	Technology and Management Centre for Development; Oxford University	Oxford, UK
Ms	Lisa	Bersales	National Statistician and Director	Philippine Statistical Authority	Manilla
Prof	Magnus	Andersson	Associate Professor	Economic Geography, Department for Urban Studies, Malmoe University	Malmoe

Mr	Edgar	Barroso	Professor	Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Campus Santa Fe, Mexico	Monterrey/Zurich?
Mr	Nebojsa	Nakicenovic	Deputy Director General	IIASA	Vienna
Ms	Eva	Paus	Director	Globalisation, social contract, future of work	USA
Mr	Jacques	Bughin	director	globalization, Internet of Things, Big Data, and social technologies	Brussels
Ms	Nina	Probst	Partner	McKinsey Geneva Office	Geneva
Ms	Miho	Shirotori	Chief of branch	Global and Regional Trade, Policy section Trade Analysis Branch	Geneva
Mr	David	O'Connor	Advisor	IUCN and WRI	New York
Prof	Parfait	Eloundou-Enyegue	Professor	Cornell University	
Mr	Joseph	Birago	Occupational Health Officer	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children	Dodoma, Tanzania
Mr	Peter	Loewi	Global Focal Point for SDG8	UN Major Group for Children and Youth	Denver, USA
Mr	Matthias	Bruckner	Senior Economic Affairs Officer	Secretariat of the Committee for Development Policy	New York
Mr	Frank	Pega	Senior Technical Officer	Expert from WHO	Geneva
Mr	Bernd	Seiffert	Focal Point on Child Labour in Agriculture	FAO	Rome
Ms	Anuradha	Seth	Macroeconomics Policy Advisor,	UN-Women	NY
Ms	Cecilia	Lopez y Royo	Coordinator	10YFP Secretariat, UNEP	Paris
Ms	Peggy	Hicks	Director of our Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division	OHCHR	Geneva
Mr	Peter	Wobst	Senior Economist	Economic and Social Development Department, FAO	Rome
Mr	Clovis	Freire	Division on Technology and Logistics	UNCTAD	Geneva
Ms	Gina	Torregroza	UNEP	UNEP	Paris
Ms	Janene	Yazzie	IITC	International Indian Treaty council	San Francisco
Ms	Ilaria	Favero	Regional Adolescent Development Specialist	UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, UNICEF	Geneva
Ms	Virginia	Fernandez-Trapa	Programme Officer, Sustainable Development of Tourism	UNWTO	Madrid, Spain
Mr	Aurelio	Parisotto	Unit Head, Country Policy Development and Coordination, CEPOL	ILO	Geneva
Mr	Pierre	Sauve	Senior Trade Specialist in our Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment Global Practice	World Bank	Geneva
Ms	Victoria	Alexeeva	Energy Economist	IAEA	Vienna
Mr	David	Waskow	Director, International Climate Action Initiative	World Resources Institute	Washington, US
Prof	Andrew	Shepherd	Principal Research Fellow	Chronic Poverty Advisory Network, Overseas Development Institute	London
Ms	Michele	Clara	Senior Industrial Development Officer	UNIDO	Vienna
Mr	Rainer	Lanz	Economic Affairs Officer	WTO	Geneva
Ms	Judith	Hitchman	President	Urgenci	Toulouse, France

Ms	Satya	Jennings	Human Rights Officer	OHCHR	Geneva
Mr	Austin	Halbert	Thematic Focal Point for Quality Apprenticeships	UN Major Group for Children and Youth	NY
Ms	Stefania	Tripodi	Human Rights Officer, Human Rights and Economic and Social Issues Section	OHCHR	Geneva
Mr	Rio	Hada	Team Leader, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Human Rights and Economic and Social Issues Section	OHCHR	Geneva
Ms	Antonia	Wulff	Coordinator: Education & Employment	Education International	Brussels
Mr	Matthias	Thorns	Deputy Secretary-General	IOE EMPLOYERS GROUP	Geneva
Mr	Pierre	Vincensini	Senior Adviser	IOE EMPLOYERS GROUP	Geneva
Ms	Jenny	Grant-Curnow	Director, People smuggling and human trafficking Task Force	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Canberra, Australia
Mr	Tim	Ryan	Regional Program Director - Asia	Global March Observer status	The Hague
Mr	Marco	Dubbelt	Senior Policy Advisor	Global March Against Child Labour	The Hague
Ms	Astra	Bonini	Senior Sustainable Development Officer	UNDESA	NY
MS	Claudia	Contreras	Economic Affairs Officer	UNCTAD, UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development	Geneva
Ms	Silvia	Rossini	Junior Project Manager	GAN GLOBAL	Geneva
MS	Zongolowicz	Anna	Project Director	GAN GLOBAL	Geneva