INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Resolutions Adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the International Labour Conference (Philadelphia, April-May, 1944)

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Resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-sixth Session

I

Resolution concerning social provisions in the peace settlement.

Whereas the Conference is called upon to make recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy, and more particularly concerning the social provisions to be inscribed in the various general or special treaties or agreements to which the United Nations will jointly or severally become parties;

Whereas the prospect of a complete victory of the United Nations makes it possible to prepare a better world order directed towards the achievement of the social objectives which these nations proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter in expressing their desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security:

The Conference considers that the principles stated in the following draft are appropriate for inclusion in a general or special treaty or agreement between nations desirous of giving early effect to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and Article VII of the Mutual Aid agreement:

The signatory Governments:

Having pledged themselves to provide conditions which will ensure an increasing measure of freedom from want to their own peoples and to all peoples;

Recognising, therefore, their common obligation to foster expanding production and employment on a sound basis, free from disruptive fluctuations, and to ensure that workers and productive resources shall not be allowed to be idle while the needs of large parts of the world remain unsatisfied;
Realising that the economic life and conditions in each nation are increasingly dependent upon the economic life and conditions of other nations, and that hence the attainment of the above-stated objectives requires increasing collaboration among nations;

Have agreed that:

Article I

The Declaration concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation adopted by the International Labour Conference at Philadelphia in 1944, the text of which is annexed, is hereby reaffirmed.

Article II

Each Government recognises its duty to maintain a high level of employment. Accordingly, all arrangements by and among the signatory and other like-minded Governments for international economic cooperation should be framed and administered to serve the objectives set forth in Article I. They should be directed to the expansion of production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods and to the liberation of economic activity from unreasonable restrictions. Particular consideration should be given to measures for promoting the reconstruction of economic life in countries whose economic and social life has been disrupted as the result of Axis aggression.

Article III

The following matters are of international concern and should be among the social objectives of international as well as national policy:

1. Opportunity for useful and regular employment to all persons who want work, at fair wages or returns and under reasonable conditions, with provision for protection of health and against injury in all occupations;
2. Raising standards of living to provide adequate nutrition, housing, medical care and education;
3. Establishment of minimum standards of employment to prevent exploitation of workers, whether employed or self-employed, whose opportunities for high-wage employment are limited;
4. Provision for child welfare;
5. Provision for a regular flow of income to all those whose employment is interrupted by sickness or injury, by old age or by lack of employment opportunity;
6. The effective recognition of the right of freedom of association and of collective bargaining;
7. Provision of facilities for training and transfer of labour.
Article IV

The International Labour Office may, under standards constitutionally determined by the International Labour Conference, as occasion requires, collect from, and interchange with, the signatory Governments, uniform statistical and other economic information on the following matters which are among those of direct interest to the International Labour Organisation and are of international concern:

1. Employment, wages and conditions of work;
2. Standards of living and the distribution of income, with particular reference to wage and salaried workers;
3. Technical education and training for employment;
4. Industrial health, safety and welfare;
5. Industrial relations;
6. Social security; and
7. Administration of labour and social security legislation.

Article V

With respect to the matters set forth in Article III:

1. The Governments, through appropriate international agencies, shall develop standards and statistical measures, and shall maintain uniform statistics and other information;
2. The Governments shall interchange among themselves and make available to the International Labour Organisation such information and reports as may be required to assist them and the Organisation to develop Recommendations with respect to such matters;
3. The Governments shall take appropriate steps to assure close collaboration and full exchange of information between the International Labour Organisation and any other international bodies which now exist or may be established for the promotion of economic advancement and social well-being;
4. The Governments shall take appropriate steps to have placed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference annually the subject of the extent to which the social objectives set forth in Article I have been attained and on the measures taken during the year towards the attainment of the objectives.

Article VI

With respect to draft international Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference in accordance with Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the signatory Governments undertake to report to the International Labour Office as requested by the Governing Body on the status of legislation and
administration and, in so far as practicable, of practices under collective agreements between employers and workers.

Declaration concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Session in Philadelphia, hereby adopts, this tenth day of May in the year nineteen hundred and forty-four, the present Declaration of the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation and of the principles which should inspire the policy of its Members.

I

The Conference reaffirms the fundamental principles on which the Organisation is based and, in particular, that:

(a) labour is not a commodity;
(b) freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress;
(c) poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere;
(d) the war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigour within each nation, and by continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of Governments, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to the promotion of the common welfare.

II

Believing that experience has fully demonstrated the truth of the statement in the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation that lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice, the Conference affirms that:

(a) all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity;
(b) the attainment of the conditions in which this shall be possible must constitute the central aim of national and international policy;
(c) all national and international policies and measures, in particular those of an economic and financial character, should be judged in this light and accepted only in so far as they may be held to promote and not to hinder the achievement of this fundamental objective;
(d) it is a responsibility of the International Labour Organisation to examine and consider all international economic and financial policies and measures in the light of this fundamental objective;
(e) in discharging the tasks entrusted to it the International Labour Organisation, having considered all relevant economic and financial factors, may include in its decisions and recommendations any provisions which it considers appropriate.

III

The Conference recognises the solemn obligation of the International Labour Organisation to further among the nations of the world programmes which will achieve:
(a) full employment and the raising of standards of living;
(b) the employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest measure of their skill and attainments and make their greatest contribution to the common well-being;
(c) the provision, as a means to the attainment of this end and under adequate guarantees for all concerned, of facilities for training and the transfer of labour, including migration for employment and settlement;
(d) policies in regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work calculated to ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection;
(e) the effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the co-operation of management and labour in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency, and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures;
(f) the extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care;
(g) adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations;
(h) provision for child welfare and maternity protection;
(i) the provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture;
(j) the assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunity.

IV

Confident that the fuller and broader utilisation of the world's productive resources necessary for the achievement of the objectives set forth in this Declaration can be secured by effective international and national action, including measures to expand production and consumption, to avoid severe economic fluctuations, to promote the economic and social advancement of the less developed regions of the world, to assure greater stability in world prices of primary products, and to promote a high and steady volume of international trade, the Conference pledges the full co-operation of the International Labour Organisation with such international bodies as may be entrusted with a share of the responsibility for this great task and for the promotion of the health, education and well-being of all peoples.

V

The Conference affirms that the principles set forth in this Declaration are fully applicable to all peoples everywhere and that, while the manner of their application must be determined with due regard to the stage of social and economic development reached by each people, their progressive application to peoples who are still dependent, as well as to those who have already achieved self-government, is a matter of concern to the whole civilised world.

II

The Conference recommends that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office:

1. Call a special conference of the Organisation, when in its opinion there is a danger of a substantial fall in general employment
levels, for the purpose of recommending appropriate national or international measures to prevent the development or spread of unemployment and to establish conditions under which high levels of employment may be maintained or restored;

2. Correlate the activities of the International Labour Organisation towards the end of maintaining full employment with those of any other international agency or agencies which may be designated by the United Nations to have primary responsibility in related economic fields.

III

The Conference recommends that:

1. The United Nations should undertake—

(a) to apply to any dependent territories, in respect of which they have accepted or may accept a measure of international accountability through any international or regional commission or other body, the principle that all policies designed to apply to dependent territories shall be primarily directed to the well-being and development of the peoples of such territories, and to the promotion of the desire on their part for social progress;

(b) to apply to such territories the provisions of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930; the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936; the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939; and the Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939;

(c) to make a periodical report to the International Labour Office in respect of each such territory indicating the extent to which effect has been given to the provisions of the Social Policy in Dependent Territories Recommendation, 1944;

(d) to ask the International Labour Office to appoint, in continuation of the collaboration established in the case of the Permanent Mandates Commission, a representative on any committee which may be entrusted with the task of watching over the application of the principle of international accountability, and further to ensure that any facilities which may be afforded, in the form of inspection or otherwise, for the better implementation of this principle, shall include appropriate measures for examining the application of the above-mentioned Conventions and Recommendation.
2. When determining the future status of dependent territories which on 1 September 1939 were controlled by Axis Powers, the United Nations should specifically require the application thereto of the arrangements provided for in the preceding paragraph.

3. In any negotiations regarding the organisation, control and operation of merchant shipping, and in particular in making international arrangements for the disposal of merchant shipping tonnage, the United Nation concerned should consult the competent bodies of the International Labour Organisation, such as the Joint Maritime Commission, in regard to the possibility of including stipulations concerning the standard of accommodation to be provided for crews and stipulations embodying the provisions of Conventions already adopted by the maritime sessions of the Conference, or of any further such Conventions that may be adopted before the negotiation of such agreement.

4. In making international arrangements concerning transport by air, land, and inland waterway, the United Nations should have due regard to the repercussions of such arrangements on the working and living conditions of persons employed in transport, and should consult the International Labour Organisation in regard to such repercussions and more particularly in regard to the working and living conditions of persons who, in operating such transport systems, work in or under the jurisdiction of more than one country.

5. The International Labour Organisation should make available to the United Nations any information or assistance calculated to facilitate the implementation of the proposals contained in the resolution concerning economic policies for the attainment of social objectives and the present resolution and should be prepared to participate in any international conference which may be considering such proposals.

IV

Believing that the exceptional opportunity of the negotiations of the peace settlement should be taken to secure a concerted advance in the acceptance of binding obligations concerning conditions of labour;

The Conference, reaffirming the principle of the association of management and labour in the framing of such standards;

Recommends:

.1. That throughout the peace settlement the United Nations should wherever appropriate include provisions for labour stand-
ards. In a number of cases such provisions might properly be taken from Conventions or Recommendations that have been or may be adopted by the International Labour Conference;

2. That the Governing Body should appoint a consultative committee on labour provisions in the peace settlement. This committee should hold itself in readiness, together with the Director of the International Labour Office, to give advice with reference to such provisions on the request of the United Nations or of particular groups of the United Nations. This committee should have the right to co-opt additional members of special competence with respect to the particular sets of provisions under consideration;

3. That the United Nations should make full use of this committee in any way in which they consider it appropriate to include labour provisions in the peace settlement.

V

The Conference recommends to Governments that a Conference of representatives of the Governments of the United, associated, and other Nations, willing to attend, be called at an early date, in association with the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, to consider an international agreement on domestic policies of employment and unemployment; and this Conference pledges the full co-operation and the assistance of the International Labour Organisation in calling such a conference on employment, and in helping to carry into effect appropriate decisions it might make.

II

Resolution concerning the declaration made to the Conference by the delegations of the occupied countries of Europe.

The Conference having taken note of the declaration made on behalf of the occupied countries:

1. Expresses the conviction that the heroic resistance of the occupied countries is one of the essential factors in the struggle of the United Nations against the common enemy;

2. Shares the preoccupations, anxieties and wishes expressed by the representatives of the occupied countries concerning the special difficulties with which they are confronted in their economic and social reconstruction;

3. Welcomes the decisions already taken by the United Nations to heal the wounds caused by the war;
4. Expresses the hope that the United Nations and the other members of the Conference will unite their efforts to promote in every way the economic and social recovery of all the countries sorely tried by enemy occupation and by the devastation due to the war;

5. Asserts the determination of the International Labour Organisation to associate its endeavours with the concerted will of the oppressed nations for the purpose of rebuilding their social life according to principles of international solidarity and respect for the fundamental spiritual and human values.

ANNEX: DECLARATION MADE TO THE CONFERENCE BY THE DELEGATIONS OF THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

The delegates of the occupied countries of Europe represented at the Philadelphia Conference—that is, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia,

Having taken note of the declaration concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation, the resolution concerning social provisions in the peace settlement, and the resolution concerning economic policies for the attainment of social objectives,

Consider it to be their duty to state their views on the special problems of the economic, financial and social reconstruction of the occupied countries of Europe, once they have been liberated.

I

They desire to stress their complete agreement with the principles and social objectives that should prevail in the reorganisation of the world after the war, as set forth in the draft of the fundamental declaration and in the resolutions before the Conference. In particular, they express their complete conviction that their respective countries will keep these principles and objectives closely in view in their economic policy, and will set as their essential aims the achievement of full employment, rising standards of living for the peoples, and social security. The social ideal that is their goal is thus the same as that which inspires all the members of the Conference, and they will devote all their efforts to its speedy realisation.

II

Unfortunately, by reason of the loss and destruction caused by the war, and of the systematic persecution, devastation and
pillage resulting directly from the actions of the invader, the situation of the occupied countries at the actual moment of liberation will be one bristling with difficulties.

The problem will not merely be how to transform a war economy into a peace economy, but, rather, how to provide for full-scale reconstruction in both the economic and the social fields, and the conditions in which this work of almost total reconstruction must be undertaken will in themselves be particularly difficult.

We shall deliberately confine ourselves here to the economic and social fields. But we would briefly note that before all else, we must reconstruct the free political institutions that our countries formerly enjoyed, and amongst them all those based on the right of free association.

Without claiming to paint a complete picture here of the tragic situation in which the liberated countries will find themselves, we wish, however, to draw attention to certain aspects of the problems that they will have to face.

1. Famine, privation of all kinds, isolation, imprisonments, deportations, executions—these are the marks that the long years of occupation will leave; the population as a whole will be greatly weakened. Many of the prisoners, the deported and the refugees will return home with their health undermined. The ground will be prepared for the spread of epidemics. The first task, and the most urgent, will be to improve nutrition, to provide medical aid and to distribute medicaments.

It seems to all of us highly desirable that, beginning now, and with a view to safeguarding the future of the race, medical supplies and vitamins intended for the children in occupied countries should be assembled for delivery to them, if possible immediately, and, in any case, as soon as delivery can be made without the enemy’s obtaining any benefit therefrom.

2. Stocks are completely exhausted. We shall find these countries emptied of their substance. For a long time the essential needs of their populations will far exceed the available quantities of consumption goods.

3. The wear and tear on machines and materials, the exhaustion of reserves, the complete destruction of means of communication and transport, confiscations of all kinds, chaos in finance, currency and securities, all the destruction of buildings, factories, mines and electric power stations due to the campaigns of invasion and to the deliberate policy of an invader faced with indomitable resistance—to all these will be added still further devastation in the course of the campaign of liberation. Under such conditions,
the immediate possibilities of the production of goods will be con-
siderably reduced.

4. Until the emergence of order out of chaos and the restora-
tion of equilibrium between needs and means, as regards both
capital goods and consumption goods, the Governments of the
liberated countries will doubtless find themselves compelled to
maintain or to introduce economic controls similar to those that
the United Nations have had to impose on themselves to meet
war needs.

5. The dislocation of the entire machinery of production and
distribution—including the loss of foreign markets—will of course
render it for some considerable time still more difficult to ensure
employment for all. Here there is a serious risk of extensive
unemployment.

And that is just the very time when the repatriated, the demo-
bilised and the members of the resistance organisations will have
to be reincorporated in economic life.

An immense effort will thus have to be made to approach the
ideal of employment for all. A Series of special provisional measures
will doubtless be required pending a gradual return to less abnormal
conditions.

III

The sooner these efforts of economic reconstruction are success-
ful, the sooner will it be possible to achieve the social objectives
defined by the Conference.

The liberated countries are minded to undertake themselves,
by their own efforts and under their own responsibility, the great
work of national reconstruction, which will require gigantic efforts
in the fields of labour and finance, but they are aware of the paral-
lel need for a concerted effort in the international domain. In this
general effort they will actively participate. They are justified
in counting upon the full collaboration of countries less impover-
ished than they.

They are convinced that the international solidarity forged
between the United Nations during the war will continue during
the peace, and that the countries that have known neither occupa-
tion nor devastation will wish to give them priority in the supply
of the essential consumption and capital goods required for their
economic and social restoration.

The rapid restoration of the producing and consuming capacity
of Europe is, moreover, indispensable to the return of the prosperity
of the other countries of the world, and more especially to the
prosperity of the great producers of raw materials, industrial pro-
ducts and agricultural produce.
In the general interest, international solidarity must be established both in the economic domain and in the financial domain with a view to the complete and speedy reconstruction of the occupied and devastated countries. To the United Nations falls the task of finding and applying the necessary measures for an equitable distribution of the costs of reconstruction after the war.

IV

Another danger threatens the occupied countries at the present time. The enemy, on the eve of his retreat or rout, may resort to the last excesses in destroying without discrimination both life and wealth. In certain regions this threat has already materialised. The more extensive the destruction, the more difficult will be the reconstruction and the longer will the achievement of social conditions answering the hopes of this Conference be delayed. A last warning to the invaders informing them categorically that the authors of such excesses will answer for them with their persons and with their property might lessen the danger that threatens. In the circumstances, such warning should be given without delay and with the high moral authority of all the nations gathered together at this Conference.

V

The peoples of Europe, at this moment bent under the yoke of the invader, will find in the solicitude of the Conference for their own special problems a measure of comfort and a guarantee that the effective organisation of international solidarity will help them after the war to efface the marks of the tragedy that has weighed them down through these years of hardship.

III

Resolution concerning the Constitution and constitutional practice of the International Labour Organisation and its relationship with other international bodies.

The General Conference resolves that:

1. During periods of emergency when, in the judgment of the Governing Body, the efficient operation of the Organisation or of the Office will be advanced thereby, and the Governing Body so
notifies the Members of the Organisation, it shall provide that, supplementary to the normal procedure, the following communications should be transmitted through the Director:

(a) the communication to Members of certified copies of Recommendations and Conventions in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 19 of the Constitution of the Organisation;
(b) the communication by Members of the information concerning the action taken in regard to Recommendations required by paragraph 6 of Article 19 of the Constitution;
(c) the communication by Members of the formal ratifications of International Labour Conventions in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 19 of the Constitution and the relevant provisions of the individual Conventions;
(d) the communication to Members of all notifications required by the terms of International Labour Conventions.

2. The Conference requests the Governing Body:

(a) to take effective steps as promptly as possible to deal with problems common to a region or to a particular industry, with due regard to the Constitution and principles of the Organisation, and its competence; and
(b) to report to the next general session of the Conference the steps taken and plans for the further regionalisation of the Office and of the Organisation and for special consideration of the problems of particular industries.

3. The Conference requests the Governing Body during the period of the deliberations of the committee to be established under the terms of this Resolution and of the development of an overall pattern of international institutions, to take appropriate steps to assure close collaboration and a full exchange of information between the International Labour Organisation and any other public international organisations which now exist or may be established for the promotion of economic and social well-being, and in the furtherance of this objective it may instruct the Director to arrange with such organisations, on conditions mutually agreeable, for

(a) the exchange of information, views, reports, studies and other documents regarding policies and measures of mutual interest and concern at appropriate stages in their formulation and execution; and
(b) the exchange of representatives without vote, at meetings convened by this Organisation and such other organisations; and
(c) the creation and maintenance of such joint committees as may facilitate their effective co-operation.

4. The Conference requests the Governing Body:

(a) to appoint a committee as soon as possible to consider the future constitutional development of the Organisation. The committee shall particularly consider the following matters in active collaboration with the Office, and in the light of the Report on Item I submitted by the Office, the resolutions and amendments submitted to the Conference, the views expressed in the Conference and any suggestions which may be communicated to the Office by Governments—

(i) the relationship of the Organisation to other international bodies;
(ii) the constitutional practice of the Organisation and its clarification and codification;
(iii) the status, immunities and other facilities to be accorded to the Organisation by Governments as necessary to the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Organisation;
(iv) the methods of financing the Organisation;

(b) after receiving and considering the report of the committee to bring to the attention of the Conference at its next general session such matters as in its judgment require action by the Conference.

5. The Conference requests the Governing Body to appoint representatives with power to negotiate, if necessary prior to the next general session of the Conference, with international authorities on behalf of the Organisation concerning any constitutional questions which at any time require immediate action, including the matters referred to in paragraph 4.

6. The Conference authorises the Governing Body to decide the place at which the Twenty-seventh Session of the Conference shall be held. In the event of a maritime session being convened in the near future, this authorisation shall apply to the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Sessions.

IV

Resolution concerning the international character of the responsibilities of the Director and staff of the International Labour Office.

The Conference, desirous of reaffirming the international
character of the responsibilities of the Director and staff of the International Labour Office, adopts the following resolution:

1. The Director of the International Labour Office shall, on appointment, make a solemn declaration before the Governing Body that he will discharge the duties committed to him with the interests of the International Labour Organisation alone in view, will not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge thereof from any authority external to the Organisation, and will at all times uphold the provisions of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

2. The responsibilities of the staff of the International Labour Office shall be exclusively international in character. Members of the staff shall on appointment make a solemn declaration in the form and manner approved by the Governing Body that they will not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge of their responsibilities from any authority external to the Organisation.

3. The Conference affirms it to be the duty of the Members of the Organisation to respect fully the international character of the responsibilities of the Director and staff of the International Labour Office and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities.

V

Resolution concerning industrial committees.

The Conference is of the opinion that the International Labour Office should proceed forthwith with the setting up of industrial sections and invites the Governing Body to elaborate regulations governing the activities of industrial committees.

VI

Resolution concerning economic policies for the attainment of social objectives.

Whereas the prospect of a complete victory of the United Nations makes it possible to prepare a better world order directed towards the achievement of the social objectives which these nations proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter in expressing their desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security; and
Whereas these objectives of the United Nations coincide with the basic principles of the International Labour Organisation, and whereas the Conference which met in New York in 1941 pledged the full collaboration of the International Labour Organisation in their implementation; and

Whereas the International Labour Conference is called upon by Item II on the agenda of the present session to make recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy concerning more especially the measures required to be taken internationally and nationally to ensure full employment, social security and rising standards of living; and

Whereas the initiative with regard to international policy lies with the United Nations at the present time, and it is desirable in order to attain the objectives referred to that all nations should pursue an appropriate national policy; and

Whereas the attainment of full employment and high productivity by the various nations after the war is essential to the achievement of freedom from want, the attainment of increasing living standards, the realisation of genuine economic security and the continuation of peaceful economic progress; and

Whereas full employment can be achieved and maintained only through the adoption, by Governments, industry and labour, of policies and measures which effectively encourage the continuing expansion of production and improvement of distribution; and

Whereas the speedy achievement of full employment requires the prompt and orderly reconversion, reconstruction and expansion of industry, trade, commerce and agriculture after the war, and the subsequent maintenance of employment and production at high levels requires the creation of an economic and social environment conducive to a progressive and expanding economy;

The Conference adopts the following resolution:

I. INTERNATIONAL POLICY

1. Believing that the relief of war-stricken peoples, repatriation of prisoners and exiles and resumption of agricultural and industrial production are matters which will be of the utmost urgency immediately on the liberation of occupied countries and that on the successful handling of these problems the possibility of achieving the long-range objectives of social and economic well-being will largely depend,

The Conference welcomes the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, urges all States concerned to co-operate actively in the achievement of the tasks en-
trusted to it and assures the Administration of the readiness of the International Labour Organisation to assist it in every appropriate way.

2. In view of the fact that for varying periods after the end of hostilities many essential commodities and transport facilities will be in short supply, and that international arrangements will be needed to ensure a fair allocation of available supplies and prevent excessive price movements,

The Conference considers that the Governments of the United Nations concerned should arrange to continue in operation, for such periods as any serious shortages may persist, the existing machinery of international co-ordination and control subject to such modification, and in particular to such enlargement of the membership of the authorities concerned, as may contribute to the equitable and efficient operation of such machinery in the transition from war to peace.

3. The Conference endorses the declaration of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May 1943, that while the primary responsibility lies with each nation for seeing that its own people have the food needed for life and health, each nation can fully achieve this goal only if all co-operate in appropriate international action, and urges the setting up of a permanent international organisation, as recommended by the Conference on Food and Agriculture, to raise the level of nutrition and improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution.

4. Recognising that a satisfactory international monetary system is essential to the full development of mutually advantageous economic relations between nations, and consequently to the raising of standards of living,

The Conference attaches great importance to the establishment at the earliest possible moment of effective international machinery for settling balances arising out of international trade and other transactions and for maintaining stability in rates of exchange, notes with satisfaction that the Governments of the United Nations are giving careful attention to this matter, and urges that they include in any agreement establishing such machinery a provision requiring the authorities responsible for its application to have regard in framing and applying their policies to the effect of their decisions on employment and living standards.

5. Noting that imports of capital will be needed for reconstruction, development and the raising of living standards in many countries, and believing that the provision of such capital will contribute to the maintenance of full employment in the lending countries,

The Conference:

(a) considers that the existing machinery of the international
capital market should be supplemented by the establishment of appropriate international machinery for the purpose of promoting the international movement of capital;

(b) considers that the promotion of full employment and higher living standards should be regarded as a primary objective of any such international machinery;

(c) considers that the authorities responsible for the operation of such international machinery should consult the International Labour Organisation as to the appropriateness of including in the terms under which development works financed in whole or in part through such machinery are to be carried out, provisions regarding the welfare and working conditions of the labour employed; and that such provisions should be framed in consultation with the International Labour Organisation;

(d) affirms the readiness of the International Labour Organisation to render every assistance in its power in determining the appropriateness of the inclusion of such provisions and in their framing and application and in the promotion through the operations of such international machinery of the general objectives of full employment and higher living standards.

6. Recognising the great contribution which the international exchange of goods and services can make to higher living standards and to high levels of employment,

The Conference:

(a) believes that the measures proposed in the foregoing paragraphs for the promotion of exchange stabilisation and international lending will contribute to the expansion of international trade, but considers that the United Nations should also examine wartime changes in industrial capacity, should arrange for exchange of information on post-war industrial programmes and should take vigorous action to promote the expansion of international trade by appropriate commercial policies; and considers that all countries, creditor as well as debtor, should adapt their commercial policy in such a way as to enable them to settle all obligations arising out of international transactions;

(b) considers that the United Nations should initiate measures to facilitate the co-ordination through appropriate international machinery of the commercial policies of all countries for the purpose of promoting a steady expansion in world trade on a multi-lateral basis;

(c) considers that in such co-ordination special consideration should be given to the need of countries which are highly dependent on returns from exports to take measures to ensure a high degree of stability in the level of their economic activity and observes
that the need for these measures will decrease to the extent that international collaboration proves successful; and

(d) considers that in such co-ordination special account should be taken of the dislocation and the accumulated needs resulting from the devastation caused by war operations and from the prolonged diversion from peacetime production in countries which have been engaged for a long period in a sustained and total war effort.

7. In order to lay the foundation for rising levels of consumption throughout the world and at the same time to ensure more stable and adequate incomes to those primary producers whose services are needed for the production of essential raw materials and foodstuffs,

The Conference considers that the United Nations should initiate concerted action designed to ensure the constant availability to all purchasers of adequate supplies of such commodities at prices which give a reasonable return to the efficient producer and are held sufficiently stable to afford protection against major short-term fluctuations in supply or demand; and that such international arrangements: (a) should provide for adequate representation of consumers as well as producers, representing both importing and exporting countries, in all authorities responsible for the determination and application of policy; and (b) should aim to assure to all workers, including the self-employed, engaged in the production of the commodities concerned, fair remuneration, satisfactory working conditions and adequate social security protection, having regard to the general standards in the countries concerned.

8. Believing that migratory movements may play an important part in the development of a dynamic economy, and that disorderly international migration may create economic and social dislocation in the countries concerned and involve serious individual hardship for the migrants themselves, while desirable migratory movements are often hampered by technical and financial difficulties which can be overcome only through international co-operation,

The Conference considers that:

(a) the United Nations should encourage by appropriate measures, with adequate safeguards for all concerned, the orderly migration of labour and settlers in accordance with the economic needs and social conditions prevailing in the various countries, and in this connection should note the Conclusions adopted by the Conference of Experts on Technical and Financial Co-operation with regard to Migration for Settlement held at the International Labour Office in 1938;

(b) arrangements should be made for close co-operation between
the International Labour Organisation and any public international agency established to deal with migration;

(c) the Governing Body should take steps to bring before an early session of the Conference a report of a representative commission, with such technical assistance as it may require, on the means necessary to protect the interests of labour, on the one hand, against barriers which prevent migration from areas of limited resources, and on the other hand against the lowering of the labour standards that might result from immigration at a rate exceeding the capacity of the receiving countries to absorb immigrants.

9. In order that re-employment may be expedited and healthy living standards established within a period of minimum duration in areas liberated from Axis occupation,

The Conference recommends that arrangements be made by those nations whose productive capacities have been maintained during the war, by all other nations which are in a position to make materials available and by the appropriate international organisations, to give the highest priority consistent with the exigencies of war to immediately supplying the territories liberated from Axis occupation with materials and equipment required for industrial installations, agriculture, transport, public works and utilities of an essential character.

10. Believing that the best possible conditions for a rise in the standard of living and the maintenance of full employment in the world can only be obtained by mutually consistent national economic, financial and social policies and by co-ordination of the activities of the different international institutions in this field,

The Conference considers that appropriate international measures should be taken which guarantee sufficient contact and consultation with regard to such policies between Governments as well as between the different international institutions.

II. NATIONAL POLICY

11. In order that full employment at productive peacetime pursuits, freedom from want, rising standards of living and genuine economic security may be achieved with a minimum of delay after the war,

The Conference urges that Governments and employers' and workers' organisations formulate comprehensive and co-ordinated programmes, suited to the particular needs of their countries, for prompt and orderly reconversion, reconstruction and economic expansion, and that such programmes be prepared and applied simultaneously with the consideration of the international measures referred to in the preceding paragraphs.
12. Recognising that the economic situation will differ markedly among the various countries at the war's end, varying particularly with the degree and type of industrial development, the extent to which the peacetime economy has been disrupted by the war, and whether the country's territory has been occupied by the enemy; and recognising that national post-war economic programmes must vary accordingly, in order to meet most effectively the needs of the country in which they are to be applied,

The Conference urges that, with due allowance for difference in national economic situations, programmes for economic reconstruction, reconstruction and expansion include the development of sound policies and procedures to provide:

(a) effective arrangements for the orderly and expeditious demobilisation and repatriation, and for the early absorption in productive peacetime employment, of members of the armed forces, civilian workers, prisoners, persons who have resisted deportation, deported persons and refugees; the prompt termination of contracts and settlement of claims; the prompt determination of policy on the peacetime use of Government-owned war production capacity and equipment and the disposition of surplus materials, with a view to the use of these items to satisfy human needs; and liberal provision for the maintenance, educational training and retraining of persons unavoidably out of employment; as recommended by the Twenty-sixth Session of the International Labour Conference in its Recommendation concerning employment organisation in the transition from war to peace;

(b) retention, as long as shortages exist, of such war-created economic controls—for example, price and exchange controls and rationing—as are necessary to prevent inflation, and the relaxation of such controls as rapidly thereafter as is consistent with the public welfare;

(c) adjustment of tax systems to encourage rapid reconversion, reconstruction and economic expansion, while maintaining an equitable distribution of tax burdens and avoiding financial measures which tend to increase the dangers of inflation or deflation;

(d) development of effective mechanisms for adequate financing of the reconversion, reconstruction and expansion of industry, trade, commerce and agriculture, and particularly to assist the establishment of new and efficient enterprises.

13. The Conference urges that all practicable measures be taken to maintain a high and steady level of employment, to minimise fluctuations in business activity, and to assure a steadily expanding volume of production, more particularly by means of:
(a) fiscal, monetary and other measures, including useful public works, to sustain the volume of demand for goods and services at a high level, while avoiding the dangers of an inflationary spiral of prices and wages; in this connection attention should be paid, among other measures, to such methods as an adequate income security system, and to properly timed public works financed by borrowing in periods of depression, in accordance with the Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1937;

(b) measures to discourage monopolistic practices and to encourage technological progress, to maintain a reasonably flexible system of prices and wages, to encourage the transfer of workers and productive resources from declining to expanding industries, and to attain a high degree of mobility of resources and freedom of access to alternative employments;

(c) measures to provide adequate incentives to engage in and expand constructive economic activity, to encourage private investment and to maintain the rate of investment; among the measures which warrant careful consideration in this connection are the adjustment of tax systems, removal of artificial barriers limiting access to resources and markets, the relaxation of unreasonable restrictions imposed by governmental agencies or by business or by labour organisations, and the maintenance of a high and stable demand for goods;

(d) measures to provide adequate opportunity for workers to engage in productive activity and to obtain advancement; among the measures which warrant careful consideration in this connection are the provision of improved and more generally accessible educational and training facilities, provision of higher nutritional and health standards, improvement of public employment services, increased provision against economic insecurity, the maintenance of wages at a high level, and the protection, extension and improvement of collective bargaining procedures.

VII

Resolution requesting the Governing Body to examine problems involved in labour provisions for internationally-financed development works.

Considering that the International Labour Organisation should be in a position to offer effective assistance in determining the appropriateness of including provisions concerning welfare and working conditions in the terms under which any international...
development works are to be carried out, and in framing and applying any such provisions;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to examine the methods which might be adopted for determining the appropriateness in any particular case of the inclusion of such provisions, for framing such provisions, and for ensuring their effective application.

VIII

Resolution concerning measures for the protection of transferred foreign workers and of foreign workers' and employers' organisations.

Whereas the International Labour Conference is called upon by Item II on the agenda of the present session to make recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy; and

Whereas some of the gravest problems of social policy that will confront the United Nations when they come to occupy certain portions of Axis territory will be those which will arise in connection with the millions of foreign workers who have been transferred to work in Axis countries; and

Whereas the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has assumed responsibility for the measures to be taken to repatriate such workers; and

Whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the protection of such workers in regard to their health, welfare and general interests pending their repatriation;

The Conference recommends as follows:

1. Precautions should be taken, subject to the removal of all officials identified with the former totalitarian régime, to ensure that the administrative machinery set up by the former régime for handling questions connected with the utilisation of foreign labour power, together with all its records and documents, is for the time being preserved intact. In particular, the United Nations and the occupying authorities should make it clear that the personnel concerned will be held individually responsible for the preservation of such documents and records and that persons convicted of destroying or concealing them will be severely punished.

2. Pending the repatriation of foreign workers, which should be carried out with the greatest possible speed, the competent occupation authority should take appropriate action for the purpose
of protecting such workers in regard to their feeding, accommoda-
tion, health, safety, welfare and general interests.

3. All discriminatory treatment in respect of remuneration, the right to employment, conditions of employment, the wearing of distinctive badges, etc., on account of race, national or local origin, or religion, should be immediately abolished.

4. The competent occupation authority should in the matters concerning foreign workers in Axis nations collaborate with the Governments and trade unions of Allied countries.

5. Arrangements should be made, within the framework of general restitution arrangements, for the restitution of funds or property that may have been confiscated in Germany or elsewhere from international and foreign trade union organisations, co-operatives, and employers’ organisations by Axis agents.

IX

Resolution concerning the holding of a regional conference of the countries of the Near and Middle East.

Whereas the International Labour Organisation, during the coming years, will have to pay closer attention to the various regions of the world where similar social and economic conditions exist; and

Whereas the raising of the social standards of the workers in town and country will largely depend upon appropriate solutions being sought to the specific problems of the regions concerned; and

Whereas the Near and the Middle East constitute a vast region of particular importance, where similar conditions prevail as regards the working and living conditions of great masses of agricultural workers, whether independent, semi-independent, or wage-paid; and

Whereas these conditions, as well as the problems with which the countries concerned are confronted in their effort towards systematic development of resources and industrialisation, require special study, exchange of experience and joint action; and

Whereas particular attention should be directed to the working and living conditions in the oil producing areas of this region;

The Twenty-sixth Session of the International Labour Confer-
ence resolves to invite the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to examine the possibility of convening at an early date a regional conference of the countries of the Near and Middle East, with a view to giving effect to the consideration of the specific problems of that region.
Resolution concerning the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at earlier sessions of the Conference bearing upon the problem of the organisation of employment in the transition from war to peace.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having adopted the Employment (Transition from War to Peace) Recommendation, 1944, the Employment Service Recommendation, 1944, the Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1944,
draws the attention of the Members of the Organisation to the bearing upon the problem of the organisation of employment in the transition from war to peace of the following Conventions and Recommendations—

the Unemployment Convention, 1919,
the Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933,
the Employment Agencies Recommendation, 1933,
the Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934,
the Unemployment Provision Recommendation, 1934,
the Unemployment (Young Persons) Recommendation, 1935,
the Vocational Training Recommendation, 1939,
the Apprenticeship Recommendation, 1939,
the Vocational Education (Building) Recommendation, 1937,
the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937,
the Minimum Age (Family Undertakings) Recommendation, 1937,
the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937,
the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921,
the Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1937,
the Public Works (International Co-operation) Recommendation, 1937; and

urges that Members which have not already done so should give consideration to ratifying the said Conventions, and to giving effect, wherever possible, to their provisions pending ratification, and that all Members should give consideration to making effective the provisions of the said Recommendations.
Resolution concerning co-operation in regard to the preparation for plans for public works in countries at present in enemy occupation.

Whereas the Governments of the United Nations, whose territory is still under the occupation of the enemy, are unable to prepare detailed plans for public works in their countries, because they do not possess the data necessary for such a preparation and because they are handicapped either by the lack of trained technical personnel, or by the lack of adequate financial means, or by both;

Whereas the universities and technical colleges in some of the occupied countries have been forcibly closed for years, and laboratories, research institutes and libraries destroyed;

Whereas in most of these countries the number of previously trained technical experts has been, because of persecution, considerably reduced and the remaining experts have been for years without any communication with the outside world and consequently have been unable to keep up with the results and methods of technical progress achieved in non-occupied territories;

And whereas a considerable volume of public works will have to be undertaken upon the liberation of those countries in order to provide the basis for a speedy reconstruction, to organise the transportation network, to provide housing for the great masses of the population, and finally to provide employment;

It is resolved:

(a) that the Members of the International Labour Organisation be invited to exchange the results of their research in the various branches of development works, including public utilities, and their experiences with the technical problems involved in the preparation and carrying out of development works programmes;

(b) that they exchange experiences gained in the planning and organisation of development works and in the maintenance of such works and public utilities; and exchange information on the education of technical experts and on making these matters known to the public;

(c) that the Conference invites the Governing Body to call a meeting of the International Public Works Committee at the earliest practicable moment and include in the agenda of the meeting the study of the exchange of such information as is referred to in clauses (a) and (b).
Resolution concerning social insurance and related questions in the peace settlement.

Whereas the peace settlement must necessarily comprise various clauses intended to solve a number of international problems of a social nature, of capital importance, which will arise as between the Axis and associated countries on the one hand and the United Nations on the other;

Whereas, among these problems the following deserve special attention—

(a) the protection of the social insurance rights of displaced persons;
(b) indemnities for losses and damage suffered, in consequence of the war and occupation, by the social security institutions of members of the United Nations and by their nationals;
(c) the settlement of the social problems resulting from the transfer of territories and the exchange of populations;
(d) the revival of bilateral social treaties and the juridical status under social legislation of nationals of members of the United Nations in the Axis and associated countries;

The Conference approves as a basis for the solution of the problems mentioned above the principles which are submitted in Annexes I to IV of the present Resolution; and

Invites the Governing Body to appoint within six months a special committee constituted in the manner indicated in Annex V, which should be entrusted with the preparation, on the basis of the said principles, of—

(1) precise provisions concerning these questions for submission to the United Nations with a view to their insertion in the peace settlement; and
(2) such executive measures as may appear practical.

ANNEX I

PRINCIPLES CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE SOCIAL INSURANCE RIGHTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS

1. The peace settlement should include the following arrangements to protect the social insurance rights of workers recruited for employment by Axis and associated countries.
2. The arrangements shall apply to any person who, while residing in the territory of a member of the United Nations (hereinafter called "country of residence") has, at any time since 31 August 1939 (since 28 September 1938 in the case of Czechoslovakia) and before the cessation of hostilities, been recruited by or on behalf of an agency of an Axis or associated country (hereinafter called "recruiting country") for employment in its own or in another territory occupied by it, and who in virtue of such employment has been liable to compulsory social insurance as a manual worker, salaried employee or miner, as the case may be, under the laws or regulations of the recruiting country or would have been so liable if a national of such country. Similar arrangements should also apply to workers subjected to forced labour in their country of residence.

**Pension Insurance**

3. A recruited worker shall be deemed to have been affiliated to the pension insurance institution of the recruiting country appropriate to the nature of his employment as from the date of his departure from his country of residence—

(1) until the date of his return thereto; or
(2) until the date of his death or his becoming an invalid, according as (1) or (2) is the earlier.

4. During the whole period for which he is deemed to have been affiliated to an insurance institution of the recruiting country, contributions shall be deemed to have been paid in respect of the recruited worker. Such contributions shall be based on the normal wage of a worker of the recruiting country performing similar work and shall comprise such part of the total of the joint contribution of employed persons and employers, payable in virtue of the social insurance laws or regulations of the recruiting country, as is applied to the financing of the pension insurance scheme administered by the insurance institution to which the recruited worker concerned is deemed to have been affiliated.

5. Where the last employment of a recruited worker in his country of residence was in work of a higher grade than that in which he was employed in the recruiting country, the contributions deemed to have been paid in respect of him shall be based on the earnings corresponding to the work of higher grade and shall be deemed to have been paid to the pension insurance institution of the recruiting country appropriate to the nature of this employment.

6. The total of the contributions deemed to have been paid in respect of a recruited worker, together with a proportionate share
of any State subsidy to the revenue or expenditure of the pension insurance scheme, shall constitute a debt due to the country of residence. The recruiting country accepts full responsibility for the discharge of this debt: provided that such acceptance of responsibility shall not be interpreted as altering the nature of the debt, which remains primarily a joint liability of all the social insurance institutions of the recruiting country. The discharge of the above-mentioned responsibility by the recruiting country shall be effected independently of all other financial obligations which may be incurred as the result of the war by the recruiting country to the country of residence:

Provided that the total of any instalments of a pension or any lump sum in commutation of a pension which have been paid by an insurance institution of the recruiting country to a recruited worker or his survivors up to the date when the arrangements came into force shall be deducted from the total of the contribution debts due by the recruiting country, and, in such proportion as the country of residence may determine, from the proceeds of each debt individually.

7. The debt shall fall due on the date on which its amount is notified to the recruiting country and shall be increased by compound interest at the rate of \( x \) per cent. annually from the date at which the recruited worker is deemed to have ceased to be affiliated to an insurance institution of the recruiting country, until the debt is discharged.

8. Any rules adopted for the conversion, with a view to payment, of the amount of any debts expressed in the currency of the recruiting country into the currency of the country of residence, shall provide equitably for protecting the creditor from the effects of the depreciation of the currency of the recruiting country.

9. On the payment of the debt, the liabilities of the recruiting country in respect of the rights in course of acquisition and rights acquired by a recruited worker while he was deemed to be affiliated to an insurance institution of the recruiting country shall be considered as discharged:

Provided that, where, in the course of five years from the date when these arrangements came into force, the frequency of invalidity and death among recruited workers while in the recruiting country and while insured in their country of residence after their return is found to be significantly greater than that assumed in the actuarial estimates of the scheme under which they are insured, the resultant increase in the pension expenditure shall constitute a debt due by the recruiting country, to be discharged in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 6 to 8.

10. The country of residence shall use the proceeds of the debt
paid in respect of each recruited worker in order to credit him with rights under its pension insurance laws and regulations, and for this purpose shall affiliate him to an insurance institute appropriate for him in view of the nature of his occupation. If there is no such institution the country of residence shall apply the proceeds for the benefit of the worker concerned in such way as it may deem fit.

11. Where the recruited worker died or became disabled before the date when these arrangements came into force, a pension shall be awarded if the qualifying conditions can be deemed to have been fulfilled, having regard to the period during which he is deemed to have been affiliated to an insurance institution of the recruiting country.

**Accident Insurance**

12. Where a recruited worker became permanently incapacitated or died in consequence of an occupational accident or disease occurring in the recruiting country in respect of which compensation was payable under the laws or regulations of the recruiting country concerning accident insurance, or would have been so payable if he had been a national of the recruiting country, such compensation shall be commuted for a lump sum representing its capital value, calculated in accordance with actuarial tables applied under the accident insurance laws or regulations of the country of residence. Where necessary the rate of the pension shall be recalculated on the basis of the normal wage of a worker of the recruiting country performing similar work, and the provisions of paragraph 5 shall apply correspondingly.

13. Such lump sum shall constitute a debt due by the recruiting country to the country of residence, and paragraph 6 shall apply correspondingly.

14. The debt shall fall due at the date at which its amount is notified to the recruiting country and shall be increased by compound interest at the rate of \( x \) per cent. annually from the date when the first instalment, due but not yet paid, became payable, until the debt is discharged; paragraph 8 shall apply correspondingly.

15. The country of residence shall use the proceeds of the debt paid in respect of the recruited worker in order to provide him or his survivors with a pension under its accident insurance laws or regulations.

**Unemployment Insurance**

16. The provisions of these arrangements shall apply correspondingly to the unemployment insurance contributions paid in respect of workers recruited by the recruiting country:
17. Provided that the country of residence shall apply the proceeds of the debts in respect of such contributions on behalf of recruited workers who are unemployed after their return.

**General Provisions**

18. For the purpose of assisting the countries of residence concerned in applying these arrangements, there shall be established in connection with the International Labour Office a commission consisting of one delegate from each such country, together with three persons appointed respectively by the Government, workers' and employers' representatives upon the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

19. The commission shall be empowered to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to these arrangements and resolving any difficulties which may arise in connection with the application thereof; it shall establish its own procedure.

20. Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by paragraph 19, the commission is entitled to make regulations designed to:

(a) substitute more summary methods than those specified in paragraphs 4 to 6 for the calculation of debts;

(b) substitute for the present arrangements the general provisions of the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935, as between certain countries or certain categories of recruited workers;

(c) resolve any doubt whether workers are to be regarded as having been recruited;

(d) determine the rate of the contribution to be deemed to have been paid in respect of a recruited worker;

(e) determine one wage on which the contribution is to be deemed to have been based, taking into consideration typical wages of broad occupational groups and the necessity of ignoring all discrimination based on race, nationality and religion;

(f) determine the propriety of classifying as recruited workers nationals of members of the United Nations recruited while residing in the territory of an Axis or associated country and certain other groups such as deported persons, and, for the purposes of workmen's compensation, prisoners of war.

21. The commission shall accord just consideration to representations and complaints from recruiting countries arising out of the application of these arrangements.
22. Any expenses properly incurred by the commission shall be borne by the recruiting countries.

ANNEX II

PRINCIPLES CONCERNING INDEMNITIES FOR SOCIAL CLAIMS

1. In the peace settlement which will impose financial obligations on the Axis and associated countries, provision should be made for full indemnities in respect of legitimate claims of a social character which result from the events of the present war and from the occupation of the territories of certain members of the United Nations.

2. The above provision relates:

(a) on the one hand, to the satisfaction of claims for indemnity made by social security institutions (social insurance or autonomous welfare funds) of members of the United Nations in respect of all loss and damage which they have suffered as the result of the events mentioned in paragraph 1; the indemnity should include the reconstitution of the reserves of social insurance institutions which are necessary to cover their liabilities as affected by the said events, including the increase of those liabilities resulting from the aggravation of the risks in consequence of the said events;

(b) on the other hand, to the satisfaction of the claims of individual nationals of members of the United Nations in respect of treatment contrary to international law or other inequitable treatment imposed on them by Axis or associated countries in the matter of conditions of employment (including remuneration), loss of social insurance rights not covered by the provisions of Annex I to the present resolution, and of any other claims connected with working conditions and social protection and the like which are the direct or indirect consequence of the events mentioned in paragraph 1 and involve the liability either of Governments and public institutions of the Axis and associated countries or of physical or legal persons belonging to such countries;

(c) in the peace settlement which will impose financial obligations on the Axis and associated countries, provision should be made for priority in favour of the payment of indemnities in respect of the claims mentioned under paragraphs 1 and 2 over all other claims.
ANNEX III

PRINCIPLES CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES AND THE EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS

1. Any provisions in the peace settlement on the subject of the transfer of territories should provide for—

(a) the transfer of a clearly defined part of the social insurance liabilities pertaining to the ceded territories from the countries previously competent to the countries subsequently competent, corresponding to the ceded territories;

(b) the immediate transfer by the previously competent countries to the subsequently competent countries of the reserves necessary, according to actuarial calculations, to cover the liabilities which will be assumed and discharged by the latter; this transfer should be effected independently of any payments from the Axis or associated countries to the United Nations on account of war reparations or any other account;

(c) the resumption by the successor countries of the payment of the social insurance benefit for which they become liable, so as to secure the uninterrupted continuation of the payment of current benefits and the award of benefits in respect of rights in course of acquisition which have been assumed;

(d) the application of the principles set out under subparagraphs (a) to (c), not only to social insurance but to all similar social security institutions, such as pension funds, unemployment funds, autonomous provident or welfare funds, etc.

2. All arrangements entered into among members of the United Nations for the exchange of populations between different countries should include suitable provisions for the protection of the social rights of workers, including regulations similar to those provided for under paragraph 1.

ANNEX IV

PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE REVIVAL OF BILATERAL SOCIAL TREATIES AND TO THE JURIDICAL STATUS OF NATIONALS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN AXIS AND ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES

1. The peace settlement should, at the request of members of the United Nations concerned, provide for the revival of treaties
and bilateral agreements on the subjects of social insurance, labour, unemployment, public assistance and other related subjects in force on 31 August 1939 (or at any earlier date at which the territory of a member was occupied) between Axis and associated countries on the one hand and these members of the United Nations on the other; it should provide that such treaties and agreements may not thereafter be denounced unilaterally by Axis or associated countries within five years from the date of the peace settlement.

2. The peace settlement should guarantee the nationals of the United Nations the same treatment as Axis and associated countries grant to their own nationals in the application of all branches of social legislation.

ANNEX V

COMPOSITION OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSION

A. Three representatives of the Governing Body appointed from members of the three groups, being nationals of countries other than those directly represented on the committee, in accordance with paragraph B below;
B. Ten experts on social insurance and the international regulation of social questions, appointed in particular by countries directly concerned in this matter;
C. Duly qualified representatives of the international bodies which are competent for related questions.

Resolution concerning international administrative cooperation to promote social security.

Whereas mutual assistance in social security administration is one of the forms of collaboration between nations calculated to promote the progressive development in all countries of comprehensive social security schemes providing for income security and medical care; and

Whereas the International Labour Office has co-operated with Members of the Organisation in an advisory capacity in the planning and development of social security schemes by means of expert missions, and it is now desirable to take further measures to make the experience of social security administration gained by Members individually available through the International Labour Office to other Members about to introduce social security schemes or to amend their existing schemes; and
Whereas the Inter-American Conference on Social Security adopted at its first session, held at Santiago de Chile in 1942, resolutions favouring co-operation among social security administrations and institutions with a view to the unification of statistics of medical care and the encouragement of research and technical studies;

The Conference requests the International Labour Office:

(a) to take the necessary measures to facilitate the interchange of qualified technicians and experts by means of agreements between Members of the Organisation;
(b) to continue efforts to promote, on an international or regional basis, systematic and direct collaboration among social security administrations or institutions with a view to the regular interchange of information which will facilitate their work and the study of common problems in the application of social security; among these problems the following are enumerated without implying any order of preference—
(i) the comparability of statistics on the working of social security services, and their possible standardisation;
(ii) long-term investment of the reserves of social security institutions;
(iii) simplification of social security administration;
(iv) relations between social security institutions based on assistance and those based on insurance;
(v) the prevention of the risks covered;
(vi) the training and technical improvement of the personnel of social security administration through the organisation of courses of higher study in the actuarial and accounting fields and others related to the application of social security systems;

(c) to study the possibility and appropriateness of international or multilateral agreements which would establish bodies responsible for performing common functions, in the field either of finances or of administration.

XIV

Resolution concerning the definition of terms used in international Conventions and Recommendations concerning social security.

Whereas it would greatly contribute to the clarification of the terms used in Conventions and Recommendations concerning social
security to establish an international nomenclature of social security terms in order to avoid misinterpretation due to differences in the terminology employed in various countries;

The Conference requests the International Labour Office to prepare, in consultation with experts on social security, on sociology, and on economic and legal questions, a list containing definitions of terms occurring in international Conventions or Recommendations on social security, with a view to arriving at international agreement.

XV

Resolution concerning social security in Asiatic countries.

Whereas the proposals for the promotion of social security before the Conference are for the most part inapplicable to Asiatic countries such as India in their present stage of industrial development; and

Whereas the Asiatic Member States constitute a large part of the world with vast populations which should not be excluded from the benefits of the proposed measures for the promotion of social security, having regard to the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation;

The Conference recommends that an Asiatic regional conference be held at as early a date as possible and that the question of the organisation of social security be included in the agenda of that conference.

XVI

Resolution including the question of minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories (supplementary provisions) in the agenda of the next general session of the Conference.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the Twenty-sixth Session of the International Labour Conference decides to include in the agenda of the next general session of the International Labour Conference the question of—

Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories (supplementary provisions).
XVII

Resolution requesting the Governing Body to set up a committee to advise the International Labour Office on standards of social policy in dependent territories.

The Twenty-sixth Session of the International Labour Conference,

Recognising the value of the work of the Committee of Experts on Native Labour and the necessity of providing the Office with all possible technical advice on social problems in dependent territories,

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to set up as soon as possible a committee to advise the Office on standards of social policy in dependent territories.

The following are among the questions which the Governing Body may consider should appropriately be laid before the committee, the creation of which is suggested:

1. The status of women in dependent territories;
2. Migratory labour and its protection;
3. Housing standards in dependent territories, including methods to facilitate the interchange of information on progress realised.

XVIII

Resolution to confirm the readmission of Costa Rica to the International Labour Organisation.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Taking note of the decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office that the Republic of Costa Rica should be entitled to the full rights of membership of the Organisation from 12 November 1942, pending formal confirmation of her readmission to the Organisation by the Conference,

Hereby confirms the readmission of Costa Rica to the International Labour Organisation with the same rights and obligations as the other Members of the Organisation.

XIX

Resolution concerning the membership of Austria in the International Labour Organisation.

The Conference takes note with satisfaction of the Moscow Declaration expressing the wish of the signatories to see re-estab-
lished a free and independent Austria, recalls the active participation of Austria in the International Labour Organisation from 1919 to 1938 and expresses the hope that a free, independent and democratic Austria will soon resume her participation in the International Labour Organisation.

XX

Resolution concerning the membership of certain American States in the International Labour Organisation.

The International Labour Conference,
Expresses its great satisfaction that Nicaragua and Paraguay are represented at the Twenty-sixth Session of the Conference by observers;
Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider, in consultation with those States, as well as other States of the American continent which are not at present Members of the Organisation, how the resumption of active membership of the Organisation by all of the States of the American continent could best be achieved; and
Expresses the earnest hope that all the States of the American continent will be represented at the next session of the International Labour Conference as Members of the Organisation.

XXI

Resolution concerning complete delegations to the Conference.

In view of the growing volume and importance of the work of the International Labour Organisation, and in order to enable the Conference of the Organisation to have full and fruitful discussion of the questions on the agenda of the Conference and also to enable each delegation to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Conference and the several committees, this session of the International Labour Conference earnestly invites the Members of the International Labour Organisation to send complete delegations, including an adequate number of advisers, to each session without regard to cost or distance.
Resolution concerning the use of Spanish and Portuguese as official languages.

Considering that the nations of Latin America have made a substantial contribution to the development and universalisation of the International Labour Organisation;

Considering that the nations of Latin America have unanimously developed, spontaneously and with exceptional rapidity, a social policy based on the international Conventions and on the generous conceptions of the protection of labour and collective welfare;

Considering that the prominent position attained by the American republics and the special social conditions of the Western Hemisphere have been demonstrated at the labour conferences of the American States which were held in 1936 and 1939, at Santiago de Chile and Havana respectively, and which had far-reaching results;

Considering that the nations of Latin America constitute the great majority of the States of America and number twenty independent Republics, of which thirteen are Members of the International Labour Organisation;

Considering that the ethnical unity, historic traditions and ideals characteristic of the peoples of Latin America demonstrate the existence of an authentic culture, the value of which is all the greater in as much as it extends over the whole of the South American continent and Central America;

Considering that the social development of Latin America springs from the Iberian civilisation, which is both Spanish and Portuguese and is two-fold in its nature, and still maintains this diversity, which so far from being a cause of division, rather serves to bind them more closely together for the preservation of the characteristics they derive from a common historic source;

Considering that the Spanish and Portuguese languages spoken by the nations of Latin America are also the languages of the countries of the Iberian Peninsula, of the peoples of a large part of the continent of Africa, and of various regions of Asia;

Considering also that the Spanish and Portuguese languages are regional transformations and progressive adaptations of Latin and at the same time modern, living languages, with a classical etymology, which can be readily understood and acquired;

Considering that the original root and the manner of develop-
ment of the Portuguese and Spanish idioms, which development has taken place in geo-political conditions presenting substantial similarities, have rendered impossible wide divergences between the two tongues, so that today the peoples who speak them can readily understand one another;

Considering that the Havana Conference of 1939, in resolution XXV, expressed itself unanimously in favour of the publication of legal decisions by the International Labour Organisation in Spanish and Portuguese;

Considering finally that the use of the Spanish language has become an established practice of the International Labour Organisation and that Portuguese has been used for several official publications of the Organisation;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility of making Spanish and Portuguese official languages of the International Labour Organisation and to submit to the next general session of the Conference any necessary amendments of the Standing Orders of the Conference and of its committees.

XXIII

Resolution concerning atrocities in the occupied countries of Europe.

Whereas the Declaration concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation, adopted by the Twenty-sixth Session of the International Labour Conference, includes the reaffirmation of the following fundamental principle on which the Organisation is based;

"that all human beings irrespective of race, creed or sex have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development under conditions of freedom and dignity";

Whereas Nazi Germany and its satellites are continuing the criminal persecutions of all Axis-occupied countries, aiming particularly at annihilation of the Jews of Europe;

Whereas especially in occupied Poland mass murder of populations is being committed on a scale hitherto unknown in modern history;

The International Labour Conference adopts the following resolution:

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, convened in its Twenty-sixth Session at Philadelphia, on 12 May 1944,
1. Protests against Nazi crimes which violate the fundamental principles of humanity and of international law;

2. Welcomes the statement on atrocities signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, announced on 1 November 1943, following the Three-Power Conference in Moscow, and the Joint Declaration against extermination of the Jewish people announced on 17 December 1942, in London, Moscow and Washington by the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, and the French National Committee; and expresses its firm conviction that all guilty of such crimes must be tried and punished;

3. Requests that the United Nations take immediately all possible steps to stop mass slaughter of the population of the occupied countries of Europe;

4. Expresses its deepest sympathy for all victims of Nazi terror and its great admiration for the underground fighters of all occupied countries, including the defenders of the Ghettos of Warsaw and other cities, who have been fighting and dying together for the common cause of the United Nations.