Resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 33rd Session

(Geneva, June-July 1950)
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Recalling the solemn obligation of the International Labour Organisation under the Declaration of Philadelphia to further among nations of the world programmes which will achieve full employment and rising living standards; and

Having before it the report on *Action Against Unemployment* prepared by the International Labour Office in response to the Resolution concerning unemployment adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 32nd Session held in Geneva in 1949; and

Having before it the report on *National and International Measures for Full Employment* prepared by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and referred by the Economic and Social Council to the interested specialised agencies for their serious consideration and detailed examination, together with a summary of the discussions on this report which took place in the Economic and Employment Commission and in the Economic and Social Council; and

Being in agreement with the definition of full employment, given in the United Nations experts’ report, as “a situation in which unemployment does not exceed the minimum allowances that must be made for the effects of frictional and seasonal factors”;

The Conference, while noting that in the majority of countries there is less unemployment today than in most of the inter-war period, recognises that (1) unemployment still involves serious hardship to considerable numbers of workers, and (2) the fear that mass unemployment may develop still results in a feeling of insecurity for all workers.

The Conference recognises further that in many countries underemployment, with consequent low productivity of labour, is an even more serious obstacle to the improvement of present low living standards.
The Conference believes that mass unemployment and underemployment are social evils which can be eradicated, without prejudice to the fundamental freedoms of individuals, by appropriate policies, to the development of which the United Nations, the various specialised agencies, Governments, and employers' and workers' organisations each have vital contributions to make.

The Conference accordingly draws the attention of the United Nations, the specialised agencies, Governments, and employers' and workers' organisations to the following types of action which, it considers, should be vigorously pursued for the purpose of eliminating these evils:

1. All countries which have not already done so should establish, as rapidly as national conditions allow, systems of unemployment benefits and allowances adequate to enable involuntarily unemployed workers to maintain at least a socially acceptable minimum standard of living.

2. All Governments should ensure that their economic information services and their administrative machinery are adequate and, in particular, sufficiently flexible, and that adequate statistics of employment, unemployment and underemployment are produced, to enable them to develop and to implement effective full employment policies, bearing in mind that the success of such policies will depend greatly on action being taken in the right directions and at an early stage in order to offset adverse movements in particular sectors of the economy before they develop into a depression affecting the economy as a whole; and technical assistance should be made available to Governments in need of it for setting up the necessary governmental machinery and the statistical services required to meet in so far as possible the standards of the International Labour Organisation for statistics of employment, unemployment and underemployment.

3. In seeking to achieve or maintain, by domestic measures, economic and social conditions, and especially a level of aggregate demand, conducive to the maintenance of full employment, Governments should pay particular attention to:

(a) the importance of achieving at the same time such basic social objectives as continuous economic growth, steady advance in standards of living and social progress, the promotion of which requires in particular efficient and flexible production, freedom of workers to organise, to bargain collectively and to change jobs, an equitable distribution of incomes, and a balance of investment, consumption and leisure adapted to the requirements of the particular community;

(b) the need to adapt the continuing operations and programmes of Government to contribute to the maintenance
of adequate aggregate demand (for example, by variations in expenditures and revenues), and to correct basic economic unbalances or maladjustments (for example, in wage-cost-price relationship); the dangers of inflation as well as of deflation; the need for prompt Government action in case significant declines in employment occur; the desirability of having in existence arrangements which can operate promptly to mitigate the effects of such declines (for example, unemployment compensation, flexible tax systems and price or income supports to especially vulnerable groups) and to facilitate needed adjustments in prices and production; measures to stimulate activity in particular industries or particular districts; and the advance preparation of further anti-depression measures (for example, large public works programmes, possibly designed to be put into effect automatically under specified economic conditions);

(c) the question of how to facilitate economic and social relationships among employers, workers and other groups in the economy, so as to achieve continuing full employment and at the same time to maintain flexibility and efficiency in production and to avoid inflation.

4. An indispensable part of the action which should be taken to produce economic and social conditions conducive to full employment is action to ensure that workers can secure the jobs to which they are best suited, through the development of employment services, of specific measures to promote mobility of labour, of training and retraining facilities and of improved recruitment policies; consideration should also be given to the possibility of encouraging investment in depressed areas from which it may be economically or socially undesirable to move workers.

5. In countries where the major problem of employment and living standards arises from a shortage of capital, of capital equipment and of other resources complementary to labour, Governments should pay particular attention to the need for action along the following lines:

(a) measures to encourage underemployed agricultural workers to move to such additional land as can be economically brought under cultivation and to assist where necessary in providing them with the necessary equipment, housing and social services;

(b) the promotion of industrial development by action designed to encourage new undertakings and to increase the supply of capital equipment and of industrial and managerial skills; in encouraging capital formation, particular attention should be paid to the possibility of increasing domestic capital formation by stimulating savings and channelling them into productive investment, by mobilising and train-
ing existing idle or underemployed manpower whose services can be used to carry out various projects of capital construction, by encouraging the expansion of the domestic production of materials which are most likely to constitute bottlenecks hindering the whole programme of capital construction, and by encouraging the immediate introduction in industries and agriculture of those improvements in methods of production and organisation which require little capital expenditure, so that resources may be released for capital formation without undue reduction in output for current consumption; where countries wish to borrow capital from abroad, particular attention should be paid to the creation of conditions which will attract such capital while promoting welfare and maintaining full national independence;

(c) the promotion of the establishment and location of particular industries, and of facilities for power, transport and credit, in such a way as to fit in with prospective developments in the geographical distribution of available labour, the technological unemployment of handicraft workers, and the release of workers from agriculture as more efficient techniques of production are introduced;

(d) careful consideration of the inter-relationships of population growth, economic development and standards of living.

6. Since in any particular country the maintenance of full employment and the raising of living standards depend not only on such action as can be taken by the country concerned but also on the policies followed by other countries, Governments should consider taking action individually and through the appropriate international organisations—

(a) to ensure that fluctuations in world trade are not such as to cause the spread of depressions from one country to another; to this end each country should maintain the high levels of employment conducive to high and expanding levels of purchasing power; and should, where it is possible, avoid employment or other measures which would have the effect of creating balance-of-payments difficulties for other countries; and further in this connection consideration should be given to the adequacy of the resources of the specialised agencies concerned to take the action required to meet difficulties caused by downturns in import expenditures resulting from declines in employment; measures should also be taken to prevent or moderate pronounced fluctuations in the international prices of the world's leading commodities at levels fair both to producers and consumers;

(b) to encourage the expansion of international trade and the most productive international division of labour by the
progressive reduction of trade barriers, always with due consideration for conditions which as a result of unforeseen developments may cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers, and particularly for manpower problems which may arise in periods of transition to less restrictive patterns of world trade;

(c) to increase the opportunities for more productive employment and so to raise the living standards in underdeveloped countries by expanding the flow of capital and technical assistance into these countries, and by encouraging international migration by means of an effective and progressive reduction in the restriction on immigration existing in different countries, starting with restrictions of a non-economic character.

The Conference places on record the determination of the International Labour Organisation to play its full part within its sphere of competence in the planning and carrying out of action along these lines. It expresses the hope that the Governments will reaffirm their obligations assumed under the Declaration of Philadelphia and Article 55 of the United Nations Charter to promote and achieve full employment and conditions of economic and social progress conducive to rising living standards. It calls attention to the possibility of considering the advantages of an international labour Convention covering this subject, but expresses the belief that the importance of the subject requires that each Government on its own initiative and at the earliest practicable date implement its obligations to accept full employment as a primary objective of social and economic policy and establish or designate appropriate national machinery responsible for studying continuously the evolution of the employment situation and for making recommendations concerning the action to be taken to maintain full employment; and that all Governments, where appropriate through the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, the specialised agencies and other intergovernmental organisations, co-operate by co-ordination of the activities of all intergovernmental organisations interested in this field and by any other practicable means to promote full employment measures on an international basis.

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office—

(1) to take from time to time such further action as it may consider effective and appropriate to promote the solution of those problems of full employment and rising living standards which fall within the special province of the International Labour Organisation;

(2) to communicate this Resolution to the United Nations for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its 11th Session;
(3) to communicate this Resolution to all specialised agencies which have responsibility for taking specific action in the fields with which it deals;

(4) to co-operate closely with the United Nations, the other specialised agencies and other intergovernmental organisations concerned in furthering international action designed to contribute to the achievement of full employment and rising living standards.

II

Resolution concerning the Extension of Compulsory Education and the Provision of Facilities for Adult Education, submitted by Mr. G. Tessier, Workers' Adviser, France

(Adopted on 1 July 1950)

Whereas, in accordance with the Declaration of Philadelphia concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation, the Organisation should seek to further programmes among the nations of the world which will provide facilities for recreation and culture and the assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunity;

Whereas the general education of workers is of the highest importance in order to facilitate vocational training and to permit workers to participate in the most efficient manner in the economic and social life of modern society;

Whereas it is desirable in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to offer to all social categories the means of an expanding culture beginning with the introduction and the spread of compulsory education in countries where it does not yet exist, and by offering to adults, wherever necessary, the means of elementary or secondary education and the rudiments of civic, social, economic and international subjects;

Whereas it is important to develop the sense of family and of attachment to the home;

And whereas the principle of equal access of all to education and culture and, in practice, the development of adult education and basic education are among the fundamental objectives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the activities of which in this field have been considerably extended,

The Conference,

1. Expresses the hope that the International Labour Organisation will take all appropriate measures to promote opportunities for workers to be educated in order to enable them to participate more effectively in various workers' movements and to fulfil more adequately their trade union and related functions;
2. Reaffirms the close and continuing interest of the International Labour Organisation in compulsory free education for children of both sexes in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with a view to fitting them for a vocation and for family and civic responsibilities; and emphasises also its interest in the development where necessary of elementary instruction for adults in civic, social, and economic subjects both national and international;

3. Expresses the hope that the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the International Labour Organisation will co-operate, as appropriate, in assisting Governments to establish programmes designed to achieve the above aims.

III

Resolution concerning Regional Conferences, submitted by Mr. G. Allana, Employers' Delegate, Pakistan

(Adopted on 1 July 1950)

In appreciating the continuously increasing efforts of the Governing Body to intensify the regional work of the International Labour Organisation, as witnessed by the holding of the Middle East, American and Asian Regional Conferences in 1947, 1949 and 1950, respectively, the Conference places on record its appreciation of the consideration which the Governing Body has given to the decisions of these Regional Conferences.

IV

Resolution concerning International Action relating to Labour Problems in Agriculture

(Adopted on 1 July 1950)

The International Labour Conference,

Having taken note of the general report on Labour Problems in Agriculture (Report VI), submitted by the Office;

Considering that, in the world as a whole, agriculture is the branch of human activity in which the largest number of people are occupied, but that in many countries the various categories of agricultural workers do not yet enjoy the same measure of protection and advantages as are accorded to workers in other sectors of the economy;
Recognising the necessity of promoting the well-being of the entire population in the interests of a general improvement in standards of living and conditions of employment;

Realising that certain regulations governing living and working conditions have already been successfully introduced in the agricultural sector in an increasing number of countries,

Expresses satisfaction at seeing that agricultural questions are once again placed before it and requests the Governing Body to consider including successively in the agendas of future sessions other questions which, after examination by its appropriate advisory bodies and particularly by the Permanent Agricultural Committee, and, as may be necessary, in consultation with other specialised agencies of the United Nations, are considered ripe for international action.

In this connection—

Considering that the question of the objectives and minimum standards of social security are included in the agenda of its next session, and that the Permanent Agricultural Committee as well as the Committee of Experts on Social Security have advocated the extension of social security to agriculture and the revision of certain Conventions and Recommendations concerning social insurance, among which several concern agriculture,

The Conference requests the Governing Body to examine the possibility of placing on the agenda of a forthcoming session, in an appropriate form, the question of the revision of the international regulations on this subject, so as to ensure a better adjustment to the conditions and realities of agricultural life;

Considering the special importance of vocational training in agriculture as regards security of employment as well as productivity, and, taking account of the general discussion on vocational training of adults during the present session,

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing the question of vocational training in agriculture on the agenda of a future session, so as to ensure the examination of the special aspects of the problems that arise in agriculture;

Considering that the Permanent Agricultural Committee expressed the view that it was in the general interest of agriculture that hours of work of wage earners in agriculture should be regulated and considered that this question was ripe for international action,

The Conference requests the Governing Body to examine the possibility of placing this item on the agenda of a future session;

Considering the importance which agriculture plays in manpower and employment problems,

The Conference requests the Governing Body to instruct the Office further to study the various agricultural aspects of
these problems and to examine which of these problems might appropriately be placed on the agenda of future sessions of the Conference or other meetings under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation;

Considering that mechanisation and the use of chemicals raise certain special problems regarding safety and hygiene in agricultural work,

Draws attention to the need for thoroughly studying these problems and requests the Governing Body to examine, in the light of circumstances, those problems which might appropriately be placed on the agenda of future sessions of the Conference;

Considering that, in underdeveloped countries, there are a whole series of special problems in agriculture affecting the life and conditions of employment of agricultural workers of various categories,

The Conference requests the Governing Body to instruct the Office to continue its studies on these questions and to examine the possibility of placing them on the agenda of regional conferences of the International Labour Organisation or of other meetings under the auspices of the Organisation.

V

Resolution concerning Protection of the Property of Employers' and Workers' Organisations

(Adopted on 28 June 1950)

Whereas the Committee on Industrial Relations has, during the present session of the Conference, discussed the question of international regulations concerning collective agreements;

Whereas the question of the protection of the property of employers' and workers' organisations may arise in cases where such organisations bear a legal responsibility in connection with the application of collective agreements;

Whereas the full application of common law rules with regard to the liability of such property to distraint or similar legal process would endanger the very existence of employers' and workers' organisations;

Whereas in many countries the liability of the property of employers' and workers' organisations to distraint or similar legal process is excluded or limited by legislation,

The Conference requests the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to prepare, with a view to early consideration by the Conference and such other action as the Organisation may deem appropriate, a comprehensive report containing a statement on the law and practice of the different
countries with regard to the protection of the property of employers' and workers' organisations against distraint or similar legal process.

VI

Resolution concerning the Termination of Individual Contracts of Employment

(Adopted on 28 June 1950)

Whereas the Conference is now considering the question of international regulations concerning collective agreements, which determine the terms and conditions of employment of workers in a large number of countries;

Whereas, nevertheless, the individual contract of employment forms the basis of the employment relations of many millions of workers in all countries;

Whereas the legislation of a large majority of countries accords to the workers certain minimum guarantees with regard to individual contracts of employment;

Whereas the international regulations concerning individual contracts of employment hitherto adopted by the Conference deal only with certain aspects of such contracts (as, for example, the protection of wages) or only with the contracts of employment of special categories of workers (as, for example, maritime workers, indigenous workers and migrant workers);

Whereas the adoption of international regulations concerning the general problems affecting individual contracts of employment would form an important supplement to the present programme of the Conference with regard to the international regulation of collective agreements;

Whereas those general problems are of a complex and extensive character and could be considered by the Conference only by successive stages;

Whereas one of the most important of those problems is that of the termination of contracts of employment (with regard, for example, to such questions as reasonable grounds for dismissal, notice or compensation on dismissal, seniority bonuses or leaving grants, etc.),

The Conference requests the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to prepare, with a view to early consideration by the Conference and such other action as the Organisation may deem appropriate, a comprehensive report containing a statement on the law and practice of the different countries with regard to the termination of contracts of employment.
VII
Resolution concerning the Placing on the Agenda of the Next General Session of the Conference of the Question of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery in Agriculture

(Adopted on 30 June 1950)

The Conference,

Having approved the report of the Committee appointed to examine the seventh item on its agenda;

Having in particular approved as general conclusions, with a view to the consultation of Governments, proposals for a Convention and a Recommendation relating to the adoption of minimum wage fixing machinery in agriculture,

Decides to place on the agenda of its next general session the question of minimum wage fixing machinery in agriculture with a view to final decision on a Convention and a Recommendation on the subject.

VIII
Resolution concerning the Placing on the Agenda of the Next General Session of the Conference of the Question of Industrial Relations, including Collective Agreements and Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration

(Adopted on 30 June 1950)

The Conference,

Having before it the fourth item on its agenda, dealing with industrial relations, comprising collective agreements, voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration and co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations;

Having realised that it was materially impossible to study the whole of this item during its present session;

Having decided consequently to limit its deliberations to the questions of collective agreements and voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration;

Having approved the report of the Committee appointed to consider the fourth item on its agenda,

Decides to put on the agenda of its next general session the question of industrial relations, comprising collective agreements and voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration, with a view to the adoption of international regulations in the form of a Recommendation at that session.
IX

Resolution concerning the Placing on the Agenda of the Next General Session of the Conference of the Question of Co-operation between Public Authorities and Employers’ and Workers’ Organisations

(Adopted on 30 June 1950)

The Conference,

Having before it the fourth item on its agenda, dealing with industrial relations, comprising collective agreements, voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration and co-operation between public authorities and employers’ and workers’ organisations;

Having realised that it was materially impossible to study the whole of this item during its present session;

Having decided consequently to limit its deliberations to the questions of collective agreements and voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration;

Having approved the report of the Committee appointed to consider the fourth item on its agenda,

Decides to put on the agenda of its next general session for a first discussion an item dealing with co-operation between public authorities and employers’ and workers’ organisations.

X

Resolution concerning the Placing on the Agenda of the Next General Session of the Conference of the Question of Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value

(Adopted on 30 June 1950)

The Conference,

Having approved the report of the Committee appointed to examine the fifth item on its agenda;

Having in particular approved as general conclusions, with a view to the consultation of Governments, proposals for a Convention and/or a Recommendation relating to equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value,

Decides to place on the agenda of its next general session the question of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value with a view to final decision on a Convention and/or a Recommendation on the subject.
XI

Resolution concerning the Admission of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia to Membership of the International Labour Organisation

(Adopted on 12 June 1950)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been seized of an application from the Government of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia for membership in the International Labour Organisation;

Recalling that it has always been the firm conviction of the Organisation that its ends could be more effectively advanced if the membership of the Organisation could be made universal,

Decides to admit the Republic of the United States of Indonesia to membership in the International Labour Organisation with the same rights and obligations as the other Members of the Organisation.

The Conference takes note that the Republic of the United States of Indonesia accepts the undertakings given on behalf of Indonesia by the Government of the Netherlands under the provisions of Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, and that the Government of the United States of Indonesia will give consideration at a very early date to the formal ratification of these Conventions.

The Conference authorises the Governing Body to make the necessary arrangements with the Government of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia with regard to its financial contributions.

The Conference notes that the Government of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia has already communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office its formal acceptance of the obligations of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, including the obligations of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation Instrument of Amendment, 1946, and that, accordingly, the admission of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia to membership in the International Labour Organisation will take effect on the adoption of the present resolution by the Conference.

XII

Resolution concerning the Admission of Viet-Nam to Membership of the International Labour Organisation

(Adopted on 21 June 1950)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Having been seized of an application from the Government of Viet-Nam for membership in the International Labour Organisation;

Recalling that it has always been the firm conviction of the Organisation that its ends could be more effectively advanced if the membership of the Organisation could be made universal,

Decides to admit Viet-Nam to membership in the International Labour Organisation with the same rights and obligations as the other Members of the Organisation.

The Conference authorises the Governing Body to make the necessary arrangements with the Government of Viet-Nam with regard to its financial contributions.

The Conference notes that the Government of Viet-Nam has already communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office its formal acceptance of the obligations of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, and that, accordingly, the admission of Viet-Nam to membership in the International Labour Organisation will take effect on the adoption of the present resolution by the Conference.

XIII

Resolution concerning the Establishment of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association

(Adopted on 28 June 1950)

The Conference, having taken note of the report of the Governing Body on the establishment of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association and of the decisions taken on this question by the Governing Body and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, expresses its satisfaction that agreement has been reached on the subject with the United Nations and approves and confirms the decisions taken by the Governing Body.

XIV

Resolution concerning the Adoption of the Budget for the 33rd Financial Period (1951) and for the Allocation of Expenses among States Members for 1951

(Adopted on 30 June 1950)

In virtue of the Financial Regulations, the Conference passes for the 33rd financial period, ending 31 December 1951, the
budget of expenditure of the International Labour Organisation, amounting to 6,219,506 United States dollars, and the budget of income, amounting to 6,219,506 United States dollars, and resolves that the budget of income from States Members shall be allocated among them in accordance with the scale of contributions recommended by the Finance Committee of Government Representatives.

**XV**

Resolution concerning the Arrangements for Financing the Extension to the International Labour Office Building at Geneva

*(Adopted on 28 June 1950)*

The Conference resolves that the Director-General be authorised to accept the loan of 2,250,000 Swiss francs granted by the Geneva Grand Council and the Geneva Council of State and the gift of 500,000 Swiss francs made by the same authorities to the International Labour Organisation for financing the extension to the International Labour Office building at Geneva, and be requested to express cordial and grateful appreciation and thanks to the Geneva authorities.

**XVI**

Resolution concerning the Contributions Payable to the Staff Pensions Fund of the International Labour Office in 1951

*(Adopted on 28 June 1950)*

The International Labour Conference—

Decides that the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the Staff Pensions Fund of the International Labour Office for 1951 under Article 7, paragraph (a), of the Staff Pensions Regulations shall be fourteen per cent. of the pensionable emoluments of the members of the Fund;

Decides that, for the year 1951, the officials mentioned in Article 4, paragraph (a) (i), of the Staff Pensions Regulations shall continue to pay an additional one per cent. of their pensionable emoluments (making a total of seven and one half per cent.) and those mentioned in Article 4, paragraph (a) (ii), an additional half per cent. (making a total of five and one half per cent.) if their pensionable emoluments exceed 1,518.70 United States dollars (6,500 Swiss francs) per annum, and an additional quarter per cent. (making a total of five and one quarter per cent.) if these emoluments are 1,518.70 United States dollars (6,500 Swiss francs) or below that figure; and
Resolves that, in continuation of the arrangement approved in previous years, the whole budgetary vote for 1951 in respect of Part II of the budget shall be paid to the Fund.

XVII

Resolution concerning the Re-election of Members of the Administrative Board of the International Labour Office Staff Pensions Fund

(Adopted on 28 June 1950)

The Conference, in accordance with Article 3 of the Staff Pensions Regulations, re-elects on the nomination of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for a period of three years from 9 October 1950, as members of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund: Professor William E. Rappard (Switzerland); Miss G. J. Stemberg (Netherlands); and Professor H. S. Kirkaldy (United Kingdom); and as substitute members: Mrs. Ida C. Merriam (United States); Mr. P. Juhl-Christensen (Denmark); and Mr. Charles R. McCord (Canada).

XVIII

Resolution concerning the Election of Members of the International Labour Organisation Staff Pension Committee (United Nations Staff Pension Fund)

(Adopted on 28 June 1950)

The Conference, considering that in 1947 the same persons as were elected to be members and substitute members of the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund of the International Labour Office were elected as members and substitute members of the International Labour Organisation Staff Pension Committee (United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund), elects to the International Labour Organisation Staff Pension Committee for a period of three years from 11 July 1950 the same persons as members and substitute members as are elected to the Administrative Board of the Staff Pensions Fund of the International Labour Office, namely, as members: Professor William E. Rappard (Switzerland); Miss G. J. Stemberg (Netherlands); and Professor H. S. Kirkaldy (United Kingdom); and as substitute members: Mrs. Ida C. Merriam (United States); Mr. P. Juhl-Christensen (Denmark); and Mr. Charles R. McCord (Canada).
Resolution concerning the Appointment of Judges and Deputy Judges of the Administrative Tribunal

(Adopted on 28 June 1950)

The Conference, in accordance with Article 3 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal (revised), confirms for a further period of three years the terms of office of Mr. Albert Devèze (Belgium) and Jonkheer van Rijckevorsel (Netherlands) as judges of the Administrative Tribunal, and of Professor Georges Scelle (France) and Mr. Jason Stavropoulos (Greece) as deputy judges of the Administrative Tribunal.