

# IN THE HEART OF G20

## A NEW DYNAMIC FOR THE ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

The issues on the G20 agenda are complex, but whether or not decisions are taken, they will have an impact on the day to day lives of workers, entrepreneurs, farmers and entire populations.

In the run up to the Cannes Summit of 3 and 4 November 2011, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (ESEC) responded to the Prime Minister, to whom it referred the issues for the French Presidency, by asking him to pay particular attention to social issues.

In this context, the ESEC wishes to send a strong message, based on two convictions.

First, growth is not an end in itself, it must serve the well being of humanity by placing social justice, the fight against inequality and poverty, as well as the preservation of the environment at the heart of public policy.

Second, after decades of laissez faire policy, it now falls to policy makers and Heads of State and government to place themselves at the forefront of globalisation policy and regulation of economic and financial activity.

*10 % of the world's population holds  
80 % of the wealth  
75 % of the world's population have  
no social protection*

*« France proposes that the ILO, and the future Global Environmental Organisation have their say at the WTO, the IMF and the World Bank whenever the eight core labour standards or essential clauses of climate agreements are challenged ».*

*Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the French Republic*

*XVII Conference for Ambassadors, 2009*

The G20 has demonstrated its capacity for taking urgent action. The challenge is now to implement its decisions over the long term and move towards a new global economic system that gives social, environmental and development policy its rightful place. Essentially, we need to move « from crisis to constructive action in the G20 ».



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## ESTABLISH COHERENT POLICIES BASED ON THE G20, AS A MATTER OF PRIORITY

### ➤ Rebalancing the powers of international institutions

**Give** a greater role to the ILO, the WHO and the FAO;

**Promote** the principle of social conditionality, the Decent Work Agenda and the Global Jobs Pact;

**Entrust** the ILO with a permanent mandate for the implementation of social cohesion principles and observer status at the WTO;

**Establish** a formal consultation process with the social partners.

### ➤ A « Constructive G20 »

**Consolidate** its legitimacy by assigning chairs to major regional organisations (African Union, ASEAN);

**Obtain** ratification of the ILO fundamental conventions by the G20 members;

**Put** the « Labour and Employment Ministers G20 » on a permanent footing;

**Organise** real opportunities for dialogue with civil society;

**Give** the EU a stronger and more coherent voice.

### ➤ A real mobilisation on environmental issues

**Send** a strong political message for progress on the climate change negotiations (Durban Summit);

**Create** an International Environmental Organisation.

## TAKE ACTION FOR GREATER SOCIAL JUSTICE

### ➤ A basic standard of social protection

**Establish** better access to healthcare, water, housing, food and education in every country;

**Take** concrete initiatives and ratify ILO Convention 102;

**Examine** budgetary feasibility with the IMF and the World Bank.

### ➤ Food security for all

**Support** national investment programmes for family farms in developing countries;

**Improve** knowledge and transparency in physical agricultural markets, establish of national strategic reserves and a system for solidarity and the transfer of basic food products;

**Introduce** greater coordination and coherence between international organisations.

### ➤ A real drive for sustainable development in poorer countries

**Facilitate** the building and funding of infrastructure and better integration in global trade;

**Meet** the commitments for official development aide and establish a new tax on financial transactions.

## RESTORE THE TRUST OF CITIZENS

### ➤ A more stable economic and monetary governance

**Draw up** a more complete list of macroeconomic and social indicators to anticipate imbalances;

**Strengthen** the status of the IMF and expand its mandate;

**Develop** greater stability in the international monetary system;

**Consolidate** the EU's tools and resources to actively defend its currency and its interests.

### ➤ Greater financial regulation in service of the real economy

**Prohibit** complex financial products that do not serve the real economy;

**Introduce** greater transparency on the market for derivatives of raw materials and agricultural products;

**Accelerate** the implementation the prudential framework under Basel III;

**Create** a European public ratings agency;

**Intensify** the fight against tax havens, which constitute a serious problem for poorer countries.