Report II

Information concerning the Programme and Budget for 1992-93 and other financial and administrative questions

Second item on the agenda: Programme and budget proposals and other financial questions
1. This report comprises, in addition to material submitted for information, a number of items requiring action by the Conference. Any other items which may arise after the publication of this report and which also call for action by the Conference will be submitted to the participants through the Provisional Record.

2. The items requiring action are:

(a) Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements for 1990-91, which is published in a separate document available to Conference participants;

(b) assessment of contributions of new member States;

(c) scales of assessment of contributions to the budget for the 1992-93 financial period.

3. Details of these items are set out in the following pages of this report.

4. Information concerning programme implementation in 1990-91 is being placed before the Conference in conjunction with the Report of the Director-General, under item I of the agenda (Reports of the Governing Body and the Director-General).
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FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

I. FINANCIAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1990-91

In accordance with articles 28 and 29 of the Financial Regulations, the International Labour Conference will be called upon to adopt the Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements for 1990-91 after their examination by the Governing Body at its 253rd Session (May-June 1992). The Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements comprise the Director-General's financial report and audited financial statements covering the regular budget, the Working Capital Fund, and the special funds and extra-budgetary accounts administered by the Organisation, including the accounts of the International Institute for Labour Studies, the accounts for the United Nations Development Programme and the various other technical cooperation accounts, including trust fund accounts. The report and the statements for 1990-91, together with the Auditor's report, will be communicated to Members as a separate document. The Governing Body's recommendation as to the adoption of the Director-General's report and the audited statements will be communicated to the Conference in the Provisional Record.
II. ASSESSMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS
OF NEW MEMBER STATES

1. At its 252nd Session (February–March 1992), the Governing Body decided, on the recommendation of the Allocations Committee, to propose to the Conference at its 79th (June 1992) Session that the contributions of the Republic of Korea to the ILO budget for 1991 and 1992 be based on an annual assessment rate of 0.68 per cent. During the same session the Governing Body decided to propose to the Conference that, in accordance with the established practice of harmonising the rates of assessment of ILO member States with the rates of assessment in the United Nations and taking into account that the assessment rates of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for their periods of membership in the United Nations in 1991 and 1992 will not be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations until later in 1992, consideration of the rates of assessment for these three States for 1991 and 1992 be deferred to the 80th Session (June 1993) of the Conference.

2. It will be for the Finance Committee of Government Representatives to consider the Governing Body’s proposals regarding the contribution of the Republic of Korea to the ILO budget for 1991 and 1992 and the deferral of the consideration of the assessment rates for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for 1991 and 1992, and to make appropriate proposals to the Conference.
III. SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE BUDGET FOR THE 1992-93 FINANCIAL PERIOD

1. At its 252nd Session (February-March 1992), the Governing Body decided, on the recommendation of the Allocations Committee, to propose to the Conference at its 79th Session (June 1992) that it adopt the draft scale of assessments for 1993 appearing in column 4 of the Appendix to the Annex appended to this report. During the same session, the Governing Body decided to propose to the Conference that, in accordance with the established practice of harmonising the rates of assessment of ILO member States with their rates of assessment in the United Nations and taking into account that the assessment rates of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the United Nations scale of assessment for 1992, 1993 and 1994 will not be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations until later in 1992, the rates of assessment for these three States for 1993 be the same as those assessed in the United Nations for the same year, and that the total of their rates of assessment be deducted from the rate of assessment of the Russian Federation in the draft scale.

2. It will be for the Finance Committee of Government Representatives to consider the proposals put forward by the Governing Body concerning the draft scale of assessment for 1993 and the rates of assessment for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and to make appropriate proposals to the Conference.
Eleventh item on the agenda

REPORT OF THE ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE

1. The Allocations Committee met on 28 February 1992 under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Takahashi (Japan).

Assessment of contributions of new member States

(First item on the agenda)

Assessment of the contributions of the Republic of Korea

2. The Committee had before it a paper\(^1\) describing the procedure whereby a rate of assessment was fixed for a new member State upon joining the ILO.

3. The Republic of Korea became a Member of the International Labour Organisation on 9 December 1991, and accordingly the Allocations Committee was required to recommend to the Governing Body, for submission to the 79th (1992) Session of the International Labour Conference, a rate of assessment for the Republic of Korea for the period of its membership in 1991 and for the year 1992.

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\(^1\) GB.252/AC/1/2.
4. Scales of assessment for the calculation of member States' contributions to the budget of the Organisation for 1991 and 1992 had already been adopted by the Conference at its 77th (1990) and 78th (1991) Sessions respectively, which meant that assessments on the Republic of Korea for 1991 and 1992 would be additional to the approved budget of income applicable to those years.

5. The Republic of Korea was admitted as a member State of the United Nations on 17 September 1991, and the 46th Session of the General Assembly had fixed its annual rate of assessment for the period of membership in 1991 and for the years 1992 to 1994 inclusive at 0.69 per cent.

6. The ILO scale of assessments for member States' contributions was based on that of the United Nations, subject only to arithmetical adjustment arising from differences in membership between the two organisations. In the case of the Republic of Korea, the differences in membership in the two organisations resulted in a reduction in the annual rates of assessment from 0.69 per cent to 0.68 per cent, as shown in the Appendix to this report. The Committee acknowledged that it would be necessary to recommend this percentage if it wished to maintain the principle of harmonising the ILO scale of contributions with that of the United Nations.

7. The Committee recommends that the Governing Body propose to the Conference that the contributions of the Republic of Korea to the ILO budget for the period of its membership of the Organisation during 1991 and for 1992 be based on an annual assessment rate of 0.68 per cent.

Assessment of the contributions of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania

8. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were admitted to membership of the United Nations on 17 September 1991, and became Members of the International Labour Organisation on 13 January 1992, 3 December 1991 and 4 October 1991 respectively. The Allocations Committee would normally recommend to the Governing Body for submission to the Conference appropriate rates of assessment for these three member States for the periods of their membership in the ILO in 1991 and 1992, but this was not yet possible because of a number of matters concerning the determination of the United Nations rates of assessment for these new member States.

9. At the 251st (November 1991) Session of the Governing Body the Allocations Committee considered a paper concerning the assessment of Lithuania. The Committee had at that time noted that the General Assembly of the United Nations was not expected to decide a rate of assessment for Lithuania until after the conclusion of that session of the Governing Body, and it accordingly recommended that consideration of this matter be deferred to the current session of the Governing Body.

10. At the 46th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1991, a scale of assessments for member States of the United Nations was adopted for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994. This scale did not include Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania because the General Assembly resolved that the assessment rates for these Members should be recommended by the Committee on Contributions at its 52nd Session in June-July 1992, taking into account the results of the International Monetary Fund study. The General Assembly also decided that for the years 1992 to 1994 the assessment rates to be established

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1 GB.251/AC/1/1.
for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be deducted from the assessment rate allocated to the USSR in the UN scale.

11. The Committee also noted that the ILO scale of assessments for 1992 that was approved by the 78th (1991) Session of the Conference included the USSR at an assessment rate of 9.92 per cent, and that the Director-General had received a letter from the Office of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva stating that the Russian Federation would remain responsible in full for all rights and obligations of the USSR in the International Labour Organisation including financial obligations.

12. The United Nations was not expected to take a decision on the rates of assessment for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania before its 47th Session in late 1992. If the Allocations Committee wished to continue the practice of harmonising as far as possible the ILO rates of assessment with those of the United Nations it would be necessary to recommend to the 79th (1992) Session of the Conference that a decision on the assessment of the contributions of these new member States for the periods of their membership in the ILO in 1991 and 1992 be deferred until its 80th (1993) Session.

13. The representative of the Director-General (the Treasurer and Financial Comptroller), in reply to a query from the representative of Germany, confirmed that in accordance with the Financial Regulations contributions received were treated as income in the year in which they were received, irrespective of the year to which they referred.

14. The Committee recommends to the Governing Body that, in accordance with the established practice of harmonising the rates of assessment of ILO member States with the rates of assessment in the United Nations, and taking into account that the assessment rates of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for their periods of membership in the United Nations in 1991 and 1992 will not be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations until later in 1992, it propose to the Conference that consideration of the rates of assessment of these three States for the periods of their membership in the ILO in 1991 and 1992 be deferred to the 80th (1993) Session of the International Labour Conference.

**Scales of assessment of contributions to the budget for the 1992-93 financial period**

(Second item on the agenda)

15. The Committee had before it a document\(^1\) which described how the Organisation's scales of assessment used for the calculation of member States' contributions were based upon the United Nations scales of assessment, with arithmetical adjustments to take account of differences in membership between the United Nations and the ILO. The Committee recalled that the Conference adopted at its 78th (1991) Session a scale of assessments for 1992 based on the United Nations scale for 1989 to 1991, adjusted arithmetically for differences in membership, and with the maximum and minimum assessment rates set at 25 per cent and 0.01 per cent respectively as in the UN scale.

16. In December 1991 the 46th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a scale of assessments for the contributions of member

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\(^1\) GB.252/AC/2/3.
17. The Committee was now required to recommend to the Governing Body, for submission to the International Labour Conference in 1992, a draft scale of ILO assessments for 1993, based upon the approved UN scale for 1992-94. A practical difficulty existed, however, in that the latter scale did not include Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, because the General Assembly resolved that the assessment rates for these members were to be recommended by the Committee on Contributions during its 52nd Session in June-July 1992, and would take into account the results of an International Monetary Fund study in progress. The General Assembly also resolved that the assessment rates for these members would be deducted from the rate included in the UN scale for the USSR.

18. The paper before the Committee was accompanied by an appendix containing a table listing the present member States of the ILO, and showing for each:

**Column 1**
- The percentage rate of assessment in the UN scale for 1989-91. These assessments totalled 100.50 per cent, because of differences in membership between the United Nations and the ILO.

**Column 2**
- The ILO scale of assessments for 1992, which was based on the UN scale for 1989-91.

**Column 3**
- The percentage rate of assessment in the UN scale for 1992-94. These assessments totalled 100.56 per cent, because of differences in membership between the UN and the ILO.

**Column 4**
- A draft ILO scale of assessments for 1993, based on the UN scale for 1992-94, adjusted arithmetically for differences in membership, and with the maximum and minimum rates of contribution set at 25 per cent and 0.01 per cent respectively, as in the UN scale.

**Column 5**
- The prospective increase or decrease, as the case may be, between the percentage assessments in the ILO scale for 1992 and the draft ILO scale for 1993.

19. The representative of the Director-General (the Treasurer and Financial Comptroller), in reply to a query from the representative of the Government of the Russian Federation, said that the practice in the ILO was
that States joining the Organisation were assessed in addition to the budget of income until such time as they could be integrated into the next scale of assessments for approval by the Conference, i.e. there was no subsequent adjustment of scales once they were approved by the Conference.

20. The representative of the Government of Japan supported the point for decision but expressed concern about the position of several member States which were facing substantial increases in assessments and possibly rapid increments in the future. Some way should be found to ease the burden on these member States if possible.

21. The representatives of the Governments of Italy, the United Kingdom and China all expressed support for the point for decision.

22. The Committee recommends to the Governing Body that, in accordance with the established practice of harmonising rates of assessment of ILO member States with their rates of assessment in the United Nations, and taking into account the fact that the assessment rates of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the UN scale of assessment for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 will not be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations until later in 1992, it propose to the Conference:

(a) the adoption of the draft scale of assessments for 1993 as set out in column 4 of the Appendix to this report, subject to such adjustments as might be necessary following any further change in the membership of the Organisation before the Conference is called upon to adopt the recommended scale;

(b) that the rates of assessment of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for 1993 be the same as the rates at which they will be assessed for 1993 in the United Nations, and that the total of their rates of assessment be deducted from the rate of assessment of the Russian Federation in the draft scale.

Other questions
(Third item on the agenda)

Procedure for the possible continuation of the work of the Allocations Committee during the Conference

23. The Committee had before it a paper and the Chairman explained that, although it was not known whether the Committee would have to meet in May 1992 during the 253rd Session of the Governing Body, it might become necessary for it to meet during the 79th Session of the Conference in June 1992 if further changes were to occur in the membership of the Organisation or if other urgent business were to arise after the end of the pre-Conference sittings of that Session of the Governing Body.

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1 GB.252/AC/3/1.
24. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Governing Body that it be authorised to continue its work, if necessary, after the Governing Body has finished its business on 30 May 1992 and to submit its report direct to the Finance Committee of Government representatives of the Conference.


POINTS FOR DECISION:

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6. United Arab Emirates
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10. Dominica
11. Iceland
12. Indonesia
13. Ireland
14. Israel
15. Kenya
16. Jordan
17. Japan
19. Kazakhstan
20. Kuwait
21. Lesotho
22. Lithuania
23. Libya
24. Lebanon
25. Liberia
26. Liechtenstein
27. Luxembourg
28. Luxembourg
29. Malawi
30. Malta
31. Marshall Islands
32. Mauritius
33. Mexico
34. Mozambique
35. Namibia
36. Nauru
37. Netherland Antilles
38. Nepal
39. Netherlands
40. New Zealand
41. Nigeria
42. Norway
43. Oman
44. Pakistan
45. Panama
46. Papua New Guinea
47. People's Rep. of China
48. People's Republic of China
49. People's Republic of China
50. Portugal
51. Puerto Rico
52. Qatar
53. Romania
54. Rwanda
55. Saint Kitts and Nevis
56. Saint Lucia
57. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
58. San Marino
59. Senegal
60. Sierra Leone
61. Singapore
62. Slovakia
63. Slovenia
64. South Africa
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68. Syrian Arab Republic
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</table>

1 The Republic of Korea became a Member of the United Nations on 17 September 1991 and of the ILO on 9 December 1991. It was assessed in the UN for its period of membership in 1991 at the annual rate of 0.69 per cent and it is being proposed in the paper (GB.252/AC/1/2) before the Committee under the first item on its agenda that it be assessed for the period of its memberships in the ILO in 1991 and for the 1992 year at the rate of 0.68 per cent, the difference being due to an arithmetical adjustment for differences in membership between the two organisations.

2 These rates were assessed on the USSR. See paragraph 6 of document GB.252/AC/2/3.