



Reports of the Selection Committee

Second report

1. At its first sitting, on Wednesday, 30 May 2012, the Selection Committee decided to establish a subcommittee, under article 59, paragraph 2, of the Standing Orders, to consider the question of the review of measures previously adopted by the Conference to secure compliance by Myanmar with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. The Selection Committee further decided that the outcome of the work of its subcommittee, including any recommendations that it might adopt, be presented directly to the Conference as a report of the Selection Committee.

Report of the subcommittee on the review of measures previously adopted by the Conference to secure compliance by Myanmar with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry

2. The subcommittee on the review of measures previously adopted by the Conference to secure compliance by Myanmar with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry met on Wednesday, 6 and Monday, 11 June 2012. It elected its Officers as follows:

Chairperson and Reporter: Mr G. Vines (Government member, Australia)

Employer Vice-Chairperson: Mr D. Funes de Rioja (Employer member, Argentina)

Worker Vice-Chairperson: Mr L. Cortebeeck (Worker member, Belgium)

3. The Chairperson informed the subcommittee that he had received a request from the Government of Myanmar that its Government, Employers' and Workers' delegates should be allowed to address the subcommittee, although the Republic of the Union of Myanmar was not a member of the Committee. The subcommittee agreed that the three delegates could take the floor, the Government delegate at the opening of the general discussion and the Employers' and Workers' delegates once the speakers' list was completed.

General discussion

4. The representative of the Secretary-General (Mr Guy Ryder, Deputy Director-General) presented the Office papers, *Provisional Record* Nos 2-1 and 2-1(Add.) and (Add.2), the first of which provided a brief overview of developments on the issue of Myanmar since the article 26 complaint on forced labour filed in 1996. *Provisional Record* No. 2-1(Add.) and (Add.2) summarized the responses of international organizations to a request from the Director-General for information on their current policies toward Myanmar. Three additional room documents from the Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (the Standards Committee) were at the disposal of the subcommittee: the Report of the Liaison Officer, the Joint Plan of Action and the conclusions of the Standards Committee, adopted on Tuesday, 5 June 2012, following its special sitting on Myanmar, held on Saturday, 2 June.
5. The Chairperson presented the report of the Officers of the Governing Body and their recommendations, *Provisional Record* Nos 2-2 and 2-2(Add.), noting that the Mission confirmed a sentiment of cautious optimism regarding the process of change and the process of democratization in Myanmar. He thanked the Government for their support in facilitating the Mission and expressed his recognition of the remarkable progress of reforms in Myanmar. The second of the two documents contained a set of nine recommendations made by the Officers of the Governing Body in respect of the measures adopted by the Conference in 1999 and in 2000.
6. The Worker Vice-Chairperson thanked the Office for the reports, and for the efficient organization of the Mission to Myanmar. He also thanked the people who had met with the tripartite delegation. He endorsed the content of the reports.
7. The Employer Vice-Chairperson also endorsed the reports which covered all of the issues, and he expressed appreciation for the work of the Office. He noted the clear process of progress: from frustration, to changing expectations, to clarity; and finally to hope that democracy and respect for fundamental principles and rights at work, in particular concerning forced labour and freedom of association, were beginning to take root. It was important that the Government should continue to work with the ILO to consolidate the progress being made. He supported the Officers' recommendations.
8. The Ambassador of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, invited exceptionally to speak, assured the Committee of his Government's full support and cooperation. He contrasted the prevailing view in 2000 that the Government had done "too little, too late" with the current good news of progress by the Government in key areas. This included establishing the necessary executive, legislative and judicial machinery, in compliance with the resolutions adopted by the 87th and 88th Conferences; the strict outlawing of forced labour, with instructions to all military units that there would be no impunity; and awareness-raising activities. The Government's cooperation with the ILO on the Plan of Action to eliminate forced labour by 2015 was the result of commitment at the highest political level. The progress made was a true "sea change" and was irreversible.
9. He supported the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) statement given on 2 June during the discussion on Myanmar in the Standards Committee, and recalled other favourable statements made by governments during that meeting. He disagreed with the Standards Committee's suggestion to delay full lifting of the measures set out in the two Conference resolutions, arguing that the provisions of the Myanmar Constitution allowing the use of forced labour for emergency responses was in line with exceptions allowed under Article 2 of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).

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- 10.** The further release of prisoners would take place as part of the next general amnesty. He drew attention to the recent statement of the UN Secretary-General and appealed to the Committee fully to lift the restrictions of the two Conference resolutions, as a piecemeal approach would weaken the trust of the people of Myanmar in further cooperation with the ILO. Full lifting would not mean that the Government would cease to make the elimination of forced labour a priority; on the contrary, it would allow the Government to intensify its cooperation with the ILO.
 - 11.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson recounted the major role that the ILO had played in helping to bring about change in Myanmar, and commended the Government for taking many important steps, such as amending the Village Act and the Towns Act. But more needed to be done, particularly regarding the military's continued exaction of forced labour, and penal sanctions must be strictly enforced and more severe. He welcomed the guarantees given for the safe return to the country of certain Federation of Trade Unions of Burma (FTUB) members, and urged the Office to closely monitor the situation. In light of the progress made, the Workers supported the draft recommendations, and proposed a few clarifications. Concerning point 1 of the recommendations, he stressed the importance of associating the social partners in all relevant activities. Concerning recommendation 4, as it related to the impact of foreign investment on decent working conditions, the governments and social partners of investing countries should be involved, and account taken of the provisions of the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the ILO fundamental Conventions. Further emphasis should be placed on sectors where the risk of forced labour was higher, including extractives, large infrastructure projects, timber and other sectors identified by the social partners. The ILO should work with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, among others, to ensure that the Government could implement international labour standards correctly. He advocated full implementation of the conclusions of the Standards Committee; stressed the importance of full involvement of the social partners in the Action Plan; and called for setting clear benchmarks, monitoring of progress, and securing adequate budgetary resources. Lastly, he urged the Government to accelerate implementation of the Action Plan.
 - 12.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson endorsed the recommendation to lift the 1999 resolution as well as the suspension of the recommendation contained in paragraph 1(b) of the 2000 resolution. Great progress had been made in the country, and it was now important to focus on the future. His group supported the Action Plan for the elimination of forced labour by 2015. It was urgent that all impunity should stop: the voice of workers and employers must not be shackled, but free. Progress must continue, and there must be no regression; future meetings must show that the situation was improving.
 - 13.** A Government representative of China, speaking on behalf of the Government Committee Members of the Asia and Pacific group (ASPAG), as well as other governments of ASPAG, called on the ILO to respond to the developments in Myanmar and to lift or suspend the restrictions under the 1999 and 2000 resolutions, which were no longer compatible with the situation in the country.
 - 14.** A Government representative of Viet Nam, speaking on behalf of the Government Committee Members of ASEAN, as well as other governments of ASEAN, welcomed the positive developments in Myanmar, where significant progress had been made. ASEAN was ready to continue its support of Myanmar in its democratization process. Trade restrictions and other sanctions should now be lifted or suspended. He welcomed the Government's commitment to eliminate all forms of forced labour. The restrictions imposed by the two ILO resolutions should be lifted. Indeed, their immediate removal

would improve social and economic conditions in Myanmar. Their maintenance was no longer compatible with the situation in Myanmar.

- 15.** A Government representative of Denmark, speaking on behalf of the Government members of the Selection Committee who are Member States of the European Union (EU), as well as the other governments of EU Member States and the acceding country Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Iceland, Serbia, Norway and Albania, shared the Officers' view that maintaining all the existing measures would not help the country in complying with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and would not contribute to economic, political and social development. The Government and social partners should participate in all relevant ILO activities and the 1999 resolution should be lifted forthwith. The EU accepted the Officers' recommendations and supported the one-year suspension of the recommendation contained in paragraph 1(b) of the 2000 resolution. Myanmar had taken concrete action to implement the Commission of Inquiry's recommendations and the EU therefore welcomed the possibility of further developments being presented to the March 2013 Governing Body. The measures should be kept under constant review, to allow positive response to progress on reforms. A progress report on implementation of the Action Plan to the 316th Session of the Governing Body (November 2012) was thus also welcome. He looked forward to continued cooperation between the Government and the ILO.
- 16.** A Government representative of Australia, also speaking on behalf of New Zealand, noted the comprehensive report provided by the Officers of the Governing Body to the Committee, as well as that given to the Committee on the Application of Standards. The changes taking place were probably the most significant development in Myanmar since the country's independence in 1948. As indicated in the report, the Government of Myanmar had taken genuine and commendable action. By lifting and suspending the resolutions, further resources would be available to Myanmar and its social partners. However, ILO resources were limited and the Organization must engage with Myanmar and its social partners in a targeted programme. Australia and New Zealand would engage with and support the Government in areas such as health, education and livelihood. The people of Myanmar must have a say in, and control, their own future.
- 17.** A Government representative of China stressed that Myanmar had shown strong political will towards eliminating forced labour. His Government supported the recommendations and looked forward to future meetings on this issue and to a positive response by Myanmar following the lifting of restrictions.
- 18.** A Government representative of the United States said that the reports laid the basis for a new policy, in line with the significant progress made on the ground. United States policy had opened a new chapter in the relationship between Washington, DC and Naypyidaw, easing some sanctions, while keeping broad sanctions in place to guard against backsliding. The ILO had set clear benchmarks regarding forced labour in Myanmar, and the country's new laws and change in policy showed that those benchmarks had been met. The resolutions of 1999 and 2000 should be updated and the United States supported the Governing Body Officers' recommendations. He hoped that this would assist the people of Myanmar on the journey to democracy and prosperity from which they had long been deprived. The important legal revisions in Myanmar must be accompanied by significant investment in capabilities to allow implementation. Appropriate awareness and complaint mechanisms should be developed throughout the country. The Government must respond to the needs of both trade unions and individual workers. Appropriate financial and human resources had to be made available to address the outstanding issues. The ILO and the international community should continue to monitor progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan on forced labour, and the Government should continue to register trade

unions, ensuring that the Labour Organizations Law was universal in scope and covered all trade unions.

- 19.** A Government representative of Japan noted the significant efforts that had been made in Myanmar. Important legal revisions had resulted in genuine developments on the ground. The Government had welcomed the ILO Mission. It was now important to finalize and implement the Action Plan as soon as possible. Japan agreed on the need to monitor the implementation, and believed the complaint mechanism should be continued. In April 2012, President Thein Sein became the first Myanmar leader to visit Japan in 28 years. The Prime Minister of Japan informed the President that, while paying close attention to the progress on reform efforts, his Government pledged broad support in the following areas: improving the lives of the people of Myanmar; capacity building to support the national economy and society; and designing the infrastructure and systems required for continued economic development. The ILO should continue to cooperate with the Myanmar Government. Japan supported the recommendations made in the Officers' report. The ILO should continue to monitor the situation.
- 20.** A Government representative of India noted the significant legislative and political reforms that the Government had undertaken in order to fulfil the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. Dialogue, which her country had consistently supported, should continue between the ILO and Myanmar to tackle outstanding issues. The international community should recognize the progress made, in light of which India supported the lifting of the 1999 and 2000 resolutions in the best interest of the workers.
- 21.** A Government representative of Cambodia endorsed the ASEAN statement. He noted the very rapid and far-reaching reforms undertaken by the Government to improve the social situation of the people of Myanmar. The recent renewal of the Supplementary Understanding between the Government and the ILO demonstrated the Government's commitment to the democratic process and national reconciliation. Myanmar should continue to engage with, and seek assistance from, the international community. He welcomed the ILO's commitment to provide technical support and assistance.
- 22.** A Government representative of the Russian Federation thanked the ILO for its sustained efforts to stop labour standards violations in Myanmar. He congratulated the Government on the progress made, and was confident that remaining problems would be resolved in time, including full restoration of trade union rights in the country. The Conference should send a clear signal of support to the Government of Myanmar, by recognizing the achievements to date, lifting the sanctions imposed in 1999 and 2000 and deciding to resume full cooperation between the ILO and Myanmar.
- 23.** A Government representative of Indonesia endorsed the ASEAN and ASPAG statements. His Government noted the positive action undertaken by the Government of Myanmar in support of democracy and to eliminate forced labour, which bore witness to its commitment to protecting the rights of its people. Indonesia would continue to support Myanmar in implementing various programmes to reinforce democracy and improve labour conditions. The ILO should take account of the Government's strong response to the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and should review the question of its observance of Convention No. 29 accordingly.
- 24.** A Government representative of Switzerland congratulated the Government of Myanmar on recent progress made. More detail should be added to the Action Plan in order to achieve the full eradication of forced labour by 2015 at the latest. She informed the subcommittee that, given the progress made on human rights, Switzerland had lifted all sanctions against Myanmar on 9 May 2012, with the exception of the embargo on military goods. Her Government supported all of the Governing Body Officers' recommendations.

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25. A Government representative of Cuba acknowledged the efforts and progress made in Myanmar with respect to the effective implementation of Convention No. 29, in particular regarding ongoing legislative reform. The renewal of the Supplementary Understanding between the Government and the ILO provided clear evidence of the former's wish to abolish forced labour as soon as possible. Her Government therefore supported the request by the Government of Myanmar to lift the resolutions of 1999 and 2000, so that progress could continue towards the elimination of forced labour on the basis of technical cooperation and dialogue with the ILO.
26. A Government representative of Canada noted the meaningful steps taken recently to improve the human rights and democracy situation in Myanmar, including cooperation with the ILO to address forced labour and the new Labour Organizations Law. In response, Canada had eased its economic sanctions against Myanmar on 24 April 2012 and continued to closely monitor the situation in the country. Her Government supported efforts towards a transition to genuine democracy, and hence supported the recommendations to lift the sanctions contained in the 1999 resolution and to suspend for one year those in the resolution of 2000. She hoped to see further positive developments over this period, and pointed to continued problems regarding detention of political prisoners, conflict in Kachin state and the use of forced labour in conflict areas. The authorities should continue the reform process and cooperate with the ILO to ensure the elimination of forced labour.
27. A Government representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the efforts and the profound changes made recently in Myanmar. He supported the request of the Government of Myanmar to lift the measures imposed in 1999 and 2000 and said that the ILO should continue to support the country in coordination with the social partners. He hoped that through implementation of the Action Plan, the elimination of forced labour would be achieved before 2015.
28. Exceptionally, an Employer member of the Myanmar delegation was invited to speak and expressed her appreciation at having met with the Mission to Myanmar, as the representative of the Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, when she had highlighted to the Mission the needs of the business community. She emphasized complete removal of the international sanctions as the ultimate goal and was set to achieve it. She also noted that insurance policy or cautious optimism was required by the international community. She indicated the support of the business community for the immediate adoption and realization of the recommendations of the Mission. She requested ILO support in establishing a mature and well-functioning industrial relations system and building sustainable enterprises that would provide decent jobs and compete effectively in international markets. The business community was ready to engage in social dialogue with the workers and the Government. She thus sought the support of the ILO for the benefit of democratization and human rights of the 60 million people of Myanmar.
29. Exceptionally, a Worker member of the Myanmar delegation was invited to speak and stated that he had never been asked before about the needs and expectations of Myanmar workers, their concerns about basic salaries, social protection, health care and workers' rights. He welcomed the newly elected Government's efforts towards the eradication of forced labour. Sanctions harmed Myanmar's workers by depriving them of job opportunities through their impact on local businesses and foreign investment. Employers also suffered, but workers more so as they were trapped in poverty if they could not find jobs. All international sanctions imposed on Myanmar should be lifted or suspended. He invited delegates to visit and invest in Myanmar. His deep wish was that his visit to the Conference should contribute to the creation of employment opportunities in Myanmar.

Consideration of the draft resolution

30. The Chairperson introduced the draft resolution to the subcommittee, expressing his appreciation to the subcommittee members who had been involved in the intensive consultation process. He proposed two amendments to address some ambiguities in the document. The first proposal was to insert a new paragraph between the ultimate and penultimate paragraphs of the document which would read: “*Notes* that the provisions of paragraph 1(c), (d) and (e) of the resolution of 2000 have ceased to apply;”. The second proposal was to amend the last paragraph as follows: “*Invites* the Director-General to communicate to relevant international organizations referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, the text of this resolution ~~as a completion of action required under paragraphs 1(c), (d) and (e) of the 2000 resolution.~~” He explained that the reason for the latter amendment was that text was not necessary and could be confusing. He further explained the logic of the draft resolution, and how it addressed paragraph 1(a) of the 2000 resolution, which concerned the holding of a special sitting of the Standards Committee at the International Labour Conference to discuss the question of the implementation of the Commission of Inquiry’s recommendations and of the application of Convention No. 29 by Myanmar. This was dealt with in operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution, under which a report on progress made in the implementation of the Joint Strategy for the elimination of forced labour in Myanmar, and other matters, would be submitted to the November 2012 Governing Body. The March 2013 Governing Body would be asked to hold a discussion on the nature of the consideration to be given to issues associated with Myanmar by the Conference at its 102nd Session in June 2013. He noted that if Myanmar continued with its positive rate of progress, a special sitting at the 2013 Conference did not appear likely, and stressed the opportunity that now existed for the ILO to enter into a new relationship with Myanmar, to assist the Government in meeting the many challenges before it.
31. The Ambassador of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, invited exceptionally to speak, thanked all of the delegations which had spoken in support of Myanmar. He stressed that the Government was now sufficiently in compliance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry; this was not only his Government’s assessment, but also that of ASEAN and numerous other governments. Nonetheless, the draft resolution before the Committee fell short of his Government’s expectations, and he requested that the explanation given by the Chairperson concerning paragraph 1(a) of the 2000 resolution be reflected in the record of proceedings. He reported that the Government had approved a visa for an additional ILO staff member. He also stressed that as a consequence of a process of dialogue, which also included representatives of the ILO and the ITUC, progress was being made on the return of certain FTUB members, and on registration of the FTUB. The Government and FTUB were now working together to give effect to the outcome of the meeting, which will contribute to furthering cooperation with the ILO.
32. The Worker Vice-Chairperson stated that it was not easy for the Workers to accept the resolution. A good number of the provisions of the resolution had been met in law, but much remained to be done, if they were to become reality in practice, as was noted in the report of the Governing Body Officers. The discussions in the upcoming November and March Governing Body meetings, and the 2013 Conference would make it possible to monitor the situation as it progressed. He noted the three issues that the Officers of the Governing Body had put to the Government: the free entrance of certain FTUB members; the ability of that trade union to work without problems; and its registration under the new law. He took the Government’s statement to be a positive response on these three points. Lastly, he stressed the importance of clarifying how the ILO would coordinate work with the rest of the UN system and asked for further information from the Office.

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- 33.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson expressed his support for the draft resolution on the condition that it be understood as a process where follow-up would be needed. He wished to make clear the idea that the subcommittee had endorsed the improvements being made in Myanmar toward the elimination of forced labour within a framework of growing democratization. These were positive developments, but there was a strong expectation that this progress would continue.
- 34.** The representative of the Secretary-General responded to the Worker Vice-Chairperson's question. He noted two ways in which the ILO would coordinate its work vis-à-vis Myanmar with other UN organizations: first, at the national level, the ILO Liaison Office would continue to work within the framework of the UN Country Team; and, second, the ILO would continue to engage in direct exchanges and promote its priorities bilaterally with individual UN organizations.
- 35.** A Government representative of China noted that the series of measures brought about by the Government of Myanmar to combat forced labour had shown positive results. He expressed the hope that the restrictions imposed on the Government of Myanmar in the 1999 and 2000 resolutions could be lifted.
- 36.** The subcommittee adopted the draft resolution, which is reproduced in the Appendix to this report.
- 37.** Upon his request, the Ambassador of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar was given the floor again. He reiterated his previous statement that, while the resolution did not meet the expectation of his Government, he could promise that the Government would continue to progress within the framework it provided. He noted with regret that some constituents had shown they were still reluctant to recognize the genuine efforts being made by Myanmar. Regardless, he stated the determination of the Government to eliminate forced labour by 2015, and to intensify its cooperation with the ILO. He gave thanks and appreciation to all delegates of the subcommittee, with a special mention to the Chairperson for his hard work and guidance.

Appendix

Resolution concerning the measures on the subject of Myanmar adopted under article 33 of the ILO Constitution

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization, meeting in Geneva at its 101st Session, 2012,

Taking note of the measures previously adopted by the Conference with a view to securing compliance by Myanmar with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry that had been established to examine the observance by Myanmar of its obligation in respect of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), namely the resolution on the widespread use of forced labour in Myanmar, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 87th Session (June 1999) (the “1999 resolution”), and the resolution concerning the measures recommended by the Governing Body under article 33 of the ILO Constitution on the subject of Myanmar, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 88th Session (May–June 2000) (the “2000 resolution”),

Having been informed by the Officers of the Governing Body, the International Labour Office, member States and other international organizations of the progress made by Myanmar towards complying with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry,

Taking note of the conclusions adopted on 4 June 2012 by the Committee on the Application of Standards resulting from the discussion at its special sitting on Myanmar at this session of the Conference,

Considering that maintaining the existing measures would no longer help in attaining the desired result of compliance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry;

1. *Decides* that the limitation of ILO technical cooperation or assistance to the Government of Myanmar, enunciated in paragraph 3(b) of the 1999 resolution is lifted with immediate effect to enable the ILO to assist the Government, employers and workers on a variety of issues coming within the ILO’s mandate;

2. *Decides* that the measure enunciated in paragraph 3(c) of the 1999 resolution is also lifted to allow the Government of Myanmar to participate in ILO meetings, symposia and seminars in the same way as any other Member, with social partners from Myanmar receiving the same treatment;

3. *Determines* that the remainder of the 1999 resolution ceases to apply with immediate effect;

4. *Suspends* for one year the recommendation contained in paragraph 1(b) of the 2000 resolution with immediate effect. The International Labour Conference will review the recommendation again in 2013 in the light of information available to it in respect of the elimination of forced labour in Myanmar. The Governing Body is requested to include this item on the agenda of the 102nd Session of the Conference (2013);

5. *Requests* the Director-General to prepare for the November 2012 session of the Governing Body a report on ILO technical cooperation priorities for Myanmar, including the resources required. The report is to include progress made in the implementation of the Joint Strategy for the elimination of forced labour in Myanmar, the operation of new labour legislation, including freedom of association, and on the impact of foreign investment on decent working conditions in the country;

6. *Invites* the Governing Body to organize at its March 2013 session a discussion, with a view to making any recommendations it deems appropriate, on arrangements for consideration of all relevant issues concerning Myanmar at the 102nd Session of the Conference (2013);

7. *Requests* the International Labour Office to give urgent attention to the identification of technical cooperation priorities in Myanmar in close consultation with the Government and social partners in the country. This should be in addition to the established priorities of effective and full realization of freedom of association and the elimination of forced labour, particularly through the effective implementation of the Joint Strategy. It is noted that the Government has acknowledged the need for immediate action on the Joint Strategy, with a view to its full implementation before the declared target date;

8. *Calls upon* Members and international organizations to make available to the ILO the financial resources necessary for it to provide the technical assistance that Myanmar requires to meet the opportunities and challenges of its rapidly changing circumstances;

9. *Invites* the Governing Body and International Labour Office to make adequate budget provisions to support the ILO Office in Myanmar on a reasonable and stable basis;

10. *Requests* Members and international organizations to continue following closely the situation and share with the ILO Liaison Officer any information on the occurrence of forced labour in Myanmar;

11. *Requests* that the ILO coordinate its work with UN system and other international organizations to seek their support for ILO priorities in Myanmar;

12. *Requests* the Government of Myanmar to facilitate the enlarged scope of the activities of the International Labour Office in Myanmar through appropriate arrangements;

13. *Notes* that the provisions of paragraph 1(c), (d) and (e) of the 2000 resolution have ceased to apply;

14. *Invites* the Director-General to communicate to relevant international organizations referred to in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, the text of this resolution.

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