



SECOND ITEM ON THE AGENDA

**Deferred examination of the need for
revision of Conventions and
Recommendations concerning fishermen****Contents**

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Introduction

1. This document contains an examination of the need for revision of five Conventions and two Recommendations concerning fishermen and is submitted for consideration by the Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards of the Committee on Legal Issues and International Labour Standards (LILS) at its tenth meeting.
2. The Working Party initiated its consideration of the instruments concerning fishermen during the 274th Session of the Governing Body in March 1999.¹ In the light of comments received from the International Organization of Employers (IOE)² and the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF)³ and the fact that a Tripartite Meeting on Safety and Health in the Fishing Industry (TMFI Meeting) was scheduled for December 1999, the Governing Body decided to invite the TMFI Meeting to examine the instruments concerning fishermen and to submit its conclusions to it, and to invite the Working Party to examine the instruments concerning fishermen in the light of the conclusions of the TMFI Meeting.⁴
3. The preparatory report for the TMFI Meeting included, inter alia, background information on the seven relevant instruments concerning fishermen.⁵ At the Meeting, which was held from 13 to 17 December 1999, and in order to examine these instruments, it was decided to set up a Working Party on Standards (TMFI Working Party) composed of three Government, three Employer and three Worker members. The discussions in the TMFI Working Party as well as the recommendations made in respect of each of the seven instruments are contained in a report⁶ which was adopted by the TMFI Meeting and is annexed to the conclusions of the Meeting.⁷ It should also be noted that the TMFI Meeting decided to recommend the convening of a Meeting of Experts to examine the question of extending to fishermen ILO instruments applicable to seafarers.⁸
4. The Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards is thus invited to examine the five Conventions and two Recommendations concerning fishermen in the

¹ GB.274/LILS/WP/PRS/2.

² Appendix III to GB.274/LILS/WP/PRS/2.

³ Appendix IV to GB.274/LILS/WP/PRS/2.

⁴ GB.274/LILS/4(Rev.1) (Appendix I to GB.274/10/2), para. 74.

⁵ TMFI/1999, pp. 58-60 and 71-75.

⁶ TMFI/1999/7(Rev.) Dec. 1999.

⁷ GB.277/STM/3/3.

⁸ GB.277/STM/3/3. The purpose of the Meeting of Experts is defined in paras. 19-20 of the report of the TMFI Working Party, TMFI/1/1999/7(Rev.), Dec. 1999.

light of the discussions held and conclusions reached by the TMFI Meeting⁹ and on the basis of the information detailed below.

5. As regards both the Conventions and Recommendations examined below, the criteria for the examination and the methodology applied are essentially the same as those applied for other instruments.¹⁰ For ease of reference, the background information on the content of the standards in the preparatory report to the TMFI Meeting as well as the discussions in the TMFI Working Party as reported to the TMFI Meeting are included in extenso under separate headings in the following examination. With respect to the recommendations made, the Office proposes an endorsement of the recommendations made by the TMFI Meeting in respect of each of the instruments, with a few modifications.

I. Conventions concerning fishermen

I.1. C.112 – Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959

- (1) *Background:* This Convention stipulates that children under the age of 15 years shall not be employed or work on fishing vessels. It provides that children may occasionally take part in the activities on board fishing vessels during holidays, subject to certain conditions (namely, the activities are not harmful to their health or normal development, are not such as to prejudice school attendance, and are not intended for commercial profit). There are also exceptions for work on training vessels, provided the work is approved and supervised by a public authority.¹¹
- (2) *Ratifications:*
 - (a) Number of current ratifications: 10 ratifications and declared applicable to six areas.¹²
 - (b) Latest ratification: Suriname (1976).
 - (c) Ratification prospects: Uncertain. The revising Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), did not close Convention No. 112 to further ratifications, and Convention No. 112 has received one ratification since the adoption of Convention No. 138.
- (3) *Denunciations:* 20 as a result of the ratification of Convention No. 138. The denunciation of Convention No. 112 following ratification of Convention No. 138 is immediate, on condition that a minimum age of not less than 15 years is specified

⁹ GB.274/10/2 and GB.274/LILS/4(Rev.1) (Mar. 1999).

¹⁰ For the examination of Conventions, see GB.264/9/2, para. 16 and GB.265/8/2, para. 24, as well as GB.273/LILS/WP/PRS/4, paras. 2-4. As regards Recommendations, see GB.276/LILS/WP/PRS/4, para. 3.

¹¹ TMFI/1999, p. 60.

¹² French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, Norfolk Islands and Réunion.

pursuant to Article 2 of Convention No. 138 or the ratifying country specifies that Article 3 of Convention No. 138 applies to employment in maritime fishing.¹³

- (4) *Comments by the Committee of Experts:* Comments by the Committee of Experts are pending for two countries.
- (5) *Need for revision:* This Convention has been revised by Convention No. 138.
- (6) *Remarks by the TMFI Working Party:* The Working Party considered that Convention No. 138 was the modern, comprehensive standard on minimum age for admission to employment or work and that States parties to Convention No. 112 should be encouraged to ratify Convention No. 138. The Government members of the Working Party indicated that their countries had no particular problems in applying Convention No. 112, which provided for a minimum age of 15 years. Reference was made to the fact that fishing was a hazardous occupation and should come under Article 3 of Convention No. 138. Member States invited to ratify Convention No. 138 should therefore be requested to specify that Article 3 of Convention No. 138 should apply to maritime fishing. In the view of the Working Party, those countries that had already ratified Convention No. 138 but had specified a minimum age lower than 16 years should also consider applying Article 3 of Convention No. 138 to the fishing industry by submitting to the ILO a new declaration to that effect. The question of abrogating Convention No. 112 should be considered at a later stage in the light of the ratification level of Convention No. 112.¹⁴
- (7) *Remarks:* The Office notes that, as the discussions in the TMFI Working Party demonstrate, the fishing industry seems to be moving towards a minimum age of 16 years and recognizing that maritime fishing is hazardous work. The implications of these trends in the context of Convention No. 138 should be clarified. Sixteen years as a minimum age is often higher than the general minimum age under Article 2 of Convention No. 138,¹⁵ but it is not quite as high as the 18 years required by Article 3 for hazardous work.¹⁶ The recommendation adopted by the TMFI Working Party

¹³ Convention No. 138, Article 10(4)(e).

¹⁴ TMFI/1999/7(Rev.), para.4.

¹⁵ Article 2, paras. 1-3 of Convention No. 138 provides:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

¹⁶ Article 3 of Convention No. 138 provides:

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 jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years.

includes an invitation to member States to declare that maritime fishing is a hazardous occupation within the terms of Article 3, paragraph 1, of Convention No. 138. Such a declaration would thus imply an undertaking to maintain 18 years as the minimum age for employment or work in maritime fishing. While paragraph 3 of Article 3, as an exception, authorizes certain forms of hazardous employment or work as from the age of 16 years, it is unlikely that such an exception could be generalized for a whole industry such as maritime fishing. However, if 18 years as a minimum age for work or employment in maritime fishing were considered too stringent a requirement, an undertaking to maintain 16 years as the minimum age in maritime fishing could be made in an alternative way. A member State that has ratified or is going to ratify Convention No. 138 could submit a declaration in accordance with Article 2 of Convention No. 138, specifying 16 years as the minimum age for employment or work in maritime fishing. Against this background, the Working Party may wish to modify the recommendation of the TMFI Working Party to include, as an alternative, an invitation to specify under Article 2 of Convention No. 138 that a minimum age of 16 applies to maritime fishing while maintaining the invitation to declare that maritime fishing be considered a hazardous occupation for those member States who can apply a minimum age of 18 in that industry.

- (8) *Proposals:* The Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards might recommend to the Governing Body that –
- (a) it invite the States parties to the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 112), to contemplate ratifying the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and where the minimum age is less than 16:
 - (i) to specify under Article 2 of Convention No. 138 that a minimum age of 16 applies to maritime fishing;or, if possible,
 - (ii) to specify that Article 3 of Convention No. 138 apply to employment in maritime fishing;
 - (b) the status of Convention No. 112 be re-examined in due course, with a view to its possible abrogation when the level of ratifications of Convention No. 112 has substantially decreased as a consequence of ratification of Convention No. 138.

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 organisations 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 organisations 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.

I.2. C.113 – Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959

- (1) *Background:* This Convention generally provides that no person shall be engaged for employment in any capacity on a fishing vessel unless he produces a fitness certificate attesting to his fitness for the work for which he is to be employed at sea. The certificate is to be signed by a medical practitioner who shall be approved by the competent authority. Exemptions are possible, under certain conditions, for vessels not normally at sea for more than three days. It provides that the competent authority is to prescribe the nature of medical examinations and the particulars to be included in medical certificates. There are special requirements for persons of less than 21 years of age. There are provisions for further examination by a medical referee in the event a certificate is refused to a fisherman.¹⁷
- (2) *Ratifications:*
 - (a) Number of current ratifications: 29 ratifications and declared applicable to five areas.¹⁸
 - (b) Latest ratifications: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Tajikistan (1993).
 - (c) Ratification prospects: Uncertain. Convention No. 113 received 14 of its ratifications between 1960 and 1970. It received eight ratifications between 1970 and 1990. Since 1990 seven ratifications or confirmations by States of pre-existing ratification following accession to independence of States have been registered.
- (3) *Denunciations:* None.
- (4) *Comments by the Committee of Experts:* Comments by the Committee of Experts are pending for seven countries.
- (5) *Need for revision:* This Convention has not been revised.
- (6) *Remarks by the TMFI Working Party:* The Working Party considered that this Convention was not adapted to existing needs in the fishing sector and that it should therefore be revised. The *ILO/WHO Guidelines for conducting pre-sea and periodic medical fitness examinations for seafarers* will be one of the elements to be taken into account in the revision.¹⁹
- (7) *Remarks:* Against this background, the Working Party may wish to endorse the recommendation adopted by the TMFI Meeting regarding this instrument.
- (8) *Proposals:* The Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards might recommend to the Governing Body the revision of the Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 113).

¹⁷ TMFI/1999, p. 59.

¹⁸ Aruba, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion.

¹⁹ TMFI/1999/7(Rev.), para. 6.

I.3. C.114 – Fishermen’s Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959

- (1) *Background:* This Convention provides for Articles of Agreement²⁰ for fishermen. These are to be signed by both the owner of the fishing vessel or his authorized representative and by the fisherman. Exceptions are permitted (under certain conditions and, after consultation with fishing vessel owners and fishermen’s organizations, certain types and sizes of fishing vessels may be exempted). The Convention includes requirements concerning the particulars to be included in Articles of Agreement, and the conditions under which they are signed and terminated. Such agreements shall state clearly the respective rights and obligations of each of the parties.²¹
- (2) *Ratifications:*
 - (a) Number of current ratifications: 22 ratifications and declared applicable to six areas.²²
 - (b) Latest ratification: Bosnia and Herzegovina (1993).
 - (c) Ratification prospects: Uncertain; 14 ratifications were registered between 1960 and 1970. Between 1970 and 1990 it has received five ratifications. Since 1990 it has received three additional ratifications or confirmations of pre-existing ratifications following accession to independence of States.
- (3) *Denunciations:* None.
- (4) *Comments by the Committee of Experts:* Comments by the Committee of Experts are pending for six countries.
- (5) *Need for revision:* This Convention has not been revised.
- (6) *Remarks by the TMFI Working Party:* The Working Party considered that this Convention was in need of partial revision in order to include provisions regarding an identification document for fishermen based on that applicable to seafarers. It was felt that developments in the fishing industry, which had now become a globalized industry, made it necessary for fishermen to be provided with such documents to facilitate such matters as visas, shore and port leave and repatriation.²³
- (7) *Remarks:* The Working Party in these circumstances may wish to endorse the recommendation by the TMFI Meeting regarding this instrument. In addition, and in view of the discussion in the Working Party in November 1999 in the context of

²⁰ The signing of Articles of Agreement is the standard means for entering into a contract of employment to work on board fishing vessels. The contents of such Articles, and the procedures for signing them, are set out in Convention No. 114.

²¹ TMFI/1999, p. 60.

²² Aruba, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Guernsey, Martinique and Réunion.

²³ TMFI/1999/7(Rev.), para. 8.

methods of revision,²⁴ the Working Party may wish to consider requesting the Office to examine the most appropriate method(s) for the partial revision of this Convention.

- (8) *Proposals*: The Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards might recommend to the Governing Body –
- (a) the partial revision of the Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959 (No. 114);
 - (b) that it request the Office to examine the appropriate method for the partial revision of Convention No. 114.

I.4. C.125 – Fishermen's Competency Certificates Convention, 1966

- (1) *Background*: The Convention provides for ratifying States to establish standards of qualification for certificates of competency entitling a person to perform the duties of a skipper, mate or engineer on board a fishing vessel above 25 gross registered tons. It also prescribes the minimum age for the issue of a certificate, minimum years of sea service and the subjects on which candidates are to be examined. It provides that an efficient system of inspection is to be ensured. Some of the principles contained in this Convention have also been included in the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995 (STCW-F Convention).²⁵
- (2) *Ratifications*:
- (a) Number of current ratifications: 10 ratifications and declared applicable to seven areas.²⁶
 - (b) Latest ratification: Germany (1988).
 - (c) Ratification prospects: Minimal. This Convention has received a modest number of ratifications. It received four ratifications between 1960 and 1970, five between 1970 and 1980 and one between 1980 and 1990.
- (3) *Denunciations*: None.
- (4) *Comments by the Committee of Experts*: Comments by the Committee of Experts are pending for seven countries.
- (5) *Need for revision*: This Convention has not been revised. In 1995 the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel (STCW-F), 1995.

²⁴ GB.276/LILS/WP/PRS/2 and GB.276/LILS/5(Rev.1), Appendix I to GB.276/10/1.

²⁵ TMFI/1999, p. 59.

²⁶ French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, Réunion and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

- (6) *Remarks by the TMFI Working Party:* The Working Party took the view that Convention No. 125 should be revised to take into account developments in the fishing industry, inter alia, to bring it up to date with the level of technology on present-day fishing vessels. With reference to the existing IMO Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel (STCW-F), 1995, the question was raised of whether one international instrument on issues of competency was not sufficient. The Working Party agreed that in the light of the different supervisory mechanisms applicable to IMO and ILO Conventions, the method of adoption of ILO instruments and the need for comprehensive coverage, a revision of Convention No. 125 was appropriate.²⁷
- (7) *Remarks:* Against this background, the Working Party may wish to endorse the recommendation adopted by the TMFI Meeting regarding this instrument.
- (8) *Proposals:* The Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards might recommend to the Governing Body the revision of the Fishermen's Competency Certificates Convention, 1966 (No. 125).

I.5. C.126 – Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966

- (1) *Background:* This Convention sets out standards for the planning and control of crew accommodation (including plan approval, complaint procedures concerning non-compliance and inspections), crew accommodation requirements, and how these requirements apply to existing ships and new fishing vessels. The requirements concerning crew accommodation are very detailed, covering, among other things, location, construction materials, drainage, ventilation, heating, lighting, sleeping room size, mess rooms, sanitary accommodation, sick bay, medicine chests and galley. Obviously, a great deal of this Convention directly concerns safety and health. The Convention does not apply to vessels of less than 75 gross registered tons unless the competent authority, after agreement with representatives of fishing vessel owners and fishermen's organizations, agrees that it is reasonable and practicable to apply the provisions to vessels between 25 and 75 gross registered tons. There are also provisions for using length instead of tonnage as a parameter for the Convention, in which event the Convention does not apply to ships and boats of less than 80 feet (24.4 metres) and, after consultations and if reasonable and practicable, may be applied to those between 45 and 80 feet (13.7 and 24.4 metres). Exceptions may be permitted, under certain conditions, for vessels which normally remain away from their home ports for periods of less than 36 hours and in which the crew does not live permanently.²⁸

²⁷ TMFI/1999/7(Rev.), para. 10.

²⁸ TMFI/1999, p. 60.

- (2) *Ratifications:*
- (a) Number of current ratifications: 22 ratifications and declared applicable to 11 areas.²⁹
 - (b) Latest ratification: Brazil (1994).
 - (c) Ratification prospects: Uncertain. Between 1966 and 1980 the Convention received 13 ratifications. From 1980 to 1990 it received one ratification. Since 1990 eight ratifications or confirmations of pre-existing ratifications following accession to independence of States have been recorded.
- (3) *Denunciations:* None.
- (4) *Comments by the Committee of Experts:* Comments by the Committee of Experts are pending for nine countries.
- (5) *Need for revision:* This Convention has not been revised.
- (6) *Remarks by the TMFI Working Party:* The Working Party had an exchange of views regarding the different options available regarding Convention No. 126. While some members of the Working Party were in favour of promoting the ratification of the Convention, others felt that it was in need of revision. The Working Party agreed that it was necessary to obtain additional information on these issues.³⁰
- (7) *Remarks:* Against this background, the Working Party may wish to endorse the recommendation adopted by the TMFI Meeting regarding this instrument.
- (8) *Proposals:* The Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards might recommend to the Governing Body:
- (a) to invite member States to inform the Office of the obstacles and difficulties encountered, if any, that might prevent or delay the ratification of the Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966 (No. 126), or that might point to the need for a full or partial revision of the Convention;
 - (b) that the status of Convention No. 126 be re-examined in due course.

²⁹ Aruba, Faeroe Islands, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Isle of Man, Martinique, New Caledonia, Réunion and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

³⁰ TMFI/1999/7(Rev.), para. 12, which also provided: “In this context, some members underscored the administrative burden on governments with limited resources to respond to various reporting requirements from the ILO, and favoured a survey of selected countries as being more productive and efficient.”

II. Recommendations concerning fishermen

II.1. R.7 – Hours of Work (Fishing) Recommendation, 1920

- (1) *Background:* This Recommendation recalls a declaration in the Constitution of the ILO that all industrial communities should endeavour to adopt, so far as their special circumstances will permit, “an eight hours’ day or a forty-eight hours’ week” as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained. It recommends that member States should enact legislation limiting in this direction the hours of work of all workers employed in the fishing industry, with such special provisions as may be necessary to meet the conditions peculiar to the fishing industry in each country and, in framing such legislation, to consult with the organizations of employers and workers concerned.³¹
- (2) *Related instruments:* This Recommendation is an autonomous Recommendation. It should be noted that the recently adopted Seafarers’ Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships Convention, 1996 (No. 180), provides that “[t]o the extent it deems practicable, after consulting the representative organizations of fishing-vessel owners and fishermen, the competent authority shall apply the provisions of this Convention to commercial maritime fishing”.³²
- (3) *Remarks by the TMFI Working Party:* In the discussion on this Recommendation some members of the Working Party considered that the Recommendation should be revised taking into account the provisions of Convention No. 180, which allows for the regulation of working time either on the basis of hours of work or hours of rest. It was also noted that working hours and rest periods were directly linked to the question of fatigue, which was one of the topical issues under discussion at this TMFI Meeting. Other members underscored that such an extension might not be appropriate, as Convention No. 180 had not been drafted to take into account the specific conditions in the fishing industry and consequently did not have the required flexibility regarding hours of work. It was also proposed to consider this Recommendation obsolete and to recommend its withdrawal. Following an exchange of views, a proposal was made to request the Office to undertake an examination of the question of working-time arrangements in the fishing sector. It was proposed that such a study could examine, inter alia, the applicability of Convention No. 180 to the fishing sector taking into account the specific nature of working-time arrangements in this sector, including an examination of issues such as effective hours of work rather than total hours; the relevance of the provision for an eight-hour working day; the manning of fishing vessels; the implications of the diversity of the fishing fleet; the ratification prospects of Convention No. 180; and the relevance of European Community developments in this context. The Working Party agreed that such a study of working-time arrangements in the fishing sector should be proposed, that pending the outcome of this study the status quo should be maintained with respect to

³¹ TMFI/1999, p. 60.

³² Convention No. 180 had received one ratification (Ireland, 22 Apr. 1999) by 31 Dec. 1999.

this Recommendation and that it be re-examined at a later stage in the light of this study.³³

- (4) *Remarks:* Against this background, the Working Party may wish to endorse the recommendation adopted by the TMFI Meeting regarding this instrument.
- (5) *Proposals:* The Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards might recommend to the Governing Body –
 - (a) the maintenance of the status quo with respect to the Hours of Work (Fishing) Recommendation, 1920 (No. 7);
 - (b) that it invite the Office to undertake a study of working-time arrangements and rest periods in the fishing industry;
 - (c) that the status of Recommendation No. 7 be re-examined in due course in the light of the study on working-time arrangements and rest periods in the fishing industry.

II.2. R.126 – Vocational Training (Fishermen) Recommendation, 1966

- (1) *Background:* This Recommendation applies to all training for work on board fishing vessels. It provides for national planning and coordination, financing and standard setting for such training. The competent authorities should establish training standards for fishermen, and the curricula of the various training programmes should be based on a systematic analysis of the work required in fishing. Training courses should be available for working fishermen. Training methods should be effective and have regard to the nature of the courses, the trainees' experience, general education and age and the demonstration equipment and financial support available. The Recommendation specifically calls for training in "safety at sea and safety in handling fishing gear, including such matters as stability, effects of icing, fire-fighting, water-tight integrity, personal safety, gear and machinery safeguards, rigging safety measures, engine-room safety, lifeboat handling, use of inflatable life rafts, first aid and medical care and other related matters". It also calls upon countries to "co-operate in promoting fishermen's vocational training, particularly in developing countries".³⁴
- (2) *Related instruments:* This Recommendation is an autonomous Recommendation.
- (3) *Remarks by the Working Party:* The Working Party agreed to recommend the revision of this Recommendation. Particular reference was made to the need to adapt this Recommendation to new technologies and advances in navigational equipment, and so as to take into account the fact that other relevant international instruments did not adequately address vocational training in the fishing industry.³⁵

³³ TMFI/1999/7(Rev.), para. 14.

³⁴ TMFI/1999, p. 59.

³⁵ TMFI/1999/7(Rev.), para. 16.

- (4) *Remarks:* Against this background, the Working Party may wish to endorse the recommendation adopted by the TMFI Meeting regarding this instrument. It should be recalled that the question of human resources development is a question for general discussion on the agenda for the 89th Session (2000) of the International Labour Conference. One outcome of this discussion might be subsequent standard-setting action in the form of a revision of the Human Resources Development Recommendation (No. 150), 1975. It could perhaps be envisaged to consider taking into account a revision of Recommendation No. 126 in such a context.
- (5) *Proposals:* The Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards might recommend to the Governing Body the revision of the Vocational Training (Fishermen) Recommendation, 1966 (No. 126).

6. *On the basis of this case-by-case examination of the Conventions and Recommendations concerning fishermen and of the proposals set out above, the Working Party is invited to make recommendations to the Committee on Legal Issues and International Labour Standards.*

Geneva, 6 February 2000.

Point for decision: Paragraph 6.