

## **ANNEX VI:**

### **G20 Principles on Silver Economy and Active Ageing**

The global number of older persons (aged 60 years or over) is expected to more than double, from 841 million people in 2013 to more than 2 billion in 2050. This rapid process of ageing will challenge our labour markets and the sustainability of welfare systems for future generations; but, at the same time, will offer new opportunities for economic growth and job creation.

Responding to the challenges posed by the accelerating ageing of our societies and making the most of the opportunities of the silver economy are increasingly relevant to the G20 agenda of achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

In this context, and to ensure that the perspectives of both young and senior citizens are taken into account, various policy principles – relevant to both governments, the social partners and civil society – were discussed at the “Workshop on Silver Economy and Active Ageing” which was held in Rome in June 24, 2015. Among these we take note of the following principles:

- 1.** Mainstreaming national policies and strategies for the inclusion of older persons into the society at all times.
- 2.** Ensuring better access to a healthy, safe and active life for ageing population, preventing old age poverty and promoting a healthy lifestyle among all age cohorts of the population.
- 3.** Improving the working environment and enhancing older workers’ productivity with a view to ensuring better access to employment opportunities for older people and preventing the early loss of skills.
- 4.** Fighting against age discrimination and negative stereotypes of older people, especially in hiring and firing of workers.
- 5.** Promoting inter-generational solidarity through sustainable pension systems and integrating older people in all spheres of social life, allowing them to make a greater contribution to the economic social and cultural development of our societies in line with their experience and potentials.
- 6.** Taking advantage of the opportunities of the “Silver Economy” and its potential in terms of sustainable and inclusive growth, in particular for SMEs and better integrating “Silver Economy” into corporate as well as political agendas at the local, regional, national and international level.
- 7.** Fostering investment in infrastructure and innovative technologies, especially in the fields of healthcare, home assistance, transportation, internet of things, domotics and robotics, to satisfy -among others- the needs of autonomy and high quality life for the elderly people.

- 8.** Taking action against the digital divide and developing new policies involving seniors as a source of innovation and developing age-neutral products and services that offer value to elderly people while also attracting younger customers.
- 9.** Encouraging innovation in facilitating access to financial services for seniors and addressing the new needs of senior customers, including in the financial sector.
- 10.** Promoting the lifelong learning starting with the development of adequate competencies among the future workforce, to better meet “Silver Economy” related skills; providing tailored vocational education and training devoted to assist and support increasing needs of ageing society; and developing the “Silver Economy” focused labour-market and employment services specifically targeting job opportunities for the youth.
- 11.** Improving the quality of a prolonged active life of both urbanized and rural seniors and fostering a building and urban environment designed, organized and connected through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) that contributes to including and not secluding the older people.
- 12.** Including emerging and developing countries in the development of products and services devoted to the ageing society, including medical treatments, healthcare and long-term care.
- 13.** Facilitating the transmission of knowledge in traditional professions and local handicrafts from older to younger workers through specific programs.
- 14.** Ensuring effective participation of all relevant actors including public and private actors, civil society and charity organizations, community-based centres and representatives of senior citizens while developing policies on population ageing.
- 15.** Enhancing coordination between studies on health, macro- and labour- economics, and innovation carried out by relevant international organizations and institutions, as well as cooperation between the research and the business sector to better inform policy design.