



FIRST ITEM ON THE AGENDA

**Follow-up on the recommendations
of the Working Party****(a) General document****Contents**

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
I. General follow-up action	2
II. Follow-up action by category of decision.....	3
1. Promotion of the ratification of up-to-date Conventions.....	3
2. Decisions to revise.....	15
3. Requests for additional information	17
4. Withdrawal, abrogation and shelving.....	20
Final remarks	21

Appendices

I. Ratifications registered between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000.....	23
II. Ratifications of revised Conventions and denunciations of older Conventions registered between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000	34
III. Denunciations registered between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000 of Conventions that have been shelved.....	39
IV. Follow-up to ad hoc requests for information.....	40

Introduction

1. This document contains updated information concerning follow-up on the recommendations of the Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards and is submitted for examination by the Working Party during the 280th Session (March 2001) of the Governing Body. It responds to a request for a yearly review of such activities.¹ This review of follow-up activities in 2000 is presented in three separate documents. In addition to the present document, an updated version of the traditional *Information note on the progress of work and decisions taken concerning the revision of standards*² (Information note) and a document presenting the results of the work of the Joint Maritime Commission, which met in Geneva from 22 to 26 January 2001, are submitted to the Working Party.³
2. The present report initially highlights general follow-up on action taken by the Office on the recommendations of the Working Party. The second part focuses on follow-up action by category of decision. Special emphasis was placed on the promotion of up-to-date Conventions and Recommendations. Follow-up actions to decisions to revise and requests for additional information, and actions related to shelving, withdrawal and abrogation, are also presented.
3. Appendix I to the present document lists the ratifications of Conventions received since the establishment of the Working Party by category of Convention. These are: up-to-date Conventions, Conventions to be revised, outdated Conventions, Conventions for which additional information has been requested, and other Conventions. The table in Appendix II provides information on the results of the promotion of the ratification of revised Conventions. It shows the registered ratifications of revised Conventions, and the corresponding denunciations of prior Conventions. Overall, since the Working Party began its work, 118 new ratifications of revised Conventions and 151 denunciations of corresponding outdated Conventions have been registered. Of these denunciations, 139 were the direct result of the ratification of revised Conventions or linked to the ratification of a corresponding up-to-date Convention. It should be noted that 55 of the 118 ratifications of revised Conventions during the period under review concern the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). Of the 151 denunciations of corresponding older Conventions, 107 concern one of the ten Conventions revised by Convention No. 138. The table in Appendix III lists the denunciations of shelved Conventions. Lastly, Appendix IV presents the follow-up on ad hoc requests for information formulated by the Governing Body, indicates the Conventions for which the Office has already requested information from the constituents and sums up the result of re-examination of these Conventions by the Working Party.

¹ The Working Party had already examined detailed reports on this question during previous meetings. See documents GB.268/LILS/WP/PRS/2, GB.270/LILS/WP/PRS/1/1, GB.274/LILS/WP/PRS/1 and GB.277/LILS/WP/PRS/1/1.

² Document GB.280/LILS/WP/PRS/1/2.

³ Document GB.280/LILS/WP/PRS/1/3.

I. General follow-up action

4. During the 88th Session (June 2000) of the International Labour Conference, the Chairperson of the Working Party informed the members of the Conference *Committee on the Application of Standards* of progress made in the work of the Working Party. As in previous years, the Information note was distributed to the Committee members.⁴
5. Over the past year, the Office has disseminated information on policy regarding the revision of standards by organizing *meetings, seminars and conferences*, with the active participation of the international labour standards specialists in the multidisciplinary teams. The results of the work of the Working Party were presented at the meeting of ministers of labour from the Caribbean region, held in Kingston in April 2000. With technical assistance from the Office, the Caribbean Congress of Labour organized seminars to promote international labour standards in Barbados and Guyana. In Trinidad and Tobago, discussions on the follow-up on the decision of the Governing Body concerning policy regarding the revision of standards were held by a tripartite committee, with technical assistance from the Office.
6. A *seminar on international labour standards* was organized for magistrates in Havana in April 2000. In Madagascar, the Office organized a training session on international labour standards, which was attended by journalists, magistrates and students at the national school of administration and law school. The standards specialists of the multidisciplinary team based in Addis Ababa took part in two workshops on international labour standards, including the supervisory system, held in Madagascar. A national tripartite seminar organized in Guinea in July 2000 provided participants with training on international labour standards and supervisory mechanisms, and the follow-up on decisions taken with respect to policy regarding the revision of standards. In November 2000 a training seminar on international labour standards was organized in Dakar for shop stewards and human resources managers.
7. At the annual seminar organized by the International Labour Standards Department in cooperation with the *International Training Centre of the ILO*, Turin, during the two weeks preceding the International Labour Conference, 2000, a presentation was given on policy regarding the revision of standards. Participants were encouraged to implement the decisions of the Governing Body in their respective countries. A further seminar was held in Turin for lawyers and legal educators, during which an in-depth discussion took place on standards-related activities of the ILO, and on the results of the work of the Working Party. The Turin Centre also organized a two-week course on international labour standards and globalization, aimed at strengthening national capacities for promoting the application of international labour standards in a way which reconciles economic development and social progress in a global economy.
8. Labour standards are promoted notably by *training the national civil servants* in charge of preparing the reports constituents are required to provide under the Constitution. In several West African countries difficulties had been identified regarding the submission to the competent authorities and the preparation of reports on ratified Conventions under article 22 of the Constitution. In April 2000 the standards specialist of the multidisciplinary team in Dakar organized a training workshop for civil servants responsible for the above in Cape Verde, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.

⁴ Document C.App/D.4.

9. The Office also prepares occasional *country profiles*. These documents present Governing Body decisions taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Party separately for each member State. The Office prepares these profiles on request, for example as part of seminar preparations. Over the past few months such documents have been produced for all the countries of the Caribbean region. The ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities also establishes country fact sheets to promote the follow-up on Governing Body decisions by workers' organizations in the field.
10. Furthermore, when officials of the Office are appointed to posts in the field, the *information sessions* held before they begin their new assignments frequently comprise a discussion on follow-up on the recommendations of the Working Party. The same applies when officials of the ministries of labour of certain member States come on mission to Geneva.
11. The *ILO website* also contains information on international labour standards, ratifications of ILO Conventions, the revision of standards and the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution concerning the abrogation of obsolete Conventions.⁵ The home page for the International Labour Standards Department is being drawn up and will soon include a systematic presentation of all Governing Body decisions concerning policy regarding revision of standards. Moreover, ILOLEX, a database on international labour standards, and NATLEX, a database on national labour and social security legislation, are accessible via the Internet. ILOLEX is also available on CD-ROM. Each of these databases is consulted more than 80,000 times a month on average.

II. Follow-up action by category of decision

1. Promotion of the ratification of up-to-date Conventions

A. *Conventions on fundamental rights at work and priority Conventions*

12. A separate document submitted to the Governing Body⁶ at its present session reports on the assistance provided by the Office to ILO constituents for the ratification and application of the fundamental Conventions and contains an update of progress made in the campaign for the ratification of these Conventions. It should be recalled that the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the *World Summit for Social Development and Beyond: Achieving Social Development for All in a Globalized World* (Copenhagen +5) took place in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000. The final document includes a commitment by participating States to pursue their efforts to ratify and fully apply ILO Conventions concerning workers' fundamental rights and to respect, promote and apply the principles set out in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up.⁷

⁵ See the following address: <http://www.ilo.org>.

⁶ Document GB.280/LILS/6.

⁷ Document GB.279/ESP/3.

13. There has been a marked increase in the number of ratifications of the eight fundamental Conventions. Between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000, 243 new ratifications of such Conventions were registered, including 100 in the year 2000 (see Appendix I). The *Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)*, has been especially successful in this respect. It has been ratified by 61 countries to date, and entered into force on 19 November 2000.
14. The *Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)*, is of special relevance to migrant workers.⁸ In this context, the Office published a comparative study of discrimination against migrant workers as regards access to employment.⁹ During previous years the Office has also carried out missions to Azerbaijan, Belgium, Costa Rica, Georgia, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya and the Republic of Korea. Training courses on these questions were organized for 14 Central and Eastern European countries. The Office further took part in efforts by the Council of Europe to draw up directives on the non-discriminatory treatment of migrant workers. At the sectoral level, a tripartite meeting considered that migrant workers accounted for a significant part of labour in the footwear, leather, textiles and clothing industries, and concluded that all appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that the special needs of migrant workers are given due consideration.¹⁰
15. The Office also undertook promotional activities as regards the four priority Conventions, which have received 38 new ratifications since 1 November 1995, including ten in the year 2000. The promotional activities for the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), are examined below in the section headed *Employment*.¹¹
16. During the same period, the *Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)*, received 24 ratifications, including seven in the year 2000. Because of the importance of this Convention to the standards system of the Organization, special efforts were made to encourage its ratification and application. It will be recalled that the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations undertook, and submitted to the 88th Session (June 2000) of the Conference, a General Survey on Convention No. 144 and the accompanying Tripartite Consultation (Activities of the International Labour Organisation) Recommendation, 1976 (No. 152). In the final remarks of this survey the Committee of Experts concluded that an increased effort to promote the ratification and application of the instruments, with the technical assistance of the Office, where necessary, should make it possible to envisage their universal application in the not too distant future.¹²

⁸ It is recalled that the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations undertook a General Survey on the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised) (No. 97), and Recommendation (Revised) (No. 86), 1949, and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention (No. 143), and Recommendation (No. 151), 1975. See below, para. 66.

⁹ See *Documenting discrimination against migrant workers in the labour market: A comparative study of four European countries*, Geneva, ILO, 2000, 113 pp.

¹⁰ Tripartite Meeting on Labour Practices in the Footwear, Leather, Textile and Clothing Industries (Geneva, 16-20 October 2000), document TMLFI/2000/10, para. 12.

¹¹ See paras. 27-30.

¹² International Labour Conference, 88th Session, June 2000, Report III(1B), p. 79.

17. The European Regional Meeting held in Geneva in December 2000 also concluded that the ratification of Convention No. 144 and its appropriate implementation should have a high priority, not least as a means of encouraging tripartite mechanisms.¹³ The Council for Human and Social Development of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) recommended that member States of the Community should ratify Convention No. 144. Promotional activities to this effect were carried out during national workshops on labour administration and labour relations held in Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Lucia. The specialists of the multidisciplinary advisory team for Arab States, based in Beirut, carried out missions to Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen to promote the ratification and application of Convention No. 144 and, more generally, follow up on Governing Body decisions concerning policy regarding the revision of standards. A training seminar on Convention No. 144 was also organized in Mozambique at the end of 2000.
18. The regional programme to promote social dialogue and tripartism in French-speaking Africa (PRODI AF) plays an important role in these promotional activities. It aims to contribute to the consolidation of the process of democratization and participatory development by way of regular dialogue and concrete involvement of the social partners in the formulation and application of economic and social development policies in each of the countries covered by the programme. A large part of its activities is dedicated to the promotion of Convention No. 144 and the Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154).
19. In September 2000 PRODI AF and the multidisciplinary advisory team for West Africa based in Yaoundé organized a tripartite subregional meeting in Bangui on social dialogue in the Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), with a view to raising awareness among Community members of the importance of tripartite consultations in decision-making processes in regional organizations. The same type of meeting was organized with constituents of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA). The declaration adopted at the end of this meeting recommended the creation of a tripartite consultation organ within the UEMOA.
20. Activities carried out in Chad resulted in the passing of a decree establishing the National Committee for Follow-up on Social Dialogue. PRODI AF undertook other follow-up actions in Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Niger, Senegal and Togo. Furthermore, the ratification of Convention No. 144 was approved by the National Assembly of Burkina Faso. A technical workshop on the prevention and mediation of social conflict was organized for labour inspectors in Conakry, Guinea, in January 2000. A similar workshop was held in July in Dakar. From 12 to 19 December 2000 the Week of Social Dialogue took place in Benin, during which training sessions on social dialogue were held for representatives of the public authorities, social partners, the administration, entrepreneurs and the Economic and Social Council.
21. Numerous promotional actions were also carried out by different units of the Office with respect to the two priority Conventions concerning labour inspection, that is the *Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)*, and the *Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129)*. Convention No. 81 received six ratifications during the period under review, including two in 2000. In the same period three ratifications were registered for Convention No. 129, including one in 2000. These Conventions are also promoted under the *International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)*, given the importance of inspection measures for the elimination of child labour. In light of this a subregional seminar (Africa) on the role of labour inspection in the fight against child

¹³ Document ERM/6/D.7.

labour was held in Harare in September 2000 and attended by representatives from Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The ratification of Convention No. 81 and the Labour Administration Convention, 1978 (No. 150), was discussed by the tripartite committee of Trinidad and Tobago, with technical assistance from the Office. Convention No. 81 was also discussed in that country during national seminars on labour administration and industrial relations, for mediators and conciliators. Furthermore, a regional seminar on labour inspection, with special emphasis on the construction and tourism sectors, was organized in Guyana.

B. Other up-to-date Conventions

22. Of the 70 Conventions considered up-to-date by the Governing Body, 58 do not fall within the category of fundamental and priority Conventions. However, the promotion of these Conventions is also essential for the ILO. In this light, a consultation meeting on the ILO technical cooperation programme in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé in October 2000, concluded that promotion activities should target the whole body of [up-to-date] ILO Conventions and not exclusively the fundamental Conventions. Appendix I of the present document lists the ratifications registered for these Conventions. Between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000, Conventions other than fundamental and priority Conventions received 205 new ratifications, including 43 in the year 2000.
23. The examples below show that promotional actions can take different forms. They include the translation of ILO Conventions and Recommendations into the national languages. In the year 2000 Conventions Nos. 81 and 129 and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), were translated into Azeri. In addition, all ILO Conventions and Recommendations were translated into Georgian. Some Conventions and Recommendations were translated into Croatian. Conventions ratified by Hungary, as well as their accompanying Recommendations, were translated into Hungarian. The Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174), and its accompanying Recommendation No. 181 were translated into Portuguese by FUNDACENTRO, an occupational safety and health foundation under the Brazilian Ministry of Labour. Moreover, a brochure was published and distributed to interested administrations with a view to preparing the ratification of this Convention.
24. The following paragraphs present activities to promote the ratification of Conventions and Recommendations by subject category.

Freedom of association and industrial relations

25. The *Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)*, the *Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141)*, the *Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)*, and the *Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154)*, were studied during training seminars on international labour standards held for trade unions in Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname. The ratification of Convention No. 141 was also encouraged during a regional trade unions' meeting on the agricultural sector, held in Grenada. Furthermore, the Office set up a research programme to investigate the impact of Convention No. 151. The participants at the International Symposium on Trade Unions and the Informal Sector requested in their conclusions that activities be carried out to promote Convention No. 141.¹⁴ Convention No. 135 received 13 ratifications during the period under review (including two in the year

¹⁴ Document GB.277/STM/5.

2000). During the same period, two ratifications were registered for Convention No. 141 and ten for Convention No. 154 (including two in the year 2000).

26. The Joint Meeting on Lifelong Learning in the Twenty-first Century considered that the full involvement of individuals and workers' representatives in all educational decision-making processes was a key to the effective design and implementation of reform.¹⁵ It therefore concluded that social dialogue was needed which was based on effective respect for the rights and responsibilities established by the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), and Conventions Nos. 151 and 154.

Employment

27. It should be noted that the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plan provides for activities to promote international labour standards, especially the *Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)*, and the *Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142)*. Convention No. 122 received five ratifications between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000. During the same period, one ratification was registered for Convention No. 142.
28. The Office has developed a database on the promotion of employment and human resources development. The aim of this project is to enable governments to learn from the successes and failures of the employment policies of other countries, to encourage the development of creative solutions and to facilitate the exchange of information. The information contained in this database is obtained in particular from the reports provided by governments under article 22 of the Constitution.
29. A two-week course on labour standards, improved productivity and enterprise development was organized by the Turin Centre. The aim of the course was to improve understanding of the close links between ILO labour standards, improved productivity and human resources management at the enterprise level.
30. In December 2000 a tripartite meeting for Asia and the Pacific was held in Bangkok on training to ensure better performance in enterprises. The meeting permitted participants to share experiences made in the context of the global expansion of knowledge-based economies in light of Convention No. 142. The Office carried out a support mission to Mauritius, related to vocational training policies under Convention No. 142. In Dakar, a subregional workshop attended by participants from Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Morocco and Senegal dealt with the question of information systems in the labour market and directories listing professions and jobs. Conventions Nos. 122 and 142 were examined in the course of this seminar. Promotional activities directed at these Conventions and the *Job Creation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Recommendation, 1998 (No. 189)*, were also carried out during a subregional workshop on job creation held in Harare and attended by representatives from Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The aim of the workshop was especially to share experiences in the area of job-creation policies.
31. The *Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)*, received ten ratifications during the period under review, including two in 2000, and entered into force on 10 May

¹⁵ Joint Meeting on Lifelong Learning in the Twenty-first Century: The Changing Roles of Educational Personnel (document GB.279/STM/3/2, Conclusions on lifelong learning in the twenty-first century, para. 21).

2000. It was intensively promoted by the Office. A national tripartite workshop on the role of private employment agencies took place in Ethiopia in November 1999. Technical seminars presenting Convention No. 181 and comparing the provisions of this Convention with those of the Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 96), were organized notably for the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), the World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES) and the International Confederation of Temporary Work Businesses (CIETT). A regional technical workshop held in Bangkok was attended by representatives of public employment services and private employment agencies from several member States in the region, including Cambodia, China (including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. An international congress on employment in Eurasia in the twenty-first century was held in Kiev in September 2000 and attended by representatives of private employment agencies from the Russian Federation, Ukraine and other member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States. In November 2000 a national workshop on strengthening employment services was organized in the Macau Special Administrative Region for members of the department of employment services and overseas workers. Lastly, a high-level meeting attended by national policy-makers and directors of employment service centres was held in Hanoi in December 2000.

- 32.** The ILO InFocus Programme on Boosting Employment through Small Enterprise Development (IFP/SEED) ensures the promotion of Recommendation No. 189. The SEED Programme cooperates with governments, the social partners and populations to establish new policy instruments, develop entrepreneurship and management skills and open up new markets for small-scale enterprises. For example, a technical cooperation programme under way in Morocco and Tunisia aims to reduce regional disparities and permit the creation of sustainable employment and so to offer a viable alternative to internal and international migration. In addition, the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme provides a full set of management tools for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has asked the Office for technical assistance with the adoption of legislation on the development of small enterprises.

Labour administration

- 33.** The Office has published background information in several languages and carried out activities to promote the *Labour Administration Convention, 1978 (No. 150)*, especially in partnership with regional centres, such as the African Regional Centre for Labour Administration (CRADAT), ARLAC, the equivalent regional centre for labour administration for English-speaking African countries, and subregional centres like MATAC, a project aimed at modernizing the labour administrations of Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Convention No. 150 received ten new ratifications between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000, including two in 2000.
- 34.** The Office has also set up a trilingual database (in English, French and Spanish) called ATLAS, which can be accessed via the Internet¹⁶ and contains regularly updated information on the organization and functioning of national labour administration systems. ATLAS is a tool to assist in decision-making when modernizing labour administration

¹⁶ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/govlab>.

services. ATLAS is still being developed and currently covers 16 countries,¹⁷ with a further five due to be included in the near future.

35. The Office recently published a book entitled: *Les nouvelles administrations du travail: Des acteurs du développement*,¹⁸ which contains, among other things, a collection of good practices relating to labour administration. In addition, a “promotional kit” on *Labour administration, instrument of progress*, contains a brochure presenting the realities of the world of work and the administrations in charge of these questions,¹⁹ as well as a variety of support documents, and a promotional guide with accompanying CD-ROM. The kit is available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

General conditions of work

36. A study on the impact of hours of work on occupational safety and health was undertaken by the Office and will be published in the near future. The issues raised by the study include the consequences for workers’ health of shift work, night work and other atypical working hours arrangements. ILO standards concerning hours of work, weekly rest, night work and leave were used as a framework for this study. Furthermore, the publication *Conditions of work digest – Working time around the world* (available in English only), which covers 150 member States, is now accessible via the Internet and will be updated regularly. The Office has also developed a preliminary research scheme to make it possible to undertake studies on hours of work and work organization for individual countries. The studies will be carried out for a certain number of developing countries and countries in transition. A study has already been carried out on the gradual reduction of working hours in South Africa. The Caribbean Community has requested technical assistance from the Office for the drafting of a model law on part-time work. The *Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 (No. 140)*, was examined during a meeting of training institutes for trade unions in the Caribbean. Three ratifications were registered for this Convention between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000.
37. A tripartite sectoral meeting²⁰ invited the Office to promote the ratification of the *Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991 (No. 172)*. It should be noted that a Tripartite Meeting on Human Resources Development, Employment and Globalization in the Hotel, Catering and Tourism Sector is scheduled for April 2001 and that Convention No. 172 will again be discussed on this occasion. The Office also advised the World Tourism Organization in the drafting of a Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, article 9 of which concerns the rights of workers and entrepreneurs in the tourism industry.²¹ During the period under review, Convention No. 172 received six ratifications, including one in 2000.

¹⁷ Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, France, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Viet Nam.

¹⁸ Edited by N. Lécuyer, ILO, Geneva, 2000, 403 pp.

¹⁹ *Meeting changing needs – Labour administration*.

²⁰ Tripartite Meeting on the Effects of New Technologies on Employment and Working Conditions in the Hotel, Catering and Tourism Sector (Geneva, 12-16 May 1997), document GB.270/STM/2/1.

²¹ Document GB.277/STM/2.

38. At its March 2000 session, the Governing Body examined and took note of the report of the International Symposium on Trade Unions and the Informal Sector.²² The conclusions of the Symposium included the promotion of the *Home Work Convention, 1996 (No. 177)*, which is likely to help ensure minimum protection for workers in the informal sector. Two ratifications were registered for Convention No. 177 during the period under review.

Occupational safety and health

39. ILO work in the technical cooperation sphere to enhance the safety and health of workers was the focus of an evaluation by the Governing Body at its 277th Session (March 2000).²³ Technical cooperation in this sphere covers assistance in elaborating policies and drafting legislation, the strengthening of institutions such as CIS centres, the strengthening of national training programmes on occupational safety and health and the strengthening of structures such as safety committees at the enterprise level.²⁴ Legislative reforms in the area of occupational safety and health are under way in Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. Up-to-date ILO Conventions in this sphere serve as a framework for these reforms.
40. As regards the promotion of ILO standards more specifically, and in particular of the *Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152)*, the *Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)*, the *Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)*, the *Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167)*, the *Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)*, the *Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174)*, and the *Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176)*, tripartite national workshops and other types of training have been organized and in some cases have led to the development of national action plans.²⁵ The ratifications registered between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000 for these Conventions are as follows: two ratifications for Convention No. 152 (one of which in 2000), eight for Convention No. 155 (four in 2000), three for Convention No. 161, three for Convention No. 167, four for Convention No. 170, four for Convention No. 174 (one in 2000) and 15 for Convention No. 176 (three in 2000).
41. By way of example, a subregional training workshop for the Caribbean was organized in October 2000 for government labour and occupational safety and health inspectors.²⁶ Particular emphasis was placed on the promotion of ILO standards and principles relating to inspection in the occupational safety and health sphere. In April 2000 a national tripartite seminar on occupational safety and health was held in Rabat and served as a basis for the promotion of Conventions Nos. 155 and 161. In May 2000, an international forum on ILO Conventions in the occupational safety and health sphere was held in Tunis, organized jointly by the Office and the Tunisian Institute of Occupational Safety and

²² Document GB.277/STM/5.

²³ Document GB.277/TC/4.

²⁴ *ibid.*, para. 7.

²⁵ *ibid.*, paras. 47-56.

²⁶ The countries and territories represented were the following: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Health. This forum provided an opportunity to present the ILO's standards-related policy in general and to promote the ratification of Conventions Nos. 155 and 161 in particular.

42. In Swaziland and Zambia occupational safety and health constituted the theme for two workshops organized for employers, in November and June 2000 respectively. In Zimbabwe, a tripartite workshop targeting Convention No. 161 was organized in May 2000. A training seminar for occupational safety and health inspectors was held in July 2000 in Lilongwe (Malawi) and focused on the promotion of Conventions Nos. 155, 161 and 170. In Mozambique, a course for the trainers of labour inspectors included in its programme a presentation of Conventions Nos. 155, 161, 170 and 174, as well as of the proposed Convention on safety and health in agriculture which will be the subject of a second discussion at the 89th Session (June 2001) of the Conference.
43. A project carried out in Central America dealt exclusively with safety and health in agriculture. The results were used in the preparatory work for the proposed Convention and Recommendation on safety and health in agriculture under discussion. On the occasion of the occupational safety and health week, specialists from the San José Area Office presented and encouraged the application of Conventions Nos. 155 and 161.
44. A tripartite meeting held in 1999²⁷ recommended the promotion of the ratification of Convention No. 176. The Office took a number of steps to this end, particularly through contacts at the national level. It also developed a video presenting some of the issues covered by the Convention. This Convention has received 15 ratifications since the establishment of the Working Party, three of these in 2000. Furthermore, the United States ratified Convention No. 176 on 9 February 2001.
45. A meeting of experts²⁸ adopted a Code of practice on safety in the use of synthetic vitreous fibre insulation wools (glasswool, rockwool, slagwool). The Code of practice was developed in the spirit of the relevant ILO standards and particularly of Convention No. 155 and the *Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)*.
46. It should also be recalled that Convention No. 155 – as well as Convention No. 111 and the *Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)* – contains the principles on which the new Global Programme on HIV/AIDS in the World of Work is based, following a resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2000 at the conclusion of a Special High-level Meeting on HIV/AIDS. The Director-General also signed a Cooperation Framework Agreement between the ILO and UNAIDS.

Social security

47. The Office has conducted a number of activities to promote up-to-date instruments on social security. Some of these activities related to social security in general, while others concentrated on a specific subject, such as maternity protection.

²⁷ Tripartite Meeting on Social and Labour Issues in Small-scale Mines (Geneva, May 1999), document GB.276/STM/1/3.

²⁸ Meeting of Experts on Safety in the Use of Insulation Wools (Geneva, 17-26 January 2000), document GB.277/STM/6.

48. In Zagreb, a regional seminar on social security reform was organized for the trade union leaders of Central and Eastern Europe. In this framework, the Office presented the up-to-date Conventions and Recommendations in the field of social security, notably the *Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)*, and the *Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967 (No. 128)*. Two courses on ILO standards in the field of social security were organized in Spain with Office participation, one at the University of Castellón and the other at Barcelona University. In Costa Rica, a seminar for labour magistrates concentrated on Convention No. 102. The Office also carried out a technical assistance mission for the Government of Mexico in respect of Convention No. 102.
49. The Office also collaborates closely with the Council of Europe in the sphere of social security. In fact the European Code of Social Security reproduced all the provisions of Convention No. 102, with the exception of article 68 which concerns equality of treatment for non-national residents. In accordance with the Code and other arrangements concluded between the ILO and the Council of Europe, the Committee of Experts examines reports concerning the application of the Code and, where appropriate, of its Protocol. Furthermore, an official from the Office participates, as a technical adviser, in the meetings of the Council of Europe committee of experts on standard-setting instruments in the social security field.
50. The Office has developed information files on the *Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183)*, and *Recommendation (No. 191)*. Furthermore, the publication *Conditions of work digest – Maternity and work* (available in English only) is now accessible on the Internet and will be regularly updated. The text of the two new instruments has been widely circulated to the constituents, other international organizations and NGOs. A workshop for specialists on gender issues, focusing on maternity protection, was held in Geneva on 5 February 2001. The question of maternity protection was also an important theme at an international seminar on the gender aspects of the promotion of occupational health in a European perspective which was held in Brussels in September 2000. The second ratification of Convention No. 183 has just been registered;²⁹ the Convention will therefore come into force on 7 February 2002.
51. This Convention was also the focus of a congress organized in Guatemala bringing together government institutions, including Parliament, trade unions and NGOs. The specialists from the San José Area Office presented Convention No. 183 to the Higher Labour Council of El Salvador. In Costa Rica, on the occasion of the adoption of Convention No. 183, representatives of the Ministry of Labour and the National Women's Institute participated in a forum on standards-related activities at the national and international levels in the sphere of maternity protection. The specialists of the ILO Area Office in Antananarivo took steps to promote Convention No. 183 with the Government of Madagascar. Lastly, in the Dominican Republic a seminar for labour magistrates concentrated on standards relating to maternity protection.
52. A tripartite subregional seminar for Asia, bringing together the constituents of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and focusing on the social security of older persons, was held in New Delhi in September 2000. This seminar was designed to contribute to the development of a policy for older persons and to identify the specific needs of women in the light of Conventions Nos. 102 and 128.

²⁹ Slovakia ratified the Convention on 12 December 2000 and Italy on 7 February 2001.

Indigenous and tribal peoples

- 53.** The *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)*, was promoted in a variety of ways by the Office which regularly participates in the meetings of the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations. The Office is also involved in work relating to the establishment of a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, following a resolution to that effect adopted on 28 July 2000 by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization. The DANIDA technical cooperation project was recently renewed for a period of three years. This project is centred on efforts to promote Convention No. 169 and to provide information, to Africa and Asia in particular. A recently published study focused on the situation of indigenous peoples in various regions of the world.³⁰
- 54.** Convention No. 169 received six ratifications over the period in question, one of which in 2000. This Convention is at the centre of the technical cooperation project to strengthen the legal defence capacity of indigenous peoples in Central America.³¹ This project aims to increase the capacity of indigenous peoples to defend their rights within the national legal system. In Guatemala consultations have been conducted with the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (Montreal) and with the Federation of Maya Organizations of Guatemala (COPMAGUA), concerning a proposed inter-American instrument on the rights of indigenous peoples, closely linked to Convention No. 169. In Honduras and El Salvador workshops have been organized specifically for the representatives of indigenous peoples in order to increase awareness of ILO standards in this area. The Third Inter-Agency Consultation Meeting on Collaborative Arrangements regarding Indigenous Peoples, organized jointly in May 2000 by the World Bank and the ILO in San José, facilitated the exchange of information on this subject between the representatives of 15 institutions of the United Nations system and regional bodies. The multidisciplinary team based in Santiago provided assistance within the framework of activities aimed at a possible ratification of Convention No. 169 by Chile. Furthermore, the Central African Republic requested additional information from the Office on the provisions of the Convention.

Seafarers

- 55.** The Office encouraged the ratification and implementation of Conventions applicable to seafarers and more particularly of the *Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 147)*. This Convention received seven ratifications between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000. The last registered ratification was by the Bahamas on 3 January 2001.
- 56.** The Office's promotional efforts permitted the inclusion of Convention No. 147 in seven of the eight regional memoranda of understanding on port State control (inspection of ships flying foreign flags and calling at ports).³² Controls by the port State of crew living and working conditions are performed on the basis of the provisions of Convention No. 147. The Office carried out its activities in close collaboration with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Committee on Seafarers' Welfare (ICSW). A

³⁰ *Traditional occupations of indigenous and tribal peoples: Emerging trends* (Geneva, ILO), 300 pp., available in English only.

³¹ *Fortalecimiento de la Capacidad de Defensa Legal de los Pueblos Indígenas en América Central*.

³² These are the memoranda of understanding of Paris, Tokyo, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, India, West and Central Africa and the Black Sea.

course designed for ship inspectors concerning the application of Convention No. 147 and the other relevant instruments has been reissued. A questionnaire on the living and working conditions of seafarers was prepared by the Office and addressed to member States active in the maritime sphere.

- 57.** In a recommendation dated 18 November 1998 the European Commission invited the Member States of the European Union to ratify the *Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships Convention, 1996 (No. 180)*, as well as the *1996 Protocol to Convention No. 147*.³³ Four ratifications were registered for Convention No. 180 during the period in question, three of which in 2000. Furthermore, a European directive dated 13 December 1999 stipulates that Member States which inspect a ship flying the flag of or matriculated on the register of a State which has not ratified Convention No. 180 or Convention No. 147 and its Protocol of 1996 must not give³⁴ more favourable treatment to this ship and its crew than that reserved for a ship flying the flag of a State party to either of these instruments.³⁵ Lastly, the preamble to the Directive of 21 June 1999 concerning the Agreement on the organization of working time of seafarers concluded by the European Community Shipowners' Association (ECSA) and the Federation of Transport Workers' Unions in the European Union (FST) stipulates that account should be taken of the relevant Conventions of the International Labour Organization with regard to the organization of working time, including in particular those relating to the hours of work of seafarers.³⁶
- 58.** A national seminar on international labour standards applicable to seafarers was organized in Tallinn in February-March 2000. It sought to promote in particular Convention No. 147 (and its Protocol), the *Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987 (No. 166)*, the *Labour Inspection (Seafarers) Convention, 1996 (No. 178)*, the *Recruitment and Placement of Seafarers Convention, 1996 (No. 179)*, and Convention No. 180, with a view to their possible ratification by the Government of Estonia. The *Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958 (No. 108)*, and Convention No. 179 were also discussed at a national tripartite seminar in Kochi (India). In Lisbon, Convention No. 108 was presented by the Office at a seminar on the maritime sector organized by the European Union. From 1 November 1995 to 31 December 2000 six ratifications were registered for Convention No. 108 (one of which in 2000), three for Convention No. 166 (one in 2000), five for Convention No. 178 (two in 2000) and five for Convention No. 179 (one in 2000). These last two Conventions came into force on 22 April 2000.
- 59.** The Joint IMO/ILO Ad Hoc Expert Working Group on liability and compensation regarding claims for death, personal injury and abandonment of seafarers met for the first time in London in October 1999.³⁷ The Working Group adopted a declaration to promote the ratification of Convention No. 166. The Governing Body also adopted the Working Group's proposal to invite the member States of the IMO and ILO to provide additional

³³ Commission Recommendation 99/130/EC of 18 November 1998, *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No. L 43 of 17 Feb. 1999, pp. 9-10.

³⁴ Following the entry into force of Convention No. 180 and the Protocol to Convention No. 147.

³⁵ Article 8 of Directive 1999/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999, *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No. L 14 of 20 Jan. 2000, pp. 29-35.

³⁶ Council Directive 1999/63/EC of 21 June 1999, *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No. L 167 of 2 July 1999, pp. 33-37.

³⁷ Document GB.277/STM/4.

information concerning abandonment, personal injury and death and, in particular, the reasons for the low rate of ratification of the relevant international instruments.³⁸ The Working Group met for the second time in London in November 2000 and examined the replies to this questionnaire.³⁹ Its report was discussed by the Joint Maritime Commission⁴⁰ and will be examined by the Governing Body at its current session.⁴¹

2. Decisions to revise

- 60.** As indicated in the Information note⁴² the Governing Body has decided on the revision of certain Conventions. This decision has already been implemented in the case of the Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 103). The revision of this Convention, as well as of the Maternity Protection Recommendation, 1952 (No. 95), gave rise to the adoption by the Conference at its 88th Session (June 2000) of the Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), and Recommendation (No. 191).
- 61.** To date the Governing Body has decided that 19 other Conventions and 12 Recommendations should be revised: one Convention and one Recommendation on hours of work,⁴³ five Conventions and six Recommendations on occupational safety and health⁴⁴ three Conventions on the night work of children and young persons,⁴⁵ seven Conventions concerning seafarers⁴⁶ and three Conventions and one Recommendation on

³⁸ *ibid.*, p. 19.

³⁹ JMC/29/2001/4bis, pp. 6-7.

⁴⁰ JMC/29/2001/4 and JMC/29/2001/4bis.

⁴¹ GB.280/STM/5.

⁴² GB.280/LILS/WP/PRS/1/2, para. 7.

⁴³ Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1979 (No. 153), and Recommendation (No. 161).

⁴⁴ White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13), Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27), Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119), and Recommendation (No. 118), Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127), and Recommendation (No. 128), Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136), and Recommendation (No. 144), Anthrax Prevention Recommendation, 1919 (No. 3), Lead Poisoning (Women and Children) Recommendation, 1919 (No. 4), and White Phosphorus Recommendation, 1919 (No. 6).

⁴⁵ Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6), Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 79), and Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90).

⁴⁶ Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16), Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 (No. 22), Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946 (No. 68), Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946 (No. 69), Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 73), Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946 (No. 74), and Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970 (No. 134).

fishermen.⁴⁷ Proposals to this effect are included in the proposals for the agenda of the Conference.⁴⁸

- 62.** At its 279th Session (November 2000) the Governing Body unanimously approved a proposal for an integrated approach to ILO standards-related activities.⁴⁹ The implementation, on an experimental basis, of the integrated approach in the sphere of occupational safety and health is included on the shortlist of items for the agenda of the 91st Session (2003) of the Conference, which will be examined by the Governing Body at its current session.⁵⁰ The question of the revision of five Conventions and six Recommendations on occupational safety and health could be examined in this framework.
- 63.** The question of the revision of the Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1979 (No. 153), is also contained in the proposals for the agenda of the Conference.⁵¹ In this respect, the conclusions of the Symposium on the Social and Labour Consequences of Technological Developments, Deregulation and Privatization of Transport recommended the revision of standards that have an impact on the transport sector and no longer meet current needs.⁵²
- 64.** The decision on the revision of three Conventions and one Recommendation concerning fishermen was taken by the Governing Body following the examination of these instruments by the Working Party on the basis of the conclusions of the Tripartite Meeting on Safety and Health in the Fishing Industry (Geneva, 13-17 December 1999).⁵³ The Governing Body also requested the Director-General to bear in mind, when drawing up proposals for the future work of the Office, the recommendation by the Tripartite Meeting to convene a meeting of experts to examine the question of the extension of instruments applicable to seafarers to fishermen.⁵⁴ The question of the revision of these instruments is included in the proposals for the agenda of the Conference.⁵⁵ This could be developed in the light of the results of such a meeting of experts.
- 65.** Furthermore, the revision of the Co-operatives (Developing Countries) Recommendation, 1966 (No. 127), is on the agenda of the 89th Session (2001) of the Conference, for a first discussion.⁵⁶ It should be noted that a general discussion on the *Human resources training and development: Vocational guidance and vocational training* took place at the 88th

⁴⁷ Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 113), Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959 (No. 114), Fishermen's Competency Certificates Convention, 1966 (No. 125), and Vocational Training (Fishermen) Recommendation, 1966 (No. 126).

⁴⁸ GB.279/5/1.

⁴⁹ GB.279/4.

⁵⁰ GB.280/2.

⁵¹ GB.279/5/1, para. 69.

⁵² GB.277/STM/3/1.

⁵³ GB.277/11/2.

⁵⁴ GB.277/14, pp. 12-13 and GB.277/STM/3/3, p. 41.

⁵⁵ GB.279/5/1, paras. 63-64.

⁵⁶ International Labour Conference, 89th Session (2001), Report V(1), *Promotion of cooperatives*.

Session (2000) of the Conference. Following this discussion the Conference decided on the revision of the Human Resources Development Recommendation, 1975 (No. 150).⁵⁷ The Conference also concluded that the Recommendation could be supplemented by a practical guide. Furthermore, two databases, one for investments and the other for good practices, could contain additional information. This question was placed on the shortlist of proposals for the agenda of the 91st Session (2003) of the Conference.⁵⁸ The NIKKEIREN/ILO/IOE Fifth High-level Conference for Asian and Pacific Employers, held in Singapore in October 2000, also approved the decision on the revision of Recommendation No. 150 and expressed the wish that this matter be dealt with rapidly.

3. Requests for additional information

A. General Surveys

66. As indicated in the Information note,⁵⁹ Conventions Nos. 97 and 143, as well as the corresponding Recommendations Nos. 86 and 151, have already been the subject of a General Survey following recommendations by the Working Party. This survey was discussed by the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards in June 1999. Following this discussion the question of migrant workers was included, for a general discussion, in the list of proposals for the agenda of the Conference. The points for discussion could include the question of the possible revision of existing standards in this area. At its 279th Session (November 2000) the Governing Body decided that this question would be included on the shortlist of proposals for the agenda of the 91st Session (2003) of the Conference.⁶⁰

67. A General Survey relating to the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4), the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41), the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89), and the Protocol of 1990 relating to Convention No. 89 will be examined by the Conference at its 89th Session (2001). Furthermore, the Dock Work Convention, 1973 (No. 137), and Recommendation (No. 145) will be the subject of the next General Survey by the Committee of Experts and will be submitted to the 90th Session (2002) of the Conference. A date has not yet been fixed for the last General Survey requested by the Working Party which should be on the Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1), and the Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30).

B. Short surveys

68. The Governing Body had asked that short surveys be carried out in the case of three Conventions. At the 279th Session (November 2000) the Working Party examined the short survey on the Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970 (No. 132).⁶¹ Following

⁵⁷ Resolution concerning human resources training and development, 88th Session (2000) of the Conference.

⁵⁸ GB.280/2.

⁵⁹ GB.280/LILS/WP/PRS/1/2, para. 23.

⁶⁰ GB.279/3, GB.279/5/1 and GB.280/2.

⁶¹ GB.279/LILS/WP/PRS/1/2.

this examination, the Governing Body decided to maintain the status quo with respect to Convention No. 132, it being understood that any subsequent development will be taken into account in due time. Short surveys concerning the Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 (No. 140),⁶² and the Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158),⁶³ will be submitted to this meeting of the Working Party.

C. Requests for ad hoc information

69. Appendix IV to this document summarizes the follow-up given to the requests for information made by the Working Party since its establishment. Eighteen Conventions have already been re-examined following consultations with the constituents by the Office. These consultations provided the Governing Body with all the necessary information to enable it to decide on the status of these instruments.

70. In 2000, the Office sent a request for information to the member States concerning seven Conventions and three Recommendations relating to social security.⁶⁴ The summary of the consultations carried out on this subject will be submitted to the Working Party at the 282nd Session (November 2001) of the Governing Body.⁶⁵ In January 2001, the Office sent a reminder to the member States that had not yet replied to the request for information. It should be noted here that a general discussion on the topic *Social security – Issues, challenges and prospects* has been placed on the agenda of the 89th Session (2001) of the Conference.

71. As a follow-up to the recommendations of the Working Party, the Office has still to invite the member States to inform it about the obstacles and difficulties encountered that could prevent or delay the ratification of 12 up-to-date Conventions:

- *Freedom of association and labour relations*: Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135), Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141), Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151), and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154);
- *Wages*: Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131);
- *Occupational safety and health*: Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115), Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139), Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148), and Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155);

⁶² GB.280/LILS/WP/PRS/2/1.

⁶³ GB.280/LILS/WP/PRS/2/2.

⁶⁴ GB.279/LILS/WP/PRS/2.

⁶⁵ By 24 February 2001, 54 member States had replied to this request for information: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay. Furthermore, the Office received interim replies from eight member States: Barbados, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, New Zealand, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Seychelles.

- *Seafarers*:⁶⁶ Continuity of Employment (Seafarers) Convention, 1976 (No. 145), and Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976 (No. 146);
- *Nursing personnel*: Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977 (No. 149).⁶⁷

- 72.** For three Conventions relating to the medical examination of young persons considered up to date by the Governing Body, the request for information also relates to the possible need to revise these Conventions, including the question of their possible consolidation. The Conventions in question are the Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946 (No. 77), the Medical Examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 78), and the Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 124). One request for information also relates to the obstacles to the implementation of and possible need to consolidate the Medical Examination of Young Persons Recommendation, 1946 (No. 79), and the Conditions of Employment of Young Persons (Underground Work) Recommendation, 1965 (No. 125), which are linked to these Conventions.
- 73.** The Governing Body also decided to invite the member States to inform the Office, of the obstacles and difficulties encountered, if any, that might prevent or delay the ratification of the Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966 (No. 126), or that might point to the need for a full or partial revision of the Convention.
- 74.** Furthermore, the Office is invited to request information from the States parties to two Conventions concerning the obstacles to the ratification of revised or more recent Conventions.

Revised Convention	Older Convention
Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167)	Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937 (No. 62)
Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 76)	Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45)

- 75.** The Governing Body requested the Office to engage in consultations with the States parties concerning three Conventions relating to non-metropolitan territories. The Office is invited to carry out consultations with the States parties to the Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 82), in order to determine whether or not its provisions are applied in the framework of other Conventions in the non-metropolitan territories concerned. As regards the States parties to the Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 83), it is necessary to examine in what manner the Conventions contained in the annex to Convention No. 83 could continue to be applied in the non-metropolitan territories concerned. Lastly, the objective of the consultations with the States parties to the Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 85), is to identify the possible obstacles and difficulties that could prevent or

⁶⁶ Following its 29th Meeting (Geneva, 22-26 January 2001), the Joint Maritime Commission said it was in favour of developing a single framework Convention on maritime labour standards. See GB.280/5. The follow-up measures for the recommendations of the Working Party with regard to Conventions and Recommendations concerning seafarers could be implemented in this context.

⁶⁷ The request for information also relates to the obstacles to implementation of the Nursing Personnel Recommendation, 1977 (No. 157), which is linked to the Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977 (No. 149).

delay the application of Convention No. 81 and its Protocol of 1995 and/or Convention No. 129 to the non-metropolitan territories concerned.

76. Requests for information will also apply to the need to replace 12 Recommendations:

Subject-matter	Recommendations
Employment policy	Employment (Transition from War to Peace) Recommendation, 1944 (No. 71)
Labour statistics	Migration Statistics Recommendation, 1922 (No. 19)
Labour relations	Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration Recommendation, 1951 (No. 92) Co-operation at the Level of the Undertaking Recommendation, 1952 (No. 94) Communications within the Undertaking Recommendation, 1967 (No. 129) Examination of Grievances Recommendation, 1967 (No. 130)
Employment of women	Night Work of Women (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1921 (No. 13)
Seafarers ¹	Bedding, Mess Utensils and Miscellaneous Provisions (Ships' Crews) Recommendation, 1946 (No. 78) Vocational Training (Seafarers) Recommendation, 1970 (No. 137) Employment of Seafarers (Technical Developments) Recommendation, 1970 (No. 139) Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Recommendation, 1970 (No. 142)
Inland navigation	Hours of Work (Inland Navigation) Recommendation, 1920 (No. 8)

¹ The follow-up measures for the recommendations of the Working Party with regard to recommendations concerning seafarers could be implemented in the framework of the proposed single framework Convention on maritime labour standards. See note 65 above.

4. Withdrawal, abrogation and shelving

77. The Information note contains detailed information on shelved Conventions.⁶⁸ The ratification of shelved Conventions is no longer encouraged and Appendix III to this document indicates the denunciations that have been registered for these Conventions since the establishment of the Working Party.

78. Following the amendment of its Standing Orders,⁶⁹ the Conference can withdraw a Convention which has not entered into force or which is no longer in force as a result of denunciations, or of a Recommendation. At its 88th Session (2000) the Conference withdrew five Conventions which had not entered into force:⁷⁰

- *Hours of work*: Conventions Nos. 31, 46, 51, 61;
- *Migrant workers*: Convention No. 66.

⁶⁸ GB.280/LILS/WP/PRS/1/2, paras. 30-31.

⁶⁹ Article 45bis of the Standing Orders of the Conference.

⁷⁰ See Reports VII(1) and (2) and *Provisional Records* Nos. 6-2, 6-2A-E, of the 88th Session of the International Labour Conference, June 2000.

79. Furthermore, at its 277th Session (March 2000), the Governing Body placed on the agenda of the 90th Session (2002) of the Conference the withdrawal of 20 Recommendations:⁷¹
- *Employment policy*: Recommendations Nos. 1, 11, 45, 50, 51 and 73;
 - *Employment services and agencies*: Recommendations Nos. 42 and 72;
 - *Vocational guidance and training*: Recommendations Nos. 15 and 56;
 - *Labour inspection*: Recommendations Nos. 5, 54 and 59;
 - *Hours of work*: Recommendations Nos. 37, 38, 39, 63, 64, 65 and 66.
80. *Abrogation*. At its 85th Session (June 1997) the Conference adopted, following an initiative by the Working Party, an amendment to the Constitution allowing the Conference to abrogate, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes of delegates present, any Convention that has lost its purpose or that no longer makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization. Pursuant to article 36 of the Constitution, this amendment will take effect when ratified or accepted by two-thirds of the Members of the Organization including five of the ten Members which are represented on the Governing Body as Members of chief industrial importance. To date the amendment has been ratified or accepted by 64 member States⁷² of the 117 required, four of which⁷³ are Members of chief industrial importance.

Final remarks

81. As indicated in the Information note,⁷⁴ the Working Party has virtually completed the case-by-case examination of international labour standards: to date, the Governing Body has taken decisions concerning 176 Conventions and 186 Recommendations. The Governing Body has considered that 70 Conventions and 70 Recommendations were up to date. It is important for the Organization to stress the promotion of these up-to-date instruments. The Office has undertaken a large number of activities to this end in a variety of spheres, both at headquarters and in the field, some of which are described in this document, although it has not been possible to provide an exhaustive account. In addition to the promotion of up-to-date standards, in some cases the Governing Body's decisions require the Office to send requests for additional information to the constituents. This

⁷¹ GB.277/2/2.

⁷² Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zambia.

⁷³ China, India, Italy and the United Kingdom.

⁷⁴ GB.280/LILS/WP/PRS/1/2, para. 3.

document contains a summary of the requests for information which it has already attended to and those which remain pending.⁷⁵

- 82.** The Office will pursue its efforts to implement the decisions taken by the Governing Body by way of seminars, courses, publications and other means. The follow-up measures for the recommendations of the Working Party should also be examined in the context of the discussion on possible improvements in ILO standards-related activities that the Governing Body began at its 279th Session (November 2000). Following the first stage of this discussion the Governing Body approved the integrated approach to standards-related activities proposed by the Office.⁷⁶ This approach aims to strengthen the consistency and relevance of standards and to increase their impact by the integrated use of all means of action available to the Organization, including promotional activities.⁷⁷ If the Governing Body places on the agenda of the 91st Session (June 2003) of the Conference,⁷⁸ the implementation, on an experimental basis, of the integrated approach to standards-related activities in the area of occupational safety and health, the follow-up to the recommendations of the Working Party with respect to the instruments concerned could be dealt with in this context. Integrated approaches to other subjects offering the same opportunities could follow. The Office proposes continuing to submit detailed reports on the follow-up on the recommendations of the Working Party.
- 83.** *The Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards is invited to take note of the information contained in this document and to request the Office to continue reporting in detail on the follow-up on the recommendations of the Working Party.*

Geneva, 23 February 2001.

Point for decision: Paragraph 83.

⁷⁵ See paras. 66-76 above and Appendix IV.

⁷⁶ GB.279/4.

⁷⁷ At its current session, the Governing Body will take up the second stage of this discussion relating to the system of monitoring standards. See GB.280/LILS/3.

⁷⁸ GB.280/2.

Appendix I

Ratifications registered between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
1. Up-to-date Conventions		
1.1. Fundamental and priority Conventions		
Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) <i>(155 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Estonia	07.02.1996
	South Africa	05.03.1997
	Turkmenistan	15.05.1997
	Botswana	05.06.1997
	Qatar	12.03.1998
	Zimbabwe	27.08.1998
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
	Oman	30.10.1998
	Turkey	30.10.1998
	Malawi	19.11.1999
	Eritrea	22.02.2000
	Moldova, Republic of	23.03.2000
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12.10.2000
	Namibia	15.11.2000
Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) <i>(133 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	South Africa	19.02.1996
	Moldova, Republic of	12.08.1996
	Zambia	02.09.1996
	Mozambique	23.12.1996
	Turkmenistan	15.05.1997
	Botswana	22.12.1997
	Indonesia	09.06.1998
	Cape Verde	01.02.1999
	Chile	01.02.1999
	Georgia	03.08.1999
	Cambodia	23.08.1999
	Malawi	19.11.1999
	Eritrea	22.02.2000
	Tanzania, United Republic of	18.04.2000
Papua New Guinea	02.06.2000	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25.08.2000	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	04.10.2000	
Kazakhstan	13.12.2000	
Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) <i>(147 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	South Africa	19.02.1996
	Suriname	05.06.1996
	Moldova, Republic of	12.08.1996
	Zambia	02.09.1996
	Nepal	11.11.1996
	Mozambique	23.12.1996
	Turkmenistan	15.05.1997
	Burundi	10.10.1997
	Botswana	22.12.1997
	Madagascar	03.06.1998
	Zimbabwe	27.08.1998
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
	Chile	01.02.1999
	Switzerland	17.08.1999
Cambodia	23.08.1999	
Seychelles	04.10.1999	
Congo	26.11.1999	

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
	Eritrea	22.02.2000
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	04.09.2000
Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) (149 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Estonia	10.05.1996
	United Arab Emirates	24.02.1997
	Turkmenistan	15.05.1997
	Trinidad and Tobago	29.05.1997
	Botswana	05.06.1997
	Malaysia	09.09.1997
	Viet Nam	07.10.1997
	Korea, Republic of	08.12.1997
	Lesotho	27.01.1998
	Bangladesh	28.01.1998
	Thailand	08.02.1999
	Ethiopia	24.03.1999
	Belize	22.06.1999
	Cambodia	23.08.1999
	Seychelles	23.11.1999
	Congo	26.11.1999
	Eritrea	22.02.2000
	Moldova, Republic of	23.03.2000
	South Africa	30.03.2000
	Papua New Guinea	02.06.2000
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	25.08.2000
	El Salvador	12.10.2000
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) (150 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Estonia	07.02.1996
	Czech Republic	06.08.1996
	Georgia	23.09.1996
	United Arab Emirates	24.02.1997
	Albania	27.02.1997
	South Africa	05.03.1997
	Croatia	05.03.1997
	Mauritania	03.04.1997
	Turkmenistan	15.05.1997
	Botswana	05.06.1997
	Slovenia	24.06.1997
	Burkina Faso	25.08.1997
	Slovakia	29.09.1997
	Uzbekistan	15.12.1997
	Russian Federation	02.07.1998
	Bahrain	14.07.1998
	Romania	03.08.1998
	Zimbabwe	27.08.1998
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
	Chile	01.02.1999
	Kyrgyzstan	18.02.1999
	Bulgaria	23.03.1999
	Ethiopia	24.03.1999
	Indonesia	07.06.1999
	Togo	10.07.1999
	Cambodia	23.08.1999
	Tajikistan	23.09.1999
	Malawi	19.11.1999
	Congo	26.11.1999
	Eritrea	22.02.2000
	India	18.05.2000
	Azerbaijan	09.08.2000
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12.10.2000
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.11.2000
	Namibia	15.11.2000
	Ukraine	14.12.2000

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) <i>(145 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Moldova, Republic of	12.08.1996
	Albania	27.02.1997
	South Africa	05.03.1997
	Turkmenistan	15.05.1997
	Botswana	05.06.1997
	Viet Nam	07.10.1997
	Lesotho	27.01.1998
	Sri Lanka	27.11.1998
	Korea, Republic of	04.12.1998
	Ireland	22.04.1999
	Indonesia	07.06.1999
	United Kingdom	08.06.1999
	Belize	22.06.1999
	Zimbabwe	23.06.1999
	Cambodia	23.08.1999
	Seychelles	23.11.1999
	Congo	26.11.1999
	Kazakhstan	06.12.1999
	Eritrea	22.02.2000
	Papua New Guinea	02.06.2000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25.08.2000	
Bahrain	26.09.2000	
Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) <i>(104 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	El Salvador	23.01.1996
	Georgia	23.09.1996
	Argentina	11.11.1996
	Nepal	30.05.1997
	Botswana	05.06.1997
	Bolivia	11.06.1997
	Malaysia	09.09.1997
	Slovakia	29.09.1997
	Cyprus	02.10.1997
	Denmark	13.11.1997
	Albania	16.02.1998
	Jordan	23.03.1998
	Guyana	15.04.1998
	Portugal	20.05.1998
	Hungary	28.05.1998
	Philippines	04.06.1998
	Lithuania	22.06.1998
	United Arab Emirates	02.10.1998
	Turkey	30.10.1998
	Tanzania, United Republic of	16.12.1998
	Korea, Republic of	28.01.1999
	Chile	01.02.1999
	Burkina Faso	11.02.1999
	China	28.04.1999
	Ethiopia	27.05.1999
	Indonesia	07.06.1999
	Egypt	09.06.1999
	Dominican Republic	15.06.1999
	Switzerland	17.08.1999
	Cambodia	23.08.1999
Moldova, Republic of	21.09.1999	
Kuwait	15.11.1999	
Malawi	19.11.1999	
Congo	26.11.1999	
Iceland	06.12.1999	
Senegal	15.12.1999	
Barbados	04.01.2000	
Morocco	06.01.2000	
Sri Lanka	11.02.2000	

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
	Eritrea	22.02.2000
	Belize	06.03.2000
	Seychelles	07.03.2000
	South Africa	30.03.2000
	Madagascar	31.05.2000
	Papua New Guinea	02.06.2000
	Japan	05.06.2000
	Zimbabwe	06.06.2000
	United Kingdom	07.06.2000
	Yemen	15.06.2000
	Central African Republic	28.06.2000
	Burundi	19.07.2000
	Austria	18.09.2000
	Ecuador	19.09.2000
	Panama	31.10.2000
	Namibia	15.11.2000
Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (57 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Seychelles	28.09.1999
	Malawi	19.11.1999
	United States	02.12.1999
	Ireland	20.12.1999
	Slovakia	20.12.1999
	Botswana	03.01.2000
	Finland	17.01.2000
	Brazil	02.02.2000
	Tunisia	28.02.2000
	Belize	06.03.2000
	San Marino	15.03.2000
	United Kingdom	22.03.2000
	Indonesia	28.03.2000
	Hungary	20.04.2000
	Jordan	20.04.2000
	Rwanda	23.05.2000
	Iceland	29.05.2000
	Qatar	30.05.2000
	Senegal	01.06.2000
	Papua New Guinea	02.06.2000
	Canada	06.06.2000
	South Africa	07.06.2000
	Italy	07.06.2000
	Mauritius	08.06.2000
	Ghana	13.06.2000
	Portugal	15.06.2000
	Yemen	15.06.2000
	Central African Republic	28.06.2000
	Switzerland	28.06.2000
	Mexico	30.06.2000
	Mali	14.07.2000
	Chile	17.07.2000
	Bulgaria	28.07.2000
	Denmark	14.08.2000
	Kuwait	15.08.2000
	Ecuador	19.09.2000
	Togo	19.09.2000
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	04.10.2000
	El Salvador	12.10.2000
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12.10.2000
	Barbados	23.10.2000
	Niger	23.10.2000
	Belarus	31.10.2000
	Panama	31.10.2000
	Nicaragua	06.11.2000

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
	Chad	06.11.2000
	Malaysia	10.11.2000
	Dominican Republic	15.11.2000
	Namibia	15.11.2000
	Cyprus	27.11.2000
	Philippines	28.11.2000
	Saint Lucia	06.12.2000
	Zimbabwe	11.12.2000
	Romania	13.12.2000
	Ukraine	14.12.2000
	Viet Nam	19.12.2000
	Norway	21.12.2000
Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) (125 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Moldova, Republic of	12.08.1996
	Russian Federation	02.07.1998
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
	Congo	26.11.1999
	Kyrgyzstan	26.07.2000
	Azerbaijan	09.08.2000
Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122) (91 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Moldova, Republic of	12.08.1996
	Mozambique	23.12.1996
	China	17.12.1997
	India	17.11.1998
	Kazakhstan	06.12.1999
Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129) (39 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Belgium	08.09.1997
	Moldova, Republic of	09.12.1997
	Azerbaijan	09.08.2000
Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144) (100 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Moldova, Republic of	12.08.1996
	Jamaica	23.10.1996
	Mozambique	23.12.1996
	Slovakia	10.02.1997
	Madagascar	22.04.1997
	Botswana	05.06.1997
	Burundi	10.10.1997
	Chad	07.01.1998
	Lesotho	27.01.1998
	Fiji	18.05.1998
	Bulgaria	12.06.1998
	Mongolia	10.08.1998
	Dominican Republic	15.06.1999
	Albania	30.06.1999
	Colombia	09.11.1999
	Korea, Republic of	15.11.1999
	Congo	26.11.1999
	Belize	06.03.2000
	Yemen	15.06.2000
	Switzerland	28.06.2000
	Kuwait	15.08.2000
	Czech Republic	09.10.2000
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12.10.2000
	Kazakhstan	13.12.2000
1.2. Other up-to-date Conventions		
Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14) (117 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Belize	22.06.1999
Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94) (58 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Norway	12.02.1996
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95) <i>(93 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Moldova, Republic of	12.08.1996
	Botswana	05.06.1997
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958 (No. 108) <i>(60 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Sri Lanka	24.11.1995
	Czech Republic	06.08.1996
	Estonia	11.12.1996
	Lithuania	19.11.1997
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No. 121) [table I amended in 1980] <i>(23 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Moldova, Republic of	23.03.2000
	Chile	30.09.1999
Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131) <i>(43 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Chile	13.09.1999
	Moldova, Republic of	23.03.2000
Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135) <i>(68 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Cyprus	03.01.1996
	Estonia	07.02.1996
	Moldova, Republic of	12.08.1996
	Mongolia	08.10.1996
	Burundi	10.10.1997
	Uzbekistan	15.12.1997
	Chad	07.01.1998
	Lesotho	27.01.1998
	Zimbabwe	27.08.1998
	Belize	22.06.1999
	Chile	13.09.1999
	Czech Republic	09.10.2000
Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139) <i>(35 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Kazakhstan	13.12.2000
	Belgium	11.10.1996
	Portugal	03.05.1999
Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 (No. 140) <i>(32 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Lebanon	23.02.2000
	Zimbabwe	27.08.1998
	Belize	22.06.1999
Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141) <i>(37 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Chile	13.09.1999
	Burkina Faso	25.08.1997
Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142) <i>(59 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Belize	22.06.1999
	Lebanon	23.02.2000
Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976 (No. 146) <i>(13 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Brazil	24.09.1998
Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 147) <i>(40 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Guatemala	22.02.1996
	India	30.07.1996
	Israel	06.12.1996
	Latvia	12.11.1998
	Iceland	11.05.1999
	Trinidad and Tobago	03.06.1999
Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148) <i>(41 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Slovenia	21.06.1999
	Guatemala	22.02.1996
	Kazakhstan	30.07.1996
Labour Administration Convention, 1978 (No. 150) <i>(48 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Seychelles	23.11.1999
	Namibia	28.06.1996
	Korea, Republic of	08.12.1997
	Russian Federation	02.07.1998
	Zimbabwe	27.08.1998

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
	Dominican Republic	15.06.1999
	Cambodia	23.08.1999
	Malawi	19.11.1999
	Seychelles	23.11.1999
	Belize	06.03.2000
	Czech Republic	09.10.2000
Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151) <i>(38 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Greece	29.07.1996
	Belarus	08.09.1997
	Botswana	22.12.1997
	Chad	07.01.1998
	Belize	22.06.1999
	Albania	30.06.1999
	Seychelles	23.11.1999
	Chile	17.07.2000
	Colombia	08.12.2000
Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152) <i>(20 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Netherlands	13.05.1998
	Italy	07.06.2000
Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154) <i>(32 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Suriname	05.06.1996
	Greece	17.09.1996
	Guatemala	29.10.1996
	Moldova, Republic of	14.02.1997
	Belarus	08.09.1997
	Uzbekistan	15.12.1997
	Tanzania, United Republic of	14.08.1998
	Belize	22.06.1999
	Saint Lucia	06.12.2000
	Colombia	08.12.2000
Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155) <i>(35 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Kazakhstan	30.07.1996
	Mongolia	03.02.1998
	Russian Federation	02.07.1998
	Belize	22.06.1999
	Moldova, Republic of	28.04.2000
	Belarus	30.05.2000
	Cape Verde	09.08.2000
	El Salvador	12.10.2000
Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156) <i>(32 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Russian Federation	13.02.1998
	Bolivia	01.09.1998
	Belize	22.06.1999
	Ukraine	11.04.2000
	Iceland	22.06.2000
	El Salvador	12.10.2000
Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159) <i>(71 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Cuba	03.10.1996
	Bolivia	19.12.1996
	Mongolia	03.02.1998
	Madagascar	03.06.1998
	Kuwait	26.06.1998
	Zimbabwe	27.08.1998
	Portugal	03.05.1999
	Bahrain	02.06.1999
	Trinidad and Tobago	03.06.1999
	Côte d'Ivoire	22.10.1999
	Korea, Republic of	15.11.1999
	Lebanon	23.02.2000
	Italy	07.06.2000
	Turkey	26.06.2000

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
Labour Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160) (43 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Canada	22.11.1995
	Panama	03.04.1996
	Korea, Republic of	08.12.1997
	Lithuania	10.06.1999
	Benin	06.04.2000
Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161) (19 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Burkina Faso	25.08.1997
	Benin	10.11.1998
	Chile	30.09.1999
Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162) (25 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Belgium	11.10.1996
	Portugal	03.05.1999
	Netherlands	15.09.1999
	Russian Federation	04.09.2000
Seafarers' Welfare Convention, 1987 (No. 163) (11 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Brazil	04.03.1997
Health Protection and Medical Care (Seafarers) Convention, 1987 (No. 164) (10 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Brazil	04.03.1997
	Norway	11.06.1999
Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987 (No. 166) (8 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Guyana	10.06.1996
	Brazil	04.03.1997
	Romania	11.10.2000
Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167) (14 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Finland	23.01.1997
	Lesotho	27.01.1998
	Dominican Republic	04.06.1998
Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (14 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Denmark	22.02.1996
	Guatemala	05.06.1996
	Netherlands	02.02.1998
	Fiji	03.03.1998
	Ecuador	15.05.1998
	Argentina	03.07.2000
Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170) (9 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Brazil	23.12.1996
	Burkina Faso	15.09.1997
	Zimbabwe	27.08.1998
	Tanzania, United Republic of	15.03.1999
Night Work Convention, 1990 (No. 171) (6 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Portugal	27.11.1995
	Czech Republic	06.08.1996
	Belgium	28.05.1997
Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991 (No. 172) (11 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Guyana	20.08.1996
	Cyprus	28.02.1997
	Barbados	22.06.1997
	Dominican Republic	04.06.1998
	Ireland	09.06.1998
	Lebanon	23.02.2000
Protection of Workers' Claims (Employer's Insolvency) Convention, 1992 (No. 173) (13 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Austria	20.12.1996
	Botswana	05.06.1997
	Zambia	25.05.1998
	Madagascar	03.06.1998
	Slovakia	24.09.1998
	Burkina Faso	11.02.1999
	Chad	15.12.2000
Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174) (5 ratifications by 31 December 2000)	Armenia	03.01.1996
	Netherlands	25.03.1997
	Colombia	09.12.1997
	Estonia	13.09.2000

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
Part-Time Work Convention, 1994 (No. 175) <i>(5 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Mauritius	14.06.1996
	Cyprus	28.02.1997
	Guyana	03.09.1997
	Finland	25.05.1999
	Italy	13.04.2000
Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176) <i>(15 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Spain	22.05.1997
	Botswana	05.06.1997
	Finland	09.06.1997
	Sweden	09.06.1997
	Philippines	27.02.1998
	Slovakia	03.06.1998
	Ireland	09.06.1998
	Germany	06.09.1998
	Zambia	04.01.1999
	Armenia	27.04.1999
	Austria	26.05.1999
	Norway	11.06.1999
	Lebanon	23.02.2000
	South Africa	09.06.2000
Czech Republic	09.10.2000	
Home Work Convention, 1996 (No. 177) <i>(2 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Finland	17.06.1998
	Ireland	22.04.1999
Labour Inspection (Seafarers) Convention, 1996 (No. 178) <i>(5 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Finland	24.02.1999
	Ireland	22.04.1999
	Norway	11.06.1999
	Morocco	01.12.2000
	Sweden	15.12.2000
Recruitment and Placement of Seafarers Convention, 1996 (No. 179) <i>(5 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Philippines	13.03.1998
	Ireland	22.04.1999
	Finland	25.05.1999
	Norway	11.06.1999
	Morocco	01.12.2000
Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships Convention, 1996 (No. 180) <i>(4 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Ireland	22.04.1999
	Romania	11.10.2000
	Morocco	01.12.2000
	Sweden	15.12.2000
Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181) <i>(10 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Ethiopia	24.03.1999
	Morocco	10.05.1999
	Finland	25.05.1999
	Spain	15.06.1999
	Albania	30.06.1999
	Japan	28.07.1999
	Panama	10.08.1999
	Netherlands	15.09.1999
	Italy	01.02.2000
	Czech Republic	09.10.2000
Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183) <i>(1 ratification by 31 December 2000)</i>	Slovakia	12.12.2000

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
2. Conventions to be revised		
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16) <i>(81 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 (No. 22) <i>(58 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Romania	11.10.2000
Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946 (No. 68) <i>(24 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Equatorial Guinea Romania	23.04.1996 11.10.2000
Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 73) <i>(43 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Lithuania	19.11.1997
Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127) <i>(25 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Moldova, Republic of	09.12.1997
Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970 (No. 134) <i>(27 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Brazil	25.07.1996
Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136) <i>(36 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Lebanon	23.02.2000
3. Outdated Conventions		
Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5) <i>(28 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920 (No. 7) <i>(14 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 10) <i>(16 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952 (No. 101) <i>(35 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
4. Requests for information		
Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158) <i>(29 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Portugal Namibia Moldova, Republic of Papua New Guinea Saint Lucia	27.11.1995 28.06.1996 14.02.1997 02.06.2000 06.12.2000

Requests for information have also been made concerning some up-to-date Conventions. The ratifications registered for the following Conventions are indicated above under the heading "Up-to-date Conventions".

Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No. 121) [table I amended in 1980]
 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)
 Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)
 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139)
 Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 (No. 140)
 Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141)
 Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976 (No. 146)
 Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)
 Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)
 Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154)
 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)

Conventions	Country	Date of ratification
5. Other Conventions		
Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11) <i>(120 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 12) <i>(75 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19) <i>(119 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26) <i>(100 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21.10.1998
Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935 (No. 47) <i>(14 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Moldova, Republic of	09.12.1997
Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88) <i>(79 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Moldova, Republic of Madagascar	12.08.1996 03.06.1998
Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 92) <i>(43 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Equatorial Guinea Romania	23.04.1996 11.10.2000
Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 96) <i>(32 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Argentina	19.09.1996
Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 103) <i>(38 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Moldova, Republic of San Marino Belize Papua New Guinea	14.02.1997 23.09.1998 06.03.2000 02.06.2000
Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117) <i>(32 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Moldova, Republic of Georgia	12.08.1996 21.10.1997
Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970 (No. 132) <i>(30 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Czech Republic Moldova, Republic of Hungary Brazil	23.08.1996 27.01.1998 19.08.1998 23.09.1998
Accommodation of Crews (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1970 (No. 133) <i>(26 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Romania	11.10.2000

Appendix II

Ratifications of revised Conventions and denunciations of older Conventions registered between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000

Subject-matter	Ratifications of revised Conventions	Denunciations of the corresponding older Conventions
Employment services	Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181) Czech Republic (09.10.2000)	Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933 (No. 34) Argentina (19.09.1996) ¹ Czech Republic (09.10.2000)
	Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181) Ethiopia (10.05.1999) Spain (15.06.1999) Japan (28.07.1999) Panama (10.08.1999) Netherlands (15.09.1999) Italy (01.02.2000)	Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 96) Ethiopia (10.05.1999) Spain (15.06.1999) Japan (28.07.1999) Panama (10.08.1999) Netherlands (15.09.1999) Italy (01.02.2000)
Labour statistics	Labour Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160) Canada (22.11.1995) Panama (03.04.1996)	Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63) Canada (22.11.1995) Panama (03.04.1996)
Paid leave	Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970 (No. 132) Czech Republic (23.08.1996) Hungary (19.08.1998) Brazil (23.09.1998)	Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 (No. 52) Czech Republic (23.08.1996) Hungary (19.08.1998) Brazil (23.09.1998)
	Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970 (No. 132) Hungary (19.08.1998) Brazil (23.09.1998)	Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952 (No. 101) Hungary (19.08.1998) Brazil (23.09.1998)
Social security	Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No. 121) [Table I amended in 1980] Chile (30.09.1999)	Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17) Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925 (No. 18) Chile (08.08.2000)
	Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967 (No. 128) Czech Republic (01.01.1993) ²	Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42) Chile (30.09.1999) Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 40) Czech Republic (27.09.2000)

Subject-matter	Ratifications of revised Conventions	Denunciations of the corresponding older Conventions
	Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157)	Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935 (No. 48) <i>Pure denunciation:</i> Netherlands (27.07.1999)
Occupational safety and health	Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152) Netherlands (13.05.1998) Italy (07.06.2000)	Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932 (No. 32) Netherlands (13.05.1998) Italy (07.06.2000)
	Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167) Finland (23.01.1997)	Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937 (No. 62) Finland (23.01.1997)
Employment of women	Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 [and Protocol, 1990] (No. 89) and/or Night Work Convention, 1990 (No. 171)	Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4) <i>Pure denunciation:</i> Peru (05.02.1997) Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41) <i>Pure denunciation:</i> Peru (05.02.1997)
	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Argentina (11.11.1996) Bolivia (11.06.1997) Slovakia (29.09.1997) Denmark (13.11.1997) Albania (16.02.1998) Guyana (15.04.1998) Tanzania, United Republic of (16.12.1998) Chile (01.02.1999) Burkina Faso (11.02.1999) Dominican Republic (15.06.1999) Switzerland (17.08.1999) Congo (26.11.1999) Senegal (15.12.1999) Barbados (04.01.2000) Sri Lanka (11.02.2000) Belize (06.03.2000) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Madagascar (31.05.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) United Kingdom (07.06.2000) Central African Republic (28.06.2000) Austria (18.09.2000)	Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5) Argentina (11.11.1996) Bolivia (11.06.1997) Slovakia (29.09.1997) Denmark (13.11.1997) Albania (16.02.1998) Guyana (15.04.1998) Zanzibar (Tanzania, United Republic of) (16.12.1998) Chile (01.02.1999) Burkina Faso (11.02.1999) Dominican Republic (15.06.1999) Switzerland (17.08.1999) Congo (26.11.1999) Senegal (15.12.1999) Barbados (04.01.2000) Sri Lanka (11.02.2000) Belize (06.03.2000) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Madagascar (31.05.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) United Kingdom (07.06.2000) Central African Republic (28.06.2000) Austria (18.09.2000)
Minimum age	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Argentina (11.11.1996) Slovakia (29.09.1997) Albania (16.02.1998) Guyana (15.04.1998) Hungary (28.05.1998) Chile (01.02.1999) Dominican Republic (15.06.1999) Barbados (04.01.2000)	Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 10) Argentina (11.11.1996) Slovakia (29.09.1997) Albania (16.02.1998) Guyana (15.04.1998) Hungary (28.05.1998) Chile (01.02.1999) Dominican Republic (15.06.1999) Barbados (04.01.2000)

Subject-matter	Ratifications of revised Conventions	Denunciations of the corresponding older Conventions
	Sri Lanka (11.02.2000) Belize (06.03.2000) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Papua New Guinea (02.06.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) United Kingdom (07.06.2000) Central African Republic (28.06.2000) Austria (18.09.2000)	Sri Lanka (11.02.2000) Belize (06.03.2000) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Papua New Guinea (02.06.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) United Kingdom (07.06.2000) Central African Republic (28.06.2000) Austria (18.09.2000)
	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932 (No. 33)
	Argentina (11.11.1996) Burkina Faso (11.02.1999) Congo (26.11.1999) Senegal (15.12.1999) Madagascar (31.05.2000) Central African Republic (28.06.2000) Austria (18.09.2000)	Argentina (11.11.1996) Burkina Faso (11.02.1999) Congo (26.11.1999) Senegal (15.12.1999) Madagascar (31.05.2000) Central African Republic (28.06.2000) Austria (18.09.2000)
	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937 (No. 59)
	Albania (16.02.1998) Philippines (04.06.1998) Turkey (30.10.1998) China (28.04.1999) Burundi (19.07.2000)	Albania (16.02.1998) Philippines (04.06.1998) Turkey (30.10.1998) China (28.04.1999) Burundi (19.07.2000)
	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 123)
	Jordan (23.03.1998) Hungary (28.05.1998) Switzerland (17.08.1999) Zambia (13.10.1999) Poland (21.08.2000) Panama (31.10.2000) Tunisia (20.11.2000)	Jordan (23.03.1998) Hungary (28.05.1998) Switzerland (17.08.1999) Zambia (13.10.1999) Poland (21.08.2000) Panama (31.10.2000) Tunisia (20.11.2000)
Indigenous and tribal peoples	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) Ecuador (15.05.1998) Argentina (03.07.2000)	Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107) Ecuador (15.05.1998) Argentina (03.07.2000)
Seafarers – Training and entry into employment	Recruitment and Placement of Seafarers Convention, 1996 (No. 179) Finland (25.05.1999) Norway (11.06.1999)	Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920 (No. 9) Finland (25.05.1999) Norway (11.06.1999) <i>Pure denunciation:</i> Australia (31.08.1998)
	Seafarers' Annual Leave with Pay Convention, 1976 (No. 146) Brazil (24.09.1998)	Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 91) Brazil (24.09.1998)
Seafarers – Minimum age	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Argentina (11.11.1996) Malaysia (09.09.1997) Denmark (13.11.1997) Guyana (15.04.1998) Portugal (20.05.1998)	Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920 (No. 7) Argentina (11.11.1996) Sarawak (Malaysia) (09.09.1997) Denmark (13.11.1997) Guyana (15.04.1998) Portugal (20.05.1998)

Subject-matter	Ratifications of revised Conventions	Denunciations of the corresponding older Conventions
	Hungary (28.05.1998) Tanzania, United Republic of (16.12.1998)	Hungary (28.05.1998) Zanzibar (Tanzania, United Republic of) (16.12.1998)
	Chile (01.02.1999) China (28.04.1999) Dominican Republic (15.06.1999) Barbados (04.01.2000) Sri Lanka (11.02.2000) Belize (06.03.2000) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Papua New Guinea (02.06.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) United Kingdom (07.06.2000)	Chile (01.02.1999) China (28.04.1999) Dominican Republic (15.06.1999) Barbados (04.01.2000) Sri Lanka (11.02.2000) Belize (06.03.2000) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Papua New Guinea (02.06.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) United Kingdom (07.06.2000)
	Or, failing that, Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships Convention, 1996 (No. 180)	
	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Argentina (11.11.1996) Malaysia (09.09.1997) Malaysia (09.09.1997) Cyprus (02.10.1997) Denmark (13.11.1997) Guyana (15.04.1998) Hungary (28.05.1998) Turkey (30.10.1998) Tanzania, United Republic of (16.12.1998)	Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921 (No. 15) Argentina (11.11.1996) Sabah (Malaysia) (09.09.1997) Sarawak (Malaysia) (09.09.1997) Cyprus (02.10.1997) Denmark (13.11.1997) Guyana (15.04.1998) Hungary (28.05.1998) Turkey (30.10.1998) Tanzania, United Republic of (16.12.1998)
	Chile (01.02.1999) China (28.04.1999) Switzerland (17.08.1999) Iceland (06.12.1999) Morocco (06.01.2000) Sri Lanka (11.02.2000) Belize (06.03.2000) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) United Kingdom (07.06.2000) Yemen (15.06.2000) Panama (31.10.2000)	Chile (01.02.1999) China (28.04.1999) Switzerland (17.08.1999) Iceland (06.12.1999) Morocco (06.01.2000) Sri Lanka (11.02.2000) Belize (06.03.2000) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) United Kingdom (07.06.2000) Yemen (15.06.2000) Panama (31.10.2000)
	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Cyprus (02.10.1997) Denmark (13.11.1997) Albania (16.02.1998) Turkey (30.10.1998) Switzerland (17.08.1999) Iceland (06.12.1999) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) Panama (31.10.2000)	Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936 (No. 58)³ Cyprus (02.10.1997) Denmark (13.11.1997) Albania (16.02.1998) Turkey (30.10.1998) Switzerland (17.08.1999) Iceland (06.12.1999) Seychelles (07.03.2000) Japan (05.06.2000) Panama (31.10.2000)
	or, failing that, Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships Convention, 1996 (No. 180)	

Subject-matter	Ratifications of revised Conventions	Denunciations of the corresponding older Conventions
Fishermen	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Denmark (13.11.1997) Albania (16.02.1998) Panama (31.10.2000)	Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 112) Denmark (13.11.1997) Albania (16.02.1998) Panama (31.10.2000)
Night work	Night Work Convention, 1990 (No. 171)	Night Work (Bakeries) Convention, 1925 (No. 20) <i>Pure denunciations:</i> Peru (18.06.1996) Luxembourg (02.06.1998)
Underground work	Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176) Finland (09.06.1997) Zambia (04.01.1999)	Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45)⁴ Finland (19.09.1997) Zambia (03.03.1998) <i>Pure denunciations:</i> Chile (30.05.1997) Peru (09.06.1997) Netherlands (29.04.1998)
Migrant workers	Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)	Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926 (No. 21) Belgium (14.08.1998) ⁵ <i>Pure denunciation:</i> Albania (30.06.1999)
Indigenous workers	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and/or Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)	Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50) Belgium (13.09.1999) Mauritius (02.03.2000) ⁶ Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 64) Belgium (18.11.1998) Mauritius (08.07.1999) Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 65) <i>Pure denunciation:</i> Mauritius (08.07.1999)

¹ Owing to the ratification of Convention No. 96. ² The Czech Republic ratified Convention No. 128 without accepting Part IV of this Convention. This ratification did not therefore automatically result in the denunciation of Convention No. 40 in accordance with Article 44, para. 2, of Convention No. 128. The Czech Republic subsequently denounced Convention No. 40. ³ The invitation to the States parties to Convention No. 58 to ratify Convention No. 180 is not accompanied by an invitation to denounce Convention No. 58. ⁴ The Governing Body invited the States parties to Convention No. 45 to contemplate ratifying Convention No. 176 and possibly denouncing Convention No. 45. ⁵ Belgium ratified Convention No. 97 on 27 July 1993. ⁶ Mauritius ratified Convention No. 97 on 2 December 1969.

Appendix III

Denunciations registered between 1 November 1995 and 31 December 2000 of Conventions that have been shelved

Convention	Country	Date of registration of the denunciation
Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921 (No. 15) <i>(22 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Argentina	11.11.1996
	Malaysia	09.09.1997
	Cyprus	02.10.1997
	Denmark	13.11.1997
	Guyana	15.04.1998
	Hungary	28.05.1998
	Turkey	30.10.1998
	Tanzania, United Republic of	16.12.1998
	Chile	01.02.1999
	China	28.04.1999
	Switzerland	17.08.1999
	Iceland	06.12.1999
	Morocco	06.01.2000
	Sri Lanka	11.02.2000
	Belize	06.03.2000
	Seychelles	07.03.2000
	Night Work (Bakeries) Convention, 1925 (No. 20) <i>(9 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Japan
United Kingdom		07.06.2000
Yemen	Yemen	15.06.2000
	Panama	31.10.2000
Night Work (Bakeries) Convention, 1925 (No. 20) <i>(9 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Peru	18.06.1996
	Luxembourg	02.06.1998
Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926 (No. 21) <i>(28 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Belgium	14.08.1998
	Albania	30.06.1999
Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933 (No. 34) <i>(3 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Argentina	19.09.1996
	Czech Republic	09.10.2000
Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 40) <i>(6 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Czech Republic	27.09.2000
Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935 (No. 48) <i>(7 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Netherlands	27.07.1999
Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50) <i>(30 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Belgium	13.09.1999
	Mauritius	02.03.2000
Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 64) <i>(28 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Belgium	18.11.1998
	Mauritius	08.07.1999
Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 65) <i>(32 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Mauritius	08.07.1999
Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 91) <i>(17 ratifications by 31 December 2000)</i>	Brazil	24.09.1998

Appendix IV

Follow-up to ad hoc requests for information

Subject-matter	Convention	Date of request	Type of request	Date of re-examination	Governing Body decision
Equality of opportunity and treatment	Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)	March 1997	Information on obstacles and difficulties to ratification or on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 1998	The Governing Body decided to invite the member States to contemplate ratifying the Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156).
Wages	Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94)	November 1996	Information on the changes that have taken place or any possible difficulties inherent in the Convention, legislation or national practice in the area.	November 1998	The Governing Body decided: (a) to invite the member States to contemplate ratifying the Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94); (b) that the Working Party (or the LILS Committee) might re-examine the status of Convention No. 94 in due course.
	Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)	November 1996	Information on the changes that have occurred or any possible difficulties inherent in the Convention, legislation or national practice which would result in the need to revise the Convention.	March 1998	The Governing Body decided to invite the member States to contemplate ratifying the Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95), and to draw their attention to the Protection of Workers' Claims (Employer's Insolvency) Convention, 1992 (No. 173), which revises Article 11 of Convention No. 95.
Hours of work	Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1979 (No. 153)	March 1996	Information on the obstacles and difficulties to ratification or on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 1998	The Governing Body decided on the revision of the Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1979 (No. 153), and to include this question in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the Conference.
Occupational safety and health	White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)	March 1997	Information on the obstacles and difficulties to ratification or on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 1998	The Governing Body decided on the revision of the White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13), and to include this revision in an item concerning the use of dangerous substances to be included in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the Conference.
	Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27)	March 1997	Information on the revision needs of the Convention and on the form this revision could take, including the possible adoption of a protocol.	March 1998	The Governing Body decided on the revision of the Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27), and to include this item in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the Conference.
	Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119)	March 1997	Information on obstacles and difficulties to ratification or on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 1998	The Governing Body decided on the revision of the Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119), and to include this question in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the Conference.

Subject-matter	Convention	Date of request	Type of request	Date of re-examination	Governing Body decision
	Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127)	March 1997	Information on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 1998	The Governing Body decided on the revision of the Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127), and to include this question in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the Conference.
	Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136)	March 1997	Information on the revision needs of the Convention and on the form this revision could take, including the possible adoption of a protocol.	March 1998	The Governing Body decided on the revision of the Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136), and to include this revision in a question concerning the use of dangerous substances to be included in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the Conference.
	Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152)	March 1996	Information on the obstacles and difficulties to ratification or on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 1998	The Governing Body decided to invite the member States, particularly the States parties to the Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1929 (No. 28), and to the Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932 (No. 32), to contemplate ratifying the Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152).
Seafarers	Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16)	November 1998	Member States asked whether the revision of these Conventions should be undertaken as separate or joint proposals.	March 2000	The Governing Body decided that the Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16), and the Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 73), would be included in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the International Labour Conference with a view to their joint revision.
	Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 73)				
	Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 (No. 22)	March 1999	Information on the obstacles and difficulties to ratification or on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 2000	The Governing Body decided on the revision of the Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 (No. 22), and the inclusion of this question in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the International Labour Conference.
	Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946 (No. 68)	March 1999	Information on the obstacles and difficulties to ratification or on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 2000	The Governing Body decided:
	Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946 (No. 69)				(a) on the revision of the Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946 (No. 69), together with that of the Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946 (No. 68), and on the inclusion of this question in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the International Labour Conference;
					(b) that the corresponding instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) should be taken into consideration during the revision of Conventions Nos. 68 and 69.

Subject-matter	Convention	Date of request	Type of request	Date of re-examination	Governing Body decision
	Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946 (No. 74)	March 1999	Information on the obstacles and difficulties to ratification or on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 2000	The Governing Body decided: (a) on the revision of the Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946 (No. 74), and on the inclusion of this question in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the International Labour Conference; (b) that the corresponding IMO instruments should be taken into consideration during the revision of Convention No. 74.
	Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 92)	March 1999	Information on the obstacles and difficulties to the ratification of the Convention.	March 2000	The Governing Body decided on the maintenance of the status quo for the Accommodation of Crews Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 92).
	Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970 (No. 134)	March 1999	Information on the obstacles and difficulties to ratification or on the revision needs of the Convention.	March 2000	The Governing Body decided: (a) on the revision of the Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970 (No. 134), and on the inclusion of this question in the portfolio of proposals for the agenda of the International Labour Conference; (b) that the corresponding IMO instruments should be taken into consideration during the revision of Convention No. 134.