Training Workshop on Reporting on ILO Conventions 138 and 182
for countries participating in the subregional project "Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Caribbean"

Kingston Jamaica
6 - 9 March 2007.

FINAL REPORT
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1. Introduction

1. One of the objectives of the Canadian-funded project, “Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Caribbean” is that the capacity of the participating countries to comply with Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and implement it will be increased. In order increase the capacity of countries, it is essential that the tripartite constituents be fully aware of the definitions of child labour and of the ILO’s Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Entry into Employment and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour as well as the contents of their corresponding Recommendations. It is also essential that all concerned understand the ILO’s supervisory mechanisms and the reporting obligations of member States to prepare and submit reports on ratified conventions at regular intervals.

2. This training workshop was designed to meet these needs, thus building the capacity of the constituents to comply with the ILO’s Child labour Conventions.

3. The specific objectives of the workshop were that the participants would have increased their capacity to better understand:
   - The international labour standards system procedures and, in particular, its supervisory mechanisms.
   - The content and obligations deriving from the ratification of C.138 and C.182 and how to better report to the ILO on their implementation.
   - The importance of key stakeholders’ coordination to define and put in place a national policy to better structure and submit the information necessary for the supervision of the application of C.138 and C.182.

2. Opening Ceremony

4. In her introductory remarks, the Deputy Director of the ILO’s Subregional Office for the Caribbean admitted that many people in the Caribbean did not consider that child labour was a problem in the Caribbean. However, after conducting a number of studies and collecting statistics in a number of countries, it became apparent that child labour did exist and even more shockingly, the worst forms of child labour, including commercial sexual exploitation of children, and trafficking, existed in the region. The Canadian-funded project “Combating the worst forms of child labour in the Caribbean” provided technical assistance to countries to set-up national child labour steering committees, provided them with support to develop national policies and programmes on the elimination of child labour, undertook an analysis/review of the national legislative frameworks and launched public awareness campaigns and pilot rehabilitative programmes.

5. The current training workshop was another step being taken by the project to ensure compliance and effective application on the ILO’s child labour conventions by
providing the tripartite constituents with tools to be able to produce timely and complete reports for consideration by the ILO’s Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations Committee. It was recognized that improved reporting capacity provided the national tripartite actors with better information on the international standards on child labour and actions taken at national level to combat it thus providing the partners with tools to make an accurate assessment of the actual situation and tools with which to analyze any gaps that need to be filled.

6. In his key note address, the Honourable Minister of Labour and Social Security, Mr. Derrick Kellier, provided an update and overview of the actions that had been undertaken in Jamaica to combat child labour. The actions included undertaking rapid assessments and a National Survey, establishing a national steering committee, and providing inputs into the Child Care and Protection Act and to the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Jamaica had also recognized the linkages between education and child labour and had introduced a number of programmes to keep children in school.

### 3. Child labour and ILO action to combat it

7. The ILO’s Global Report under the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work prepared for the International Labour Conference of June 2006, entitled, “The End of Child Labour: Within Reach” provided evidence that it was possible to effectively fight against child labour. The statistics showed that:
   - child labour had declined by 11 percent over the last four years from a global level of 246 million to a total of 218 million;
   - the more hazardous the work and the more vulnerable the children involved, the faster the decline; and
   - Latin America and the Caribbean showed the fastest decline.

8. Some of the key factors identified in the Report for this progress were:
   - the almost universal ratification of the ILO’s Child labour Conventions;
   - the concrete action-oriented programmes under taken by the ILO’s International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC);
   - the worldwide movement;
   - the support of many actors in different parts of society combining forces to combat child labour;
   - increased awareness and understanding of a broad range of persons of the true costs of child labour; and
   - the recognition of the linkages between better and more accessible education and the reduced child labour.

9. The ILO had set a new goal of eliminating all of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and providing assistance to all countries to design and put in place appropriate time bound measures by 2008.
### 4. ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age)

10. ILO Convention No. 138 consists of nine substantive articles dealing with policy, minimum age, hazardous child labour, exceptions and exclusions, light work and enforcement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 1</th>
<th>Policy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 2</th>
<th>Setting a minimum age for employment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall specify, in a declaration appended to its ratification, a minimum age for admission to employment or work within its territory and on means of transport registered in its territory; subject to Articles 4 to 8 of this Convention, no one under that age shall be admitted to employment or work in any occupation.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Each Member which has ratified this Convention may subsequently notify the Director-General of the International Labour Office, by further declarations, that it specifies a minimum age higher than that previously specified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The minimum age specified in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, a Member whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, initially specify a minimum age of 14 years.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| 5 | Each Member which has specified a minimum age of 14 years in pursuance of the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall include in its reports on the application of this Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation a statement—
| (a) | that its reason for doing so subsists; or |
| (b) | that it renounces its right to avail itself of the provisions in question as from a stated date. |
### Article 3
**Minimum age for hazardous work**

1. The minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years.

2. The types of employment or work to which paragraph 1 of this Article applies shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, national laws or regulations or the competent authority may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, authorise employment or work as from the age of 16 years on condition that the health, safety and morals of the young persons concerned are fully protected and that the young persons have received adequate specific instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity.

### Article 4
**Excluding limited categories of employment or work**

1. In so far as necessary, the competent authority, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, may exclude from the application of this Convention limited categories of employment or work in respect of which special and substantial problems of application arise.

2. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall list in its first report on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation any categories which may have been excluded in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article, giving the reasons for such exclusion, and shall state in subsequent reports the position of its law and practice in respect of the categories excluded and the extent to which effect has been given or is proposed to be given to the Convention in respect of such categories.

3. Employment or work covered by Article 3 of this Convention shall not be excluded from the application of the Convention in pursuance of this Article.
### Article 5
Excluding certain economic sectors

1. A Member whose economy and administrative facilities are insufficiently developed may, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, initially limit the scope of application of this Convention.

2. Each Member which avails itself of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall specify, in a declaration appended to its ratification, the branches of economic activity or types of undertaking to which it will apply the provisions of the Convention.

3. The provisions of the Convention shall be applicable as a minimum to the following: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; electricity; gas and water; sanitary services; transport; storage and communication; and plantations and other agricultural undertakings mainly producing for commercial purposes, but excluding family and small-scale holdings producing for local consumption and not regularly employing hired workers.

4. Any member which has limited the scope of application of this Convention in pursuance of this Article:
   - (a) shall indicate in its reports under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation the general position as regards the employment or work of young persons and children in the branches of activity which are excluded from the scope of application of this Convention and any progress which may have been made towards wider application of the provisions of the Convention;
   - (b) may at any time formally extend the scope of application by a declaration addressed to the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

### Article 6
Exception for work done as part of education and training

This Convention does not apply to work done by children and young persons in schools for general, vocational or technical education or in other training institutions, or to work done by persons at least 14 years of age in undertakings, where such work is carried out in accordance with conditions prescribed by the competent authority, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, and is an integral part of:
(a) a course of education or training for which a school or training institution is primarily responsible;
(b) a programme of training mainly or entirely in an undertaking, which programme has been approved by the competent authority; or
(c) a programme of guidance or orientation designed to facilitate the choice of an occupation or of a line of training.

Article 7
Exception for light work

1 National laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is:
   (a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development;
   and
   (b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received.

2 National laws or regulations may also permit the employment or work of persons who are at least 15 years of age but have not yet completed their compulsory schooling on work which meets the requirements set forth in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

3 The competent authority shall determine the activities in which employment or work may be permitted under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and shall prescribe the number of hours during which and the conditions in which such employment or work may be undertaken.

4 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, a Member which has availed itself of the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 2 may, for as long as it continues to do so, substitute the ages 12 and 14 for the ages 13 and 15 in paragraph 1 and the age 14 for the age 15 in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 8
Exception for artistic performances

1 After consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, the competent authority may, by permits granted in individual cases, allow exceptions to the prohibition of employment or work provided for in Article 2 of this Convention, for such purposes as
participation in artistic performances.

| Article 9: Measures for effective enforcement | 1 | All necessary measures, including the provision of appropriate penalties, shall be taken by the competent authority to ensure the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention. |
| | 2 | National laws or regulations or the competent authority shall define the persons responsible for compliance with the provisions giving effect to the Convention. |
| | 3 | National laws or regulations or the competent authority shall prescribe the registers or other documents which shall be kept and made available by the employer; such registers or documents shall contain the names and ages or dates of birth, duly certified wherever possible, of persons whom he employs or who work for him and who are less than 18 years of age. |

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### 5. ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour)

11. The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention consists of eight substantive Articles, dealing with immediate measures, definition of a child, definition of the worst forms of child labour, determination of the hazardous forms of child labour, monitoring mechanisms, programmes of action, specific measures and international cooperation.

| Article 1 | Immediate and effective measures | Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency. |
| Article 2: Definition of a child | For the purpose of this Convention, the term “child” shall apply to all persons under the age of 18. |
**Article 3:**
Defining the worst forms of child labour

For the purposes of this Convention, the term “the worst forms of child labour” comprises:

(a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

(c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;

(d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

**Article 4:**
Determining the types of hazardous work

1. The types of work referred to under Article 3(d) shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, taking into consideration relevant international standards, in particular Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999.

2. The competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, shall identify where the types of work so determined exist.

3. The list of the types of work determined under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be periodically examined and revised as necessary, in consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

**Article 5:**
Establishing monitoring mechanisms

Each Member shall, after consultation with employers’ and workers’ organizations, establish or designate appropriate mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the provisions giving effect to this Convention.

**Article 6:**
Design and

1. Each Member shall design and implement programmes of action to eliminate as a priority the worst forms of child
implementation of programmes of action

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<tr>
<th>Article 7: Measures for implementation and enforcement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Each Member shall take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions giving effect to this Convention including the provision and application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Each Member shall, taking into account the importance of education in eliminating child labour, take effective and time-bound measures to:</td>
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<td>(a) prevent the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour;</td>
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<td>(b) provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) ensure access to free basic education, and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training, for all children removed from the worst forms of child labour;</td>
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<td>(d) identify and reach out to children at special risk; and</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e) take account of the special situation of girls.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Each Member shall designate the competent authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions giving effect to this Convention.</td>
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Article 8: International cooperation

| Members shall take appropriate steps to assist one another in giving effect to the provisions of this Convention through enhanced international cooperation and/or assistance including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education. |
6. Supervisory system and reporting obligations

Entry into force
12. Each Convention contains a provision as to how it comes into force. Most often, since 1928, Conventions come into force 12 months after registration of the second ratification and afterwards for each State 12 months after its ratification. Several maritime and some other Conventions contain different provisions. Until a Convention comes into force, it can have no effect in international law.

Supervising the application of standards
13. The ILO has developed various means of supervising the application of Conventions and Recommendations in law and practice following their adoption by the International Labour Conference and their ratification by States.

14. There are two kinds of supervisory mechanisms:
   - the regular system;
   - special procedures.

Regular system
15. The regular system of supervision is based on the examination by two ILO bodies of reports on the application in law and practice sent by member States and on observations in this regard sent by workers’ organizations and employers’ organizations.

16. The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations is composed of 20 high-level jurists appointed by the Governing Body on the proposal of the Director-General. Appointments are made in a personal capacity from among impartial persons of technical competence and independent standing. Members are drawn from all parts of the world, so that the Committee contains experience of different legal, economic and social systems. The mandate of the Committee includes examining reports on the measures taken by member States to implement the provisions of Conventions which they have ratified. In doing so, it also examines comments by employers’ organizations and workers’ organizations and reports by other ILO and UN bodies.

17. The Committee of Experts makes two types of comment: observations and direct requests.

   - Observations are made in cases of serious and persistent failure to comply with obligations under a ratified Convention. They are published each year in the
report of the Committee of Experts, which is sent to the International Labour Conference. The observations provide the starting point for the examination of individual cases by the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards. They are also made in cases of progress.

- Direct requests deal with matters of secondary importance or technical issues. They provide a means of requesting clarification so that a better assessment can be made of the application of the provisions of a Convention.

19. The International Labour Conference’s Tripartite Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations is composed of well over 150 members from the three groups of delegates and advisers. The mandate of the Committee includes considering the measures taken by member States to implement the provisions of Conventions which they have ratified. It does so through a general discussion in which it reviews a number of broad issues relating to the ratification and application of standards and the compliance by member States with their obligations under the ILO Constitution regarding those standards. The Committee then examines individual cases. Governments which have been mentioned in the Committee of Experts’ report as not complying with their obligations under the ILO Constitution, or not fully applying a ratified Convention, may be invited to make a statement to the Committee.

20. The Committee will start a paper dialogue with the relevant Governments, on the basis of which it may then decide whether or not it wishes to receive supplementary oral information and invite representatives of the governments concerned to discuss the observations in question. The discussion of each case ends with a conclusion by the Committee, read out to the plenary session. The discussions on individual cases are summarized in the annexes to the report which the Committee submits to the Conference. In addition, the Committee’s general report specifically draws the attention of the Conference to the most serious cases in which governments have encountered difficulties in discharging their obligations under the ILO Constitution or under ratified Conventions. The Committee’s report is subsequently discussed by the Conference in plenary session. Once adopted by the Conference, the report is published and sent to governments, drawing their attention to points which they should take into account in the preparation of their next reports to the ILO.

Special procedures
21. Unlike the regular system of supervision, the procedures listed below are based on the submission of a representation or a complaint.

Representations on the application of ratified Conventions
22. Any organization of employers or workers, be it national or international, may make a representation to the ILO if it deems that a member State has not properly applied a Convention which it has ratified.

23. If it decides that the representation is receivable, the Governing Body usually sets up a tripartite committee of three of its members to examine it. However, the Governing
Body may refer it to the Committee on Freedom of Association if the matter relates to a Convention dealing with trade union rights. The tripartite ad hoc committee may request further information or an appearance from either the government or the organization which made the representation. Its meetings are held in private and all steps in the procedure are confidential. It provides its conclusions and recommendations on the issues raised in the representation to the Governing Body for a decision. If the Governing Body decides that the representation is substantiated, it may publish the representation and any government reply. It may also, at any time, initiate the complaints procedure provided for under article 26 of the ILO Constitution. In any event, the Office notifies the organization and government concerned of the Governing Body’s decision. The Governing Body may decide to refer issues concerning any follow-up to the recommendations it adopted to the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. If it does, a link is established between a special system and the regular system of supervision of the application of standards.

Complaints over the application of ratified Conventions
24. Any member State may lodge a complaint with the ILO against another member State which, in its opinion, has not satisfactorily implemented a Convention they have both ratified. The Governing Body may also follow an analogous procedure, either on its own initiative or in response to a (government, employer or worker) delegate to the International Labour Conference.

25. When a complaint has been received, the Governing Body may invite the government against which the complaint is lodged to make statements on the subject. If the Governing Body does not think this necessary, or if the government does not reply within a reasonable time, the Governing Body may appoint a Commission of Inquiry to examine the case. A Commission of Inquiry is composed of neutral prominent persons - usually three - appointed in a personal capacity and proposed by the DG. The Commission undertakes a thorough examination of all issues of fact and law, based on statements, documentary evidence, witness hearings and sometimes on-the-spot investigations. Subsequently, the Commission prepares a report containing its findings and time-bound recommendations on steps to be taken. The report is communicated to the Governing Body, as well as to the government concerned. The government concerned has three months to inform the DG whether or not it accepts the recommendations of the Commission. If the government accepts the recommendations, the case ends and the Committee of Experts will follow up on the implementation of the recommendations. If the government does not accept the recommendations, it can refer the complaint to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The Court can affirm, vary or reserve any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission. Its decision is final.

26. If a member State fails to carry out the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry or of the ICJ, the Governing Body may recommend to the Conference action to secure compliance. At any time, the defaulting government may inform the Governing Body of measures taken to comply with the recommendations and request the constitution of another Commission of Inquiry to verify its contention. The Governing Body will recommend the discontinuance of any action taken if the contentions are found to be true. As for the follow-up to its recommendations, the Commission of Inquiry
requests the government concerned to provide indications in its regular reports to the ILO on the steps it has taken to give effect to these recommendations, establishing a link between the special complaint procedure and the normal supervisory procedures.

**Reporting system**

27. In November 2001 and March 2002, the Governing Body approved a new reporting system, which entered into force in 2003 for a period of five years. Reports on ratified Conventions are either due every two years for fundamental and priority Conventions, or every five years for all the other Conventions, unless they are specifically requested at shorter intervals.

**(a) Detailed reports.** Detailed reports are to be drawn up in accordance with the report form approved by the Governing Body of the ILO for each Convention. Member States are requested to provide a detailed report at their own initiative if there have been significant changes in the application of a ratified Convention (for example, the adoption of substantial new legislation or other changes affecting the application of a Convention). Detailed reports are also required in the following cases:

(i) where they are explicitly requested by the Committee of Experts or the Conference Committee (the Committee of Experts requests detailed reports by means of a footnote in an observation or direct request and the Conference Committee when adopting its conclusions);

(ii) a detailed first report is requested the year following the entry into force of a Convention for a particular country.

**(b) Simplified reports.** Subsequent reports are requested periodically on one of the following bases, on the understanding that the Committee of Experts may request detailed reports outside the usual reporting cycle.

(i) **Two-year cycle.** Reports are automatically requested every two years for the following 12 Conventions, which are considered to be groups. States with names beginning with the letters A to K (in English alphabetical order) provide reports on fundamental and priority Conventions in even-numbered years and those in the second half of the alphabet supply their reports in odd-numbered years.

**Fundamental Conventions:**
- *freedom of association and collective bargaining:* Conventions No. 87 and 98;
- *abolition of forced labour:* Conventions No. 29 and 105;
- *equality of opportunity and treatment:* Conventions No. 100 and 111;
- *child labour:* Conventions No. 138 and 182.

**Priority Conventions:**
- *employment policy:* Convention No. 122;
- *labour inspection:* Conventions No. 81 and 129;
- *tripartite consultations:* Convention No. 144.
(ii) *Five-year cycle.* Simplified reports are requested every five years for the other Conventions, in accordance with their arrangement by subject matter. For certain groups of Conventions with a large number of instruments, States are requested to provide their *simplified* reports according to the same distribution by alphabetical order as for the fundamental and priority Conventions:

(c) *Non-periodic reports.* Non-periodic reports on the application of a ratified Convention are requested in the following cases:

(i) when the Committee of Experts, of its own initiative or that of the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards, so requests;

(ii) when the Committee of Experts is called on to consider the follow-up to proceedings instituted under articles 24 or 26 of the Constitution or before the Committee on Freedom of Association;

(iii) when comments have been received from national or international employers’ or workers’ organizations and the Committee of Experts considers that a detailed report is warranted in the light of the government’s replies or the fact that the government has not replied;

(iv) when no report is supplied or no reply provided to comments made by the supervisory bodies (given that, where there is repeated failure to reply or the reply is manifestly inadequate, the Committee of Experts may examine the matter on the basis of the available information).

(d) *Exemption from reporting.* Subject to the conditions and safeguards laid down by the Governing Body, no reports are requested on certain Conventions, particularly those which have been shelved.
## ANNEXES

### List of Participants

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tel</th>
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<td>Address</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Tel</td>
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<td>Email</td>
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<td>c/o Employers Consultative Association</td>
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# Workshop Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Tuesday 6 March</th>
<th>Wednesday 7 March</th>
<th>Thursday 8 March</th>
<th>Friday 9 March</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>08:30</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong> Administrative issues</td>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong> Presentation on C.138 &amp; R.146</td>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong> Presentation on C.182 &amp; R.190</td>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong> Special issues on Child Labour reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>Welcome Address</td>
<td>Plenary discussion</td>
<td>Plenary discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15 - 10:30</td>
<td>Break (15 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 2</strong> General Introduction to ILO: Mandate, objectives, means of action, etc</td>
<td><strong>Session 2</strong> Group Work &amp; Plenary discussion on C.138 &amp; R.146</td>
<td><strong>Session 2</strong> Group Work &amp; Plenary discussion on C.182 &amp; R.190</td>
<td><strong>Session 2</strong> Course Evaluation - Closing</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>13:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 3</strong> ILS system: main characteristics procedures</td>
<td><strong>Session 3</strong> Group Work Analysis of national reports on C.138</td>
<td><strong>Session 3</strong> Group Work Analysis of national reports on C.182</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:15</td>
<td><strong>Session 4</strong> Child Labour: General introduction ILO action against Child Labour</td>
<td><strong>Session 4</strong> Group Work &amp; Plenary Analysis of national reports on C.138</td>
<td><strong>Session 4</strong> Group Work &amp; Plenary Analysis of national reports on C.182</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:15 - 15:30</td>
<td>Break (15 minutes)</td>
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Result of Workshop Evaluation

A251400 - Training Workshop on Reporting on ILO Conventions 138 & 182 for Countries participating in the Subregional Project "Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Caribbean"

Activity Evaluation Main Results