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Decimocuarta sesión, 6 de junio de 2026, 15.31 horas (cont.)**Fourteenth sitting, 6 June 2026, 3.31 p.m. (cont.)****Quatorzième séance, 6 juin 2026, 15 h 31 (suite)**

Presidenta: Sra. López

Chairperson: Ms López

Présidente: M^{me} López**Sesión especial – Myanmar****Special Sitting – Myanmar****Séance spéciale – Myanmar**

Presidenta – Siguiendo con nuestros temas pasamos ahora al siguiente caso que es la sesión especial sobre Myanmar.

Esta sesión especial se encuentra en la agenda de nuestra Comisión en seguimiento de la Resolución adoptada en 2025, por la 113.^a reunión de la Conferencia, relativa a las medidas recomendadas por el Consejo de Administración en virtud del artículo 33 de la Constitución de la OIT con respecto a Myanmar, con miras a la adopción de medidas que aseguren la observancia de las recomendaciones de la comisión de encuesta, establecida en virtud del artículo 26 de la Constitución, para examinar el incumplimiento por parte de Myanmar del Convenio sobre la libertad sindical y la protección del derecho de sindicación, 1948 (núm. 87) y Convenio sobre el trabajo forzoso, 1930 (núm. 29).

En ese contexto, cabe señalar que la cuestión de la representación de Myanmar en las reuniones de la OIT sigue sin resolverse a la espera de orientaciones de la Asamblea General de Naciones Unidas. Por consiguiente, se aplica la decisión de la Comisión de Verificación de Poderes, igualmente adoptada en la 113.^a reunión de la Conferencia Internacional del Trabajo, junio de 2025, y por ende, no se ha acreditado a ningún delegado de Myanmar ante esta Conferencia.

Además, de conformidad con la decisión adoptada por el Consejo de Administración en su 352.^a reunión, las organizaciones internacionales de empleadores y de trabajadores pueden designar representantes de los empleadores y de los trabajadores de Myanmar, entre sus representantes y permitirles hacer uso de la palabra en su nombre.

En este caso, la Comisión puede concederle los mismos derechos de uso de palabra que a los miembros empleadores y trabajadores de la Comisión, lo que significa que dichos representantes tendrán 10 minutos de tiempo de intervención en la discusión que tendrá lugar a continuación.

También, me permito recordar a los miembros de la Comisión, que las autoridades militares de Myanmar han proporcionado información escrita sobre las medidas adoptadas para aplicar las recomendaciones de la comisión de encuesta que se publicó en la página web de la Comisión en la sección dedicada a la sesión especial. En la misma sección, se encuentra disponible el informe del Director General que contiene información sobre la evolución reciente de la situación en el país.

En ese sentido, doy ahora la palabra a la Sra. Ann Vermorgen, Vicepresidenta trabajadora, para que realice su declaración inicial.

Worker members – This is the first time that we are addressing the situation in Myanmar within the framework of the special sitting of the Committee following the article 33 resolution on Myanmar adopted by the 113th Session of the International Labour Conference in 2025. We are here to consider Myanmar's lack of compliance with the two ILO fundamental Conventions Nos 87 and 29. The Committee of Experts expressed deep concern about a complete lack of progress in implementing the 2023 recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. Indeed, reports received from workers' organizations paint a comprehensive picture of systematic, institutionalized repression of trade unions rights across Myanmar. The operating environment for social partners is characterized by ongoing armed conflict, economic deterioration and the near total collapse of the conditions necessary for the effective exercise of freedom of association.

Let me first cover violations of freedom of association under Convention No. 87. As observed by the Governing Body at its 355th Session in November 2025, reports received by the Office documented escalating violence against the civilian population, new restrictions of civil liberties, increased military surveillance, a general climate of trade union repression, new arbitrary arrests, continued detention and ill-treatment of trade unionists and continued interference in the internal affairs of independent trade unions, which resulted in practice in a quasi-total suppression of basic civil liberties and legitimate trade union activities. In 2025 alone, the Myanmar Industries, Craft and Services Trade Unions Federation (MICS-TUsF) received 573 complaints of violations, involving wage abuses, excessive overtime, occupational safety concerns, forced recruitment within factories and military interference in labour disputes.

Reports show that as of 2025, 157 trade unionists have been arrested since the coup, with 69 still in detention, including 32 from the railway sector and 26 from education. Leaders from

the Confederation of Trade Unions Myanmar (CTUM), charged with high treason under section 124 of the Penal Code, remain either in detention where they are subject to severe ill-treatment or in enforced exile. The MICS-TUsF General Secretary, released only conditionally in October 2025 under section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, provided a detailed account of torture and ill-treatment in detention, including prolonged sleep deprivation, severe beatings, sexual assault, solitary containment lasting five months, denial of medical care and death threats. His release remains conditional, his passport has been revoked and he has been forced into exile, cutting him off from participation in international labour forums.

The military has actively worked to dismantle the independent labour movement by creating or sponsoring yellow unions to undermine genuine worker representation. Concrete examples include the creation of a fake CTUM. Factory workers in Yangon have been subjected to pressure and threats of conscription to coerce their participation in the military-organized elections. The pervasive climate of fear, surveillance and risk of arrest has made it effectively impossible for many trade unionists to reside in their homes, hold meetings – including online – or seek legal redress for violations, fundamentally undermining the capacity of workers' organizations to function.

Let me now turn to violations of the prohibition of forced or compulsory labour under Convention No. 29. Multiple organizations report the continuation of coercive military conscription practices, systematic and widespread forced recruitment and use of population by the Myanmar military. We note the information submitted by the CTUM, from the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM), and a communication from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) of September 2025. We also note the information contained in the report by the OHCHR on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar published in 2025 and in the report of the United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar from 2025.

According to these reports, the conscription law evolved beyond simple forced recruitment into a broader system of extortion, with local administrators – under pressure to meet military recruitment quotas – collaborating with brokers to purchase substitute recruits and compelling households to make mandatory financial contributions to fund the practice. No information was provided on the recommendation to cease prison labour exacted pursuant to criminal proceedings lacking due process since February 2021. On the contrary, the CTUM reports intensified repression of the population since the adoption of the Conference resolution under article 33, including suspension of any protection for arbitrary arrest. The overall picture is one of systemic, structural forced labour practices, including coercive conscription, extortion of conscription fees, forced agricultural and portering labour in support of military operations, land confiscation and widespread unpaid overtime all far removed from the isolated incidents the military's disciplinary mechanisms purport to address.

In light of the above, we can say once again that the military authorities have failed to implement the Commission of Inquiry's 11 concrete recommendations on either freedom of association or forced labour.

Let me turn now to the review of article 33 measures. We welcome the steps taken by governments to coordinate action to implement the Commission of Inquiry recommendations, including support for activities that benefit directly the Myanmar people and support independent and confidential monitoring and reporting system. We welcome steps to review relations with Myanmar military authorities and to ensure the application of the non-refoulement principle to protect trade union and human rights defenders fleeing Myanmar.

We take note that pursuant to the article 33 resolution, the Office has continued channelling direct support to Myanmar workers, employers and communities exclusively through independent trade unions, employers' organizations and community-based partners, with no assistance provided to the military authorities. The Office is also advancing the operationalization of a confidential monitoring mechanism to document ongoing violations of freedom of association and forced labour. There is also the decision to expand the mechanism's scope to support accountability and redress for victims. We know that bringing it into full effect will require additional resources and encourage Member States to help bridge the gap with additional resources.

Myanmar is going through an article 33 process for the second time in its history. We stand with the Myanmar people. The ILO, by seeking to secure compliance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, also stands with the Myanmar people.

Earlier in 2026, the junta conducted sham elections with the aim of legitimizing itself in power. The sham elections have been rejected by the regional and international community as not being free and fair, not legitimate. We are still where we started, but are resolved to keep pushing for a Myanmar that works for the workers and the people of Myanmar once again. We must continue these efforts and we must do everything we can to fully give effect to the article 33 resolution that was adopted by the Conference.

Presidenta – Voy a dar la palabra ahora al Sr. Kaizer Moyane, Vicepresidente empleador, para que realice su declaración inicial.

Employer members – This special sitting is held pursuant to the 2025 Conference resolution concerning the measures recommended by the Governing Body under article 33 of the ILO Constitution on the subject of Myanmar.

This case has a long and serious history within the ILO supervisory system. Myanmar was last examined by the Committee under Convention No. 87 in 2022. Since then, concerns have not diminished but have evolved, as supported by the findings of the Commission of Inquiry, the 2025 Conference resolution under article 33 and subsequent Governing Body decisions. The Employer members note with concern that the Governing Body at its 356th Session considered that the measures reported by the military authorities, including the release of some unionists, fall short of demonstrating genuine engagement or credible progress towards full implementation of those recommendations.

We note that the Director-General's Report describes a context marked by fragility, conflict and economic hardship. It refers to serious allegations concerning restrictions on freedom of association and arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as the persistence of forced labour. We further note that the Director-General's Report contains information from the National Unity Government tripartite delegation. However, we observe with concern that the report does not reflect the information provided by the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI), the legitimate employer's organization in Myanmar, communicated to the ILO Liaison Office regarding this case.

The Employer members reiterate deep concern regarding the situation in Myanmar and express their solidarity with the people of Myanmar who continue to face profound insecurity and limited economic predictability. This is an exceptionally difficult operating environment for both workers and employers. Enterprises, especially micro, small and medium enterprises are operating under significant constraints including instability, high inflation rates, energy shortages, logistics disruptions, liquidity and limited economic predictability, as well as in some cases complex decisions regarding engagement with actors and institutions in environments

where the independence and representativeness of such actors may be uncertain. These pressures directly affect employment, investment, responsible business conduct and the ability of both employers' and workers' organizations to represent their members effectively. The Employer members, therefore, stress that respect for fundamental principles and rights at work, together with support for economic stability and responsible business conduct, must be pursued, and further clarification would be beneficial on how such expectations can be implemented in a manner that remains risk-based, proportionate and operationally feasible in a situation characterized by constrained institutional capacity.

With respect to freedom of association, we note that Convention No. 87 envisages the ability of employers' and workers' organizations to operate freely, independently and autonomously. Without this, effective social dialogue is not possible. At the same time, we note the complexity of the legal and institutional environment affecting Employer and Business Membership Organizations (EBMOs) in Myanmar. There is a clear need for a framework that enables genuinely independent and representative employers' organizations to exist and function effectively. We further note allegations relating to arrests and detentions of trade unionists, pressure on trade associations, interference in leadership and coercive economic measures affecting certain sectors. While the Employers and the Committee are not in a position to verify each allegation, the overall pattern of reported developments underscores the importance of ensuring that Convention No. 87 is applied fully to both workers' and employers' organizations, so that they are not subject to interference or pressure in the exercise of their legitimate functions.

Turning now to Convention No. 29, the Employer members are deeply concerned by the Commission of Inquiry's serious findings and the Director-General's reports on the continued use of forced labour in Myanmar. Forced labour is unacceptable in all circumstances and cannot be justified by security concerns or emergency conditions.

The Employer members stress that the elimination of forced labour requires more than formal statements of compliance. It requires concrete action, as well as credible prevention measures, including labour inspection where possible, responsible recruitment practices and practical guidance for employers and enterprises operating in difficult conditions. Employers need clear guidance, practical tools and safe channels to prevent and address forced labour risks, including in supply chains and recruitment practices, but at the same time enterprises cannot be expected to address these risks alone. The authorities must create the conditions necessary for the elimination of forced labour, including respect for civil liberties, functioning institutions and cooperation with the ILO. In this regard, it is important that expectations placed on enterprises remain aligned with a risk-based and proportionate approach, taking into account the constraints faced by businesses operating in fragile contexts and enabling them to demonstrate efforts to prevent and address risks to the greatest extent possible in the circumstances.

With respect to the proposed monitoring mechanism, the Employer members attach particular importance to the monitoring mechanism envisaged under the 2025 Conference resolution and subsequent Governing Body decisions. We support credible monitoring and documentation of developments relating to freedom of association and forced labour, capable of collecting credible allegations affecting workers' and employers' organizations. However, for such a mechanism to be effective, it must include robust safeguards against misuse, including in its mandate, scope, verification procedures, reporting processes and due process guarantees. The Employer members also underline that monitoring and documentation mechanisms cannot substitute for effective labour governance and functioning institutions at

the national level and should be complemented by measures that support implementation on the ground.

It is particularly important that the mechanism includes clear procedures to assess the independence, legitimacy and representativeness of organizations providing information. The mechanism must focus on monitoring and must not become a channel for unverified or politicized submissions that could create reputation risks for enterprises or employers' and workers' organizations. The Employer members therefore request regular substantive and timely updates from the Office to the most representative employers' and workers' organizations through their respective secretariats – the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) – as well as meaningful consultations regarding the development and operation of the mechanism, including its methodology and safeguards.

With regard to engagement and implementation, the Employer members acknowledge the Myanmar military authorities' reported updates, including stabilization in some areas, pardons, recognition of certain labour organizations and engagement with the ILO Liaison Office. However, the information before the Committee does not demonstrate full or verifiable implementation of the Commission of Inquiry's recommendations, nor does it resolve the ongoing concerns of ILO supervisory bodies.

While constructive engagement with the Office is essential, we urge the ILO to continue developing practical risk-based and proportionate tools to help enterprises identify and mitigate risks of forced labour and restricted freedom of association and to support livelihoods, strengthen resilience and uphold fundamental rights at work.

Presidenta – Vamos a pasar el uso de la palabra ahora al Sra. Phyo Sandar Soe, trabajador de Myanmar que está hablando por intermedio de la Confederación Sindical Internacional.

Observer, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Myanmar (Ms SOE) – I speak on behalf of Myanmar workers. We have read carefully the written information submitted by the Myanmar military junta concerning the implementation of the Commission of Inquiry recommendations.

Let me begin by recalling a simple but important fact: this is not the first Commission of Inquiry on Myanmar. More than two decades ago, the ILO's highest investigative body examined the widespread use of forced labour in Myanmar. The Conference, the Governing Body, the Office and we the workers and the people of Myanmar – invested enormous effort over many years to help bring the country into compliance with Convention No. 29. The international community believed that meaningful progress was possible. Today we find ourselves once again discussing forced labour in Myanmar.

But this second Commission of Inquiry has something more. It found not only continuing concerns relating to Convention No. 29, but also grave and systematic violations of Convention No. 87 concerning freedom of association. The Committee, Governing Body and the Committee on Freedom of Association have heard these concerns before and repeatedly, and workers in Myanmar continue to suffer them every day. The Worker members do not raise these points to assign blame to anyone. On the contrary, the history of Myanmar demonstrates how much effort the ILO and the Workers' group have already devoted to supporting the people of Myanmar. Rather, the lesson is that the situation in Myanmar is far more complex than many originally anticipated.

The authorities have become highly deceitful at managing international criticism while preserving the infrastructures that give rise to the violations themselves. The written

submission before us illustrates this problem. The authorities emphasize the release of trade union activists and other detained persons. Of course, this is welcome. The military authorities ask the Committee to believe that the rule of law is functioning and that detainees are treated fairly. Yet more than five years after the coup, the international community still lacks independent proof of life and well-being of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. This is not simply a political question. It is a question of transparency, accountability and basic human dignity. If the authorities are confident in their claims, they should permit independent verification of her condition and the condition of all those detained for peacefully exercising their civil liberties. Until then, the Committee has every reason to remain concerned about the state of fundamental freedoms in Myanmar.

Every worker, every trade union activist, every human rights defender who regains freedom is a positive development. But the Committee must ask a fundamental question. Should the international community praise the release of persons who should never have been arrested in the first place? When children were recruited by force into the armed forces and subsequently released, the world was asked to view those released as evidence of progress. When trade unionists were illegally arrested, detained, persecuted and imprisoned, the world was later asked to view their release as evidence of compliance. When charges were withdrawn, the world was asked to celebrate.

Yet, the underlying violations remain. All of those released have reportedly been forced to sign commitments not to undertake any actions against the military junta. Many continue to live under the threat of renewed arrest and are unable to exercise their rights freely, and nobody can say with certainty how many others remain imprisoned, intimidated, in hiding and forced into exile.

This is not a new pattern. It is precisely the pattern that the ILO confronted during the implementation of the first Commission of Inquiry. The junta repeatedly argues that trade unionists were not arrested because of trade union activities, but because they violated other laws, particularly legislation relating to national security and counterterrorism. This argument misses the point. Convention No. 87 is not limited to the internal administration of labour organizations. Freedom of association cannot exist without the political and civil liberties necessary for its exercise.

The Committee on Freedom of Association, the Committee of Experts and successive Commissions of Inquiry have consistently affirmed that freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, freedom from arbitrary arrests and detention, due process and personal security are indispensable preconditions for freedom of association. And the hundreds of thousands of civil servants who joined in the civil disobedience movement, their only offence was refusing to submit to military rule. For that decision, many lost their livelihoods, were forced into hiding or exile and remained separated from their families who continue to live under threats and intimidation. Their sacrifice stands as one of the clearest expressions of rejection of aggression and their determination to reclaim dignity, freedom and democracy.

Workers do not cease to be trade unionists when they speak publicly. Trade unionists do not cease to enjoy protection under Convention No. 87 when they criticize public policies. Workers do not lose their rights when they advocate democratic governance, oppose a law for conscription, defend labour rights or seek to organize peacefully. The junta stated that no measures have been taken to restrict freedom of association and that no laws have been enacted to curtail such rights, yet the Commission of Inquiry concluded otherwise.

The Commission of Inquiry specifically calls for the revocation of the military orders and measures that restrict freedom of association and the restoration of the civil liberties necessary

for its exercise. This recommendation was not accidental. It reflected extensive evidence that workers, trade unionists, civil society actors have been subjected to arrest, prosecution, detention, intimidation and surveillance for peacefully exercising rights protected under Convention No. 87. The authorities further point to the registration of over 3,000 labour organizations as evidence that freedom of association is fully respected. But freedom of association cannot be measured merely by counting registration certificates. The true test is whether workers can organize independently, elect their representatives freely, bargain collectively, assemble peacefully, express their views openly and challenge authority without fear of arrest, retaliation and violence.

Workers' organizations continue to report that independent unions face intimidation, dispersals of meetings, surveillance and harassment. Trade union leaders continue to operate from exile. Many workers are afraid to identify themselves publicly as union members. That is not an environment in which freedom of association can flourish. The junta also states that only one CTUM leader, U Maung Maung, had his citizenship revoked. The CTUM respectfully submits that this statement illustrates the serious problem rather than resolves it. The president of Myanmar's largest internationally recognized trade union confederation should never have been stripped of citizenship because of his trade union activities and advocacy. The fact that only one trade union leader was subjected to such a measure does not diminish its gravity. It highlights the chilling message sent to all workers who might seek to exercise their rights.

Particularly troubling is the assertion that the proposed monitoring mechanism exceeds the scope of Conventions Nos 29 and 87 because it would examine fundamental rights violations and related civil liberties. This position is fundamentally inconsistent with long-established ILO jurisprudence. Freedom of association does not exist in isolation. The ILO supervisory bodies have consistently recognized that the civil liberties essential to the normal exercise of trade union rights include freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of assembly, protection against arbitrary arrest and detention, fair trial guarantees and protection against violence and intimidation. These are not external political considerations. They are the foundation upon which Convention No. 87 rests. Without these civil liberties, freedom of association becomes simply a legal fiction. The Commission of Inquiry itself expressly addressed these issues because it recognized that attacks on civil liberties directly undermine the exercise of freedom of association. The proposed monitoring mechanism therefore does not expand the mandate of the ILO. It reflects the reality identified by the Commission of Inquiry.

The authorities ask the Committee to judge progress by the number of partners granted, organizations registered, awareness sessions conducted and disputes settled. Workers ask the Committee to judge progress by a different standard. Can workers organize without fear? Can we return home safely? Can we operate openly? Can we criticize public policy without being labelled enemies of our own country? Can we refuse participation in armed conflict without fear of punishment? Can trade union leaders advocate for workers' rights without risking arrest, exile or imprisonment? Until the answers to these questions is yes, the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry remain far from fully implemented. The workers of Myanmar are not asking for special treatment. They are asking for the rights guaranteed under the ILO Constitution, under Conventions Nos 29 and 87 and under the recommendations adopted by this Organization.

The Conference has confronted these issues before. The lessons from the first Commission of Inquiry are clear. Symbolic gestures cannot substitute for structural change.

Individual releases cannot be substitutes for freedom. Pardons cannot substitute for justice, and administrative registration cannot substitute for genuine freedom of association.

Therefore, the workers urge the Conference to maintain its vigilance, support robust monitoring of the situation and ensure the implementation of the Commission of Inquiry's recommendations.

Presidenta –Pasamos el uso de la palabra a la Sra. Nwe Khine Khine, empleadora de Myanmar hablando por intermedio de la Organización Internacional de Empleadores.

Observer, International Organisation of Employers (IOE), Myanmar (Ms KHINE KHINE) – I take the floor today on behalf of the employer community in Myanmar, specifically the UMFCCI, to provide a factual update on the activities, progress and issues surrounding Myanmar employers' efforts with regard to the application of international labour standards in Myanmar. The UMFCCI remains steadfastly committed to its institutional role as the principal employers' organization operating on the ground. Despite functioning in an extraordinary complex environment, the UMFCCI continues to actively mobilize the private sector and employers on labour-related issues.

Briefly, we are an independent, non-governmental organization with voluntary membership, receiving no financial support from either the Government or any political entity. Board members are elected through a transparent, open and democratic process. We have always been apolitical and have worked with all stakeholders, including successive governments, unions, labour rights organizations and activists, civil society and international partners. We are the go-to organization on the ground with affiliated associations across various economic sectors and geographies. Our objectives are clear: to advance the rights and interests of Myanmar employers; to mobilize employers as responsible and principled social dialogue partners; to promote and embody decent work and sound industrial relations; to advance responsible business practices; and to protect human rights, dignity and labour rights at the enterprise level. The UMFCCI has long worked to address pressing issues affecting local communities, including workplace inclusivity, public health responses and livelihood support during the COVID-19 pandemic, and coordination of livelihood support, business continuity and job creation efforts in disaster-affected communities.

With regard to the fundamental Conventions Nos 29 and 87, the UMFCCI is of the position that awareness is a fundamental aspect in protecting labour rights. The UMFCCI conducts awareness activities through regular events and meetings with its members, affiliated associations and local EBMOs. The UMFCCI's Employer Organization Department, formed ten years ago with support from the ILO, alongside the two working committees – one on industrial relations and another on responsible business – are at the forefront of these efforts. Over the past 20 months, the UMFCCI held 17 in-person awareness and advocacy sessions on Conventions Nos 29 and 87 along with the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). Around 1,500 employers and employers' representatives attended these sessions covering nearly 20 industrial zones across five states and regions. Furthermore, the UMFCCI has published the *Employer's Guidebook on Child Labour Elimination* in 2024 and is finalizing the *Employer's Guidebook on Preventing and Addressing Forced Labour in the Private Sector*, and commencing work on a handbook on responsible business practices. We are grateful for the ILO's unwavering support in the development of these critical tools.

I would also like to report that the UMFCCI has launched the Myanmar Employers' Decent Work Initiative (MEDWI) and is now working on another initiative – the Myanmar Ethical Teashops and Tablespace Alliance (METTA) – with the food service sector, to better advocate

and mobilize Myanmar employers on decent work and labour rights. We all agree that sound industrial relations based on dignity and respect for human rights are fundamental for a stable economic ecosystem. The Chamber continuously liaises with labour activists, industrial zone authorities and union representatives at the grassroots level, as well as concerned parties and international partners. We remain fully committed to enterprise-level dialogue and bipartite solutions to safeguard the rights of both employers and workers. During 2025 and 2026, the Chamber facilitated mediation efforts in nine factories to help resolve enterprise-level issues. We also actively support the formation and function of representative Workplace Coordination Committees for genuine and equal enterprise level bipartite dialogue.

A critical component of Convention No. 87 is the right for both workers and employers to establish organizations of their own choosing. The UMFCCI participated in tripartite dialogues to amend the 2011 Labour Organization Law which contains limited provisions for the formal registration of employers' organizations. Employers have worked hard to organize themselves into EBMOs through available avenues. This includes registering as companies under the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA). From its data, we see that 51 local EBMOs representing geographical and sectoral employers and businesses registered with DICA since the end of 2022. This brought the national total of functional EBMOs to 372 compared to 3,100 registered labour organizations. With the recent resumption of Parliament, the UMFCCI is looking to resume advocacy to amend the 2011 Labour Organization Law, as well as for other reforms and measures to safeguard the rights and dignity of both employers and workers. It is our firm position that when formal and representative tripartite dialogues can resume in earnest, the Law must be amended to allow the formation of EBMOs within the same legal framework as labour and workers' organizations in order to establish true equity and representativeness in social dialogue.

In the wake of the 2025 major earthquake, the UMFCCI has collaborated with the ILO's Liaison Office in Yangon to deliver community support in impacted areas. Working with local EBMOs, the UMFCCI supported and jointly conducted ten livelihoods and skills training for over 200 participants for earthquake-affected communities under the Employment Intensive Investment and the Start Your Business programmes, alongside business continuity planning training for employers. These are part of the Chamber's broader humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and post-disaster reconstruction efforts in collaboration with employers, workers, affected communities and civil society on the ground.

With regard to the fundamental Conventions, I am pleased to announce that the UMFCCI has done many activities for Myanmar employers which we have shared with the ILO Liaison Office. Unfortunately, they are not yet reflected in the Director-General's report and I hope that these will be included in the next iteration.

Regarding the monitoring mechanism, the design should be fully consultative, where employers and workers understand all dimensions of the mechanism which needs to have a way to verify credibility and safeguard the safety and reputation of employers. As a main employers' organization on the ground, the UMFCCI should be included in the discussions on the development of the monitoring mechanism to see what is viable for successful implementation. We also need to make sure that the monitoring mechanism should not be a complaints mechanism. It is to collect information on what is really happening on the ground and this information is to be used as a tool to improve the situation. The Chamber wishes for all safeguard conditions to be met.

Myanmar employers believe neither isolation nor blanket measures will work in improving the labour rights situation on the ground. We are fully in agreement on the need

for accountability and to protect the rights, dignity and safety of employers and workers. We believe that an approach that prioritizes addressing issues through working with and supporting stakeholders on the ground represents the best way forward to effectively address the issues at hand. As Myanmar's principal employers' organization, we call for continued engagement, coordination and collaboration with employers and workers on the ground. The more Myanmar remains connected to the world, the more interaction, support and capacity we get, the faster we will be able to address the issues in a viable and sustainable manner. Myanmar employers have benefited from the past 15 years of strong engagement and support from the ILO, and we look forward to closer collaboration and support as we all collectively tackle the pressing issues.

Lastly, I wish to state that promoting and safeguarding labour rights is also heavily dependent on having a stable economic landscape. Only when people have employment business opportunities would we have employers and workers. Thus, I would like to plead, on behalf of all Myanmar employers inside the country, to ensure that the measures and messages to help Myanmar's adherence to its obligations under the fundamental Conventions have a clear emphasis on doing no harm on the livelihoods of employers and workers.

Presidenta – Damos ahora el uso de la palabra a la Sra. Natalia Andreou Panayiotou, miembro gubernamental de Chipre, que habla en nombre de la Unión Europea.

Government member, Cyprus, speaking on behalf of the European Union (EU) and its Member States (Ms ANDREOU PANAYIOTOU) – The candidate countries Montenegro, Albania and Republic of Moldova, as well as the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) country Norway, member of the European Economic Area, align themselves with the statement. The EU and its Member States are committed to the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights including labour rights. We promote universal ratification and effective implementation of fundamental ILO Conventions and support the ILO supervisory system in its crucial role of promoting and supervising the application of ratified standards.

Since our last discussion, the situation in Myanmar has continued to deteriorate, as documented by the Committee of Experts' observations. While we have welcomed the transfer of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to a designated residence and the conditioned release of U Win Myint, these steps do not alter the overall picture. There has been no discernible progress towards the restoration of democratic governance or the re-establishment of conditions conducive to the effective exercise of fundamental rights and civil liberties. Armed conflict, insecurity and humanitarian needs have further intensified.

We welcome the release of a number of trade unionists and labour rights defenders during the reporting period. However, these steps fall short of demonstrating genuine engagement or credible progress towards full implementation of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. We remain deeply concerned by ongoing violations of fundamental labour rights and basic civil liberties, including restrictions on freedom of association, interference in the activities of workers' organizations, arbitrary arrests and detention, surveillance, torture and other ill-treatment and reprisals against trade unionists and labour activists. We are particularly concerned by reports that women trade unionists have been subjected to especially violent forms of abuse. Reports of forced or compulsory labour imposed by the military regime, particularly in the context of conscription, remain particularly alarming. As documented by the Director-General's situation report we remain concerned about the continued reports of widespread labour abuses.

With regards to operationalization of the monitoring mechanism, we would also welcome arrangements that ensure confidential and credible documentation of ongoing violations,

including on arrests and detention and other reprisals, to enable the Office to get an objective overview of the evolving situation and support accountability and effective redress for victims.

We remain deeply alarmed by reports of the persistent and systematic imposition of forced labour and forced recruitment across Myanmar by the armed forces and multiple armed groups, including reports affecting Rohingya men and boys. We are further concerned that forced conscription, tighter travel controls and soaring recruitment fees expose workers to trafficking and forced labour across the migration cycle, thereby exacerbating protection risks in an already fragile context. We urge the military authorities to take immediate, concrete and verifiable measures to put an end to all forms of forced labour and forced conscription, to ensure the protection of the victims of these practices and to hold accountable all those responsible for these violations.

We affirm our commitment to the full implementation of the 2025 article 33 resolution and underline the importance of continued follow-up by all ILO constituents. Any action or engagement must not enable, facilitate or prolong violations of human rights and must fully respect the principle of non-refoulement.

We welcome the Office's continued efforts to support workers, employers and communities in Myanmar under very challenging conditions in line with the article 33 resolution and the UN Country Team programmatic engagement guidelines. We also welcome continued work towards the operationalization of a confidential and credible monitoring mechanism to document violations of fundamental rights, in particular freedom of association and forced labour, with adequate resources and in close consultation with social partners.

We urge the Myanmar military authorities to take concrete and immediate measures to fully implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and bring law and practice into conformity with Conventions Nos 87 and 29. We call on the military authorities to cooperate fully with the ILO supervisory bodies and the Office, including by providing the necessary guarantees and assurances for an ILO mission to visit the country and carry out its mandate in full independence and security without retaliation against any person in contact with it.

The EU and its Member States will continue to follow the situation closely, and remain committed to supporting the effective application of fundamental labour standards, as well as the people of Myanmar in their pursuit of dignity, justice and decent work.

Presidenta – Damos ahora el uso de la palabra a la Sra. Tara Williams, representante gubernamental de Australia, que habla el nombre de Australia, Canadá, Nueva Zelanda y el Reino Unido.

Government member, Australia (Ms WILLIAMS) – I have the honour of speaking on behalf of Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and my own country, Australia. We welcome this special sitting agreed by our constituency last year under article 33. We express our ongoing gratitude to the ILO Liaison Officer and Office in Myanmar. We also thank the human rights defenders, trade unions, journalists and other civil society actors who continue to document the ongoing situation in Myanmar.

We remain gravely concerned about the ongoing crisis in Myanmar. We have consistently condemned the brutal and ongoing atrocities against the people of Myanmar. We reiterate our calls for the cessation of violence, safe and unhindered humanitarian access and genuine and inclusive dialogue with all stakeholders. We note recent reports of prisoner amnesties, including the release of several detained unionists. We reiterate our calls for the unconditional release of all those who remain unjustly detained.

We continue to support international efforts to pursue accountability and sustain international attention on the situation in Myanmar. We have considered the 2026 report of the Committee of Experts. We share the Committee of Experts' deep concerns about Myanmar's compliance with Convention No. 87 and Convention No. 29. We note the Committee of Experts' continued concerns about trafficking, conscription and forced labour, including of children, prisoners and ethnic, religious and other minorities. We share the Committee of Experts' regret about the lack of progress in implementing previous recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry.

We continue to urge the military authorities to support basic civil liberties and trade union rights. It remains vital that any actions taken do not exacerbate the suffering of the people of Myanmar. Businesses should be able to continue while respecting reasonable business practices, including human rights. We are ready to support genuine efforts by the military authorities to alleviate suffering, improve economic and social conditions and advance a sustainable resolution to the crisis. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom stand with the people of Myanmar and remain committed to supporting agreed actions under article 33 of the ILO Constitution.

We will continue to work with the ILO and its constituents to press for compliance by the Myanmar authorities with their obligations under international Conventions. We welcome updates from the Office on the development of the monitoring mechanism and the action plan to implement the article 33 resolution, as agreed by the Governing Body in March.

Presidenta – Damos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Lor Sok, representante empleador de Camboya.

Employer member, Cambodia (Mr SOK) – I am speaking today on behalf of the Cambodian Federation of Employers and Business Associations (CAMFEBA), taking specific perspectives on the rights of employers' organizations of Myanmar to form under Myanmar law. We take the floor today also to recognize the efforts of Myanmar's employers, led by the UMFCCI, and to urge action on the key structural issue that continues to impact genuine, equitable and representative social dialogue in Myanmar, which is the need to reform the Labour Organization Law of 2011. For over a decade, the UMFCCI has advocated to amend this law, which limits the formal establishment and functioning of employers' organizations. While the UMFCCI has engaged in constructive discussions to address this, political events in Myanmar since 2021 have stalled these efforts.

In the absence of inclusive EBMO legal provisions for employers to maintain their voice, many EBMOs have resorted to register as corporate entities under the DICA. This is a workaround, but it is not a solution. Corporate registration cannot substitute for proper legal recognition within the labour law framework. We must acknowledge the resilience of Myanmar's employers despite an uneven playing field. They have continued to act as responsible corporate citizens contributing to various humanitarian assistance and disaster relief efforts in response to multiple crises and natural disasters in the country.

Their commitment deserves a legal framework that matches it. With the recent resumption of Parliament, the window for reform is open but narrow. We understand that the UMFCCI has resumed its advocacy efforts and we fully endorse its objective. When formal tripartite dialogue resumes, EBMOs must be able to form and function under the same labour law that governs workers' organization, but the UMFCCI cannot do this alone.

As fellow employers in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, we appeal to the ILO to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support so that the

UMFCCI and local EBMOs can effectively push for legal reforms that benefit both employers and workers and support representative and effective social dialogue in Myanmar.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra a la Sra. Jocelyne Dubois, que habla en representación de los trabajadores del Canadá.

Worker member, Canada (Ms DUBOIS) – I speak on behalf of workers from Canada, France, Australia, Switzerland and the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) of the United States.

The Commission of Inquiry calls on the military junta to revoke any military orders and measures decreed since the February 2021 coup that restrict freedom of association and the basic civil liberties of trade unionists and to restore the protection of basic civil liberties necessary for the exercise of freedom of association, including freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention. The military affirms that it has not undertaken any measures that hinder or restrict the freedom of association of workers and that no existing laws have been amended, nor have any new laws been enacted to curtail such rights. We beg to differ.

None of the emergency laws and decrees adopted by the military junta since the coup have been repealed, as recommended by the Commission of Inquiry. Sixty townships remain under martial law. New laws have been enacted which have enormously expanded the executive and judicial power of the military to perpetuate the environment of fear and violence against trade unionists and civilians. The basic protections of civil liberties under the new amended Law Protecting the Privacy and Security of Citizens are much worse than before. Since the 2021 military coup, new offences under the Penal Code have been extensively used to crush dissent and criminalize ordinary civilian and collective actions and strikes with heavy penalties such as incitement charges under Articles 505 and 505(A). High treason and obstruction of services charges are crafted and widely applied to criminalize strikes and collective protests as well as criticism of civil servants. In addition, more than 12,000 people charged under similar sections were released under strict conditions and can be rearrested if they violate these conditions.

Women workers in the industrial zones are continuously and sexually harassed by military officers for breaking the night registration rules under the Ward Administration Law. Workers breach the Cybersecurity Law for installing apps or forwarding social media posts. The People's Military Service Law of 2024 demands compulsory conscription of up to five years of military service. Under the new Passport Law enacted in 2026, the military can deny or revoke passports to anyone who threatens national security, making the amnesties and pardons it has granted to activists and political prisoners nothing but a smokescreen of relentless repression.

I call on the Committee for the full enforcement of the 2025 Conference resolution on Myanmar to restore civil liberties in Myanmar.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra a la Sra. Xiaohang Bai, quien habla en representación del Gobierno de China.

Interpretation from Chinese: **Government member, China (Ms BAI)** – China has noted the written information submitted by the Government and appreciates its efforts to implement relevant recommendations within its domestic legal and policy frameworks and the regular submission of progress reports to the ILO on the implementation of Conventions Nos 87 and No. 29.

Information shows that nearly 100 new trade unions have been established in Myanmar over the past two years. Labour disputes have been properly resolved through consultation mechanisms and, among the cases forwarded by the ILO, 60 have been closed. This demonstrates the positive stance of the Government towards constructive dialogue with the ILO. At the same time as a Member State of the ILO, Myanmar has actively participated in international affairs, supported the ILO Liaison Office in Myanmar, and fulfilled its obligations under the ratified Conventions. Its active efforts should be fully recognized.

China believes that given the current situation, the establishment of a monitoring mechanism is not the best option. What Myanmar currently needs for its economic and social development is a peaceful and stable environment and the understanding and support of the international community, including the ILO.

On the issue of labour in Myanmar, any action should contribute to dialogue and cooperation and no external supervisory mechanism should be imposed without the consent of the country concerned.

China calls upon all parties to strengthen cooperation in a balanced and constructive manner on the prerequisite of respecting Myanmar's sovereignty, so as to make tangible and positive contributions safeguarding the livelihoods of the people.

Presidenta – Pasamos la palabra al Sr. Federico Jr. Márquez, que habla en nombre de los empleadores de Filipinas.

Employer member, Philippines (Mr MARQUEZ) – Our Organization commends and supports the proactive stance taken by the UMFCCI in upholding the principles of the ILO's fundamental Conventions, particularly those addressing freedom of association and the elimination of forced labour. In a complex operating environment, the UMFCCI has proven that employers can drive compliance at the enterprise level. Through its Employer Organization Department (EOD) and dedicated working committees, the UMFCCI has taken a strong stance on both raising awareness and mobilizing employers. We welcome the UMFCCI's active efforts in conducting advocacy and awareness with local employers and industrial and economic zones across a number of states and regions in Myanmar. We highly value the UMFCCI's efforts in producing practical and actionable guidebooks for local employers.

Following the successful launch of their *Employers' Guidebook on Child Labour Elimination* in 2024, the Chamber is currently finalizing a comprehensive *Employers' Guidebook on Preventing and Addressing Forced Labour in the Private Sector*. They are also preparing additional guidance resources to support Myanmar employers, including one on responsible business practices, and another planned for Business Continuity Planning. On top of all of this, the UMFCCI is also spearheading the MEDWI and the METTA to further mobilize Myanmar employers into a coalition for change. The Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association's Voluntary Labour Compliance Assessment is also a remarkable sector specific initiative.

We also laud the UMFCCI's efforts to continue these as well as their post-earthquake livelihoods training projects, done in close collaboration with the ILO. These guidebooks and initiatives are truly commendable and demonstrate the UMFCCI and Myanmar employers' unwavering commitment to enterprise-level adherence to the ILO's fundamental Conventions. Transforming these guidelines into daily corporate culture requires intensive and continuous advocacy alongside training. We request the ILO to implement capacity-building and training programmes to support the UMFCCI's employer initiatives and to amplify their positive effects on to Myanmar's employers.

I would like to conclude by echoing that sustained technical engagement and support is crucial to ensuring that the UMFCFI and other local EBMOs are able to truly mobilize Myanmar employers in proactively safeguarding labour rights and enabling sound industrial relations. Expanded engagement and support will help protect livelihoods and the dignity of employers as well as workers in the country.

Presidenta – Damos ahora el uso de la palabra al Sr. Stephen Russell, quien hablará en representación de los trabajadores del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte.

Worker member, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Mr RUSSELL) – We note that the Commission of Inquiry of 2023 called for the junta to immediately cease all forms of violence as well as military attacks against civilian infrastructure which altogether create a climate of violence and terror that undermines the effective exercise of freedom of association. Regrettably, the military has continued such attacks causing untold damage and death. These attacks, through the use of landmines, the torching of buildings and air strikes, including advanced drone attacks, have had seemingly indiscriminate targets, among them workplaces such as schools and hospitals, with the inevitable tragic consequences for workers and those in their charge.

Myanmar recorded 2,029 land mine victims in 2024, the most in the world. Those mines were planted in homes, gardens, rice fields, around churches and schools or roads used by civilians and in bunkers they used to shelter from air strikes. The OHCHR reports that the junta is using civilians to clear mines and denying medical care to victims.

The junta has stepped up the intensity of air strikes year on year with 1,134 recorded between January and May 2025. This includes 714 immediately after the devastating earthquake of March that year killing almost 500 people. It marked its sham election with a further blizzard of attacks with almost 200 between 25 December 2025 and January 2026 resulting in at least 170 civilian deaths.

Attacks on workplaces include preschools, schools and hospitals. One such air strike struck a school on 12 May 2025, killing 24 civilians including 18 pupils and two teachers. Another in August 2025 struck a preschool in Mawchi, Karenni State killing 25 people including five children. In December 2025, a strike on Mrauk U General Hospital in Rakhine State killed 33 civilians including a baby, and in January 2026, a junta gyrocopter attacked a hospital in Ma Taunt Ta village killing three hospital staff including its chief physician.

Myanmar is callously targeting the civilian population and is indeed creating a climate of violence and terror, making the realization of Convention No. 87 impossible. This makes it all the more important that ILO Members take note of the request of the Conference at its 113th Session and ensure that they are not in any way enabling, facilitating or prolonging ongoing harm or violence or acts of repression and intimidation through the support or supply of military equipment or means including jet fuel or the free flow of funds to the military authorities.

I am pleased that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is addressing this, and its framework, inter alia, restricts the provision, supply or transfer of goods, technology, financial services, technical assistance or personnel that could support military activities, internal repression or surveillance.

We urge all members and constituents of the ILO to unite in condemnation of the junta's violence and to take urgent practical steps to starve it of the means to continue its murderous behaviour which is becoming ever more intense. The historic decision to agree a second article

33 process against the junta must be backed by concerted action to restore fundamental rights to the people of Myanmar.

Presidenta – Damos ahora la palabra al Sr. Achsanul Habib, quien habla en representación del Gobierno de Indonesia.

Government member, Indonesia (Mr HABIB) – Indonesia wishes to thank the Government for the information provided and acknowledges the work of the ILO supervisory bodies in promoting the effective application of international labour standards.

Indonesia continues to follow development in Myanmar with concern, particularly regarding its implication for workers, employers and communities across the country. We remain of the view that the promotion of fundamental principles and rights at work, including freedom of association and the elimination of forced labour, can play an important role in supporting sustainable peace, social cohesion and inclusive economic development. At the same time, Indonesia takes note of the information provided by Myanmar regarding measures undertaken since the Commission of Inquiry's report, including efforts related to the review of cases, the functioning of labour organizations and the labour dispute settlement mechanisms as well as continued engagement with the ILO.

While challenges remain, such efforts may contribute to building confidence and creating conditions to further progress. Indonesia encourages the Government to continue its cooperation with the ILO and to pursue further measures aimed at addressing the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. We also encourage continued dialogue and practical cooperation among all stakeholders in support of the tangible progress on the ground. As a neighbouring country and a fellow ASEAN Member State, Indonesia remains committed to supporting efforts aimed at promoting peace, stability and national reconciliation in Myanmar. Indonesia continues to support the implementation of the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus through inclusive dialogue, humanitarian assistance and engagement with all relevant stakeholders.

We believe that the peace and respect for fundamental rights should advance hand in hand and reinforce one another. Indonesia believes that the objective of this special meeting should be to promote meaningful progress on the ground and to improve the life of workers and employers in Myanmar. This objective is best served by encouraging continuous cooperation, fostering confidence among stakeholders and supporting practical steps that can contribute to lasting solutions.

In conclusion, Indonesia encourages all parties to remain engaged in a constructive spirit and to work together towards tangible progress in implementing the recommendations of the Commissions of Inquiry.

Presidenta – Damos ahora el uso de la palabra al Sr. Dato' Seri Rosman Mohamed, que habla en nombre de los empleadores de Malasia.

Employer member, Malaysia (Mr MOHAMED) – Sound industrial relations and economic resilience are deeply interdependent. The Malaysian Employers Federation (MEF) stands in full support of the UMFCCI's position that protecting labour rights and securing sustainable dignified livelihoods are inseparable goals, especially in times of profound socio-economic volatility and vulnerability.

At the enterprise level, the UMFCCI has strongly demonstrated its commitment to safeguarding labour rights as per the fundamental Conventions. In its interactions with local authorities, the UMFCCI has firmly demanded the right for employees to peacefully protest in

line with local regulations. By maintaining the right coordination with grassroots labour unions, activists and industrial zone authorities, the UMFCCI has worked to ensure that workers can freely and safely conduct strike within factory premises.

The UMFCCI has also actively pursued viable bipartite solutions at the enterprise level. The positive outcome of this approach is clear. Throughout 2025 and 2026, the UMFCCI facilitated direct mediation sessions in nine factories to address industrial relation disputes. It has also worked to advocate for the formation of genuine representative and equal bipartite workplace coordination committees to handle grievances and disputes in a mutually acceptable manner. The MEF applauds the UMFCCI's efforts to bring economic stability to vulnerable and disaster-affected communities.

In close collaboration with the ILO's Liaison Office in Yangon, the UMFCCI has implemented vocational training projects for local communities under the Employment Intensive Investment Programme and the Start Your Business Initiative in areas that were devastated by the 2025 earthquake. This followed earlier efforts to deliver humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to communities affected by other natural disasters and projects supporting various community initiatives. The MEF sees this as both resilience and resourcefulness of Myanmar employers, as well as the unwavering commitment to responsible practices. Going forward, with the issues discussed here, as well as the current challenges confronting Myanmar, the MEF foresees the role of local EBMOs like the UMFCCI to only expand further with regard to mobilizing employers and to address labour-related issues on the ground and at the enterprise level. The MEF therefore joins the UMFCCI in appealing to the ILO for expanded technical cooperation for Myanmar EBMOs such as UMFCCI.

Continuous constructive ILO engagement with the UMFCCI and other Myanmar EBMOs on the ground is critical in maintaining sound industrial relations and restoring dignity to the employers, workers and the people of Myanmar.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Rolf Vestvik, quien hablará en representación de los trabajadores de Noruega.

Worker member, Norway (Mr VESTVIK) – I will speak on behalf of the trade unions in the Nordic countries. The human rights situation in Myanmar remains deeply concerning with widespread reports on ongoing violations across civil, political, economic and social rights. In my intervention, however, I would like to focus on forced displacement and migration.

Since the military coup in 2021, more than 3 million people have been internally displaced within Myanmar and stripped of their livelihoods. Hundreds of thousands more have been forced to seek refuge in neighbouring countries including Thailand, India, Bangladesh and Malaysia. Civilians, workers and their families are compelled to flee their homes and communities out of fear of the relentless military air strikes carried out by the Myanmar military and fear for military conscription. Under the environment of fear and military repression, regular migration channels in Myanmar no longer guarantee safe migration. The junta has militarized border control measures and weaponized labour migration policies. Examples include passport control to identify and screen young men of conscription age, as well as workers who have supported the civil disobedience movement.

Workers are increasingly compelled to leave Myanmar and seek jobs through undocumented channels. This in order to avoid forced recruitment, subjecting themselves more vulnerable to trafficking, labour exploitation, debt bondage and deportation. At the single border gate at the Thai-Myanmar border, the CTUM has documented that at least 282,504 Myanmar nationals have crossed the border to seek jobs in Thailand without any

official documents. More than 70 per cent of them are under 35 years of age. On behalf of the Nordic workers, we strongly demand the military authorities to immediately end all acts of violence and all violations identified by the Commission of Inquiry.

Presidenta – Damos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Thiphasone Soukhathammavong, que habla en representación del Gobierno de la República Democrática Popular de Lao.

Government member, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Mr SOUKHATHAMMAVONG) – The Lao People's Democratic Republic takes note of the report by the Committee. My delegation thanks the Government for submitting the progress report and commends its continued commitment and the progress made especially in fulfilling its obligation under the ILO-related Conventions and the mechanisms through implementing the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference and the Governing Body, as well as its cooperation with both the Office and the social partners. These include: (i) promotion of workers' freedom of association in legislative measures and the well-being of all workers through comprehensive measures; (ii) providing facilities and cooperation for the visit of the International Committee of the Red Cross to monitor the situation of forced labour in Myanmar; and (iii) ongoing implementation of the Five-Point Consensus to support the restoration of the safety and decent working conditions of workers in Myanmar.

While recognizing some progress made, we believe that the country still needs more time and support to implement necessary measures under the Conventions it has ratified to make further progress in Myanmar.

In conclusion, Lao People's Democratic Republic encourages all relevant partners and stakeholders to continue dialogue and cooperation aimed at strengthening the implementation of ILO standards in a balanced, inclusive, constructive manner while respecting the national law and regulations.

Presidenta – Damos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Tjalling Postma, que habla en representación de los trabajadores de Países Bajos.

Worker member, Kingdom of the Netherlands (Mr POSTMA) – In its written information on the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, Myanmar's military regime states, among other things, that: there have been no cases in which trade union leaders or members of labour organizations were punished or intimidated because of their labour-related activities; pardons were granted to Thet Hnin Aung, General Secretary of the MICS-TUSF, and other trade unionists; and these individuals supposedly left the country of their own free will. However, these claims contradict reality. We know directly from Thet Hnin Aung that he was forced into exile after serving five years in prison on fabricated charges. He was arrested on 18 June 2021, in Paung Township, Mon State, where he was handcuffed behind his back and transported to a military interrogation centre in Mawlamyine. Upon arrival, a battalion commander instructed interrogators to prove that he had received international funding to purchase weapons and support terrorism, allegations entirely fabricated. Over the next 44 days, he was subjected to interrogation across three interrogation centres. During this period Thet Hnin Aung was: deprived of sleep for prolonged periods; forced to kneel for hours with his hands raised; blindfolded and handcuffed behind his back; punched in the chest, struck on the ears, and kicked; threatened with death and disappearance; told he would be cremated and erased without trace. During the subsequent imprisonment, he endured severe torture, solitary confinement in a ten-foot cell with only two 15-minute breaks daily, and was held incommunicado for over five months – treatment that

was profoundly inhumane. This reveals systemic military suppression of labour rights through detention, torture and fabricated charges against union leaders.

The MICS-TUsF Grievance Hotline reveals ongoing workers' rights violations by the military, including arbitrary arrests, mistreatment and forced conscription. Since launching in April 2023, 878 cases were reported – 311 involving military intervention. Of 576 workers arrested, 248 were released while 328 (over half) remain detained.

Finally, we wish to support the calls made by MICS-TUsF and urge constituents to review relations that sustain the Myanmar military in perpetuating violations, and step up efforts to press the military for the release of imprisoned workers and trade unionists.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Adrian Steiner, quien habla en representación del Gobierno de Suiza.

Membre gouvernemental, Suisse (M. STEINER) – La Suisse soutient la déclaration faite par l'Union européenne et souhaite faire part des points suivants.

La Suisse remercie la commission d'experts pour son analyse et partage sa profonde préoccupation face à l'absence absolue de progrès dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations de la commission d'enquête de 2023 de la part des autorités militaires du Myanmar. À ce jour, aucune mesure significative n'a été observée.

La Suisse déplore vivement cette inertie persistante, ainsi que l'absence de toute avancée vers le rétablissement de l'ordre démocratique au Myanmar, dans un contexte toujours marqué par un climat généralisé de peur, de répression et de violence envers la population civile.

La Suisse relève avec une profonde inquiétude la non-conformité persistante du cadre juridique national, notamment le maintien de dispositions autorisant le recours au travail forcé et l'absence de sanctions véritablement dissuasives. Les informations fournies dans le rapport de la commission d'experts font état d'un recours systématique et généralisé au travail forcé par les forces armées, incluant le recrutement forcé, y compris d'enfants, ainsi que diverses formes inadmissibles de travail imposé sous la menace, la coercition et l'extorsion. La pratique de conscription, dont la durée peut être prolongée jusqu'à cinq ans, soulève de sérieuses préoccupations au regard des exceptions admises par la convention n° 29. La situation des populations rohingya, notamment dans l'État de Rakhine, demeure particulièrement alarmante et constitue une violation grave des obligations internationales.

La Suisse est également profondément préoccupée par le recours au travail forcé imposé aux personnes détenues. La Suisse exprime également sa vive inquiétude face à l'augmentation de la traite des personnes à des fins de travail forcé, en particulier dans les centres d'escroquerie en ligne, dans un contexte marqué par l'impunité et un affaiblissement préoccupant de l'état de droit en Myanmar.

S'agissant des libertés syndicales, la Suisse implore les autorités militaires du Myanmar de mettre immédiatement un terme aux arrestations arbitraires, aux détentions et aux mauvais traitements infligés aux syndicalistes, y compris les violences, intimidations et actes de coercition en lien avec l'exercice légitime de leurs activités. Nous appelons également les autorités militaires du Myanmar à cesser toute surveillance et répression systématiques des organisations indépendantes et à garantir sans délai le plein respect des libertés syndicales, conformément aux engagements au titre de la convention n° 87.

Face à la gravité de la situation et au refus persistant des autorités de coopérer de manière substantielle, la Suisse appelle avec insistance à la mise en œuvre immédiate, concrète et

vérifiable des recommandations de la commission d'enquête, ainsi qu'à la cessation sans délai de toutes les pratiques contraires aux obligations internationales découlant de la ratification des conventions fondamentales n^{os} 29 et 87.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Wolfgang Amadeus William Yani, quien habla en representación de los trabajadores de Indonesia.

Worker member, Indonesia (Mr YANI) –I am speaking on behalf of the Indonesian Workers' Delegation. We remain deeply concerned by the continuing deterioration of the situation in Myanmar and its devastating impact on the Rohingya people. More than 1.2 million Rohingya have been displaced, with nearly 90 per cent seeking refuge in Bangladesh, while others have turned to Malaysia, India, Indonesia and Thailand for protection.

In 2023 and 2024 alone, more than 3,000 Rohingya refugees reached Indonesia on 24 boats, risking their lives to escape the worsening situation in Myanmar. Despite the enormous risks involved, these dangerous journeys continue. In 2025, an estimated 5,600 Rohingya attempted sea crossings in search of safety and protection, with more than 820 reported dead or missing. The impunity of the Myanmar military, which is the root cause of their displacement, remains unaddressed.

The UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in Myanmar has repeatedly reported the use of military operations against civilians in Rakhine state. The Myanmar military have forcibly recruited thousands of Rohingya men and boys, sending many to the frontlines against the Arakan Army, and using them as human shields. This shows that the conditions that led the ILO to invoke article 33 still remain.

The Indonesian Workers' Delegation calls for continued international scrutiny and concrete action to end forced recruitment, forced labour and all violations of the fundamental rights of the Rohingya people.

We also welcome the efforts made by Member States to pursue accountability, including the acceptance by the Indonesian court of a criminal complaint against Myanmar's military leader, Min Aung Hlaing for genocide against the Rohingya people.

We call for concerted efforts by more governments and ILO constituents, including application of legal proceeding for universal jurisdiction to hold the perpetrators accountable.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Kentaro Nakamura, quien hablará en representación del Gobierno del Japón.

Government member, Japan (Mr NAKAMURA) – We thank the Office for the Director-General's Report on the latest developments regarding the situation in Myanmar, and we commend continued efforts by the ILO to advance its work forward in the challenging circumstances.

Japan remains deeply concerned about the situation in Myanmar. We again call for concrete actions to be taken in Myanmar for implementing the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry in its 2023 report. As highlighted throughout the Conference, social dialogue lies at the heart of the ILO, and it is crucial to ensure that workers and employers are able to exercise their freedom of association in a climate free from violence, arbitrary arrest and detention. At the same time, we reiterate the need to consider the impact on Myanmar's society and people who remain in hardship, especially the negative impact on the stability of the economy and businesses, on which Myanmar nationals depend for employment, wages and decent work.

Japan hopes to see political progress, such as the cessation of violence, further release of detainees, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and sincere dialogue among parties concerned, as well as further efforts aimed at improving people's lives.

Japan notes the report of the release of U Win Myint and the transfer of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to a designated residence. The Government of Japan has been making efforts for the release of detainees to improve the situation in Myanmar. From this perspective, Japan is closely monitoring these recent developments and regards them as positive steps.

While the situation in Myanmar remains uncertain, Japan will strengthen its efforts to encourage further progress toward resolving the situation. At the same time, under the consistent policy to support the people of Myanmar in difficulties, Japan will continue to actively provide humanitarian assistance and support for improving people's lives in a manner that directly benefits the people of Myanmar.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra a la Sra. Mikyung Ryu, quien habla en representación de los trabajadores de la República de Corea.

Worker member, Republic of Korea (Ms RYU) – Today I speak on behalf of workers of the Republic of Korea and Fiji in firm solidarity with the workers of Myanmar. I will focus on forced labour under Convention No. 29. First, the national complaint mechanism on forced labour has lost all credibility since the 2021 coup as it was appointed by the very military that is the main perpetrator of forced labour. Independent trade unions have withdrawn to boycott this sham mechanism. The members who remain, the Ministry of Labour and the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) were also appointed by the military. The MNHRC has already been expelled from the global alliance of national human rights institutions and its regional bodies.

Second, on forced conscription, as the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in Myanmar observed in February 2024, the junta's activation of the People's Military Service Law is merely an attempt to justify and expand the forced recruitment that was already widespread. Here are some of the many documented cases. In Mohnyin township, Kachin state, portering operation recorded as recently as March of 2026 have been conducted regardless of age and gender. Mothers with children are used as porters and sons are volunteering to replace their mothers. In Hsi Hseng township, Shan state, between February and May 2026, households that did not comply with the recruitment orders were forced to pay high exemption fees and those who could not pay have fled.

Third, child recruitment is rising. The UN has verified more than 1,800 cases since the coup, some children as young as 12. In some cases, children were taken when the adults on the conscription list could not be found.

Fourth, on prison labour, since the coup, trade unionists and human rights defenders have been handed heavy sentences with hard labour simply for exercising their basic rights and civil liberties. Thet Hnin Aung, the MICS-TUSF General Secretary was sentenced to two years and then another seven years with hard labour. Prison officers forced him to take part in prison-run commercial businesses selling betel nuts and drinks and threatened to cut off his family visit if he refused. Worse still, 75 prisoners have died behind bars from torture and lack of medical care.

In conclusion, we call on the military authorities to end immediately in law and in practice all forced recruitment into the military, including children, and to stop arresting and detaining trade unionists and labour activists for exercising their human rights which lead to violence, torture and forced prison labour.

Presidenta – Pasamos ahora la palabra al Sr. Victor Novikov, quien hablará en representación del Gobierno de Belarús.

Interpretation from Russian: **Government member, Belarus (Mr NOVIKOV)** – We are grateful to the Government for the information provided. We regret that the official delegation of this country was not given the opportunity to participate in the discussion. We welcome Myanmar's engagements with ILO bodies, including the information provided on measures to implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry.

We commend the Government for its efforts to implement recommendations on labour relations and on improving the situation of workers. We believe that the Government's position regarding the absence of persecution for legitimate trade union activities, as well as the authority's efforts to implement recommendations related to obligations under Convention No. 29 should be given due consideration. We commend the work of Myanmar's arbitration and conciliation bodies which resolved around 200 labour disputes in 2025. We note that despite the difficulties created by sanctions against this country, the Government pays its contributions to the ILO budget on time. We firmly believe that interaction between the ILO and the Government and the assessment of progress in Myanmar should be based on a non-politicized approach. It should respect national specificities and take into account the complex geopolitical conditions in which the country finds itself. We believe that the ILO's proposed monitoring mechanism for Myanmar goes beyond the scope of Conventions Nos 29 and 87. Therefore, we cannot support the decision on Myanmar.

Presidenta – Antes de pasar al siguiente orador vamos a hacer una pausa de salud de un minuto y después continuamos.

(Pausa)

Presidenta – Vamos a continuar con la discusión y en ese sentido ya que estamos todos más saludables vamos a pasar el uso de la palabra al Sr. Arnold De Vera, quien habla en representación de los trabajadores de Filipinas.

Worker member, Philippines (Mr DE VERA) – We are not simply discussing a failure to comply with an ILO Convention. We are discussing a country where trade unionism itself is being systematically destroyed. In Myanmar, workers are being arbitrarily arrested, intimidated and forced into military service. Construction workers, farmers, garment workers and young workers are stopped at check points, detained and compelled to pay ransom simply to avoid conscription.

Forced labour is no longer an isolated abuse. It has become an instrument of repression. How can workers exercise freedom of association when they fear being arrested on their way home from work? How can they organize when identifying oneself as a trade unionist can lead to imprisonment, torture or exile? How can collective bargaining exist when independent unions are criminalized and replaced by organizations controlled by the very authorities that persecute workers?

Trade union leaders have been charged with treason and face life imprisonment. Union offices have been raided. Families are placed under surveillance. Workers no longer dare to contact independent unions for fear of retaliation. At least 67 members of the CTUM remain in prison. Thousands of activists remain behind bars. Tens of thousands have been arrested since the coup. This is not merely an attack on labour rights. It is an assault on freedom, democracy and human dignity. The military junta seeks not only to silence trade unions but to erase them and replace them with compliant structures that imitate representation while denying workers any genuine voice.

This Committee must be clear. A fake union is not a union. Coercion is not social dialogue. Fear is not industrial peace. The ILO has already taken the historic step of invoking article 33, but article 33 cannot become a symbolic gesture.

The credibility of this organization now depends on whether Member States are prepared to act upon it. We therefore call on all ILO Member States to fully and rigorously enforce article 33 to ensure that no government institution, enterprise, investor or public authority contributes directly or indirectly to the perpetuation of forced labour, repression and the destruction of freedom of association in Myanmar and to intensify pressure for the immediate release of all imprisoned trade unionists and political prisoners. History will judge not only those who commit these violations. History will also judge those who know and choose not to act. The workers of Myanmar continue to resist under conditions that none of us in this room would accept for ourselves.

They have shown extraordinary courage. It is now time for the international community to match that courage with action.

Presidenta – Sra. Thipsuda Khamtho

Government member, Thailand (Ms KHAMTHO) – Thailand thanks the Director-General for the report on the latest developments regarding the situation of freedom of association and forced labour in Myanmar and compliance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. As Thailand holds a large number of migrant workers from neighbouring countries, the majority of which are from Myanmar, we are committed to the promotion and protection of labour rights. Thailand, therefore, encourages Myanmar to enhance its efforts in implementing the Commission of Inquiry's recommendations and further engage with the ILO, relevant UN agencies and the international community in the interest of all workers in Myanmar. Thailand stands ready to support regional and international effort to ensure that workers can enjoy their rights in accordance with international standards.

Presidenta – Pasamos la palabra ahora al Sr. Souleymane Diallo, quien habla en representación de los trabajadores del Senegal.

Membre travailleur, Sénégal (M. DIALLO) – Je parle au nom des travailleurs africains. Les syndicats africains expriment leur solidarité avec nos frères et sœurs en Asie. Nous partageons une préoccupation commune et profonde quant à la gravité de la traite des êtres humains touchant les travailleurs africains et asiatiques, victimes d'exploitation par le travail forcé au Myanmar.

Depuis la pandémie de COVID-19, des milliers de travailleurs – originaires du Nigéria, d'Ouganda, du Kenya, du Ghana, du Cameroun, d'Éthiopie, d'Afrique du Sud, de Tanzanie – ont été recrutés par le biais d'offres d'emploi frauduleuses promettant un travail décent dans des pays asiatiques. Ils ont quitté leur pays sans savoir qu'ils avaient été vendus par des organisations criminelles opérant dans les zones frontalières militarisées du Myanmar. Entre 10 000 et 15 000 travailleurs africains, originaires d'au moins 33 pays, ont été victimes de traite et introduits dans ces réseaux. Les passeports des travailleurs sont confisqués à leur arrivée. Sous la menace de violences, d'asservissement par la dette et de chocs électriques, ils sont contraints d'opérer des escroqueries informatiques ciblant des victimes à travers le monde. Leurs familles restées au pays sont victimes d'extorsion, soumises à des demandes de rançon qu'elles ne peuvent pas payer. Des travailleurs qui tentaient de fuir sont morts. C'est de l'esclavage au XXI^e siècle.

Dans l'un des complexes d'escroquerie situé à la frontière du Myanmar, des travailleurs originaires d'Éthiopie, d'Ouganda, de Tanzanie, d'Afrique du Sud, du Kenya, du Pakistan et du

Bangladesh étaient enfermés dans un complexe ceint de murs comprenant plus de 30 bâtiments. La zone où les travailleurs étaient réduits en esclavage était patrouillée par une milice étroitement liée à l'armée du Myanmar.

En novembre dernier, ce complexe d'escroquerie ainsi que plusieurs autres ont été lourdement bombardés par l'armée du Myanmar dans le cadre d'une campagne télévisée très médiatisée. L'armée a arrêté plus de 1 600 ressortissants asiatiques et africains pour «participation à des fraudes en ligne». Ce sont des victimes de la traite des êtres humains. Ils ne sont pas des auteurs de crimes en ligne ou commerciaux.

La répression menée par l'armée du Myanmar n'a pas pris en compte la sécurité des travailleurs victimisés. Des milliers de travailleurs africains ont été laissés dans une situation précaire, sans procédure d'identification et de protection des victimes, ni accès à la justice et à des recours.

Sans surprise, pas un seul auteur n'a été arrêté ou poursuivi par les autorités militaires de Naypyidaw. Au contraire, les réseaux d'escroquerie se seraient réorganisés et déplacés vers des zones intérieures sous le contrôle de l'armée. L'environnement permissif à la traite des êtres humains et aux crimes transnationaux au Myanmar résulte de l'effondrement de l'état de droit, du démantèlement des institutions démocratiques et de l'impunité militaire. Cette situation s'est prolongée sous le régime du coup d'État militaire, réduisant en esclavage des dizaines de milliers de travailleurs d'Asie et d'Afrique.

Le mouvement syndical africain s'associe aux travailleurs du Myanmar pour appeler la commission à prendre des mesures décisives, afin de mettre fin à la complicité dans le travail forcé au Myanmar et à l'impunité de l'armée du Myanmar.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Panha Seng, quien habla en representación del Gobierno de Camboya.

Government member, Cambodia (Mr SENG) – Cambodia has taken due note of the information and update provided by Myanmar concerning its engagement with the ILO and the measures undertaken in response to the recommendations of the Commission on Inquiry. Cambodia reaffirms its confidence in the ILO supervisory system and its vital role in promoting compliance with international labour standards, advancing social justice and safeguarding fundamental principles and rights at work. Cambodia recognizes that the effective implementation of international labour obligations, particularly in challenging and complex circumstances, requires institutional cooperation, substantive commitment, constructive engagement among the tripartite constituents and all relevant stakeholders. In this regard, Cambodia acknowledges the information presented by Myanmar and encourages the continued engagement and the support of the ILO and its supervisory mechanisms in assisting Myanmar efforts to advance labour rights, strengthen labour administration and promote decent work conditions in line with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry.

Cambodia firmly believes that meaningful and substantive progress is best achieved through dialogue, cooperation, technical assistance and capacity-building. Such approaches can strengthen institutional capacity, enhance compliance with international labour standards and contribute to tangible improvement in the protection and promotion of workers' rights and interests. As a Member of ASEAN, Cambodia remains firmly committed to supporting regional efforts to promote peace, stability and development in Myanmar. In this regard, Cambodia encourages all relevant stakeholders to continue to engage in good faith, strengthen cooperation, pursue practical and constructive solutions that advance decent work,

uphold fundamental principles and rights at work and contribute to sustainable, inclusive and people-centred development.

Presidenta – Vamos a pasar ahora al uso de la palabra a la Sra. Eliana Elizabeth Bagnera, quien habla en representación de los trabajadores de la Argentina.

Miembro trabajadora, Argentina (Sra. BAGNERA) – Intervengo en nombre de las centrales de la Argentina nucleadas en la Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores/as de las Américas (CSA), para expresar nuestra profunda preocupación por la grave situación que atraviesan los trabajadores y trabajadoras de Myanmar. En este caso, quisiera detenerme para mencionar a los trabajadores ferroviarios de Myanmar, que han sufrido y sufren constantes violaciones a la libertad sindical, luego de participar y apoyar la huelga nacional para oponerse al golpe de Estado del año 2021.

De este modo, señalo que aproximadamente 7 000 trabajadores ferroviarios participaron en las huelgas nacionales como expresión legítima de oposición democrática. La respuesta estatal no fue el diálogo social, ni el respeto a la libertad sindical, fue la persecución. Para ser precisa, más de 100 trabajadores ferroviarios fueron arrestados por haber participado en estas acciones; 38 miembros sindicales fueron procesados penalmente; 2 fueron condenados a muerte y 11 permanecen encarcelados cumpliendo extensas penas de prisión.

La represión no se limitó al ámbito judicial, cuatro oficinas de la Federación de Sindicatos de Trabajadores Ferroviarios de Myanmar fueron allanadas. Al menos 2 800 trabajadores sindicalizados fueron desalojados de sus viviendas por militares armados. Sus refugios temporales también fueron destruidos, incluso se amenazó con iniciar acciones penales y presentar viviendas de quienes ofrecieran asistencia o refugio a estos trabajadores y sus familias.

En lo que respecta al plano laboral: 112 trabajadores sindicalizados fueron despedidos y 3 500 suspendidos de sus funciones, perdiendo ingresos, prestaciones sociales y protección básica. Quienes se niegan a regresar al trabajo son sometidos a procedimientos disciplinarios o enfrentan restricciones e intimidación para acceder a otras fuentes de sustento. Conforme a la situación descrita, no podemos dejar de remarcar que la Resolución sobre derechos sindicales y libertades civiles, adoptada por la Conferencia de 1970, establece que: los derechos sindicales solo pueden ejercerse plenamente en un contexto donde se respeten dichas garantías fundamentales, destacando la libertad de expresión, opinión y reunión.

Asimismo, la propia Comisión de Expertos ha manifestado su profunda preocupación y recordó que siguen incumplidas las recomendaciones de la comisión de encuesta y la Resolución adoptada en virtud del artículo 33 de la Constitución de la OIT. Corresponde mencionar que las consecuencias sociales que sufren estos trabajadores son igualmente devastadoras: pobreza, pérdida de vivienda, ruptura de vínculos familiares, interrupción de trayectorias educativas y deterioro de las perspectivas futuras de niños y niñas. En este grave contexto, más de 80 trabajadores sindicalizados han fallecido desde 2021, como consecuencia de la opresión y las condiciones extremas que enfrentan.

Es por ello que solicitamos, sin más dilación, que la Comisión inste al Estado de Myanmar, al cese inmediato de la persecución antisindical, la liberación de las personas detenidas por ejercer derechos sindicales y garantías reales para que los trabajadores y las trabajadoras puedan organizarse y actuar sin violencia, intimidación ni represalias.

Presidenta - Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Anton Markovskii, quien habla en representación del Gobierno de la Federación de Rusia.

Interpretation from Russian: **Government member, Russian Federation (Mr MARKOVSKII)** – The Russian Federation has carefully studied the written information provided by the Government. Unfortunately, we still cannot hear a statement from the representative of this Government which, on spurious grounds, has been barred from participating in the Committee meeting. We cannot stress enough that the situation with regard to the right to representation of the governmental section of Myanmar's delegation is categorically inappropriate from a legal standpoint and absurd from a common sense standpoint. In this regard, we would also like to underscore that the Committee is a forum for tripartite dialogue, the main objective of which is to give an opportunity to every, and I repeat, every member of tripartite partnership to present their point of view on a specific issue or to defend themselves against allegations made. The willingness of the Committee to ignore one of its key functions as regards the situation in Myanmar, points to the profound politicization of the ILO's approach to this country case.

Despite such an approach by the ILO supervisory mechanisms, during the reporting period, the Government continued to engage constructively with the Organization. In particular, based on ILO requests, the authorities of Naypyidaw dropped criminal proceedings against trade unionists or released them from custody. Similarly, the Government constructively engaged with the ILO Office in Myanmar including by expediting the issuance of visas to their staff. In addition, ILO representatives were given the right to use foreign funding for the implementation of technical assistance programmes in the country. Nevertheless, the Office unilaterally ceased to engage with the authorities.

We also cannot ignore the unacceptable attempts to organize, under the aegis of the ILO, various dubious events such as the high-level round tables on Myanmar to which representatives of the Government are not expected to be invited. These are just a few examples of the biased attitude of the ILO and its supervisory mechanisms as regards the Myanmar case and unfortunately the list goes on.

In this context, I once again call on delegations to carefully review the information provided by the Government which can be found on the website of the Committee. Given the overt politicization and bias demonstrated by the ILO supervisory mechanisms, the Russian delegation expresses its categorical disagreement with the illegitimate restrictive measures pursued against the country on the basis of article 33. Similarly, we object to holding such special sessions which do not contribute to upholding the rights of workers and employers in Myanmar and whose added value is, to say the least, questionable.

The Russian delegation firmly disassociates itself from any sanction measures against Myanmar, as well as any other politicized conclusions contained in the outcome to this special session. We request that this position be reflected in the PV records of the meeting.

Presidenta – Damos la palabra ahora al Sr. José Olivera, quien habla en representación de los trabajadores del Uruguay.

Miembro trabajador, Uruguay (Sr. OLIVERA) – Intervenimos en nombre de las trabajadoras y trabajadores del Uruguay, nucleados en su central sindical, el Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores - Convención Nacional de Trabajadores (PIT-CNT), y como educador, en nombre de la Internacional de la Educación (IE).

En esta ocasión, nos vemos en la obligación de llamar la atención de la Comisión sobre la grave situación que enfrentan los trabajadoras y trabajadores de la educación en Myanmar desde el golpe militar. Más de 118 000 docentes y personal educativo participaron en el movimiento de desobediencia civil en defensa de la democracia. Como resultado, han sido

objeto de una represión sistemática. Al menos 300 personas han sido arrestadas y encarceladas en virtud del artículo 505A del Código Penal, entre ellas 66 sindicalistas de la Federación de Trabajadores de la Educación de Myanmar de los cuales 25 permanecen detenidos, 11 de ellos han sido condenados a penas de entre 10 y 32 años de prisión. Existen, además, casos de tortura durante los procesos de detención, así como violencia generalizada contra la población civil.

Además, miles de docentes han sido despedidos por su participación en acciones pacíficas, mientras que escuelas, hospitales y comunidades han sido objeto de ataques, incluidos bombardeos aéreos. Estas acciones han provocado desplazamientos masivos, generando la interrupción del derecho a la educación de toda una generación. Las condiciones laborales siguen deteriorándose gravemente. El salario docente actual alcanza apenas un 14 por ciento de lo que implicaría un salario mínimo para una vida digna.

No puede existir un sistema educativo sólido sin docentes debidamente cualificados, protegidos y valorados. Por ello, instamos a la liberación inmediata e incondicional de todos los trabajadores y las trabajadoras de la educación detenidos; al cese de la persecución antisindical y el respeto de la libertad sindical; a la protección de la población civil y de las instituciones educativas y al restablecimiento de condiciones laborales dignas para el personal educativo. Asumir la defensa de los docentes, es inequívocamente defender el derecho humano a la educación y la propia democracia.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Maksim Pazniakou, quien habla en representación de la Confederación Sindical Internacional.

Interpretation from Russian: **Observer, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) (Mr PAZNIAKOU)** – I am speaking on behalf of the Independent Trade Union Movement of Belarus. As Worker representatives of a country which itself is subject to a resolution under article 33 of the ILO Constitution, we are aware of what workers in Myanmar are going through. Both in Belarus and in Myanmar, independent trade unions have been destroyed, their leaders arrested or forced to leave the country, organizations have been dissolved and structures controlled by the authorities are promoted instead of genuine worker representations. The reports presented to the Conference attest to the continuing serious violations of freedom of association in Myanmar. However, we are not just concerned about the violations themselves but also the actions of states which help the junta to continue committing these violations. Belarus and the military authorities of Myanmar have consistently strengthened their diplomatic, economic and military ties. Belarus continues to increase its cooperation with the military structures of Myanmar, including collaboration in the field of defence and training of military personnel. Belarus has also opposed international efforts to restrict the supply of weapons to the Myanmar regime. Such cooperation is not neutral. It contributes to enhancing structures which are responsible for the systematic suppression of independent trade unions, persecution of trade union leaders and violations of fundamental workers' rights. For Belarusian trade unions, this situation is all too familiar. We see how authoritarian regimes support one another, how they exchange experience on suppressing independent civil society and how they promote state-controlled organizations rather than genuine worker representation. This is not just an issue of non-compliance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. We are talking about maintaining international ties which ignore ILO requests and which continue violations without serious consequences.

Therefore, we support the call of the CTUM on governments, employers' organizations and trade unions to turn their support for article 33 into practical measures and to stop their support for state-controlled workers' structures. Allow me to recall that repression does not

create legitimacy. Military force is not legitimacy. State-controlled organizations do not create legitimacy. Legitimacy is based on the free choice of workers and citizens.

We call on the Conference to ensure that article 33 is not just an expression of concern but also an effective instrument to protect those workers whose rights continue to be violated.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Atle HØIE, quien habla en representación de IndustriALL.

Observer, IndustriALL Global Union (Mr HØIE) – I speak on behalf of IndustriALL Global Union which has 550 affiliated organizations in 130 countries representing more than 50 million workers, including in the garment industry. Myanmar's garment sector employs around 450,000 people and is worth around US\$5.5 billion a year. At the same time, workers earn less than US\$100 per month which is around half of what they need to survive. Garment factories are in industrial zones under martial law.

Workers pass through military checkpoints where they can be subject to intrusive checks, including searching mobile phones for evidence of opposition to the regime, as well as sexual harassment of the predominantly young and female workforce. Many workers are forced to perform unpaid overtime. This can result in them breaking the curfew forcing them to either spend the night in the factory or exposing them to the military who may demand bribes or other favours. Workers are made vulnerable by the fact that factories share their personal information with the military. This has a chilling effect on attempts to organize and makes workers vulnerable to targeted conscription.

There are reports of soldiers conducting raids and forcibly recruiting workers to the military. The military authorities have dismantled the conditions necessary for social dialogue, independent trade unions have been suppressed, and their leaders and activists have faced arrests, warrants, threats, surveillance and forced displacement. Military-supported labour organizations have been promoted as alternative workers' representatives including groups falsely claiming to represent our affiliate, the Industrial Workers' Federation of Myanmar (IWFM), and using the IWFM name and identity. These parallel organizations should not be recognized or treated as legitimate workers' representatives. Myanmar enjoys preferential access to the European Union market under the Generalized System of Preferences and the Everything but Arms scheme, and 54 per cent of Myanmar's apparel export goes to the European Union with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan accounting for much of the rest.

Despite article 33 having been invoked in 2025, the European Union maintains its system of preferences and funds a programme called MADE in Myanmar to support manufacturing in the country. Many European and other garment brands continue to source in the country. The garment sector is a major source of foreign exchange for the military junta. This is due to a law passed by the regime that requires all foreign exchanges entering the country to be changed into kyat within 24 hours at a preferential rate. The regime needs this foreign exchange to purchase weapons, ammunition and fuel that it uses to conduct a civil war against its own population.

The article 33 resolution is clear: constituents should work to disable all means that contribute to the free flow of funds to the military authorities. This includes the garment sector. We call on the Director-General and all constituents to honour the commitments made in the resolution and to ensure that this flow of funds is cut through further sanctions against Myanmar, diplomatic isolation and the end of preferential trade agreements and programmes.

Presidenta – Pasamos la palabra al Sr. Amilcar Enrique Bremer Ramírez, quien habla en representación la Internacional de Servicios Públicos.

Observador, Internacional de Servicios Públicos (ISP) (Sr. BREMER RAMÍREZ) – La Internacional de Servicios Públicos se enorgullece de haber apoyado al Sindicato de Trabajadores del Servicio de Salud, al Sindicato de Profesionales Médicos y al Sindicato de Trabajadores Municipales para documentar las continuas violaciones de los derechos fundamentales, que demuestran que la junta militar ignora flagrante y gravemente las recomendaciones de la comisión de encuesta y la resolución de la conferencia de 2025, en virtud del artículo 33.

Cinco años después del golpe de Estado, los trabajadores del sector público siguen en peligro constante.

Los trabajadores de la salud que se unieron al Movimiento de Desobediencia Civil han sido arrestados, detenidos y torturados. Muchos otros han sido víctimas de la cancelación de sus licencias médicas y pasaportes, la congelación de sus cuentas bancarias y la suspensión de sus ingresos, prestaciones sociales y beneficios. Las clínicas donde prestaban asistencia han sido allanadas y clausuradas. El gobierno utiliza a padres ancianos, familiares y personas con discapacidad como rehenes para obligar a los trabajadores que están en huelga a regresar al trabajo.

El ejército continúa atacando los centros de salud. El informe del Relator Especial de la ONU sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en Myanmar de marzo de 2026 documenta más de 1 800 ataques contra infraestructura sanitaria desde el golpe de Estado. Ambulancias han sido alcanzadas por armamento pesado, equipos médicos han sufrido ataques aéreos mientras realizaban cirugías de emergencia, y médicos y enfermeros han sido asesinados en acto de servicio. El sistema de salud pública en Myanmar prácticamente ha colapsado en las zonas del país donde hay presencia militar.

Los trabajadores municipales también enfrentan el mismo patrón de persecución: son blanco de ataques y obligados a trabajar en comunidades bombardeadas e incendiadas. Como consecuencia, el acceso a los servicios de salud y la calidad de la atención sanitaria han disminuido sustancialmente. En las zonas rurales y afectadas por el conflicto, en particular, los servicios de salud están al borde del colapso total.

La ISP insta a la Comisión a reconocer la valentía de los trabajadores que documentan y recogen las pruebas de estas violaciones, con la esperanza de que la comunidad internacional escuche, pero que no solamente escuche, sino que también actúe.

En este sentido, la ISP está igualmente alarmada por las inversiones y el continuo apoyo económico-financiero proporcionado a la junta militar, y exhortamos a los Gobiernos a imponer sanciones a todos aquellos que sostienen a este tipo de gobierno y se lucran con el sufrimiento del pueblo de Myanmar.

Desde la ISP, apoyo y solidaridad para nuestros hermanos.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Apolinar Tolentino, quien habla en nombre de la Internacional de Trabajadores de la Construcción y la Madera.

Observer, Building and Wood Workers' International (BWI) (Mr TOLENTINO) – The BWI wishes to expose and challenge the Myanmar military junta's false claims that it is implementing the recommendations of the Commission of inquiry. On 20 May 2026, 11 masons and construction workers from Mandalay region were taken in a pickup truck to Taunggyi in Shan state under the pretext of working on a construction project. In that same

night, families lost all contact with them. After public appeals by their families on social media, six other workers, including the elderly mason U Myint, were released on 25 May 2026. However, five young workers aged between 18 and 35 remain missing.

This underscores how construction work is being used as a cover to capture young workers for military conscription, a direct violation of Convention No. 29 and of the Commission of Inquiry's recommendation to end all forms of forced labour and forced military recruitment in the military. In a cement plant in Tanchi township, the factory management and human resources department cooperated with the military conscription data collection in 2025 and 2026 by submitting the employees' list to the authorities facilitating military conscription. Again, this represents a clear violation of the Commission of Inquiry recommendations concerning the use of forced labour. At the same time, workers across Myanmar continue to report labour exploitation and widespread violation of their rights.

Workers are not registered to social security. Excessive overtime continues late in the evening and is underpaid. Wages are repeatedly delayed and workers are exposed to hazardous working conditions while labour authorities fail to respond effectively to complaints. This reflects the same environment identified by the Commission of Inquiry.

The Committee should further call for immediate action to end all violence, intimidation and inhumane treatment against workers and civilian communities; end forced recruitment and all forms of forced labour; stop the use of workplace and population data for military coercion; end arbitrary detention of workers and restore civil liberties necessary for the independent trade union activity; and ensure effective protection of wages, social security, occupational safety and health and complaint mechanisms in all workplaces.

Presidenta – Pasamos el uso de la palabra al Sr. Kirill Buketov, quien hablará en representación de la Organización Sindical Mundial Alimentaria Agrícola Hotelera y Más.

Observer, International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) (Mr BUKETOV) – Please let me add to the picture of the reality of workers in different sectors some information about the situation in Myanmar rural areas. This intervention draws on evidence collected by the Agriculture Farmers Federation of Myanmar (AFFM) highlighting the ongoing violence inflicted by the military authorities on rural trade union members and communities. Freedom of association remains severely restricted in rural areas through surveillance, intimidation and displacement of union leaders. Military operations continue to disrupt agricultural livelihoods.

The military has established camps and checkpoints in strategic areas near villages and frequently conducts military operations and raids. During these operations villagers have reportedly been subjected to arbitrary arrests, torture, killings and looting of property. As a result, farmers are forced to flee their homes and abandon their agricultural activities. Women farmers face severe risks. In addition to displacement and the destruction of livelihoods, military personnel expose women to threats, intimidation, harassment and the risk of sexual and gender-based violence.

The pervasive fear of abuse further restricts women's freedom of movement, limits their access to livelihoods and deepens their economic and social vulnerability. Continuous air strikes have caused deaths among farmers, even while working in their fields. The transportation of food suppliers and agricultural inputs from one area to another has become extremely difficult due to excessive checkpoints fees, arbitrary inspections and the risk of arrests. Many hectares of farmland are mined.

Despite the repeated calls from the ILO for the military authorities to stop their use of forced labour and noting the ongoing efforts to tackle forced labour in the territories which are controlled by the National Unity Government, AFFM's evidence from multiple other regions indicates that villagers are compelled to provide labour and material support to military forces under coercive conditions. Local residents are required to transport equipment and supplies using their own vehicles. Farmers are ordered to carry materials between locations, clear vegetation around military compounds, dig trenches and maintain fortified positions. They are also compelled to deliver agricultural tools to military camps and give their livestock and food products to the military without compensation. The patterns described are not isolated incidents but reflect structural and ongoing use of forced labour.

These violations warrant continued and strengthened attention under article 33 of the ILO Constitution. There must be concrete and coordinated measures to compel the military to implement without delay the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and the resolution adopted under article 33.

Presidenta – No veo más uso de palabra entonces vamos a pasar la palabra a los portavoces. El Sr. Kaizer Moyane portavoz del Grupo de los Empleadores, tiene la palabra.

Employer members – The Employer members would like to thank all the speakers for their interventions and the information provided during the special sitting. This discussion has once again confirmed the seriousness of the situation in Myanmar and the importance of full implementation of the Commission of Inquiry's recommendations under Conventions Nos 87 and 29. We remain deeply concerned that the information before the Committee does not demonstrate sufficient progress. Workers' and employers' organizations must be able to operate freely, independently and without interference, intimidation or retaliation. This includes their ability to manage their internal affairs, elect their representatives and carry out their legitimate functions in a climate of freedom and security. In addition, forced labour is unacceptable in all its forms and must be eliminated through concrete, effective and verifiable measures.

The Employer members also wish to reiterate the importance that the monitoring mechanism must remain limited to monitoring and documentation purposes. It should not become a grievance mechanism or extend beyond what the Conference agreed in the 2025 resolution. We support credible and confidential documentation of violations. However, the mechanism must include robust safeguards covering methodology verification, confidentiality, source protection and due process and must be developed through genuine tripartite consultation through the secretariats of social partners, IOE/ITUC and ACTEMP/ACTRAV. It must remain within the ILO mandate and the terms of the 2025 Conference resolution and must be capable of addressing credible allegations affecting both workers' and employers' organizations.

The Employer members consider that the Committee's conclusions should remain focused on implementation, namely concrete, verifiable progress in ensuring freedom of association for both workers' and employers' organizations, eliminating forced labour, strengthening cooperation with the ILO and establishing a credible monitoring mechanism with appropriate safeguards. In this regard, the Employer members recommend that the authorities: engage without delay in good faith with the ILO to implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and those of the supervisory bodies; take immediate and effective measures to eliminate all forms of forced labour, including forced portering, compulsory support for military operations, coercive recruitment practices and forced labour risks linked to migration and conscription and provide full information to the ILO

on the measures taken; ensure that workers' and employers' organizations can operate freely, independently and without interference, intimidation, discrimination or retaliation; provide the guarantees necessary to enable effective ILO engagement including any missions or mechanisms requested by the Governing Body or supervisory bodies; cooperate fully in the establishment of a credible monitoring mechanism ensuring that it is confidential, methodologically sound, based on verified information and protected by safeguards against misuse and that it is effective in addressing credible allegations affecting workers' and employers' organizations; support practical measures that preserve livelihoods, promote responsible business conduct, strengthen social dialogue and enable employers and workers to contribute to recovery and compliance; and finally provide clear and practical guidance in consultation with the social partners on how enterprises can meet expectations related to responsible business conduct and respect for fundamental principles and rights at work in a manner that is risk-based, proportionate and operationally feasible in the current context.

The Employer members stand ready to support constructive, practical tripartite efforts aimed at achieving tangible and measurable progress.

Presidenta – Vamos a pasar la palabra a la Vicepresidenta trabajadora, la Sra. Ann Vermorgen.

Worker members – We thank all those members of the Committee who took the floor. The discussion has once again confirmed what the Committee of Experts, the Committee on Freedom of Association, the Governing Body and the Commission of Inquiry have already observed. It is clear from the military's actions, including the holding of the sham elections, that it has no intention to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry in its 2023 report. The military has failed to demonstrate genuine engagement or credible progress towards full implementation of these recommendations.

This Committee has also heard deeply troubling information concerning widespread exaction of forced labour from the population in Myanmar and repeated reports of severe suppression of civil liberties, as well as violence, arbitrary arrest, detention and torture of trade unionists and labour activists, forced exile and the ongoing climate of fear that prevents workers from exercising their rights. In light of the above, we can say once again that the military authorities have failed to implement the Commission of Inquiry's 11 concrete recommendations on both freedom of association and forced labour. The Workers' group commends the ILO constituents, Governments, Employers and Workers for all the action already undertaken so far to ensure an effective follow-up to the 2025 Conference resolution. We call for continuation and acceleration of these efforts. We urge Member States to review their relations with the military authorities to ensure that they do not enable, facilitate or prolong the violations of workers' rights in respect of freedom of association and forced labour.

We also urge you to do all in your power to support Myanmar workers and trade union leaders in forced exile or from deportation under the principle of nonrefoulement. As regards the action undertaken by the Office, we commend efforts undertaken so far including direct support to Myanmar workers, employers and their organizations and true increased collaboration within the UN system. There must be a credible mechanism for coordinating our efforts with UN agencies as requested by the article 33 resolution. This mechanism must include an annual engagement with the UN agencies and ILO constituents. We support continuation of these actions.

We express support for the Office to continue to closely monitor the situation in Myanmar regarding the exercise of freedom of association and the prohibition of forced or compulsory labour. The Worker members request the Office to provide an update on relevant

developments in the country, including progress made by Myanmar regarding compliance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and measures taken by the Organization's constituents to implement the 2025 Conference resolution, as well as an update on bringing into effect the monitoring mechanism for documentation of ongoing violations of fundamental rights. It is clear that sustainable enterprises have a role to play in ensuring that they are respecting their human and labour rights obligations and responsibilities in this regard and must avoid causing or contributing to or being complicit directly or indirectly in the violations ongoing in Myanmar or benefiting from such violations. Lastly, we call on the military authorities to take the following steps: immediately cease all forms of violence, torture and intimidation against trade union leaders and members in relation to the exercise of legitimate workers' or employers' activities, including those mentioned in the report of the Commission of Inquiry; unconditionally and without delay release all trade unionists arrested, sentenced and detained for such activities; withdraw all criminal charges pending against trade unionists and others peacefully exercising their civil liberties in relation to legitimate trade union activities; stop any form of interference in the establishment, administration and functioning of trade unions at all levels; ensure that employers' and workers' organizations are able to exercise their rights in a climate of freedom and security, free from violence, arbitrary arrest and detention; take immediate action to put an end in law and in practice to any forced recruitment into the military contrary to Convention No. 29, including the forced recruitment of children, and hold accountable all those responsible for these violations; cease with immediate effect the action of prison labour as a consequence of a criminal conviction imposed since 1 February 2021; ensure that cases of trafficking for labour exploitation are promptly identified, independently investigated and effectively prosecuted; and submit to the Director-General all information on the measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry by 21 September 2026, for transmission to the Governing Body at its 358th Session. We request that the discussions and conclusions of the special sitting are placed in a separate part of its report.

Presidenta – Damos por concluida esta discusión. Agradezco la participación de todos los oradores que participaron.

Las conclusiones eran adoptadas por la Comisión en la mañana del jueves 11 de junio. Hemos completado nuestro trabajo el día de hoy.

La Comisión renovará sus labores el lunes a las 10 horas y examinará los siguientes casos individuales: Uzbekistán sobre la aplicación del Convenio sobre igualdad de remuneración, 1951 (núm. 100) y el Convenio sobre la discriminación (empleo y ocupación), 1958 (núm. 111); Panamá sobre la aplicación del Convenio sobre la libertad sindical y la protección del derecho de sindicación, 1948 (núm. 87); Papúa Nueva Guinea sobre la aplicación del Convenio sobre igualdad de remuneración, 1951 (núm. 100) y el Convenio sobre la discriminación (empleo y ocupación), 1958 (núm. 111), y Filipinas sobre la aplicación del Convenio sobre el derecho de sindicación y de negociación colectiva, 1949 (núm. 98).

Como lo mencioné ayer, estamos en contacto con Bosnia Herzegovina para asegurar su participación en la discusión de la Comisión de la aplicación del Convenio sobre el servicio del empleo, 1948 (núm. 88), el Convenio sobre la política del empleo, 1964 (núm. 122) y el Convenio sobre las agencias de empleo privadas, 1997 (núm. 181). Por lo tanto, es posible que este caso también se examine el día lunes al final de la tarde. Se lo confirmaré lo antes posible, pero téngalo en cuenta a la hora de preparar las sesiones de la semana que viene.

Ahora quiero dar la palabra a la Sra. Corinne Vargha que tiene unos anuncios.

Representative of the Secretary-General (Ms VARGHA, Director of the International Labour Standards Department) – Just to finish on a little bit more festive note and to remind you all that on Monday 8 June during the lunch break, there will be a side event to commemorate the centenary of the Committee. And if you click on the website we have done something nice. You see the event starts in 43 hours. So we have time to sleep and rest. You are all cordially invited to attend the side event which will take place on Monday, 8 June from 1.45 to 2.45 p.m.

It will last one hour. It will be a conversation with a number of constituents reflecting on their experience and the benefits of their engagement with the Committee. It is an event that we have the privilege of hosting but which is co-sponsored by the Government of South Africa and the Government of Ireland and we are truly grateful for them. The Secretary-General of the Conference will join the event as will the Chair of the Conference. It will last one hour because we want to go back to business at 3 p.m. sharp. We have a Chair that instructed us to be on time, so this will leave no time for interactive discussion.

But it will nevertheless be a very important festive moment. It will be held in the auditorium which is one floor down in the building. Please spread the word and join the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Chair of the Conference, as well as the Officers of the Committee on that occasion. And on that note, have a restful Sunday.

Se levantó la sesión a las 18.07 horas.

The sitting closed at 6.07 p.m.

La séance est levée à 18 h 07.