

- **Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (land rights)**

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) presented their considerations as input to the GSSB work program 2023-2025 on transparency related to land acquisition and resettlement

The *IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (PS5)* is a key reference in *GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021* and *GRI 12: Coal Sector 2022*. PS5 applies to cases where land is acquired through expropriation or compulsory legal procedures, lands acquired through negotiations with owners where expropriation is possible, and involuntary restrictions on land use or access to resources for local communities. PS5 also includes community engagement and grievance mechanisms as a part of its guidance, with reference to decision-making processes, transparent disclosures, and additional provisions for consultations with indigenous peoples.

PS5's recommendations on resettlement and livelihood restoration planning include conducting a census, developing a resettlement framework with room for expansion, and monitoring implementation. Further information was provided about potential indicators, including the number of persons displaced, the amount of land impacted, and the number of displaced persons with livelihoods restored.

- **Digitalization and the impact of Artificial intelligence**

WIH (Worker info Exchange) invited the GSSB to consider the impacts of digitalization and more specific the impacts of the gig economy as input to the GSSB work program 2023-2025. Issues mentioned in relation to the Gig economy are wrongly classification of employees as self-employed; Insecure piece work pa; None or few statutory protections in employment; 55% earning less than minimum wage and Lack of social protection. The “wrong” use of algorithms can have harmful effects and impacts on human rights and lead to for example faulty discriminatory biometric ID; unfair predictive & other profiling in work allocation; arbitrary dismissals; misclassifying poor performance as ‘fraud and poor safety management.

Algorithmic transparency and the impact of the use of algorithms should be elevated and be part of the GRI Standards.