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Employment Trends and Employment/Labor Measures of Japan Affected by Spread of Covid-19

N. Masayuki, Japan Labor Issues n. 24/2020

The consequences of AI-based technologies for jobs

P. Cappelli, European Commission, WP n. 4/2020

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S. Holder, Bloomberg CityLab, June 2020

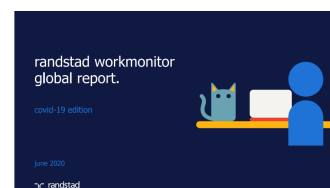
Occupational change, artificial intelligence and the geography of EU labour markets

S. Brekermans, G. Petropoulos, Bruegel WP Issue n. 3/2020

Covid, hysteresis, and the future of work

Focus

**Workmonitor
global report.
Covid-19 edition**
Randstad



Towards a "Reset Normal" in the World of Work
Adecco



The COVID-19 Pandemic is heralding a new era for the World of Work. In early June, as the crisis hampers growth and causes massive unemployment, the world is facing a new reality. The Adecco Group is leading the way in understanding and responding to these challenges.

Topic	Impact on the labour market
High-tech Government intervention in labour markets	Government intervention in labour markets is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it can help to cushion the impact of the crisis on workers and companies. On the other hand, it can also lead to a more interventionist role for the state, which may not be the best solution in the long run.
From globalisation to digitalisation	Globalisation has led to a more integrated world economy, but it has also led to a more fragmented one. Digitalisation is accelerating this process, leading to a more polarised labour market with a growing divide between high-skilled and low-skilled workers.
Automation and digitalisation	Automation and digitalisation are transforming the way we work. While they create new opportunities, they also threaten to displace many jobs, particularly those of low-skilled workers. This is a challenge that needs to be addressed.
Work-life balance and diversity	Work-life balance and diversity are becoming increasingly important in the workplace. Companies that prioritise these issues are more likely to attract and retain top talent, which is essential for long-term success.
Resilience and innovation	Resilience and innovation are key to surviving and thriving in a world of rapid change. Companies that are resilient and innovative are more likely to weather the challenges of the future.

**Employment
Outlook Survey UK**



Demography & Migratory Fluxes

Report on the impact of demographic change
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Workforce Report
June 2020

United States

LinkedIn

Workforce Report
June 2020

United States

Delivering income and employment support in times of Covid-19

ILO



June 2020

Delivering income and employment support in times of COVID-19: Integrating cash transfers with active labour market policies¹

Key points

- ALMPs should be used alongside income support measures in the wake of COVID-19, to support people's incomes and jobs and to sustainably improve their employment prospects.
- These integrated approaches have been effective in the past and already exist in many countries, hence the institutional capacities can be built upon to and quickly.
- The policies need to address the different phases of the pandemic and the resulting economic crisis, through appropriate sequencing of ALMPs.
- Delivery methods need to meet health risks (e.g. using digital technology), and these policies can complement public health responses (e.g. providing masks) and accompany the most vulnerable labour sectors (e.g. health and care services, green sectors).

Challenge ahead

As the devastating social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis become apparent, a major challenge for governments is to find adequate longer-term effects on labour markets. This effort requires a comprehensive policy response to lay the foundation for sustainable job creation. This, the ILO, in line with international labour standards, highlights the need for immediate action through macroeconomic and sector-specific measures, specific support for enterprises, jobs and incomes, protection for workers in the workplace, and the reliance on social dialogue when setting up solutions (ILO, 2020a).

This brief focuses on the important role that active labour market policies (ALMPs) can play within this overarching strategy if they are integrated into income support

measures. ALMPs include employment subsidies, start-up incentives, public employment programmes, labour market entry and training programmes (see Table 1 for definitions and examples). The brief discusses how ALMPs and income support can come together to support workers in the face of the pandemic and sustainably improve their employment and life expectations, particularly in emerging and developing countries. Policies aimed explicitly at improving workers' prospects address a central challenge in emerging and developing countries: the lack of decent work opportunities despite persistent efforts to reach vulnerable groups of the population, such as the working poor and informal workers, who are usually overrepresented among youth, women, or migrant workers. The COVID-19 crisis has intensified pre-existing vulnerabilities, and is imposing new challenges to the delivery of any policy due to

¹ Brief prepared by Technical Director and Research Supervisor of the Labour Market Trends and Policy Evaluation Unit of the ILO Research Department, with excellent research assistance by Gabriela Reyes.

Ensuring fair recruitment during the Covid-19 pandemic

ILO

OECD countries

R. Espinoza, L. Reznikova, OECD Social,
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European social partners framework agreement on digitalisation

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Technology can be a great ally in the drive for greater inclusion and diversity

R. Osikoya, World Economic Forum, June 2020

Ensuring fair recruitment during the COVID-19 pandemic

June 2020

Introduction

The new reality that the COVID-19 pandemic is imposing on countries and companies is forcing an assessment of the impact on workers' mobility across borders, particularly that in the perspective of some countries, all workers, including migrant workers, finding themselves in economic pain, and understanding that health and professional well-being, livelihoods, countries and business are and will continue involving workers nationally and internationally. In particular, this issue focuses on the recruitment sector.

Some recruitment practices are adapting quickly to support COVID-19 pandemic measures. This includes allowing to online interviews, leading to virtual nationally big companies and companies directly in the labour market in the country of destination, or national workers, and preparing for safe and fair recruitment and once travel restrictions are lifted. Social dialogue is essential to discuss and agree on the measures for the future.

In this rapidly changing context during the crisis, the implementation of agreed international labour standards, particularly the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, is essential to ensure that all workers, including migrant workers, find themselves in economic pain, and understanding that health and professional well-being, livelihoods, countries and business are and will continue involving workers nationally and internationally. In particular, this issue focuses on the recruitment sector.

I expected to depart from the Philippines on 1 April. Now I will go home to our province because I'm currently here staying in Manila. I'll wait (at home) for the call from the (recruitment) agency for the possible date of joining the vessel.

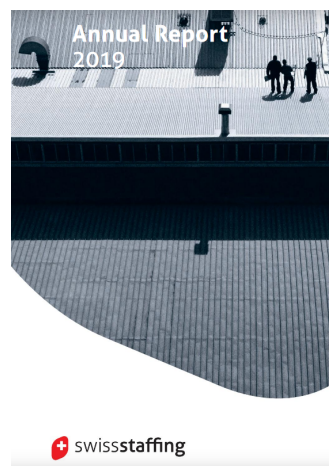
Philippine man waiting to migrate (description not detailed)

Source: ILO survey of migrant workers during COVID-19

The ILO's General Framework and Operational Guidelines for the Recruitment and Deployment of Migrant Workers and Business Leaders (ILO-GF) identify governments' responsibilities to protect migrant workers' rights and labour rights and to provide the recruitment of all workers, including migrant workers, in a safe and fair manner. The ILO-GF stipulates that governments should take concrete steps to ensure that enterprises and recruitment agencies operating during crises are not involved with human

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Changes in supply chains: challenges and opportunities for workplace safety and health
EU-OSHA, June 2020

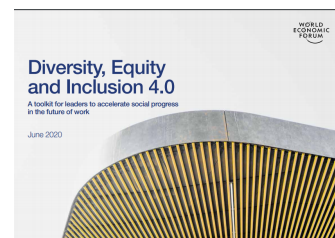
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B. Harrison, R. Florisson, Work Foundation, Lancaster University, June 2020

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B. Boland et al., McKinsey & Company, June 2020



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World Economic Forum



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