

法國總統薩科奇敦促 G20 會員國

強化全球化的社會面向(social dimension)

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國際勞工局長 Juan Somavia 對於法國總統薩科奇(Nicolas Sarkozy)認可國際勞工組織(ILO)的三方機制在強化全球化的社會面向上，扮演關鍵角色的看法表示歡迎。

法國總統在星期一對 G20 勞工與就業部長會議的與會者表示，「我們必須要有更堅實的、更強大的全球化來使勞工獲益、並使社會進步，而這樣具有企圖心的指引方向有待各國落實」。

Somavia 回應表示：「為了強化全球化的社會面向，G20 的法國輪值主席全球化能夠更加關注就業、工作尊嚴以及安全(security)。總體經濟政策(macroeconomic policies)以及社會利得(social gains)這兩方面都不能忽略推動就業機會，而 G20 會員國應該對此項呼籲更予以關注」。

擔任 G20 會議輪值主席的法國總統強調，各國需要「確保全球化必須在社會進步(social progress)的前提下促進經濟發展(economic progress)」，他並表示社會發展「是確保長期經濟榮景的最佳方法」。他的演說也充分回應了 ILO 近期有關社會正義(social justice)以及尊嚴勞動(decent work)的論調。

法國總統在演說中呼籲「在 G20 會員國中所推動的經濟治理(economic governance)模式以及在國際間具前導性地位的經濟機構間，兩者必須更緊密的合作」，這樣的說法與國際勞工局長 Somavia 長期以來的呼籲：「國際組織必須要達到更公平與更有效的國際管理」，彼此間可謂不謀而合。

法國薩科奇總統引述「追求公平全球化的社會正義宣言」

(Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, 2008)以及「全球工作協定」(Global Jobs Pacts, 2010)，並指出國際勞工大會(International Labour Conference, ILC)曾於 2010 年強調：「各國必須在經濟、金融、社會等政策以及推動相關政策的組織間，強化彼此的連貫性(coherence)」。

談到將就業置於經濟選擇的核心時，法國總統薩科奇特別盛讚 ILO 與 OECD 在本次 G20 會議前所作的努力。他引述 ILO 與 OECD 所合作的研究報告並表示：「如果我們希望在 2015 年將全球就業情形恢復到經濟危機發生前的狀態，G20 會員國就必須創造 1 億 1,000 萬個工作機會、或者在未來 5 年中每年都創造 2,200 萬工作機會」。

薩科奇總統同時指出各國必須對工作權利予以尊重，他並指出：「不遵守規則的相互競爭，將會使所有人更為沈淪」。

他也表示：「法國無法接受大多同時具有 ILO 會員身分的 G20 會員國尚未批准 ILO 的八大核心公約」(包括「第 87 號結社自由與團結權保護公約」、「第 98 號團結權與團體協商公約」、「第 29 號強迫勞動公約」、「第 105 號廢除強迫勞動公約」、「第 100 號男女勞工同值同酬公約」、「第 111 號歧視(就業與職業)公約」、「第 5 號最低年齡(工業部門)公約」、「第 182 號最惡劣型態童工公約」)。

他強調法國對於作為社會夥伴的一員在 G20 會議中討論社會議題極為重視，並且重申法國將會在此輪值期間更緊密地強化社會夥伴的合作。

President Sarkozy urges G20 to strengthen social dimension of globalization

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Mr. Juan Somavia, Director-General of the International Labour Office (ILO), has welcomed French President Nicolas Sarkozy's recognition of the key role a tripartite organization such as the ILO can play in strengthening the social dimension of globalization.

“A more solid, stronger globalization that benefits workers and advances social progress – such is the ambitious roadmap that has been entrusted to you”, the French president on Monday referring participants to the meeting of the G20's Labour and Employment ministers.

In response, Mr. Somavia said: “In calling for the strengthening of the social dimension of globalization, the French presidency of the G20 wishes to bring it more in line with people's concern for employment, dignity of work and security. The G20 should listen to this appeal for more coherence between macroeconomic policies and social gains, as well as the employment these should promote.”

The head of state of France, which currently holds the G20's rotating presidency, stressed the need to “ensure that globalization draws upon social progress to boost economic progress”, adding that social progress is “the best way to ensure economic prosperity in the long-term.” His remarks reflected the ILO's recent statements on social justice and decent work.

Calling for closer cooperation between “a world economic governance embodied by the G20, and the leading international economic institutions”, the French head of state pointed out that the ILO's Director-General has long committed his organization to achieving “a fairer and more efficient international governance.”

President Sarkozy cited the “Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization” (2008) and the “Global Jobs Pact” (2010), and pointed out that in 2010, the International Labour Conference underlined “the need to improve coherence between economic, financial and social policies and the institutions that implement them.”

Speaking of the need to put employment at the heart of economic choices, he praised the work the ILO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have already done for the French presidency of the G20. “If we want to recover in 2015 the level of employment that prevailed before the crisis, we must create 110 million jobs throughout the G20 countries, or 22 million a year over five years”, he said, citing the work of the two organizations.

President Sarkozy also addressed the need for increased respect for rights at work, speaking out against “competition without rules that would drag everybody down.”

“France cannot accept that the G20 members, most of whom are also ILO members, have not all ratified the eight ILO conventions on the fundamental rights at work.”

He stressed that France attaches great importance to the participation of the social partners in discussions within the G20 on social issues, and reiterated that France intended to closely involve those partners during its presidency of the group.