





First meeting of the BRICS Employment Working Group

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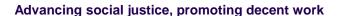


The impact of digital technologies on BRICS labour markets

Implications for structural transformation and inclusive development

A window of opportunity to diversify and leapfrog

But advanced technologies will also present challenges to emerging economies





The impact of digital technologies on BRICS labour markets (Cont'd)

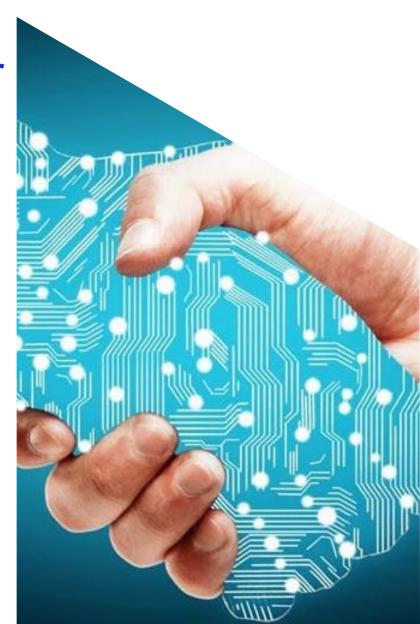
Implications for employment policies

Need for a new generation of employment policies that

- integrate macroeconomic, trade, sectoral, industrial and labour market policies
- pay particular attention to the most vulnerable.

Implications for skills policies

- Improve the responsiveness of educational systems
- Increasing importance of reskilling and upskilling
- Need for targeted skills development supporting disadvantaged groups





Leveraging transformative technologies for decent work

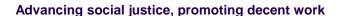
Labour market intermediation

 big data and technology-enabled data analytics for the collection, analysis and dissemination of labour market information

 technology to respond to the increasing demand for value-added services in transitional labour markets

Technology-enabled job-search methods

DLPs as potentially a new form of private labour intermediation





Leveraging transformative technologies for decent work (Cont'd)

Strategic compliance – labour administration, inspection and OSH

- Enhance the capacity of labour inspectorates to secure compliance with national laws and regulations.
- Facilitate the digitalization and transparency of record keeping
- Compile data from various information systems and use predictive analytics to better assess risk and target scarce resources toward targeted inspection and enforcement.
- Use technology (e.g. Virtual Reality) to model potential OSH hazards in future projects before these are built.





Leveraging transformative technologies for decent work (Cont'd)

Strategic compliance – Child labour, forced labour and fair recruitment

Design new tools that use technology (e.g. apps, online tools, drones and satellite images) to facilitate supply chain traceability and the monitoring and reporting of trafficking, forced and child labour.

Create and contribute to data commons on child labour and forced labour in order to enhance the monitoring of risk and design and target policy responses at the national level.

Use digital technologies to facilitate or enable fair recruitment, enhance contract validity and security (e.g. through blockchain).

