



Global impact and response to the COVID-19 pandemic

G20 Extraordinary Labour and Employment Ministerial Meeting

Guy Ryder, Director-General, International Labour Organization

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▶ The most severe crisis since WW II: employment losses are rising rapidly around the world

	% decline in working hours	Full-time equivalent (40 hour week, million)	Full-time equivalent (48 hour week, million)
World	6.70%	230	190
Low income	5.30%	15	12
Lower-middle income	6.70%	80	70
Upper-middle income	7.00%	100	80
High income	6.50%	36	30

Source: ILO calculations

Policy responses around 4 pillars

Stimulating the economy and employment

- Coordinated fiscal and monetary policy
- Sectoral policies
- demand-led employment strategy

Supporting enterprises, jobs and incomes

- Provide financial/tax and other relief for enterprises
- Implement employment retention measures
- Extend social protection to all workers

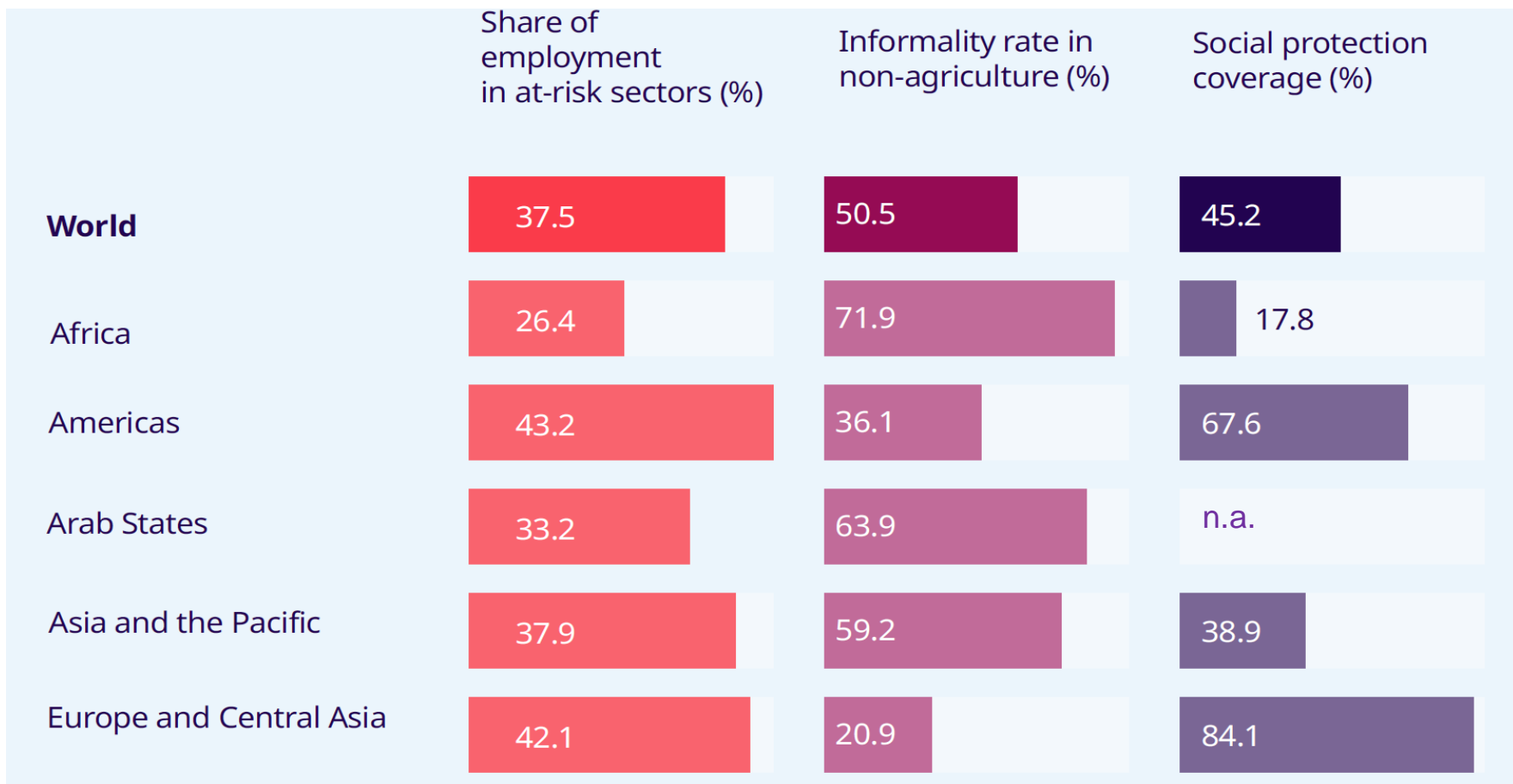
Protecting workers in the workplace

- Strengthened OSH measures
- Adapted work arrangements
- Prevent discrimination, stigma and exclusion
- Provision of health access for all
- Expansion of access to paid leave

Relying on social dialogue for solutions

- Enabling environment for sound labour relations
- Strengthen social dialogue on socio-economic policy responses
- Strengthen social dialogue on conditions of work and employment

Global solidarity for a human-centred response to the crisis



Note: Sectors considered at high risk of disruption are accommodation and food service activities; manufacturing; real estate, business and administrative activities; and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Source: ILOSTAT, ILO modelled estimates, November 2019; ILO, *World Social Protection Report 2017-19*; ILO, *Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture*, Third edition; and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.