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President: Ms. A. Sto. Tomas

SECOND REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE: SUBMISSION AND NOTING

The PRESIDENT — The first item on the agenda concerns the second report of the Credentials Committee, which is contained in *Provisional Record* No. 17.

I give the floor to Mr. Oni, the Chairperson and Reporter of the Credentials Committee, to submit the report.

Original French: Mr. ONI (*Government delegate, Benin; Chairperson and Reporter of the Credentials Committee*) — I have the honour to submit to the Conference the second report of the Credentials Committee, which is to be found in *Provisional Record* No. 17. This report contains the Committee's conclusions regarding, firstly, protests submitted to the Committee concerning the nomination of certain Workers' delegations and one Employers' delegation and, secondly, complaints with respect to non-payment of travel and subsistence expenses for certain Employers' and Workers' delegations.

The report was adopted unanimously by the Committee and does not require any action by the Conference. Of the 15 objections that the Committee had to examine during the course of this year, some contain alleged violations of freedom of association, while others contain questions of internal disputes within unions. The Committee wishes to recall that the ILO body that is essentially competent to deal with such questions is the Committee on Freedom of Association.

The mandate of the Credentials Committee in this respect is limited to examining whether the Employers' and Workers' delegates have been nominated in agreement with the most representative employers' and workers' organizations in the country.

As regards the Committee's conclusions, I would simply like to say a few words about the most serious case that the Committee examined this year, namely the protest regarding the nomination of the Workers' delegate of Myanmar. The Committee had already taken note of the case of Myanmar at the last two sessions of the Conference. Last year the Committee reached conclusions which were perfectly clear, whereby it wished to give the Government a last chance this year to appoint a truly representative Workers' delegate from the country.

Despite these conclusions, the Government made no changes to the nomination procedure and appointed the same person as last year. This being the case, the Committee appeared to have no option but to recommend invalidation.

If it was decided to avoid this once again, it was in order to give the Government the opportunity to ask the International Labour Office for assistance with regard to the nomination of the Workers' delegate. However, it is clear that this is a last chance that is being offered to this Government and unless there is substantial progress in the case of further protests next year, the Committee will be obliged to take the step of invalidation.

I would like to draw your attention to two kinds of problem that we have encountered in connection with the verification of credentials. Firstly, many governments once again failed to provide all the necessary information in the form for presenting their delegations' credentials. However, as the Committee pointed out last year, it is vital that the Government should indicate the functions and the organizations of the non-governmental delegates and technical advisers that they include in their delegations. It is also important that the credentials be drafted in such a way that there can be no doubts regarding the functions that the nominated persons perform within the delegations to the Conference.

Secondly, an excessive number of modifications were made to credentials during the course of the Conference, including well after the publication of the revised provisional list of delegations. Therefore, on behalf of the Committee, I would like to ask Governments to present, as far as possible, complete and clear credentials which are as definitive as possible, within the prescribed deadlines, in order to facilitate the task of verification of credentials, which, I repeat, is a guarantee of the tripartite nature of the Conference.

Furthermore, I have noticed a minor error in the first part of the English version of the report. As correctly stated in the French and Spanish versions, the number of member States at present represented at the Conference is 160, not 159.

Finally, I should like to thank the Conference for its renewed confidence in appointing me as Chairperson of this Committee. In particular, I would also like to thank both my colleagues, Ms. Sasso Mazzufferi and Mr. Edström, for the spirit of cooperation and consensus which has been a clear feature of our work. Allow me also to express my thanks to the Legal Adviser and all the staff of the Committee secretariat for their support, their stamina and their concern to see a job well done, all of which have helped us to reach legitimate and fair conclusions.

The PRESIDENT — As the second report of the Credentials Committee was adopted unanimously by the Committee itself, the Conference is simply called

on to take note of it. May I therefore offer my thanks and congratulations to the Officers and members of the Committee, not forgetting the staff of the secretariat for the quality of their work throughout the Conference.

(The report is noted.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE APPLICATION OF STANDARDS: SUBMISSION

The PRESIDENT — We shall now consider the report of the Committee on the Application of Standards. Three documents have been submitted under this item, *Provisional Record* No. 19, Parts one, two and three.

I now give the floor to Ms. Wiklund, Reporter of the Committee, to submit the report to the Conference.

Ms. WIKLUND (*Government delegate, Sweden; Reporter of the Committee on the Application of Standards*) — It is an honour for me to present to this session of the Conference the report of the Committee on the Application of Standards which appears as *Provisional Record* No. 19.

This Committee is an essential part of the regular supervisory system set up by the Organization to ensure that constitutional obligations are observed and that Conventions adopted by the Conference and voluntarily ratified are fully applied. It is also an important source of information and experience, not least for the debates on the setting and revision of standards in which the Governing Body is engaged at present. I recommend that all delegates read the report with care.

You will note that this year our report is in three parts: Part one is the general report of the Committee, Part two is a record of 24 individual cases examined by the Committee, and Part three, exceptionally this year, is the report of the special sitting concerning Myanmar.

The basis for our work was, as always, the report of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, an institution of recognized independence, objectivity and impartiality.

Both Committees were created 75 years ago by the Eighth Session of the Conference in 1926 to play roles that complement each other, so next year we will celebrate the 75th anniversary of their first sittings. The Conference Committee was once again honoured with the presence of Sir William Douglas, Chairperson of the Committee of Experts, during the general part of the debate. His participation was a sign of the mutual respect, cooperation and responsibility that exists between these two indispensable Committees. The Committee also welcomed the new Director of the International Standards Department, Mr. Jean-Claude Javillier.

Our Committee started with the simple but moving and heartfelt tribute to the memory of Mr. André Zenger, former Swiss Government delegate to the Conference and representative to the Committee, three times Chairperson of the Committee and after years of highly appreciated work in the Office, Director *ad interim* of the International Labour Standards Department. We feel deep sorrow and we shall miss

André Zenger — a distinguished ILO official who also was both a friend and a mentor to many of us. We honour the memory of André Zenger.

It was appropriate this year, when the Global Report under the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work focuses on forced labour, that the application of the ILO core instrument on this issue, the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), was especially dealt with in the Committee on the Application of Standards.

In the general debate there was thus a devoted discussion on two matters, namely trafficking in persons and prison labour. The discussion showed that trafficking in persons is growing and taking on new forms and is a problem that developing and developed countries share, because most nations in the world fit into one of the three categories of sending countries, transit countries or receiving countries.

Ms. Bendixen from Denmark also pointed out the risk that people who are actually victims of trafficking are, in reality, treated as illegal migrants. The discussion demonstrated absolute unanimity among the members of the Committee on the need to fight this evil.

Many interventions concerned the implications of the growth of privatized prisons for the application of the Convention, based on the Committee of Experts' report on this subject. This, in turn, was the response to earlier discussions in our Committee on this issue.

The Committee of Experts clarified that, when the Convention was adopted, the Conference also had taken into account the situation of privatized prison labour and that Convention No. 29 was fully applicable to this situation.

A certain number of Government members in particular stated, however, that the way the Committee of Experts understood the requirements of the Convention in this regard, was causing them some problems in the administration of privatized prisons which are being established more frequently in certain countries, and the Employers' members expressed some concerns about the experts' view. Other Government members agreed with the experts, while the Workers' members re-emphasized their concern over the possible danger of abuse if private employers had full discretion over the conditions of work of these prisoners. This subject will require continuing examination and discussion, because prisoners also have rights.

The Committee noted the 50th anniversary of the adoption of one of the ILO's fundamental instruments, the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100). Many members of the Committee, like Ms. Theodorsen from Norway, highlighted the importance of this Convention and, above all, the responsibility to continue efforts to ensure that men and women workers receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. It is crystal clear that this equality does not yet exist, and that it will continue to be a dream for us women in the developed world, and even more so for all our sisters in the poor countries.

In the second phase of our general discussion, the Committee considered the Committee of Experts' General Survey on the application of the Conventions on night work for women. Covering the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4), the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41), the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89), and the 1990 Protocol to Convention No. 89. This General Survey was carried out at the request of

the Governing Body Working Party on Policy regarding Revision of Standards in the context of the general review of the ILO standards and the policy relating to them. The well-documented survey provided the Committee with the opportunity to examine the relationship between the principles of equality and protection, and to note that many States considered that they had to denounce these Conventions, or risk prolonging discrimination masked as protection. The report of the Committee of Experts and the discussion in our Committee will no doubt provide useful information for the Governing Body Working Party in considering how to handle these instruments.

An aspect also of relevance was the discussion on the application of these Conventions in export processing zones. ILO Conventions do, of course, also apply in these special areas, though often the national legislation does not extend fully to them. A number of us in the Committee felt that greater attention should be paid to the subject in the future, both by the Committee of Experts and by the Conference Committee.

It is perhaps worth recalling that last year's General Survey was on the Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144). Since then another four ratifications have been noted, and the 100 mark in number of ratifications of this important Convention is now passed. Perhaps this is a sign of the usefulness of the general surveys.

Every three years the Committee discusses the report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers. This year we discussed the report of the Seventh Session. A record of this discussion is to be found in the report.

At the end of the general debate, members of the secretariat answered questions put to them from the floor. Thus, Mr. Javillier and the Legal Adviser, Mr. Picard, explained the implications of the constitutional amendment adopted by the Conference in 1997. I draw your attention to paragraphs 60 and 61 of the report, and would like to take this opportunity to appeal to those governments which have not already done so, now to consider ratifying the 1997 Instrument of Amendment, in order to enable it to enter into force.

The largest part of the Committee's work, and its most essential task, was concerned with the examination of individual cases. The purpose is to encourage governments to meet their obligations under the ILO Constitution, and to apply fully in both law and practice, the Conventions which they have freely ratified. The Committee is an important forum for dialogue and exchange of views on such matters.

The discussion started with cases concerning the fulfilment of certain obligations, or so-called automatic cases. These are cases where governments have had difficulties in complying with obligations under articles 19, 22 and 35 of the ILO Constitution, including failure to submit instruments adopted by the Conference to the competent national authorities, failure to supply reports and information on the application of ratified Conventions, and failure to supply reports on unratified Conventions and Recommendations.

The first obligation I mentioned implies that governments have to inform the legislative authorities of all Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, regardless of

the issue of ratification. To my knowledge, this is unique in the international system.

A number of governments explained their difficulties in supplying reports and asked for or were encouraged to receive the ILO's technical assistance to overcome their problems in this respect. This is vital, because without the necessary information and reports, the ILO supervisory mechanism simply cannot function. I should like to emphasize that it is important that governments reply both to the "observations" of the Committee of Experts — those published in what is now the red book — and to the "direct requests" which are not published but which are equally important. Without full and responsible reporting, the ILO's whole supervisory system, based on dialogue and uniquely successful in the United Nations family, will break down.

Following last year's exceptional resolution adopted by the Conference under article 33 of the Constitution, the Committee held a special sitting to consider the application by the Government of Myanmar of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). The Committee welcomed the resumption of cooperation by the Government and found that the understanding reached last month, that an objective assessment of the situation be carried out by representatives of the Director-General, was a positive sign. Yet the Committee also noted that the steps so far taken by the Government had been insufficient, and that information available to the Governing Body in March this year and to the Committee itself indicated that forced labour was still being imposed.

The Committee discussed 24 individual cases in addition to the special sitting. One country — Afghanistan — failed to appear because it was not fully present at the Conference. These were very serious discussions and explicitly or implicitly several members referred to the issues of and relations with, on the one hand, rights, and on the other hand, power — or lack of power. Therefore permit me to remind you of Ms. Yacob from Singapore, who referred to the words of Mahatma Gandhi: "All that we are acting for is that these values be upheld for some of the weakest and most vulnerable members of the society."

The Committee was obliged to call the attention of the Conference to six cases in special paragraphs of its report: Belarus, Colombia, Ethiopia, Myanmar and Venezuela on the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and Sudan on the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). You will find these reflected in paragraphs 231 to 236 of the report. The Committee decided that two of these countries had to be cited for continued failure to eliminate discrepancies in the application of ratified Conventions: Myanmar for Convention No. 87 and Sudan for Convention No. 29.

The cases discussed focused on fundamental Conventions but also covered several so-called "technical" Conventions. It should be stressed that these Conventions are also of great importance as they affect the lives and livelihoods of all workers in very direct ways.

I should like to make one comment here. A number of governments indicated that they were discussing with the social partners how to implement fully the Conventions they had ratified and that this sometimes entailed delays in taking concrete action. Tripartite consultation is indeed fundamental to the ILO way of working, but reference to such consultations should

not be allowed to be an excuse for failing to take any further action.

Please allow me to take this opportunity, on behalf of the entire Committee, to thank all those Government delegates — often Ministers, which is a sign of respect for this institution — who appeared before the Committee to inform it of the problems encountered by their countries, and to discuss solutions with the Conference. This participation in the Committee's work is indeed invaluable, and indispensable.

I want finally also to thank the Chairperson of the Committee, Mr. Sappia, as well as the Employer and Worker Vice-Chairpersons, Mr. Wisskirchen and Mr. Cortebееck, for the competence and efficiency with which they made sure that the Committee could complete such a large volume of work and discharge the heavy responsibilities which the Conference placed on it. May I also, through you, thank Mr. Javillier for his valuable support and also all his staff for their dedicated work, whether they were seen in the room or not.

I commend this report for adoption by the Conference.

Original German: Mr. WISSKIRCHEN (*Employers' adviser and substitute delegate, Germany; Employer Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on the Application of Standards*) — You have before you the comprehensive and full report of the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards. As our Reporter has explained, this Conference Committee was set up by the Conference 75 years ago, in 1926.

Such a long-standing institution, of course, has accumulated much wisdom. Nonetheless, since there is nothing in this world that is beyond improvement, a critical look at its work is only proper. We should first of all examine the entire body of international labour standards produced by our Organization.

Since 1995, these standards have been systematically reviewed and categorized into the following groups: standards appropriate for the demands of our times; those which can be revised; and those which are totally outdated. This work should soon draw to a close. We do not believe that it is appropriate to exclude from this revision all the standards adopted since 1985. The sometimes appallingly low ratification rates of the newer Conventions disproves the theory that any standard adopted in the past 15 or 16 years must necessarily be valuable and suitable for the present and the future.

It would be advisable to ensure the entry into force of the amendments to the ILO Constitution adopted four years ago, which would allow for outdated standards effectively to be scrapped. The ILO, which has campaigned successfully for ratification of certain instruments, could launch a ratification campaign for these amendments, especially considering the few ratifications they have so far attracted.

It is not worthwhile for our Committee to spend time and effort discussing whether a country should be urged to observe a Convention that the Governing Body considers to be totally outdated, and that is no longer open to ratification. In our Committee, this is precisely what happened in respect of the Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 35). Yet as early as 1995, our Committee had stated in its conclusions that this Convention should be revised.

Modernizing labour standards is of even greater importance for the future. After much intensive dis-

ussion, we have taken some steps in the right direction. All we can do is hope that these good intentions will be followed up with acts. Instead of producing instruments for mass consumption, we can develop better and more valuable standards. Obviously, the supervisory system, including the Committee of Experts, must be included in this renewal process. The mandate of the Committee of Experts remains unchanged: to consider the reports of the member States in the light of international labour standards, prior to the session of the Conference. However, that body should not develop jurisprudence, and it should certainly not assume responsibility for issuing binding interpretations of standards. Under article 37 of the ILO Constitution, that is a power reserved for the International Court of Justice. The report of the Committee of Experts should concentrate more on the comments of its members. This year's report was the longest in the history of the Committee. The "General Report" was twice as long as the previous year's.

The credibility of the Committee of Experts is diminished when it urgently calls on member States to ratify the Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158), while the Governing Body, having discussed the topic, had already decided not to make such a recommendation. By issuing such a political statement in those circumstances, the experts have gone beyond their mandate.

The ILO has on its agenda the strengthening and streamlining of the supervisory machinery. Efforts should be intensified in this sense.

Before addressing the individual topics, I would like to speak of the special meeting we held to pay tribute to Mr. André Zenger, who passed away recently. He was a very competent member of this Organization, and a fair and friendly person whom we all got to know over many years, and we are saddened by his early passing. I am sure we will remember this honourable man for many years to come.

This being the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), our Committee considered the question of gender equality in remuneration. While the basic principle of equality and the prohibition of gender-based discrimination was not in dispute and was acknowledged quiet simply as an obligation to respect human dignity, we believed it was unacceptable to consider differences in pay on the sole basis of statistical averages. The experts too recognized that these gaps very often resulted from differences in training and skill levels. This is a difficult question, precisely because there is no single recognized system for establishing a definition of equal work. That has been left up to evaluations and re-evaluations. Agreements on these points between the social partners would be decisive.

The Committee held a detailed discussion of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), as the experts devoted nearly a third of the "General Report" to this Convention. This was particularly surprising since the experts on many occasions noted that very few reports had been received from member States and that they had thus often been unable to obtain a general picture of the national law and practice in this area.

This means that the experts made their comments without sufficient substantiation, producing a purely abstract, theoretical work. Essentially, the intention was to challenge the stance taken by the Employers in the past. In our report, we refer to the scope of the

discussion, which reflected the basic elements of this debate. One facet on which all agree is that the main objective of the Convention — to halt and prohibit all forced labour — warrants unqualified support. In the discussion, the experts concentrated exclusively on old news, concerning the use by several member States of partially or totally privatized penitentiary services. The experts' statements do not always hold up to examination, though. Because this phenomenon did not exist in practice when the Convention was adopted in 1930, it is not covered in the instrument. The wording of the Convention is perfectly valid, even if it does not take this phenomenon into consideration.

The experts glossed over the fact that a State has the right to oblige an individual to carry out work as part of an imposed penalty. This is for the State alone to decide. Therefore, we cannot agree with the experts that work by prisoners in privatized institutions is acceptable only if it is done on a purely voluntary basis. The experts contend that the working conditions should be commensurate with those on the open labour market. In practice, this idealistic aim is not even achieved outside of penitentiaries. Outside of such institutions too, a refusal to accept work entails numerous disadvantages. The argument according to which competition must be fair is still less convincing. The purpose of Convention No. 29 is to protect individuals.

The report indicates, moreover, that competition is not undermined. If that were the case then enterprises would clamour to use exclusively this type of work, but experience has shown that not to be the case. There are very few companies which hire this kind of labour, as productivity among prisoners is too low and the cost and risks are too high.

In the Conference Committee, one point was beyond dispute. It was recognized by all that sensible employment of prisoners was decisive in rehabilitating them and finding them a place in society. Employing prisoners is thus in the interests of all society. And unquestionably, this sort of work can only be organized in close cooperation with private enterprise. In such circumstances, Convention No. 29 must be interpreted liberally, and the interpretation of the experts is open to scrutiny.

One of the subjects of the general discussion was the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122). For years we have maintained that it is a tautology to say that no employment policy is successful in its own right, and that a successful employment policy must be formulated in harmony with numerous other policy lines. This year the experts have advocated social benefits to stabilize internal market demand by fuelling private consumption, thus mitigating job losses. This leaves aside too many other factors. In the developed economies, employers fund much of the social benefits. Higher social benefits would represent a burden on the investment capacities of enterprises. Investment is a precondition for growth and employment.

Our position concerning the details of this question is set out in the general part of the Conference Committee's report. This also applies to the discussion on social security. The experts have much praise for the Convention on social security, and consider that it is a very flexible instrument. They do not argue against the clear worldwide trend, under which the States' heretofore exclusive responsibilities in this

field are being transferred to the private sector. Yet they hold fast to the organizational and management principles in the Convention, according to which the State must administer, and workers must take part in, social security schemes. We feel that this attitude is somewhat in contradiction with the market economy.

In the second part of the general discussion, we considered a study on three Conventions on the ban on night work for women in industry; the first of these Conventions dates from the year the ILO was founded, in 1919, and the most recent, from 1948. All three contain a complete ban on work by women at night.

In 1990, a protocol was adopted to Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89), which provides for a few exceptions. Above all, the overall study shows the historical background and reasons for these regulations. The most important point is that, at the time, the idea was accepted that night work was more damaging for women than it was for men, which is now refuted. Night work can be unhealthy for everybody, but many workers can do it without any particular problems.

An intelligent system of work in shifts can reduce the burden considerably, irrespective of gender. Night work in different degrees is generally recognized to be unavoidable. Apart from in providing traditional social services to the population, night work in the field of entertainment and the use of free time is becoming more and more important. Besides the medical considerations, we are getting a clear idea about the impact of the prohibition of night work for women in the labour market. Figures demonstrate that the ban is clearly detrimental to women.

From the legal point of view, it is contrary to many international and national instruments, such as those which prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender. In particular, I am thinking of the relevant Conventions of the United Nations and the European Community, which leave States no other choice than to remove their national bans on night work and, if necessary, to give notice of withdrawal from the ILO standards that are contrary to this. Therefore it will be necessary to abolish these three Conventions.

The double burden of work, including housework and raising children, cannot be applied to all women. It is based on old traditions and behavioural patterns which cannot be required by law. Such definitions are inconsistent with legislation on discrimination and the right to equal treatment. Under these circumstances, the attempt to maintain simultaneously the special protection against night work for women, and the avoidance of discrimination is, in fact, impossible and intellectually unacceptable.

The ILO should, as quickly as possible, abolish all forms of discrimination against women. The longer it waits, the less credible it will be, from the point of view of these Conventions.

In part three of the general discussion, we dealt with the report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers. We think that the teaching profession is of the utmost importance, and we understand fully the need for teachers to have an appropriate status in society. Working conditions have got to be appropriate; although they cannot be identical throughout the world, within each country, teachers should not be at the bottom end of the social ladder. It is equally clear to us that the training

of teachers has got to be in accordance with what they have to perform, and this should inevitably lead to lifelong learning. Therefore, we have to provide for advanced training and continuous training, and this of course means that we can expect initiative on the part of the teachers themselves.

I will just say a few words now on the question of the right to strike, since Mr. Cortebeeck will be talking about that later.

The right to fight and therefore the right to strike is something that exists in practically every country in the world, but it varies very considerably from one place to another. Thus, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognizes the right to strike only, and I quote, "provided that it is exercised in conformity with the laws of the particular country". This distinction was the basis for this question not being considered in the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87). The right to strike was not forgotten, but during the preparation and later the adoption of Convention No. 87, it was expressly excluded from these regulations, which can be confirmed in a number of different documents. We referred to these documents on many an occasion this year when we were considering the case of Ethiopia, which can be seen in the report of our Committee. In a more thorough and detailed manner we dealt with the same matter in the Committee's report of 1994, *Provisional Record* No. 25, in which details can be read in paragraphs 115 to 134. That is why I will be relatively brief today.

Before we consider individual cases, I would like us to have a glance at the figures in the report of the Committee of Experts concerning the way in which reporting requirements have not always been fulfilled. Even if there have been some positive developments in individual cases, the general trend remains disappointing. There continue to be too many member States that fail to meet their reporting obligations year after year. In paragraph 193 of the report, in response to our request, a list is given of countries which systematically submit their reports between the end of the meeting of the Committee of Experts and the beginning of the Conference. This will be something we will be paying particular attention to in the next few years.

The main objective of our Committee is the study of individual cases, and we had 26 States this year on our list, of which we considered 24. In addition, at the request of last year's session of the Conference and on the basis of decisions taken by the Governing Body, we had a special meeting where we dealt with the resolution against Myanmar in connection with the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). This is a particularly serious instance of forced labour, which has been monitored for a long time, with the involvement of military and civil authorities. All the supervisory machinery of ILO, including a special mission of enquiry, are therefore demanding a radical change in the corresponding legislation, particularly the practical implementation of the prohibition of forced labour. As to whether the regulations adopted by Myanmar in the last two years are going to be sufficient, and whether in fact they are going to be put into effect, a high-level, independent team will be giving the matter consideration in autumn this year. The Committee has drawn up a detailed list of conditions to be met in order for the high-level mission to be able

to make an objective study, unhindered, throughout the country. The exhaustive discussion in our Committee, referred to in the general and third parts of our report, is recorded very precisely.

I will now draw your attention to other individual cases. There are positive and negative developments, for instance in the case of Colombia, which our Committee has referred to in a special paragraph in the general part of the report. There are special sections with critical remarks concerning Belarus, Myanmar, Ethiopia and Venezuela, with regard to the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87).

Myanmar appears in the list of countries with a long-term history of violations, which is also true of Sudan, with regard to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). We recommend the entire report of the Committee for adoption, and we hope it will be given the attention it deserves.

This year, we think we have seen a high level of cooperation in the Committee, particularly with the Workers' group under their spokesman, Mr. Cortebeeck. We thank Professor Javillier, the new director of the Standards Department, and his whole team, for the tremendous amount of work that they have done before and during the Conference. Our Chairperson, Mr. Jorge Sappia, guided the work of the Committee objectively, and without his efforts, we would surely have had even more night sessions.

In conclusion, I would like to express my particular thanks again for the confidence shown in me by the Employers' group. They have continued to support me as spokesperson for 19 years now.

This year, there were many new, young members, who showed remarkable commitment, and they gave us an example of the growing interest of employers in the work of this Committee.

I recommend this report for adoption by the Conference.

RECORD VOTE ON THE RESOLUTION
CONCERNING THE ARREARS OF CONTRIBUTIONS
OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The PRESIDENT — We shall now conduct the record vote on the resolution concerning the arrears of the contributions of the Central African Republic, which are contained in *Provisional Record* No. 11.

(A record vote is taken.)

(The detailed results of the vote will be found at the end of the record of this sitting.)

The result of the vote is as follows: 428 votes in favour, 1 against, with 7 abstentions. Since the quorum is 268, and the required two-thirds majority is 287, the resolution is adopted.

(The resolution is adopted.)

RECORD VOTE ON THE RESOLUTION
CONCERNING THE ARREARS OF CONTRIBUTIONS
OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The PRESIDENT — We shall now vote on the resolution concerning the arrears of contributions of

the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is contained in *Provisional Record* No. 11(Add.).

(A record vote is taken.)

(The detailed results of the vote will be found at the end of the record of this sitting.)

The result of the vote is as follows: 425 in favour, 2 against, with 11 abstentions. Since the quorum is 269, and the required two-thirds majority is 285, the resolution is adopted.

(The resolution is adopted.)

RECORD VOTE ON THE RESOLUTION CONCERNING
THE ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
FOR 2002-03 AND THE ALLOCATION OF THE BUDGET
INCOME AMONG MEMBER STATES

The PRESIDENT — We shall now conduct a record vote on the resolution concerning the adoption of the Programme and Budget for 2002-03 and the allocation of the budget income among member States which is contained in *Provisional Record* No. 11.

(A record vote is taken.)

(The detailed results of the vote will be found at the end of the record of this sitting.)

The result of the vote is as follows: 439 votes in favour, none against, with 7 abstentions. Since the quorum is 271, and the required two-thirds majority is 293, the resolution is adopted.

(The resolution is adopted.)

Original Chinese: Mr. LI (*Government adviser and substitute delegate, China*) — The Chinese Government has always supported the work of the Office and will continue to contribute to the international labour cause. The Chinese Government has, on many occasions, expressed its support for the biennial budget for 2002-03.

We also welcome the Director-General's efforts in adjusting the budget but, as far as the scale of assessments is concerned, we are of the view that the 55th United Nations General Assembly resolution has explicitly pointed out that the reduction of the UN maximum assessment rate should have no automatic implications for the scales of assessment of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. At the same time, the respective scales of assessment of the member States of the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies should be determined in accordance with their capacity to pay. The scales of assessment of these organizations are inconsistent with what is stated above.

The Chinese Government representative has to cast a vote of abstention on the ILO resolution. I request that the above-mentioned position of the Chinese Government be put on the record.

Mr. YI (*Government adviser, Republic of Korea*) — My delegation has voted in favour of the resolution concerning the adoption of the Programme and Budget for 2002-03 and the allocation of the budget

income among member States, which we have just adopted.

As you well know, my delegation pointed out to the Finance Committee that the contribution of the Republic of Korea for 2002-03 under the new scale of assessments, is a drastic and sudden change from the previous assessment. We had mentioned that any increase should be gradual and incremental, and that the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolution has no automatic implications for United Nations specialized agencies, including the ILO. Nevertheless, my delegation had ultimately decided not to stand in the way of consensus in our traditional spirit of cooperation with the ILO and other member countries. While our initial concern remains, we voted in favour of the resolution today with the sincere hope the Office will take firm action in implementing programmes and budgets which are pending. In this way, our cooperation will not have been in vain.

Original Portuguese: Mr. DUQUE ESTRADA MEYER (*Government adviser and substitute delegate, Brazil*) — The Government delegation of Brazil wishes to indicate that it voted in favour of the resolution on the budget for 2002-03. We voted in favour despite the double burden imposed by the simultaneous rise in the contribution level and in Brazil's percentage contribution. Thus we demonstrate our support for a consensus solution that will provide adequate financing for ILO activities over the next two years.

Our vote in favour also reflects the fact that we are approving the budget as a whole and not each of its individual items; in fact the Brazilian Government continues to defend the principle that the new United Nations contributions scale should not be applied automatically to the specialized agencies. Therefore we feel that the abandonment of this principle in the ILO should not represent in any way a precedent for the other organizations.

Original Spanish: Ms. ROCK (*Government adviser and substitute delegate, Mexico*) — For the Government of Mexico, it is of primary importance to support the activities of the International Labour Organization for the benefit of our workers and the development of our peoples. For this reason we associate ourselves with the consensus to apply the United Nations scale of assessment on a *pro rata* basis for the ILO. My delegation has voted in favour of that resolution.

However, we wish to express our concern at finding ourselves subjected to a considerable increase in our contributions while other countries with considerable economic potential are having their contributions reduced. Our national budget is under considerable pressure and we have scarce resources to meet our pressing development needs. Nevertheless, we are complying with our commitments.

FINAL RECORD VOTE ON THE CONVENTION
CONCERNING SAFETY AND HEALTH IN AGRICULTURE

The PRESIDENT — We shall now proceed to the final record vote on the Convention concerning safety and health in agriculture. You will find the text of the Convention in *Provisional Record* No. 15A.

(A record vote is taken.)

(The detailed results of the vote will be found at the end of the record of this sitting.)

The result of the vote is as follows: 402 in favour, 2 against, with 41 abstentions. Since the quorum is 271 and the required two-thirds majority is 270, the Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001, is adopted.

(The Convention is adopted.)

A certain number of delegates would like to give an explanation of vote. I first give the floor to Mr. Warrington, Government delegate, United Kingdom.

Mr. WARRINGTON (*Government delegate, United Kingdom*) — I am not sure that this is an explanation of votes; it is perhaps more accurately an explanation of non-votes, because we were still struggling with the machine at the time, and people might wonder why the United Kingdom did not vote on this at all. If we had been given the chance to complete the process we would have voted in favour of this twice.

Original Spanish: Mr. VOTO BERNALES GATICA (*Government delegate, Peru*) — We had a problem similar to the one just mentioned by the representative of the United Kingdom. I should like it to be put down on the record that the Peruvian vote is in favour of adopting this Convention.

Original Spanish: Mr. FERNÁNDEZ (*Workers' delegate, Uruguay*) — For technical reasons, I was not able to vote, but I would like to indicate that I am in favour of the Convention.

Original Spanish: Mr. GALÍN (*Government adviser and substitute delegate, Argentina*) — In order to explain our vote briefly, I have asked for the floor on behalf of my Government and the MERCOSUR countries and Chile, together with Honduras, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

We voted in favour of the Convention on safety and health in agriculture. We feel that this instrument, and the accompanying Recommendation, will be useful for the protection of the less privileged section of the workforce.

Half of the world's workers are employed in agriculture and more than half of fatal accidents take place in that sector. Agricultural workers are disproportionately affected by poverty and have a high proportion of child workers and female workers, frequently working in very harsh conditions. They have the worst coverage and the lowest level of protective legislation, both on labour and on social security, and there is poor compliance even with the little protective legislation that exists.

On the other hand, agriculture is the most protected sector of the world economy. Customs duties on average are over eight times the levels applied to industrial goods, which pushes down prices in exporting countries and distorts prices in developing countries that are net importers of agricultural produce. Both of these phenomena cannot be disassociated from the protective practices.

The poverty and enormous risks faced by the workers are to a large extent the result of unfair international trade laws, which cause very damaging dis-

ortion. These features, which affect more than half of the human race, should not, and cannot, be ignored by the ILO.

The resolution presented by our Government and supported by the countries mentioned seeks to recognize precisely these problems.

Original French: Mr. RETUREAU (*Workers' adviser and substitute delegate, France*) — The Workers' delegation of France voted in favour of the Convention. However, it finds it regrettable that this Convention has not been extended to forestry and forest-related industries, sectors in which there are a considerable number of occupational accidents.

Consequently, we wish to express the hope that a specific item might be rapidly placed on the Conference agenda, and, in the meantime, we would like to ask those Governments ratifying the new Convention to extend these particular provisions to forestry and forestry-related industries.

Mr. SPRING (*Government delegate, United States*) — I am pleased to vote for adoption of the Convention on safety and health in agriculture in order to make it available for further consideration by member States of the ILO.

I also note that there are some provisions of the Convention which would make ratification difficult in the United States. Our nation has a long history of recognizing the unique nature of agricultural labour. I think it would be unlikely, if not unwise, for our country drastically to change our unemployment compensation system in the ways that this Convention contemplates. We should be very careful about taking labour provisions that cover manufacturing and service sectors and applying them wholesale to agriculture.

FINAL RECORD VOTE ON THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING SAFETY AND HEALTH IN AGRICULTURE

The PRESIDENT — We shall now proceed to the final record vote on the Recommendation concerning safety and health in agriculture contained in *Provisional Record* No. 15B.

(A record vote is taken.)

(The detailed results of the vote will be found at the end of the record of this sitting.)

The result of the vote is as follows: 418 votes in favour, none against, with 33 abstentions. As the quorum is 271, and the required two-thirds majority is 279, the Recommendation concerning safety and health in agriculture is adopted.

(The Recommendation is adopted.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF STANDARDS: SUBMISSION (*cont. and concl.*), DISCUSSION AND ADOPTION

The PRESIDENT — We shall now continue with an examination of the report of the Committee on the Application of Standards.

Original French: Mr. CORTEBEECK (*Workers' adviser and substitute delegate, Belgium; Worker Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on the Application of Standards*) — It is an honour for me to submit the report of the Committee on the Application of Standards as spokesperson for the Workers' group of this Committee.

Before presenting the content of our work, I should like to inform the Conference of the tribute paid by our Committee to Mr. André Zenger. We held a special service to commemorate his passing during which once again we recalled the fact that André Zenger and his work were both greatly appreciated by the Committee's three groups. The Workers' group described him as a man of commitment and a civil servant dedicated to the cause of justice and the common good.

Now to the content of our work. The report of our Committee, submitted by Ms. Wiklund, demonstrates that we had fruitful discussions concerning both developments in international standards in general, and their effective implementation both in law and in practice.

As a supervisory body, the Committee on the Application of Standards uses different working methods to the other Conference committees. The essential role of our Committee is to supervise the effective implementation in law and in practice of international labour Conventions by the member States that have ratified them. We have noted yet again that such supervision is necessary, and indeed indispensable, in order to guarantee both the social supervision of the global economy and the credibility of the ILO. Social globalization, of which the ILO is the precursor, is a necessary corollary of economic globalization. Our Committee provides the guarantee that this social globalization is implemented with the appropriate instruments — tripartism on the one hand and the ILO's universalism and its instruments on the other. The strength of the ILO and its supervisory machinery undeniably lies in the open, frank and democratic discussions between the Workers', Employers' and Government groups. If such dialogue has been possible, this is largely due to the General Report and the observations made available to our Committee by the Committee of Experts which, once again, has provided us with a top quality report.

I wish to reiterate that, more than ever before, we are convinced that the complementary nature of the two committees is one of the reasons for the success of the supervisory system. Our tripartite Committee provides the analyses and the positions and the testimonies of the people in touch with the true situation. The Committee of Experts makes its contribution in the framework of legal, technical and impartial analysis.

We have expressed our appreciation to the Committee of Experts for having once again, taken the initiative of inviting the Worker and Employer spokespersons to its meeting last November. The presence of Sir William Douglas, Chairperson of the Committee of Experts, in our Committee, as well as of the social partners from the Committee of Experts, provided the opportunity for strengthened dialogue, enabling us to meet and discuss our various concerns.

The first part of our work concerned, as is the case each year, the discussion of the General Report of the Committee of Experts. The discussion involves an exchange of views on various themes relating to

developments in and the implementation of international labour standards. A number of particularly interesting issues were on the agenda of the session. As in previous years, a large part of the general discussion concerned the future of ILO standards-related activities. This subject has already been on the agenda of the Governing Body for some time. The discussions in our Committee must be seen as part and parcel of a broader discussion which concerns the International Labour Organization as a whole.

Indeed, the Director-General, in his Report to the Conference, put forward approaches and ideas concerning future ILO standards-related activities. We acknowledge that an evaluation of standards-related policy is necessary, and support the initiatives taken by the Governing Body in this regard. However, the objective of such an evaluation should be to strengthen the system. Undermining or discrediting concrete and tangible achievements, in the name of hypothetical future progress, does not seem to us to be the best way forward.

We have once again expressed our satisfaction at the large number of ratifications of core Conventions following the promotional campaign carried out within the framework of the follow-up to the 1998 Declaration, we are, however, firmly opposed to the position of those who believe that the ILO should confine itself to fundamental standards alone. The ILO's objective is to provide us with international, universal standards, applicable to all workers throughout the world, and this in order to promote social justice.

Social justice will not be achieved just by providing fundamental standards. Mechanisms to implement and monitor the application of such standards are indispensable. Similarly, social protection through social security, and occupational safety and health must be assured for workers and their families. In short, we must guarantee the quality of work, and this cannot be achieved through the core Conventions alone.

In the framework of the general discussion we also had an interesting debate concerning the implementation of several specific Conventions. We commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), and we noted that disparities in the remuneration of men and women continue to exist, creating or maintaining inequitable situations between the sexes.

We also had a rich and interesting debate on the implementation of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), concerning child labour. The first part of this debate related to trafficking in persons. This practice exists throughout the world and affects millions of people. These human beings are considered as a commodity. The second part of the debate related to forced labour carried out by prisoners. This subject has already been tackled on several occasions within our Committee in discussions on individual cases. This year the Committee of Experts provided us with an in-depth general study on this subject which was of top quality and which provided us with a good basis for our future discussions.

A few more specific points which we retained from that discussion were that the privatization of prisons and prison labour were nothing new since the existence of prison labour was already referred to during discussions held in the framework of the drafting of Convention No. 29 in 1930. Convention No. 29

does not prohibit member States from setting up a system of private prison labour, but it provides for conditions and monitoring systems to ensure that such labour is not forced or compulsory. Convention No. 29 is one of the core Conventions of the ILO. It is therefore essential for these principles to be applied fully and correctly in all circumstances.

We also exchanged viewpoints concerning the Conventions on social security. I shall not go into details of those discussions here because the Committee on Social Security has looked at this in more detail.

When we dealt with the question of the application of the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), we repeated that social protection and employment protection were closely interlinked. A well-developed employment policy has a positive impact on employment in general and provides a guarantee of decent income, thereby avoiding workers finding themselves in socially precarious situations and having to have recourse to the social security system for assistance and benefits. The Workers' group therefore insisted that governments establish or strengthen the links between employment and social protection.

As is the case every three years, within the framework of the general discussion we had a debate this year on the report of the Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers of 1966 and of the 1997 UNESCO Recommendation concerning Higher Education Teaching Personnel.

Despite the strategic role of teaching in society, we have noted that the status and morale of teachers are very low. This is a structural problem of prime importance which has a great impact on teaching throughout the world. We have noted fundamental contradictions between the importance accorded to training as a function of social exclusion and poverty, in order to increase the skills and qualifications of the population on the one hand and the absolute priority accorded to financial structural adjustments on the other. In order to tackle the problems faced in the teaching sphere today, it is imperative to engage in social dialogue with teaching staff and their representative organizations. It is clear that this dialogue is an essential tool across the board, but above all within the framework of changes and restructuring. It will be easier to implement such changes if those involved know the reasons for the restructuring, understand them and feel involved in the measures taken.

One point we spoke of in this framework, and also during the general discussion, concerned the effects of AIDS on the world of work. The impact of this epidemic on teaching is considerable. The disease is affecting both teachers and students. It is essential for effective measures to be taken at several levels, and the ILO no doubt has an important role to play in providing information and advice to member States.

The second part of the work of our Committee involved a discussion of the General Survey, which this year concerns the Conventions on the night work of women. This was a difficult discussion, particularly with our Employer colleagues. Indeed, the subject of the General Survey itself is controversial because of the various aspects involved in the night work of women.

First of all, women are increasingly participating in the labour force, but nevertheless still account for the majority of household work and care of children and other family members. They therefore frequently

have a double work day, which places an even heavier burden on women working at night.

Secondly, although we know that the Employers deny this, scientific evidence has confirmed that night work is harmful for all human beings. Exposure to the risks of night work, generally speaking, is the same for men and women, with the exception of specific risks linked to maternity. If we continue with this reasoning, we enter into the discussion of equality between men and women. It is precisely equality of opportunity that has led to identical requirements for men and women as regards night work. This was given concrete expression by the ILO in the Night Work Convention, 1990 (No. 171). Convention No. 171 was not the subject of this General Survey, something we regret deeply since it provides the answers to a large number of, if not to all, the difficulties which we addressed in this discussion. The approach of Convention No. 171, namely identical measures for the night work of men and women, with specific protection being granted to women under certain conditions is, in the view of the Workers' group, the right approach.

For this reason, we consider that the ratification of this Convention should be promoted so that the principles concerning night work and the framework governing its implementation, are guaranteed for all women workers, and so that special protection for pregnant women, women who are breastfeeding, or women in other special circumstances is guaranteed at a global level.

The third part of our work concerned an examination of individual cases. This year we dealt with 25 cases, 24 of which involved the usual procedures, and one, the case of Burma (Myanmar), concerning the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), which was dealt with in a special sitting.

The list initially involved 26 cases. We were not able to discuss the difficulties of application by Afghanistan of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), because, as has also been the case in the past few years, no representative of that Government came before our Committee. The Government has not handed in a report and is not open to dialogue, which prevents the supervisory system from functioning correctly, as regards standards.

Because of a lack of time the Committee accepted that it would not discuss the case of Qatar in connection with Convention No. 111 at this session, but the Workers' group will come back to this, no doubt, if necessary.

Our Committee, furthermore, was unable to deal with all the cases worthy of consideration because the time to do so was simply not available.

The choice of priority cases, because of the need for tripartite discussion, is always a very difficult exercise, given the large number of problems with application in all regions of the world, on the one hand, and time constraints faced by the Committee for the examination of individual cases, on the other. You will find the explanations concerning the criteria used in order to make this difficult choice in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the report.

I should also like to draw your attention to paragraph 10 of the report, which takes up eight cases that we were not able to discuss in our Committee this year for a variety of reasons, and because a choice had to be made. However, the Workers' group requests the Committee of Experts to look at the difficulties

concerning application in order to enable us to come back to these cases when the time is right, if real progress is not made. These are the eight following cases:

First of all, Cameroon, in regard to the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87). We discussed this case in our Committee last year; the conclusion of the Committee was couched in very strong terms in a special paragraph. We shall come back, no doubt, to this case of non-compliance, if the Government continues to refuse to take the necessary measures in order to bring its legislation into line with Convention No. 87.

The second case to which we wish to return is the application of Convention No. 87 in Cuba. Violations of freedom of association, in the form of the refusal to recognize trade union organizations, have been observed by the Committee on Freedom of Association in three cases since 1996. We note that the Committee of Experts has asked for a detailed report for 2001. We are awaiting this report, as well as the observations of the experts, with interest, and we shall come back to this case if real progress is not made.

The application of the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), for Indonesia, was another case on which the Workers' group would have liked to have had a dialogue with the Government. The points that we consider to be particularly disturbing are acts of trade union discrimination, military intervention in the case of social conflict, and anti-subversive legislation. The Workers' group welcomes the fact that Indonesia has ratified all the core Conventions. Nevertheless, we insist upon the fact that the Government should not stop at mere ratification, but also that it should apply all the ILO Conventions it has ratified.

A fourth case concerns Japan in regard to Convention No. 29. Discussions on this case were very difficult. A large majority of the Workers' group considered that this case should be taken up again in our Committee. However, some acknowledged that efforts had been made to remedy the situation. We were not able to reach a consensus with the Employers on this case, and we regret this. Nevertheless, we remain very vigilant concerning this case, and shall no doubt come back to it, requesting the necessary measures to remedy the situation satisfactorily, if such measures are not taken.

We should also have wished to have had a discussion with the Government of Kenya concerning Convention No. 98, in particular in connection with the right to collective bargaining of those in the public service, and the registration of civil servants' organizations, which was refused in 1990, as well as the refusal to register other trade union organizations.

The sixth case that we wish to mention here is Mauritania, in regard to Convention No. 29. In Mauritania, practices of slavery and forced labour continue to exist. Furthermore, the Government has not sent a report concerning the implementation of Convention No. 29. The Workers' group insists that the Government inform the Committee of Experts on the measures taken to improve the situation and come back to this case if genuine progress is not made.

The case of the application of the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), in Pakistan will also be followed closely by the Workers' group. Forced labour continues in several sectors of the public service, where workers cannot resign or

strike, as indeed it does in the merchant navy. Furthermore, there is a general problem concerning freedom of expression, which is punishable by imprisonment and can involve an obligation to work.

The last case to which we shall return if genuine progress is not made is that of Qatar in regard to Convention No. 111. This is, above all, a case of discrimination against women and foreigners in the areas of employment and occupation. This case should be examined in greater detail by the Committee of Experts.

My next point concerns the cases we discussed, that were considered so serious that the Committee decided to take them up in a special paragraph or even in a special report.

Special reports are something of a novelty in our Committee. The discussions on Burma (Myanmar) resulted in one. Unfortunately, there is a lengthy history to this subject in our Organization. This case has been taken up several times in a special paragraph; it has run the gamut of other bodies of the ILO. Missions were sent to the country, recourse was had to procedures under article 33 of the Constitution for the first time, and the case came back before the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards following a decision of the Conference at its previous session.

Practices of forced labour persist in various forms in all regions throughout the country. A large part of the Burmese population suffers from this situation. The consequences for social and economic life are disastrous. Debates on this case were extremely interesting and the results are relatively satisfactory: The Committee defined several additional conditions for the high-level mission which will be going to Burma (Myanmar) in the autumn. The Government stated its readiness and goodwill and the time has now come for this to be reflected in specific measures.

The cases taken up in a special paragraph are contained in paragraphs 230-237 of the report.

This year, six cases are dealt with in special paragraphs: five cases concerning Convention No. 87 and freedom of association, Belarus, Colombia, Ethiopia, Burma (Myanmar) and Venezuela, and one case concerning Convention No. 29 and forced labour, Sudan.

In the case of Belarus, we had to note the ongoing obstinacy of the Government in recognizing the various direct forms of interference in trade union activities.

With regard to Colombia, we had a very heated debate as a follow-up to years of perseverance on the part of Colombian workers to cope with a situation of violence and flagrant violations of the most basic human rights.

This year, the request before the Governing Body concerning the commission of inquiry came before the Committee, and consensus was reached on opening up spaces for dialogue and the need for reconciliation in order to put an end to the violence and the impunity of the perpetrators of crime against trade unions and, more broadly, against economic and social players.

In our conclusions, which were taken up in a special paragraph to emphasize their importance, we advocated respect for trade union activities, it being understood that this included the right to strike, in order to implement a process of social dialogue, greater protection against violence towards trade unionists against the kidnapping of economic and social play-

ers, and measures against impunity. We advocated in favour of an adequate mechanism to support the objectives we have agreed upon with our request for a commission of inquiry.

Finally, I should like to speak about Sudan. While acknowledging the situation of political instability, we cannot accept that once again this year we have been confronted with the same speeches, the same explanations and the same excuses which are, ultimately, the same refusal to cooperate.

Once again we have had to resort to a special paragraph and we have given our conclusions in the strongest terms. Given the current impasse, we ask the Director-General to take initiatives vis-à-vis the Government in order to check whether there is any real political will, and to see whether there is any possibility of progress between now and the next session.

As regards Conventions Nos. 87 and 98, two core Conventions concerning freedom of association and the right to organize and collective bargaining, discussions were often difficult, similar to previous years, particularly the right to strike.

The right to strike for workers is an essential element of Convention No. 87. It is an indispensable part of freedom of association and the right to organize. Some of the difficulties in the discussion were caused by different interpretations of the Conventions by the Employers' group and the Workers' group.

It was confirmed that an in-depth study was required with regard to certain aspects of Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 in order to enable us to continue with a dialogue in a more serene atmosphere, without undermining part of the standards-related activities of the ILO.

By way of conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to certain persons. First of all, I should like to thank Mr. Sappia, the Chairperson of our Committee, for the way in which he guided our work. He led us in discussions which were often tricky and wherein we sometimes had the impression that it would not be possible to reach a unanimous conclusion. He showed remarkable patience, even in difficult situations. Furthermore, his sense of humour was greatly appreciated by all.

Our thanks also go to our Reporter, Ms. Wiklund, Government member of Sweden. We thank the Chairperson of the Committee of Experts, Sir William Douglas, for having attended the discussions of the General Report and the General Survey.

I should also like to thank Mr. Javillier, the new Director of the International Labour Standards Department, and the heads of departments and their teams, for the wonderful effort they have made to come up with the conclusions that were welcomed by the Committee.

The Workers' group also expresses its thanks to Mr. Wisskirchen, the spokesperson for the Employers, for his spirit of cooperation and dialogue, and Mr. Potter, who played an equally active role.

Last but not least, I should like to thank the members of the Workers' group for their much appreciated cooperation and their pertinent statements. I would like to thank the Officers of our group, Mr. Ahmad, Ms Yacob, Mr. Sibanda and Mr. Crivelli and other colleagues, who presented cases and prepared the statements with us.

We thank ACTRAV and Ms. Monique Cloutier. Our thanks also go to the ICFTU for its cooperation

in this field and the WCL of course. Our work was unanimously adopted by the Committee and I should like to ask the Conference to do the same.

The PRESIDENT — Before opening the general discussion of the report I have two announcements to make.

First of all, we shall try and finish our business this morning even if this means extending our sitting.

The second announcement concerns sad news from our friends of the Syrian delegation. Last night Mr. Elias Bitar — Government delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic — died of a heart attack. We express our condolences to the Syrian delegation and wish Mr. Bitar the eternal repose of his soul.

We will now turn to the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Application of Standards.

Original Russian: Ms. KOLOS (*Government delegate, Belarus*) — The delegation of the Republic of Belarus regrets that the discussion of the case of Belarus reflected a lack of understanding of the measures taken by the Government to improve the situation and due account was not taken of the fact that this case was being considered by the Committee of the Conference for the first time and the comments of the Committee of Experts on the issues under discussion only reached our country in March of this year.

Taking into account the recommendations of the Committee of Experts, the Government managed, even in this short space of time, to prepare amendments to legislation on the most urgent issues concerning trade union activities. The Government provided the Committee of the Conference with detailed information on this.

The time period of two months given to the Government to implement changes to legislation was extremely short.

We also find it regrettable that no notice was taken of positive trends in the development of social dialogue in Belarus. An excellent example of these positive trends is the signing in May of this year of a General Agreement between the Government, employers' associations and trade unions for the years 2001 to 2003.

The situation of post-Soviet States such as Belarus is unique, and so the approaches of other countries to the development of trade union legislation cannot, in our opinion, be automatically applied to our own legislative system.

Therefore, we sincerely expected that the discussion of Belarus in the Committee would be objective and would include an expert assessment of the legislative amendments that we have prepared and that joint tripartite discussions would enable us to find the best ways of resolving the legislative problems which need to work on.

However, the Government will continue its work to improve the national legislation drawing on the experience made available to it through the International Labour Organization.

Original Spanish: Mr. HANDS (*Government adviser, Venezuela*) — I refer to the specific case of my country, Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government wishes to emphasize that its acceptance of the contacts mission was related to technical cooperation and that the mission can provide technical assistance to our tripartite institutions in order to enhance trade

union freedom and democracy in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution.

Venezuela has complied with the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and it is our Government's wish that the given international standard, which is now enshrined in our Constitution, continue to be applied in a manner appropriate to the Venezuelan context and in accordance with its pure spirit, intention and motive.

This is why we agreed to a direct contacts mission to our country in accordance with the procedures laid down in the handbook on the *Application of International Labour Standards*. In this way we can sense some of the difficulties raised by the Venezuelan Workers' Confederation in relation to Case No. 2067, which has been examined by the Committee on Freedom of Association. We invite you to refer to the handbook, paragraph 86.

The Venezuelan Government also wishes to indicate that, during the afternoon session of the Committee on 13 June 2001 (pages 12-18 of the *Provisional Record*), the Government delegate accepted the proposal by the Workers' group to the effect that technical assistance should be accepted, and that the direct contacts mission should prepare, specifically, recommendations. The Committee has replaced the previous term "recommendations", by the very restrictive term "amendments", which is certainly not what our Government envisaged.

The same situation occurred with the draft report of the Committee in paragraph 236, in which a conclusion was approved by the Committee acting alone, without the Government's consent. The Government takes this opportunity to reiterate its willingness to receive a direct contacts mission and agrees on the steps to be taken. We are totally open to dialogue within the framework of assistance and technical cooperation, as I have said.

We request that this position be included very clearly in the record of this session.

Mr. AHMAD (*Workers' delegate, Pakistan*) — In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate! On behalf of the Workers' delegation of Pakistan and myself, I should like to convey my deep appreciation and gratitude to this Committee for presenting this comprehensive report on the application of the ILO Conventions and Recommendations.

Before this august assembly, we welcome the positive conclusion of this report, and we also highly value the work of the ILO Director-General and his able team of experts, led by Professor Javillier, as well as the contribution from the Government group, the Employers' group and, in particular, the Workers' group, led by Mr. Cortebeek. We are grateful to Ms. Wiklund, Government member of Sweden and Reporter of the Committee, which was chaired by the ebullient Mr. Sappia, representative of the Government of Argentina, and we appreciate the assistance of all our other distinguished colleagues.

The ILO is regarded as the world "Parliament of labour", not only with respect to the formulation of new ILO standards for improving the quality of life of workers and promoting and discerning their fundamental rights, but also as regards the social conscience of the world and the promotion of universal peace, based upon social justice achieved through the elimination of inequities in the world of work against men,

women and children, against young and old, against workers employed outside their own country.

That is why this Committee is seen as the heart of the Conference, promoting and strengthening the ideals and objectives of the ILO.

This year's report outlined the condition of workers' fundamental rights and core labour standards in the various member States. The ILO Committee on Freedom of Association is also celebrating its 50th anniversary. We highly commend their work. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, there are still flagrant violations of basic workers' rights being committed in various parts of the world, with regard to freedom of association, forced labour, discrimination in employment, and child labour, as has been pointed out by other distinguished speakers, including our distinguished spokesperson.

Innocent trade unionists in various parts of the world are being victimized and even murdered, as can be seen in the case of Colombia. Similarly, the incidence of forced labour in the form of bonded labour, child labour, prison labour and migrant workers, and illegal trafficking of women and children, is also prevalent in many parts of the world. That is why the Government of Burma (Myanmar) has been specially asked to appear in the special sitting. Forced labour is a continuing evil, and we abhor these violations of the fundamental rights of workers.

The Committee also discussed the situation of employment in the member States, globalization of the economy, the role of the Bretton Woods institutions, such as the IMF and the World Bank, and the need for a social dimension in globalization. Attention was also given to the effective role of the ILO in influencing these institutions in the shaping of their policies for eradicating poverty, respecting the objective of decent work, and observing the fundamental ILO Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), particularly in connection with the effects of privatization, in many developing countries, including my own, where poverty and redundancies in the labour force have been increasing.

The Committee stressed the need to develop technical assistance programmes for building infrastructure in the member States, particularly the Third World countries, and involve the social partners in the work of our Organization to raise awareness, devise education and training programmes, and publish ILO basic standards and relevant subject matter in the national language of the country concerned.

In its conclusion, the Committee also urged my country, Pakistan, to remove the contradiction between laws and practice vis-à-vis the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), in the area of banking, railways and airlines, and in connection with the largest public utility. The undermining of fundamental trade union rights runs counter to the international obligations undertaken by the Government in ratifying the core labour Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 (the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)).

We do not agree with the assertion made by the Employers' spokesperson on the subject of prison labour, the right to strike and social security benefits in employment policy, since the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts are fully in line with the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), and we fully support them.

The assertions made by the distinguished representatives of the Governments of Belarus and Venezuela on the subject are not up to the mark, in my opinion. We think the Committee has reached its conclusions with regard to these countries because of the possibility of violation of fundamental trade union rights in the area of freedom of association. We look forward to those countries redressing the situation by taking early action.

We fully support the conclusion of the report and call for its adoption and publication by this august assembly. We also fully appreciate the work done by the distinguished members of the Committee and by our representative. I should also like to convey my deep appreciation to the President, who has ably led the Conference to a positive conclusion. We hope that all the distinguished delegates who have contributed to this work, even working until late at night and at weekends, will return to their respective countries secure in the knowledge that they are building a better future for the working man and woman, and we wish them a safe journey.

Mr. STEYNE (*Workers' adviser and substitute delegate, United Kingdom*) — I apologize for taking the floor, particularly at this late hour. I had not intended to intervene in today's debate at all though I do wish to support the comments both of Brothers Cortebecq and Ahmad and to thank all the Officers and staff of the Committee, and of the Workers' group and, in particular, Mr. Sappia for his kind and generous chairing.

I have asked for the floor to apprise delegates of an urgent matter which we raised in the Committee, and which relates to the application of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138).

Many colleagues present today took part in the development, adoption and, marvellously, in 82 member States already, the ratification of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

In 1973, the constituents adopted the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), now ratified by 109 member States. Those which have ratified Convention No. 182 have treaty obligations to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as part of the struggle against all child labour.

Convention No. 182 explicitly states that it is complementary to Convention No. 138, it does not replace it, and Convention No. 138 itself imposes treaty obligations on ratifying Members to set a minimum age for entry into employment.

The principles of both these Conventions are embodied in the 1998 ILO Declaration, a constitutional instrument which places clear obligations on all member States to pursue the effective elimination of child labour.

The Government colleagues who contributed to the development of those Conventions will have come mainly from labour ministries and from missions in Geneva. In working on those Conventions, they will have developed, I am sure, considerable understanding of the problem of child labour, and the challenge we all face in addressing it.

So, I regret to have to inform the Conference that delegates of the Governments of several member States, currently in New York attending the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on Children and, one assumes, from other ministries less con-

versant with our work in this house, are pressing for language in the UNGASS text which would be in direct contradiction to their obligations to promote the effective elimination of child labour and would undermine the world's normative framework on the question, namely ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

The ILO has been emphasizing that the Outcome Document of UNGASS, which will set an international framework for action on behalf of children in the coming years, needs to place at the top of the agenda the fight against child labour, with its worst forms as a priority, and countries' growing commitments to establish comprehensive time-bound programmes for its elimination.

However, the third revised draft Outcome Document refers to improving the living and working conditions of children who work.

To commit to improving the working conditions of children who work could send out the wrong message that, if working conditions are improved, there is no need to eliminate child labour. That would amount to challenging the internationally agreed goal of the elimination of child labour.

Children who work, or working children, comprise several categories — children in the worst forms of child labour, children who are in child labour contrary to accepted international standards other than the worst forms, and children whose work is not contrary to accepted international standards, that is, those who have reached the applicable minimum age, those who carry out work as a part of genuine vocation or vocational training and those whose work is permitted by other exceptions in the two Conventions.

The improvement of working conditions should be promoted as a goal only, I repeat only, in relation to this third category because other children should not be at work.

We have no objection at all to the language promoting quality education, or to the social and economic policies aimed at poverty reduction to provide the families of working children with employment- and income-generating opportunities, that is, to help them gain decent work.

These are measures which both the ILO and the international trade union movement should support as part of the struggle to arrive at the effective elimination of child labour.

After years of work to put in place real commitments, to get all the 250 million child labourers in the world out of work and into school, some governments seem bent on turning back the clock. We are told by our trade union colleagues in New York that, outrageously, these governments have insisted that expert ILO officials be excluded from the informal meetings negotiating the text.

The global community cannot betray the trust that the world's children have placed in us by simply accepting that real and effective action can be replaced by so-called measures that history has shown will never work.

When we adopted Convention No. 182 there was much talk of political will and of a great global social alliance to eliminate child labour. Where is that will now? This is a plea for joined up government and joined up international governance. I call on all Government delegates present to take action today, and it must be today because of the state of negotiations in New York, to ensure that their representatives there

are made to understand the obligations they have as ILO Members.

I remind member States which have ratified Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 of their solemn treaty obligations. I urge you to ensure that your delegations in New York do not destroy the great work we have done together here, in this house, but instead are given clear instructions to support both the ILO Declaration and the ILO's normative framework on child labour by including in the UNGASS text a clear reference to the ILO Declaration and to Conventions Nos. 182 and 138 and the fundamental issue of a minimum age for entry into employment.

Remember the children of the Global March who galvanized our will to act in 1998 and 1999. We beg you, do not forget them and do not betray them.

Mr. THAN (*Government delegate, Myanmar*) — Allow me to begin by expressing my deep appreciation for the skilful and effective manner in which the President conducted the proceedings of this Conference. I am confident that under her able leadership, the 89th Session of the International Labour Conference will come to a successful conclusion.

The report of the Committee on the Application of Standards contained in document *Provisional Record* No. 19, Part three, is before the plenary of the Conference. The report of the Committee on the Application of Standards reflects the discussions held by the Committee on 11 June 2001.

On the whole, the discussions in the Committee on the question of Myanmar were positive. We would like to express the profound gratitude of the Myanmar delegation to the member States of Asia and the Pacific region for their important joint statements, respectively, which welcomed and supported the steps taken by the Myanmar Government and the agreement between the Myanmar Government and the ILO on the modalities of an ILO objective assessment.

We are also highly appreciative of the supportive comments made by individual delegations and delegates.

The agreement between the Myanmar Government and the ILO on the modalities of an ILO objective assessment is a breakthrough. We believe that it will constitute an important major step towards resolving the issue.

The Myanmar Government, for its part, is willing to cooperate with a high-level team and facilitate its work when it comes to Myanmar on an objective assessment mission in September this year.

We believe that all parties concerned wish to ensure the success of the objective assessment mission of the high-level team, within the parameters of the agreed modalities. In this context, I would like to emphasize the importance of the conclusions of the ILO Committee of Experts.

The Committee of Experts, in paragraph 7 of its report, concludes, and I quote, "Order No. 1/99 as supplemented by the Order of 27 October 2000 could provide a statutory basis for ensuring compliance with the Convention in practice, if given effect bona fide not only by the local authorities empowered to requisition labour under the Village and Towns Acts, but also by civilian and military officers entitled to call on the assistance of local authorities under the Acts."

This conclusion of the Committee of Experts is recognized by all of the ILO's constituents as the most

credible and authoritative objective assessment. I therefore commend the interpretative declaration of the Chairperson, following his summing up, as reflected in the report of the Committee on the Application of Standards, which is contained in document *Provisional Record* No. 19, Part three.

We believe that if the bodies concerned implement the objective assessment in good faith, in all sincerity, without any politicization, within the parameters of the agreed modalities, we will have a successful mission.

In this spirit, let us do our utmost to ensure that this process will advance surely and speedily and soon lead to the resolution of the issue.

Original Russian: Mr. PIROGOV (Government delegate, Russian Federation) — The Government of the Russian Federation considers unfounded the inclusion in the report of the Committee on the Application of Standards of a separate paragraph on the situation of trade unions in Belarus.

The situation does obviously not require this. The decision taken does not take into account the positive trends in the development of the situation and the serious measures, taking into account ILO Recommendations, which have been undertaken by the Government of Belarus over a very short period of time since the first discussion of this issue at the end of March 1997.

I would be grateful if this position could be reflected in the documents of the Conference.

The PRESIDENT — We shall now move on to the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Application of Standards. If there are no objections, may I take it that the report is adopted as a whole?

(The report is adopted as a whole.)

We would like to offer our warm thanks to the Officers and members of the Committee, as well as the staff of the secretariat who accomplished an extraordinary task within the restricted time limits.

CLOSING SPEECHES

The PRESIDENT — To conclude this 89th Session of the International Labour Conference, I should like to invite the Vice-Chairpersons to address this plenary assembly. I give the floor first to Ms. BANNERMAN, Minister of Manpower Development and Employment, Ghana, Government Vice-President of the Conference.

Ms. BANNERMAN (*Minister of Manpower Development and Employment, Ghana; Government Vice-President of the Conference*) — I wish, once again, to thank all the delegates, especially the Government delegates, for giving me the honour of serving as one of the Vice-Presidents at the 89th Session of the International Labour Conference as one of the Vice-Presidents. I am particularly grateful to the African group for nominating me, in spite of the fact that I am probably the newest comer at the Conference, having been appointed Minister barely four months ago.

Being elected Vice-President on my very first day at an ILO Conference was like taking one's first

swimming lesson from the deep end of the pool. However, thanks to the support of the President and my colleagues the Vice-Presidents, and the spirit of cooperation that prevailed amongst all the members of the Bureau right from the onset, I was able to float almost immediately, without trepidation.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to the President, Ms. Patricia A. Sto. Tomas, and my good colleagues Mr. Parrot and Mr. Donato for their generosity, cooperation and team spirit. I also thank the Clerk of the Conference, all the other ILO gurus and the Officers of the Conference for making it easy for me to serve this Conference.

I salute all participants of the Conference and the Committee Chairpersons for their dedication and hard work which has made it possible for the agenda of the Conference to be covered successfully.

As a newcomer, I have been most impressed by the general atmosphere of the Conference. Words that randomly spring into my mind as characterizing the participation in the Conference are all positive: commitment, candour, civility and cooperation.

Listening to the various contributions to the discussions of both the Global Report on the elimination of all forms of forced labour and the Director-General's Report on the decent work deficit, I was struck by the way in which major global problems had been brought into focus, discussed by delegates from all over the world in their concerted manner, on the basis of common principles, and yet approached from various perspectives, giving an opportunity for each nation to fashion its own programme of action to suit its own circumstances, without infringing international norms and standards.

Furthermore, the proceedings have increased my appreciation of the ILO's role of creating awareness of major global problems, stimulating action on them and being a catalyst in their solution to promote social justice.

I am grateful to the Director-General and the organizers of the Conference for giving us the opportunity to witness the formal adoption of the Time-Bound Programme on the Worst Forms of Child Labour by his Excellency, Mr. Benjamin Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. It was an inspiring and unforgettable experience. There is no doubt that it will spur us all on to do our best individually within our respective nations and collectively to ensure the elimination of child labour, particularly its worst forms, throughout the world within the shortest possible time.

The occasion of this Conference also gave some of us, particularly my delegation, the opportunity to make contact with various Officers of the ILO, to discuss our national programmes and areas in which the ILO's collaboration would be needed. I wish to take this opportunity to thank all the Officers sincerely for their openness and readiness to assist member States.

Finally, I warmly congratulate the President and my fellow Vice-Presidents on steering the Conference to its conclusion with such resounding success.

Original Spanish: Mr. DONATO (Employers' delegate, Brazil; Employer Vice-President of the Conference) — It has been a very great honour for me to work as one of the Vice-Presidents, under the skilful guidance of the President and I am extremely grateful to the Employers' group for having elected me to this position.

The fruitful climate of social dialogue, which was translated into consensus, and the Director-General's initiative to convene meetings prior to the committees, have helped us to obtain the positive results of this Conference. I would like to take this opportunity, once more, to congratulate the Director-General on his efforts in ensuring these pleasing results. I should also mention a number of other factors. The Officers assisted the groups in the preparation of the reports and in seeking consensus on the conclusions. The Global Report this year showed a marked improvement over that of last year. However, both its late publication and the form of the discussions call for reflection before the next session. Given the large number of speakers in the plenary, I would like to suggest that, at the next session, delegates be given priority statements the Report of the Director-General and that the non-governmental organizations without consultative status, take the floor at the end.

I would also urge the Director-General that, in addition to distributing the technical reports well in advance, his Report for the next session be sent to member States in good time, in order to facilitate a deeper discussion on the issues and ideas that it puts forward.

I would like to express my thanks to the President for the successful way in which she has led the work of the Conference, and to my colleagues the Vice-Presidents, Ms. Bannerman of Ghana, and Mr. Parrot of Canada, for their valuable cooperation.

Finally, I wish to thank the Director-General, Officers of the Conference, the secretariat, the interpreters and all those who have made it possible for us to complete our task in a positive and pleasant manner.

Original French: Mr. PARROT (Workers' delegate, Canada; Worker Vice-President of the Conference) — It was a great honour for me, and I think also for the workers of Canada, to have served as Vice-President during this session. I would like to thank my comrades from the Workers' group for their confidence and the honour that they accorded me just before I completed my third and final mandate as a member of the Governing Body of this Organization.

I have been participating in this Conference since 1993 and I am delighted to have been able to contribute during this period to strengthening the values and basic principles of this unique Organization within the United Nations family. In particular, the international campaign for the ratification and universal application of the core Conventions and the development of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work gave me personal satisfaction in my role as spokesperson for the Workers' group in the Committee on the Application of Standards.

As regards the important work done this year in the Conference, under the President's skilful guidance, I would like first of all to refer to the Director-General's Report on reducing the decent work deficit. There is an enormous decent work deficit, whether we talk about workers' rights, social protection, social dialogue or job creation in today's world.

In my intervention on the Report of the Director-General, I emphasized that decent work must mean that all workers have access to the same fundamental rights recognized by this Organization. I also underlined the importance of making decent work a priority so that job creation does not give us equality in poverty and exploitation but rather equality in work

that enables the workers to develop in their work, their communities and their families.

My colleagues in the Workers' group and I believe firmly that the ILO still has a considerable responsibility to contribute to the implementation of decent work throughout the world at all levels.

The Workers' group, one of the three pillars of this house, is ready to commit itself fully and constructively to tackling this difficult but inevitable task in order that our institution may remain credible and respected.

One of the areas for priority action was highlighted in the Global Report on forced labour. It illustrated the scale of the most shameful practice which exists in the world today, the exploitation of human beings. Despite the fact that many countries have ratified Conventions Nos. 29 and 105, widespread practices such as slavery, bonded labour, trafficking in persons with a view to forced or compulsory labour, especially for sexual exploitation and prison labour, are not unfortunately bad memories but an ever-expanding phenomenon.

The Workers' group has asked the ILO to outline a project for a programme on the elimination of forced labour for submission to the November session of the Governing Body. I would once again repeat this request and say that I am convinced that Governments and Employers will agree that it is urgent to address this problem.

The various committees of the Conference have also helped advance the ILO's activities and produced very satisfactory outcomes. With the approval of the Programme and Budget for 2002-03 and the allocation of the revenues budget to member States, we hope that the ILO will be able to continue fully to assume its responsibilities in promoting employment and social justice.

I would first of all like to praise the excellent work done by the Committee, which prepared a new ILO instrument on safety and health in agriculture, that enjoyed the unanimous support of delegates from the three groups at this Conference.

I would also flag very briefly a few of the new clauses in this new Convention. Agricultural workers will be covered by an insurance and social security scheme giving protection at least equivalent to that enjoyed by workers in other sectors. Clauses on the rational management of chemical products and the protection of temporary and seasonal workers have also been included, together with a definition of the minimum age for agricultural work and measures to ensure that the needs of agricultural workers are taken into account.

The first discussion on the new instrument relating to the promotion of cooperatives has also been extremely important. The conclusions reached give us reason to hope for positive outcomes in the future. The proposed universal instrument is not limited exclusively to the developing countries. It takes its inspiration from the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and values such as democracy, equity, solidarity and the interest for the community in general. In particular, emphasis has been placed on special measures to achieve social inclusion, create jobs and promote fundamental labour standards including freedom of association for all workers in cooperatives. This is a specific example of the ways in which we can contribute to strengthening the decent work approach.

The general discussion on social security gave rise to a far-reaching and fruitful debate between the three constituents, and it was encouraging, even though there were divergent views at the outset, that the three groups managed to agree on the universal principles of social security and significant questions such as social security coverage for all who need it, HIV/AIDS and its impact on social security, governance, financing and administration of the various systems which exist, the ageing population and its impact on social security, elimination of discrimination related to social security and the exchange of experience relating to best practice.

Like the Workers' group, as a whole, I support the idea that the transition of workers in the informal economy towards the formal economy is an urgent matter, social security should be extended to those who need it and this should be promoted by a high-profile ILO campaign, supported by the social partners and government agencies in cooperation with the IMF and the World Bank, to promote our objectives in this area.

Finally, I would like to comment briefly on the important work done by the Committee on the Application of Standards. First of all, I hope that the six special paragraphs relating to the particularly serious situations that workers in Belarus, Myanmar, Colombia, Ethiopia, Sudan and Venezuela have to face will prompt these countries to take the necessary urgent measures in order to improve the situation both in law and in practice.

We also hope that the direct contacts missions recommended by the Committee will lead to genuine progress in the application of international labour standards in those countries, as well as Venezuela, Swaziland and Costa Rica.

Even though the Workers' group tried to balance the list of cases in order to cover fundamental, priority and technical Conventions, we still note that, unfortunately, of the 26 cases, 20 are related to the core Conventions and, more particularly, 13 are related to violations of Nos. 87 and 98, including the right to strike, which is inseparable from freedom of association.

There I have to take a break from my notes in order to recall that, without the right to strike, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are rights only on paper and that the Workers' group cannot, and will not, make any compromise on the right to strike. It is clear that the fundamental rights of workers, including the right of freedom of association, in all its aspects, are violated on an enormous scale throughout the world.

Our campaign to reduce the decent work deficit, on the subject of which I began my comments, has to be effective in these areas if the ILO is to maintain its credibility and respect.

I apologize if I have taken some time to mention all of these points, but I would like to say in conclusion how much we appreciate the remarkable qualities of the President, which have been instrumental in producing these results, and to thank the personnel of the Conference, some of whom have been with us throughout our work, for their expertise and commitments, including the interpreters, who have sometimes had to work in very difficult conditions, and those who have been working behind the scenes.

I would like to thank Ms. A. Sto. Tomas, the President of the Conference, and my two Vice-President colleagues, Ms. Bannerman and Mr. Donato, for their

cooperation in fulfilling our delicate but gratifying task. I wish everyone a good journey home and, although it might have been difficult for me on occasion to remember people's names when I gave them the floor, I can promise that it was not intentional.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL — I would like to thank the President for what has been a very successful session of the Conference. It was marked by what Ms. Bannerman described as an inspiring and unforgettable experience, that of listening to President Mkapa talk about his decision — and the decision and the will of his country and his society — to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. And in a recent speech we have heard here, we have been reminded of the need to forever remain vigilant that the whole of the international community understands the values that are being promoted and developed by consensus and agreement here in the ILO.

It is easy to say that a Conference has been successful when nothing happens. But it is more complex to say that a Conference has been successful when you have had to deal with complex and difficult issues. That applies to recurrent complex issues like those dealt with in the application of standards, or to the development of a new Convention on health and safety in agriculture which covers so many workers in the world. Indeed, last year's debate showed us that we had differences and difficulties in trying to find an understanding; yet, we managed to reach an understanding.

Or, if you take social security, which lies at the heart of the preoccupations of people today, and indeed at the heart of the debates of all of our societies, we were nevertheless able to bring together a vision of the ILO to move into the twenty-first century. We can say that we have discussed it, we have looked at the issues, we have identified the problems, but in the end we have been able to reach a collective and a common vision, of how it is that we have to move forward.

With regard to the budget, we had complications and yet we took an institutional decision. We said that the ILO has certain processes, does things in a certain way, is a tripartite institution, believes in its mechanisms, respects its processes of decision-making, and will stand by what the Governing Body proposes to the Conference. That is not a mean decision. It is a very strong institutional statement of belief in the way the ILO does things.

In the case of our discussions on cooperatives and on the Report on *Stopping forced labour*, we also faced complex issues. I think that we all agree, we have to think about a better way of discussing forced labour next year. That came out very clearly and that is something I will consult you on.

On all of these issues, I express myself more fully in the response that I have circulated to you in writing. I simply wanted to emphasize the fact that we have dealt with complex problems and we have dealt with them well. I also want to say that I appreciate enormously the comments that you have made on the Report that I presented to this session of the Conference. You were generous. You were critical on a number of issues, but by and large you said that this is the direction in which we want the institution to go. By taking that direction, and by setting decent work as a development goal, when we put together our decent work strategies according to the needs and the realities of each one of our different countries, nevertheless

retaining the ILO as a base, we will establish a floor from which we move upwards. At the same time, there is no ceiling, for our ceiling will be constantly reset according to the development processes in each country. On the basis of the talks that I had with most of the ministers and Worker and Employer delegates that came to see me, my conclusion is that we have consolidated the Decent Work Agenda in this session, that it is the agenda we believe in and that we want to promote, and that the issue now is how to put it into effect, how to apply it, and how to develop it in practical terms in each of our societies.

As a developed country delegate said, even in developed societies, we have decent work deficits that we have to deal with. So this is a global challenge that we all face and you have made that very clear at this assembly.

But if there is one thing which I wanted to highlight, it is the spirit, the mood that I felt in the air. And if I had to synthesize it, I would say that it was a mood of a will to agree. As you know, I have been involved a good part of my life in international affairs, and it is not uncommon to see an attitude prevailing in meetings which looks for any little problem to blow up into a major issue. If it is at all possible to exaggerate a problem, it tends to be done. Because we are not talking to the persons we have in front of us, but to some people behind us who we believe we are representing and by making things hard and difficult, we think we are defending our principles and consequently preventing decisions from being taken that should not be. I have seen that so often.

What I felt in this session of the Conference was another mood. It was a mood of saying that, if there is a problem, why not try to solve it? If there is a difference, why not sit down and look at it, and see if we can find a way in which we can understand others and come to a solution that we can both accept. I saw a mood of deciding to move an institution forward on the basis of the enormous strength of being tripartite. Tripartism means that the issues are going to be difficult. It means that there are going to be perspectives that come from different angles. But it also means that when we do agree, our decisions have incredible strength outside of these walls.

So I want to thank you for the cohesive tripartism which I saw in action this time around and which you know I see as essential to the success of the ILO in the future.

The success of these things depends on our will, but also on the capacity to make things happen of the chairpersons who have to deal with these questions, and I want to thank all of them. I have had the opportunity of individually thanking the chairpersons of the different committees. I would also thank the spokespersons, particularly of the Employers' and the Workers' groups. I know that they took these things so seriously that they were willing to participate in consultations throughout the year to make sure that we did not repeat what I think all of us in this room would not like to see repeated, namely, the experience of the way the Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), was handled. I would not like to see it from the point of view of preparations done by the Office. I know that you would not like to see it in terms of the negotiation process, the end result and the type of voting that we would have to go through. Is it not much better to do it the way we did it this year? Is it not the reasonable way of reinforcing an institution,

to do it the way we did it this year? I believe that, together with the atmosphere and the will, the people make the difference. It is they who sit down at the negotiating table or the drafting table and represent that will and that atmosphere. And I want to commend them. I have also commended them personally, but I want to say it here. Of course, I also commend the Government delegations that played an active role.

I want to say that one of the institutional strengths of the ILO is that we have continuity of presence. Throughout the Conference, the presence of Lord Brett was particularly important, as he not only represents the Workers in the Governing Body, but is also present in the Conference and can thus ensure continuity between what the Conference does and what the Governing Body does. We also have Daniel Funes de Rioja as the head of the Employers' group in the Governing Body. I believe that his presence is going to be useful in the essential linkage between the Conference and the Governing Body. We must ensure that these are not two sorts of parallel instruments running towards the future.

I would like to say how proud I am of the ILO technical staff that prepared the Conventions, the declarations, and the agreements. Behind you, you have an extraordinary, dedicated group of people who, particularly during the Conference, are up to the task.

If we do not have the technical backing to help you take decisions, then this institution will not work. I want to commend them, because if I look at the staff, in each committee I find people who are dedicated and willing, and who throughout the year think about how to make things happen and how to ensure that the results are the best possible. And when talking about ILO staff, I have to say too that this is a somewhat sad moment, because Ray Harari, who has played such an important role behind the scenes for the Conference and the Governing Body, is retiring. I do not think we can end this session of the Conference without highlighting the role he plays. You do not see him every day, but there is somebody ensuring that the whole thing holds together and making sure that the incredible amount of minute details that go into ensuring that the Conference does not get "stuck on the way". Well, Ray is precisely the person that for so, so many years has been doing that, as I said, behind the scenes.

But we also have a person working in front of the scenes; that person who is sitting by the new President; or sitting by the new Chairperson; that keeps things going. That person is the one who knows the rules and norms, and how problems were solved in the past. That is the person who advises the President here in the Conference and advises the Chairperson of the Governing Body, and who expresses the experience that we have in dealing with all of the questions that arise here. And when they do arise, they do so suddenly, with no time for preparation. In such cases, you have to react in the next 30 seconds. The President looks towards Nicole de Warlincourt and says "you know, what is the rule here?". Nicole too is leaving us. This will be her last Conference, I could not speak those words without asking you to recognize the work that she has done throughout these years.

And finally, I would just like to thank my very good friends Mr. Parrot and Mr. Donato. I promise that my next report to the Conference will arrive on time. This is a public commitment that I make to all of you. I

know that this one was late, and I believe that it must be issued on time. I take note that, together with the very nice things you said about the report, you would like to have it earlier in future sessions and I acknowledge the situation. I also thank Ms. Bannerman for the very beautiful things she said at the beginning of this session.

Madam President, let me finish my statement by thanking you. I think that I can speak in everybody's name when I say that you have made a very strong impression on this assembly. In your opening speech, you said many important and key things about what is happening in the world today, and particularly about globalization. Your performance and your personality have ensured that your session of this Conference has been a great success, thanks also to your tranquillity and the presence that you have given to it.

The PRESIDENT — I am grateful to have been part of the 89th International Labour Conference. It is our first in the new millennium and, it seems, one of our most congenial in quite a while.

The debates in the committees have been spirited and lively as usual, but they have also been cordial and marked by humour in many places. Some attribute this to luck, others to good planning and all the pre-consultations that took place as a result of the lessons of the past years. My sense is that it is a little of both, but I would also like to trace it to the growing realization that we are not in this for ourselves alone. That, beyond economy and efficiency, we are, as the Jesuits would put it, "men and women for others".

Consider the complex and contentious issues that we discussed in this Conference — we addressed the so-called deficits in decent work. While not entirely new in its content, the decent work concept has become a powerful tool for linking rights to employment. In a world that is increasingly besieged by lack of work and a slow-down in the bigger economies, it might seem more practical simply to call for additional job creation. But we are doing more than that. We are saying that there is more to work than just earning something to keep body and soul together. The greater hunger is for work that is meaningful, for work that is dignified, for that which elevates the human spirit. Even in the context of poverty, work that is deprived of basic rights surely perpetrates and reinforces inequalities and deprivations. We dealt with safety and health in agriculture — a concern that is overdue, for it looks at the working conditions of half the world's working population.

Social security dates back almost 100 years, but the new demands caused by globalization and changing demographics require a rethink of what is now considered to be a primary safety net for working men and women all over the world. Consider, too, that, again, more than half of the world's working population is not covered by this most basic protection.

Cooperatives have also come up for a good second look as an institution that has had a reasonable success but which might be reinvented for the greater good. Even those issues that were regarded as potentially controversial were resolved in the best spirit of compromise and cooperation. I am talking of programme and finance and the continuing monitoring of the application of standards.

The debate on the Global Report on forced labour converged on a number of points. Forced labour in all

its forms was condemned, but, more than that, there was a call for practical efforts, with help from the ILO to eliminate forced labour.

All of these indicate to me that the International Labour Organization has shifted from being a forum for debating so-called class-war issues to one that helps resolve issues in a true spirit of social partnership. Surely, with an increase in the number of countries of some 15 per cent in 1995, interdependence becomes just as important as competition. We cannot beggar our neighbours without endangering our own comfort zones.

We owe the ILO secretariat a note of thanks for making this first session in the new millennium a meaningful experience. The Director-General must be congratulated for his deft stewardship of this Organization during perilous times.

I must personally thank the Officers of the Conference, its Vice-Presidents, Ms. Bannerman, Mr. Parrot, Mr. Donato, who shared the presiding responsibilities with me, and the Chairpersons and members of the various committees who brought the discussions to coherent conclusions. And if the Conference seemed

seamless and easy, this is because there were people who exerted a lot of effort, who worked while we spoke and even while we slept. I refer to the secretaries, the translators, the technicians, the documentation staff and everybody else who laboured long and hard so that we could go home feeling better about ourselves and the world of work in which we all participate. There is a poem that probably sums it up best for all of us and it says: "If it is something feasible, or obtainable, let us dream it now, and pray for a possible land where the altars of sheer power and mere profit have fallen into disuse, where nobody sees the use of buying money and blood at the cost of blood and money, where the individual no longer squandered in self-assertion works with the rest."

May all of our discussions here translate into better policies and programmes when we get back to our respective home situations.

Thank you Mr. Director-General and with the gavel you just gave me I now declare this 89th Session of the International Labour Conference closed.

(The Conference adjourned sine die at 2.15 p.m.)



Vote par appel nominal sur la résolution concernant les arriérés de contributions de la République centrafricaine

Record vote on the Resolution concerning the arrears of contributions of the Central African Republic

Votación nominal relativa a la resolución sobre las contribuciones atrasadas de la República Centroafricana

Pour/For/En Pro: 428

Contre/Against/En contra: 1

Abstentions/Abstentions/Abstenciones: 7

Quorum: 268

Pour/For/En Pro: 428

Afrique du Sud/South Africa/Sudáfrica

MATLHAKO, Ms. (G)
NDEBELE, Mr. (G)
BOTH, Mr. (E)
PATEL, Mr.(T/W)

Algérie/Algeria/Argelia

LOUHADIA, M. (G)
RAÏS, M. (G)
YOUSFI, M. (E)
SIDI SAID, M.(T/W)

Allemagne/Germany/Alemania

WILLERS, Mr. (G)
KLOTZ, Mr. (G)
HEINZEMANN, Mr. (E)
ADAMY, Mr.(T/W)

Angola

N'GOVE LUSSOKE, M. (G)
PEREIRA DA SILVA, M.(T/W)

Arabie saoudite/Saudi Arabia/Arabia Saudita

AL-MANSOUR, Mr. (G)
ALHADLAQ, Mr. (G)
DAHLAN, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

Argentine/Argentina

SOLARI, Sr. (G)
GALIN, Sr. (G)
SPAGHI, Sr. (E)
DAER, Sr.(T/W)

Australie/Australia

BRODRICK, Mr. (G)
DREVER, Mr. (G)
NOAKES, Mr. (E)
MANSFIELD, Mr.(T/W)

Autriche/Austria

SABADITSCH, Ms. (G)
DEMBSHER, Ms. (G)
ARBESSER-RASTBURG, Mr. (E)
GREIF, Mr.(T/W)

Bahamas

DEAN, Mr. (G)
SYMONETTE, Mr. (G)
ARNETTE, Mr. (E)
MCDONALD, Mr.(T/W)

Bahreïn/Bahrain/Bahrein

MOHAMED, Mr. (G)
YOUSUF, Mr.(T/W)

Bangladesh

QUDDUS, Mr. (G)
HOSSAIN, Mr. (G)
KHAN, Mr.(T/W)

Barbade/Barbados

LOWE, Ms. (G)
SIMMONS, Mr. (G)
HUSBANDS, Mr. (E)
TROTMAN, Mr.(T/W)

Bélarus/Belarus/Belarus

KOLOS, Ms. (G)
MALEVICH, Mr. (G)

Belgique/Belgium/Bélgica

VANDERVEKEN, M. (G)
DA COSTA, M. (E)
CORTEBEECK, M.(T/W)

Belize/Belize

WILLIAMS, Mr. (G)
ARNOLD, Mr. (E)

Bénin/Benin

ONI, M. (G)
AGUESSY, Mme (G)
GLELE, M. (E)
ASSOGBA, M.(T/W)

Bolivie/Bolivia

ESPAÑA SMITH, Sr. (E)

Botswana

SEBELE, Mr. (G)
MOJAFI, Mr. (G)
DEWAH, Mr. (E)
MONYAKE, Mr.(T/W)

Brésil/Brazil/Brasil

PAIXAO PARDO, Mr. (G)
MACHADO, Mr. (G)
DONATO, Mr. (E)
MIRANDA DE OLIVEIRA, Mr.(T/W)

Bulgarie/Bulgaria

DRAGANOV, Mr. (G)
KRASTEVA, Ms. (G)

Burkina Faso

SOULAMA, M. (G)
SAWADOGO, M. (G)
KABORE, M. (E)
TIENDREBEOGO, M.(T/W)

Burundi

NAHAYO, M. (G)
NDUWAYO, M. (G)
NZISABIRA, M. (E)
NIYONGABO, M.(T/W)

Cambodge/Cambodia/Camboya

THACH, Mr. (G)
KEO, Mr. (G)

Cameroun/Cameroon/Camerún

MBAPPE EPANYA, M. (G)

Canada/Canadá
ROBINSON, Ms. (G)
MACPHEE, Mr. (G)
LAWSON, Mr. (E)
BENEDICT, Mr.(T/W)

Cap-Vert/Cape Verde/Cabo Verde
ALVES LOPES, M. (G)
VAZ, M.(T/W)

Chili/Chile
VEGA, Sr. (G)
QUIROGA ARRAU, Sr. (E)
MARTINEZ MOLINA, Sr.(T/W)

Chine/China
LI, Mr. (G)
LI, Mr. (G)
YAN, Ms. (E)
XU, Mr.(T/W)

Chypre/Cyprus/Chipre
WILLIAMS, Ms. (G)
VIKIS, Mr. (G)
KYRITSIS, Mr.(T/W)

Colombie/Colombia
GARZON, Sr. (G)
REYES RODRIGUEZ, Sr. (G)
ECHAVARRIA SALDARRIAGA, Sr. (E)
ALVIS FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

République de Corée/Republic of Korea/República de Corea
YI, Mr. (G)
CHUNG, Mr. (G)
CHO, Mr. (E)
BAE, Mr.(T/W)

Costa Rica
SOLANO, Sr. (G)
GONZALEZ VARGAS, Sr. (E)
AGUILAR ARCE, Sr.(T/W)

Côte d'Ivoire
GUEU, M. (G)
FLEGBO, M. (G)
ADIKO, M.(T/W)

Croatie/Croatia/Croacia
KOS, Ms. (G)
MUSULIN, Ms. (G)
HORVATIC, Ms. (E)
BENOVIC, Ms.(T/W)

Cuba
LAU VALDÉS, Sra. (G)
HERNÁNDEZ OLIVA, Sra. (G)
CHACÓN DIAZ, Sr. (E)
BERNAL CAMERO, Sr.(T/W)

Danemark/Denmark/Dinamarca
ADLER, Ms. (G)
HESS, Mr. (G)
LAURENTS, Mr. (E)
FOLDBERG, Mr.(T/W)

République dominicaine/Dominican Republic/República Dominicana
CUELLO, Sr. (G)
BRETON SANCHEZ, Sr. (G)
RODRIGUEZ SALCEDO, Sr. (E)
VARGAS SAILLANT, Sr.(T/W)

Egypte/Egypt/Egipto
ABOULNAGA, Mrs. (G)
KHALAFALLAH, Mr. (G)
EL AZALI, Mr.(T/W)

El Salvador
LAGOS PIZZATI, Sr. (G)
NIETO MENENDEZ, Sr. (G)
SOTO RAMIREZ, Sr. (E)
HUIZA CISNEROS, Sr.(T/W)

Emirats arabes unis/United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos
AL-MOUHAIRI, Mr. (G)
AL-ABDOULI, Mr. (G)
MATTAR, Mr. (E)
ALMARZOOQI, Mr.(T/W)

Equateur/Ecuador
TAPIA GAROFALO, Sr. (G)
MOLINA MARCHAN, Sr. (G)
ARCINIEGA AGUIRRE, Sr.(T/W)

Erythrée/Eritrea
WOLDEYOHANNES, Mr. (G)

Espagne/Spain/España
CONSARNAU GUARDIOLA, Sr. (G)
LOPEZ MONIS, Sr. (G)
FERRER DUFOL, Sr. (E)
FRADES, Sr.(T/W)

Estonie/Estonia
JOONSAAR, Ms. (G)
HINDOV, Ms. (G)
PÄÄRENDSON, Ms. (E)
PÄRNITS, Mr.(T/W)

Etats-Unis/United States/Estados Unidos
SPRING, Mr. (G)
POLASKI, Ms. (G)
POTTER, Mr. (E)
ZELHOFER, Mr.(T/W)

Ethiopie/Ethiopia/Etiopía
TEFERA, Ms. (G)
ALEMU, Mr. (G)

Finlande/Finland/Finlandia
SALMENPERÄ, Mr. (G)
RAIVIO, Ms. (G)
HUTTUNEN, Mr. (E)
AHOKAS, Ms.(T/W)

France/Francia
AUER, Mme (G)
BOISSON, M. (E)
RETUREAU, M.(T/W)

Gabon/Gabón
ELLA MENIE, M. (G)
NDONG-NANG, M. (G)
ABOUGHE OBAME, M. (E)
MAYOMBO, M.(T/W)

Ghana
WUDU, Mr. (G)
AMPIAH, Mr. (E)
ADU AMANKWAH, Mr.(T/W)

Grèce/Greece/Grecia
LAIYOU-SPANOPOULOU, Mme (G)
CHRYSANTHOU, Mme (G)
HARAKAS, M. (E)
DELIYANNAKIS, M.(T/W)

Guatemala
ARENALES FORNO, Sr. (G)
RODRIGUEZ MANCIA, Sra. (G)
PRETI JORQUIN, Sr. (E)
GONZALEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Haïti/Haiti/Haití
PIERRE, M. (G)
SAINT-CLAIR ALMEUS, Mme(T/W)

Honduras
BU FIGUEROA, Sra. (G)
CRUZ RAMIREZ, Sra. (G)
MARTINEZ, Sr. (E)
ACEITUNO, Sra.(T/W)

Hongrie/Hungary/Hungría
ÖRY, Mr. (G)
VARGA, Mr. (G)
CSUPOORT, Mr. (E)
GYÖRGY, Mr.(T/W)

Inde/India
KUNADI, Ms. (G)
VAISH, Mr. (G)
ANAND, Mr. (E)
THAKKAR, Mr.(T/W)

Indonésie/Indonesia
SITUMORANG, Mr. (G)
SINAGA, Ms. (G)
SUPARWANTO, Mr. (E)

République islamique d'Iran/Islamic Republic of Iran/República Islámica del Irán

HEFDAHTAN, Mr. (G)
EGHBALI, Mr. (E)
SALIMIAN, Mr.(T/W)

Irlande/Ireland/Irlanda

JESTIN, Mr. (G)
ANDERSON, Ms. (G)

Islande/Iceland/Islandia

GUNNSTEINSDÓTTIR, Ms. (G)
DAVÍDSDÓTTIR, Ms. (G)
MAGNÚSSON, Mr. (E)
NORDDAHL, Mr.(T/W)

Israël/Israel

SABAH, Mr. (G)
WAXMAN, Mr. (G)

Italie/Italy/Italia

SALIMEI, M. (G)
CAPPELLERI, M. (G)
SASSO MAZZUFFERI, Mme (E)

Japon/Japan/Japón

HARAGUCHI, Mr. (G)
NAKANO, Mr. (G)
SUZUKI, Mr. (E)
WASHIO, Mr.(T/W)

Jordanie/Jordan/Jordania

SHAHATEET, Mr. (G)
ABU-GHALIOUN, Mr. (G)
ASFOUR, Mr. (E)
RASHID, Mr.(T/W)

Kazakhstan/Kazakhstán

TASHIBAYEV, Mr. (G)
DANENOV, Mr. (G)

Kenya

KYUNGU, Mr. (G)

République de Kiribati/Kiribati

TIKAI, Mr. (G)
TEBUREA, Mr. (G)
ONO, Mr. (E)
TOKITAEKA, Mr.(T/W)

Koweït/Kuwait

AL ME'DHADI, Mr. (G)
AL-RAZOOQI, Mr. (G)
AL-HAROUN, Mr. (E)
AL-FAHMAA, Mr.(T/W)

Lesotho

MATHIBELI, Mr. (G)
MANDORO, Mr. (G)
MACAEFA, Mr.(T/W)

Lettonie/Latvia/Letonia

PAVELSONS, Mr. (G)

Liban/Lebanon/Líbano

ISMAIL, M. (G)
EL HAJ HASSAN, M. (G)
GHOSN, M.(T/W)

Libéria/Liberia

KWABO, Mr. (G)

Jamahiriya arabe libyenne/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Jamahiriya Arabe Libia

ABUSEIF, Mr. (G)

Lituanie/Lithuania/Lituania

RIMKUNAS, Mr. (G)
MEDAISKIS, Mr. (G)
ALELIUNAS, Mr. (E)
MILERIS, Mr.(T/W)

Luxembourg/Luxemburgo

SCHOLTUS, Mme (G)
FABER, M. (G)
KIEFFER, M. (E)
GOERGEN, Mme(T/W)

Madagascar

PASEA, Mme (G)

Malaisie/Malaysia/Malasia

MUNUSAMY, Mr. (G)
SYED MUHAMAD, Mr. (G)
MAIMON, Ms.(T/W)

Malawi

MONONGA, Mr. (G)
KAMBUTO, Mr. (G)
MBALE, Mr. (E)

Mali/Malí

DIAKITE, M. (G)
MAHAMANE, M. (G)
TRAORE, M. (E)
DIAKITE, M.(T/W)

Malte/Malta

PULLICINO, Mr. (G)
AZZOPARDI, Mr. (G)
MALLIA MILANES, Mr. (E)
ZARB, Mr.(T/W)

Maroc/Morocco/Marruecos

BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI, M. (G)
KARMOUNI, M. (G)

Maurice/Mauritius/Mauricio

JOLIE, Mr. (G)
SADIEN, Mr.(T/W)

Mauritanie/Mauritania

KANE, M. (G)
OULD MOHAMED LEMINE, M. (G)

Mexique/Mexico/México

ROVIROSA, Sra. (G)
ROCK, Sra. (G)
ANDERSON, Sra.(T/W)

Mongolie/Mongolia

BEKHBAT, Mr. (G)
BATDELGER, Mr. (E)
ADIYA, Mr.(T/W)

Mozambique

GOMES, Ms. (G)
MACHAIEIE, Mr. (G)
MANJAZE, Mr.(T/W)

Namibie/Namibia

SCHLETTWEIN, Mr. (G)
NGHIYONANYE, Ms. (G)
TRUEBODY, Mr. (E)
HAIKALI, Mr.(T/W)

Népal/Nepal

SHRESTHA, Mr. (G)
SHRESTHA, Mr. (G)

Nicaragua

PERALTA PAGUAGA, Sra. (G)
MORENO, Sr. (G)
JARQUIN RODRIQUEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Niger/Níger

ABDOURHAMANE, Mme(T/W)

Norvège/Norway/Noruega

VIDNES, Mr. (G)
BRUAAS, Mr. (G)
HOFF, Mr. (E)
BUVERUD PEDERSEN, Ms.(T/W)

Nouvelle-Zélande/New Zealand/Nueva Zelandia

CHETWIN, Mr. (G)
ROUTLEDGE, Ms. (G)
KNOWLES, Ms. (E)

Oman/Omán

AL-YAHYA'I, Mr. (G)
ABDUWANI, Mr. (G)
AL-RABEEY, Mr. (E)
AL-BAHRANI, Mr.(T/W)

Ouganda/Uganda

LAPENGA, Mr. (E)

Pakistan/Pakistán

KHAN, Mr. (G)
HUSSAIN, Mr. (G)
TABANI, Mr. (E)
AHMAD, Mr.(T/W)

Panama/Panamá

BELIZ, Sr. (G)
LEDEZMA VERGARA, Sr. (G)
DURLING, Sr. (E)
QUIROZ HERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

*Papouasie-Nouvelle Guinée/Papua
New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea*

ELIAS, Ms. (G)
AVOSA, Mr. (G)
JEFFERY, Mr. (E)
VALI, Mr.(T/W)

Pays-Bas/Netherlands/Paises Bajos

VAN DER HEIJDEN, Mr. (G)
SCHRAMA, Mr. (G)
HUNTJENS, Mr. (E)
PRUIM, Mr.(T/W)

Pérou/Peru/Perú

GUILLEN BEKER, Sr. (G)
VOTO BERNALES GATICA, Sr. (G)
BARRENECHEA CALDERON, Sr. (E)
BACA CORDOVA, Sra.(T/W)

Philippines/Filipinas

RAMEL, Mr. (G)
IMSON, Mr. (G)
VARELA, Mr. (E)
EDRALIN, Mr.(T/W)

Pologne/Poland/Polonia

JAKUBOWSKI, Mr. (G)
ZAJAC, Mr. (E)
LEPIK, Mr.(T/W)

Portugal

RIBEIRO LOPES, M. (G)
BARCIA, M. (G)
FERNANDES SALGUEIRO, M. (E)
DE CARVALHO, M.(T/W)

Qatar

AL-KHALIFA, Mr. (G)
AL HAYDER, Mr. (G)
ALFAYHANI, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

Roumanie/Romania/Rumania

MAGHERUSAN, Mme (G)
DUMITRIU, M. (G)
COSTACHE, M. (E)
NEAGOE, M.(T/W)

*Royaume-Uni/United Kingdom/Reino
Unido*

NIVEN, Ms. (G)
WARRINGTON, Mr. (G)
LAMBERT, Mr. (E)
STEYNE, Mr.(T/W)

*Fédération de Russie/Russian
Federation/Federación de Rusia*

LUKYANENKO, Mr. (G)
PIROGOV, Mr. (G)
LUKONIN, Mr. (E)
SHMAKOV, Mr.(T/W)

Saint-Marin/San Marino

MANUZZI, M. (G)
BIGI, Mme (G)
VAGNINI, M. (E)
FELICI, M.(T/W)

Sénégal/Senegal

THIAM, M. (G)
BASSE, M. (G)
NDOYE, M. (E)
DIOP, M.(T/W)

Seychelles

MACGAW, Ms. (G)
SULTAN-BEAUDOUIN, Mr. (E)
CHARLES, Mr.(T/W)

Singapour/Singapore/Singapur

ANN, Mr. (G)
ONG, Ms. (G)
YACOB, Mrs.(T/W)

Slovaquie/Slovakia/Eslovaquia

SOPIRA, Mr. (G)
VAVRO, Mr. (G)
HRDINA, Mr. (E)
BLAHÁK, Mr.(T/W)

Slovénie/Slovenia/Eslovenia

ZIDAR, Mr. (G)
ZORE, Mr. (G)
SERAZIN, Ms. (E)
MIKLIC, Mr.(T/W)

Soudan/Sudan/Sudán

YOUSIF HAYDOUB, Mr. (G)
EL HASSAN, Mr. (G)
EL GURASHI, Mr. (E)

Sri Lanka

WIMALASENA, Mr. (G)
MADIHAHEWA, Mr. (G)
DASANAYAKE, Mr. (E)
SUBASINGHE, Mr.(T/W)

Suède/Sweden/Suecia

ANDERSSON, Mr. (G)
WIKLUND, Ms. (G)
WAHLSTRÖM, Mr. (E)
EDSTRÖM, Mr.(T/W)

Suisse/Switzerland/Suiza

ELMIGER, M. (G)
BRUPBACHER, M. (G)
BARDE, M. (E)
PRINCE, M.(T/W)

Suriname

ANTONIUS, Mr. (G)
BELFOR, Mr. (G)
VAN OMMEREN, Mr. (E)

Swaziland/Swazilandia

GININDZA, Mr. (G)
MNDZEBELE, Mr. (G)
HLOPHE, Mr. (E)
SITHOLE, Mr.(T/W)

*République-Unie de Tanzanie/United
Republic of Tanzania/República
Unida de Tanzania*

RWEYEMAMU, Ms. (G)
KILLO, Mr. (G)
MAENDA, Mr. (E)

*République tchèque/Czech
Republic/República Checa*

FUCHS, Mr. (G)
PINTÉR, Mr. (G)
DRBALOVÁ, Ms. (E)
BERAN, Mr.(T/W)

Thaïlande/Thailand/Tailandia

PAYAKANITI, Ms. (G)
ANANTAGOOOL, Ms. (G)
WICHITRAKORN, Mr. (E)
SUBSARN, Mr.(T/W)

*Trinité-et-Tobago/Trinidad and
Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago*

RICHARDS, Ms. (G)
SUPERSAD, Ms. (G)
HILTON CLARKE, Mr. (E)
GIUSEPPI, Mr.(T/W)

Tunisie/Tunisia/Túnez

BACCAR, M. (G)
KCHAOU, M. (G)
M'KAISSI, M. (E)
TRABELSI, M.(T/W)

Turquie/Turkey/Turquía

ISIK, Mr. (G)
OYMAN, Mr. (G)
CENTEL, Mr. (E)

Ukraine/Ucrania

AZAROV, M. (G)
VINOKOUROV, M. (G)
KHMILIOVSKIY, M. (E)
CHILOV, M.(T/W)

Uruguay

IRRAZABAL, Sr. (G)
DELGADO, Sr. (G)
IGLESIAS, Sr. (E)
FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Venezuela

CORRALES LEAL, Sr. (G)
GALUMCH, Sr.(T/W)

Viet Nam

NGUYEN QUI, Mr. (G)
VU LAM, Mr. (G)
NGUYEN TIEN, Mr. (E)
NGUYEN AN, Mr.(T/W)

Yémen/Yemen

OUBAD, Mr. (G)

Yougoslavie/Yugoslavia

BOSKOVIC-PRODANOVIC, Mrs. (G)

Zambie/Zambia

CHIRWA, Mr. (G)

MUSENGE, Mr. (E)

TEMBO, Mr.(T/W)

Zimbabwe

DZVITI, Mr. (G)

MUSEKA, Mr. (G)

NYOKA, Mr. (E)

MATOMBO, Mr.(T/W)

**Contre/Against/En
contra: 1**

Kenya

MUGALLA, Mr.(T/W)

**Abstentions/Abstentions/
Abstenciones: 7**

Bangladesh

HYDER, Mr. (E)

Belize/Belice

QUIROS, Ms.(T/W)

Malaisie/Malaysia/Malasia

SHAMSUDDIN, Mr. (E)

Myanmar

THAN, Mr. (G)

NYUNT, Mr. (G)

AUNG, Mr. (E)

BARBARO, Ms.(T/W)



Vote par appel nominal sur la résolution concernant les arriérés de contributions de la République démocratique du Congo
Record vote on the Resolution concerning the arrears of contributions of the Democratic Republic of Congo
Votación nominal relativa a la resolución sobre las contribuciones atrasadas de la República Democrática del Congo

Pour/For/En Pro: 425
Contre/Against/En contra: 2
Abstentions/Abstentions/Abstenciones: 11
Quorum: 269

Pour/For/En Pro: 425

Afrique du Sud/South Africa/Sudáfrica

MATLHAKO, Ms. (G)
NDEBELE, Mr. (G)
BOTH, Mr. (E)
PATEL, Mr.(T/W)

Algérie/Algeria/Argelia

LOUHADIA, M. (G)
RAÏS, M. (G)
YOUSFI, M. (E)
SIDI SAID, M.(T/W)

Allemagne/Germany/Alemania

WILLERS, Mr. (G)
KLOTZ, Mr. (G)
HEINZEMANN, Mr. (E)
ADAMY, Mr.(T/W)

Angola

N'GOVE LUSSOKE, M. (G)
PEREIRA DA SILVA, M.(T/W)

Arabie saoudite/Saudi Arabia/Arabia Saudita

AL-MANSOUR, Mr. (G)
ALHADLAQ, Mr. (G)
DAHLAN, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

Argentine/Argentina

SOLARI, Sr. (G)
GALIN, Sr. (G)
SPAGHI, Sr. (E)
DAER, Sr.(T/W)

Australie/Australia

BRODRICK, Mr. (G)
DREVER, Mr. (G)
NOAKES, Mr. (E)
MANSFIELD, Mr.(T/W)

Autriche/Austria

SABADITSCH, Ms. (G)
DEMBSHER, Ms. (G)
ARBESSER-RASTBURG, Mr. (E)
GREIF, Mr.(T/W)

Bahamas

DEAN, Mr. (G)
SYMONETTE, Mr. (G)
ARNETTE, Mr. (E)
MCDONALD, Mr.(T/W)

Bahreïn/Bahrain/Bahrein

MOHAMED, Mr. (G)

Bangladesh

QUDDUS, Mr. (G)
HOSSAIN, Mr. (G)

Barbade/Barbados

LOWE, Ms. (G)
SIMMONS, Mr. (G)
HUSBANDS, Mr. (E)
TROTMAN, Mr.(T/W)

Bélarus/Belarus/Belarus

KOLOS, Ms. (G)
MALEVICH, Mr. (G)

Belgique/Belgium/Bélgica

VANDERVEKEN, M. (G)
VANDAMME, M. (G)
DA COSTA, M. (E)
CORTEBEECK, M.(T/W)

Belize/Belize

WILLIAMS, Mr. (G)
ARNOLD, Mr. (E)
QUIROS, Ms.(T/W)

Bénin/Benin

ONI, M. (G)
AGUESSY, Mme (G)
GLELE, M. (E)
ASSOGBA, M.(T/W)

Botswana

SEBELE, Mr. (G)
MOJAFI, Mr. (G)
DEWAH, Mr. (E)
MONYAKE, Mr.(T/W)

Brésil/Brazil/Brasil

MACHADO, Mr. (G)
GOMES DOS SANTOS, Ms. (G)
DONATO, Mr. (E)
MIRANDA DE OLIVEIRA, Mr.(T/W)

Bulgarie/Bulgaria

DRAGANOV, Mr. (G)
KRASTEVA, Ms. (G)

Burkina Faso

SOULAMA, M. (G)
SAWADOGO, M. (G)
KABORE, M. (E)
TIENDREBEOGO, M.(T/W)

Burundi

NAHAYO, M. (G)
NDUWAYO, M. (G)
NZISABIRA, M. (E)
NIYONGABO, M.(T/W)

Cambodge/Cambodia/Camboya

THACH, Mr. (G)
KEO, Mr. (G)

Cameroun/Cameroon/Camerún

MBAPPE EPANYA, M. (G)

Canada/Canadá
ROBINSON, Ms. (G)
MACPHEE, Mr. (G)
LAWSON, Mr. (E)
BENEDICT, Mr.(T/W)

Cap-Vert/Cape Verde/Cabo Verde
ALVES LOPES, M. (G)

Chili/Chile
VEGA, Sr. (G)
QUIROGA ARRAU, Sr. (E)
MARTINEZ MOLINA, Sr.(T/W)

Chine/China
LI, Mr. (G)
LI, Mr. (G)
YAN, Ms. (E)
XU, Mr.(T/W)

Chypre/Cyprus/Chipre
WILLIAMS, Ms. (G)
VIKIS, Mr. (G)
KYRITSIS, Mr.(T/W)

Colombie/Colombia
GARZON, Sr. (G)
REYES RODRIGUEZ, Sr. (G)
ECHAVARRIA SALDARRIAGA, Sr. (E)
ALVIS FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

République de Corée/Republic of Korea/República de Corea
YI, Mr. (G)
CHUNG, Mr. (G)
CHO, Mr. (E)
BAE, Mr.(T/W)

Costa Rica
SOLANO, Sr. (G)
GONZALEZ VARGAS, Sr. (E)
AGUILAR ARCE, Sr.(T/W)

Côte d'Ivoire
LATTE, M. (G)
ZEHIA, M. (G)
ADIKO, M.(T/W)

Croatie/Croatia/Croacia
KOS, Ms. (G)
MUSULIN, Ms. (G)
HORVATIC, Ms. (E)
BENOVIC, Ms.(T/W)

Cuba
LAU VALDÉS, Sra. (G)
HERNÁNDEZ OLIVA, Sra. (G)
CHACÓN DIAZ, Sr. (E)
GONZÁLEZ GONZÁLEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Danemark/Denmark/Dinamarca
ADLER, Ms. (G)
HESS, Mr. (G)
LAURENTS, Mr. (E)
FOLDBERG, Mr.(T/W)

République dominicaine/Dominican Republic/República Dominicana
CUELLO, Sr. (G)
BRETON SANCHEZ, Sr. (G)
RODRIGUEZ SALCEDO, Sr. (E)
VARGAS SAILLANT, Sr.(T/W)

Egypte/Egypt/Egipto
ABOULNAGA, Mrs. (G)
KHALAFALLAH, Mr. (G)
EL AZALI, Mr.(T/W)

El Salvador
LAGOS PIZZATI, Sr. (G)
NIETO MENENDEZ, Sr. (G)
SOTO RAMIREZ, Sr. (E)
HUIZA CISNEROS, Sr.(T/W)

Emirats arabes unis/United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos
AL-MOUHAIRI, Mr. (G)
AL-ABDOULI, Mr. (G)
MATTAR, Mr. (E)
ALMARZOOQI, Mr.(T/W)

Equateur/Ecuador
TAPIA GAROFALO, Sr. (G)
GRUNAUER BRACHETTI, Sr. (G)
ARCINIEGA AGUIRRE, Sr.(T/W)

Erythrée/Eritrea
WOLDEYOHANNES, Mr. (G)

Espagne/Spain/España
CONSARNAU GUARDIOLA, Sr. (G)
LOPEZ MONIS, Sr. (G)
FERRER DUFOL, Sr. (E)
FRADES, Sr.(T/W)

Estonie/Estonia
JOONSAAR, Ms. (G)
HINDOV, Ms. (G)
PÄÄRENDSON, Ms. (E)
PÄRNITS, Mr.(T/W)

Etats-Unis/United States/Estados Unidos
SPRING, Mr. (G)
POLASKI, Ms. (G)
POTTER, Mr. (E)
ZELHOFER, Mr.(T/W)

Ethiopie/Ethiopia/Etiopía
TEFERA, Ms. (G)
ALEMU, Mr. (G)

Finlande/Finland/Finlandia
SALMENPERÄ, Mr. (G)
RAIVIO, Ms. (G)
HUTTUNEN, Mr. (E)
AHOKAS, Ms.(T/W)

France/Francia
AUER, Mme (G)
BOISSON, M. (E)
RETUREAU, M.(T/W)

Gabon/Gabón
ELLA MENIE, M. (G)
NDONG-NANG, M. (G)
ABOUGHE OBAME, M. (E)
MAYOMBO, M.(T/W)

Ghana
WUDU, Mr. (G)
AMPIAH, Mr. (E)
ADU AMANKWAH, Mr.(T/W)

Grèce/Greece/Grecia
LAIYOU-SPANOPOULOU, Mme (G)
CHRYSANTHOU, Mme (G)
HARAKAS, M. (E)
DELIYANNAKIS, M.(T/W)

Guatemala
ARENALES FORNO, Sr. (G)
RODRIGUEZ MANCIA, Sra. (G)
PRETI JORQUIN, Sr. (E)
GONZALEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Haïti/Haiti/Haití
PIERRE, M. (G)
SAINT-CLAIR ALMEUS, Mme(T/W)

Honduras
BU FIGUEROA, Sra. (G)
CRUZ RAMIREZ, Sra. (G)
MARTINEZ, Sr. (E)
ACEITUNO, Sra.(T/W)

Hongrie/Hungary/Hungría
ÖRY, Mr. (G)
VARGA, Mr. (G)
CSUPOORT, Mr. (E)
GYÖRGY, Mr.(T/W)

Inde/India
KUNADI, Ms. (G)
VAISH, Mr. (G)
ANAND, Mr. (E)
THAKKAR, Mr.(T/W)

Indonésie/Indonesia
SITUMORANG, Mr. (G)
SINAGA, Ms. (G)
SUPARWANTO, Mr. (E)

République islamique d'Iran/Islamic Republic of Iran/República Islámica del Irán
ROSHANI, Mr. (G)
HEFDAHTAN, Mr. (G)
EGHBALI, Mr. (E)
SALIMIAN, Mr.(T/W)

Irlande/Ireland/Irlanda
JESTIN, Mr. (G)
ANDERSON, Ms. (G)

Islande/Iceland/Islandia
GUNNSTEINSDÓTTIR, Ms. (G)
DAVÍDSDÓTTIR, Ms. (G)
MAGNÚSSON, Mr. (E)
NORDDAHL, Mr.(T/W)

Israël/Israel
SABAH, Mr. (G)
WAXMAN, Mr. (G)

Italie/Italy/Italia
SALIMEI, M. (G)
CAPPELLERI, M. (G)
SASSO MAZZUFFERI, Mme (E)

Japon/Japan/Japón
HARAGUCHI, Mr. (G)
NAKANO, Mr. (G)
SUZUKI, Mr. (E)
WASHIO, Mr.(T/W)

Jordanie/Jordan/Jordania
SHAHATEET, Mr. (G)
ABU-GHALIOUN, Mr. (G)
ASFOUR, Mr. (E)
RASHID, Mr.(T/W)

Kazakhstan/Kazakhstan
TASHIBAYEV, Mr. (G)
DANENOV, Mr. (G)

Kenya
KYUNGU, Mr. (G)
MOHAMED, Ms. (G)
MUGALLA, Mr.(T/W)

République de Kiribati/Kiribati
TIKAI, Mr. (G)
TEBUREA, Mr. (G)
ONO, Mr. (E)
TOKITAEKA, Mr.(T/W)

Koweït/Kuwait
AL ME'DHADI, Mr. (G)
AL-RAZOOQI, Mr. (G)
AL-HAROUN, Mr. (E)
AL-FAHMAA, Mr.(T/W)

Lesotho
MATHIBELI, Mr. (G)
MANDORO, Mr. (G)
MACAEFA, Mr.(T/W)

Lettonie/Latvia/Letonia
PAVELSONS, Mr. (G)

Liban/Lebanon/Líbano
ISMAIL, M. (G)
EL HAJ HASSAN, M. (G)
GHOSN, M.(T/W)

Libéria/Liberia
LYMAS, Ms. (E)

Jamahiriya arabe libyenne/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Jamahiriya Arabe Libia
ABUSEIF, Mr. (G)

Lituanie/Lithuania/Lituania
RIMKUNAS, Mr. (G)
MEDAISKIS, Mr. (G)
ALELIUNAS, Mr. (E)
MILERIS, Mr.(T/W)

Luxembourg/Luxemburgo
SCHOLTUS, Mme (G)
FABER, M. (G)
KIEFFER, M. (E)
GOERGEN, Mme(T/W)

Madagascar
PASEA, Mme (G)

Malaisie/Malaysia/Malasia
MUNUSAMY, Mr. (G)
SYED MUHAMAD, Mr. (G)

Malawi
MONONGA, Mr. (G)
KAMBUTO, Mr. (G)
MBALE, Mr. (E)

Mali/Mali
DIAKITE, M. (G)
MAHAMANE, M. (G)
TRAORE, M. (E)
DIAKITE, M.(T/W)

Malte/Malta
PULLICINO, Mr. (G)
AZZOPARDI, Mr. (G)
MALLIA MILANES, Mr. (E)
ZARB, Mr.(T/W)

Maroc/Morocco/Marruecos
BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI, M. (G)
KARMOUNI, M. (G)

Maurice/Mauritius/Mauricio
JOLIE, Mr. (G)
SADIEN, Mr.(T/W)

Mauritanie/Mauritania
KANE, M. (G)
OULD MOHAMED LEMINE, M. (G)

Mexique/Mexico/México
ROVIROSA, Sra. (G)
ROCK, Sra. (G)
ANDERSON, Sra.(T/W)

Mongolie/Mongolia
BEKHBAT, Mr. (G)
BATDELGER, Mr. (E)
ADIYA, Mr.(T/W)

Namibie/Namibia
SCHLETTWEIN, Mr. (G)
NGHIYOONANYE, Ms. (G)
TRUEBODY, Mr. (E)
HAIKALI, Mr.(T/W)

Népal/Nepal
SHRESTHA, Mr. (G)
SHRESTHA, Mr. (G)

Nicaragua
MORENO, Sr. (G)
MEJIA SOLIS, Sr. (G)
JARQUIN RODRIQUEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Niger/Niger
ABDOURHAMANE, Mme(T/W)

Nigéria/Nigeria
IWUOZOR, Mr. (G)

Norvège/Norway/Noruega
VIDNES, Mr. (G)
BRUAAS, Mr. (G)
HOFF, Mr. (E)
BUVERUD PEDERSEN, Ms.(T/W)

Nouvelle-Zélande/New Zealand/Nueva Zelandia
CHETWIN, Mr. (G)
ROUTLEDGE, Ms. (G)
KNOWLES, Ms. (E)

Oman/Omán
AL-YAHYA'I, Mr. (G)
AL-AMRI, Mr. (G)
AL-RABEEY, Mr. (E)
AL-BAHRANI, Mr.(T/W)

Ouganda/Uganda
LAPENGA, Mr. (E)

Pakistan/Pakistán
KHAN, Mr. (G)
HUSSAIN, Mr. (G)
TABANI, Mr. (E)
AHMAD, Mr.(T/W)

Panama/Panamá
BELIZ, Sr. (G)
LEDEZMA VERGARA, Sr. (G)
DURLING, Sr. (E)
QUIROZ HERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Papouasie-Nouvelle Guinée/Papua New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea
ELIAS, Ms. (G)
AVOSA, Mr. (G)
JEFFERY, Mr. (E)
VALI, Mr.(T/W)

Pays-Bas/Netherlands/Países Bajos
VAN DER HEIJDEN, Mr. (G)
SCHRAMA, Mr. (G)
HUNTJENS, Mr. (E)
PRUIM, Mr.(T/W)

Pérou/Peru/Perú

GUILLEN BEKER, Sr. (G)
VOTO BERNALES GATICA, Sr. (G)
BARRENECHEA CALDERON, Sr. (E)
BACA CORDOVA, Sra.(T/W)

Philippines/Filipinas

RAMEL, Mr. (G)
IMSON, Mr. (G)
VARELA, Mr. (E)
EDRALIN, Mr.(T/W)

Pologne/Poland/Polonia

JAKUBOWSKI, Mr. (G)
ZAJAC, Mr. (E)
LEPIK, Mr.(T/W)

Portugal

RIBEIRO LOPES, M. (G)
BARCIA, M. (G)
FERNANDES SALGUEIRO, M. (E)
DE CARVALHO, M.(T/W)

Qatar

AL-KHALIFA, Mr. (G)
AL HAYDER, Mr. (G)
ALFAYHANI, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

Roumanie/Romania/Rumania

MAGHERUSAN, Mme (G)
DUMITRIU, M. (G)
COSTACHE, M. (E)
NEAGOE, M.(T/W)

Royaume-Uni/United Kingdom/Reino Unido

NIVEN, Ms. (G)
WARRINGTON, Mr. (G)
LAMBERT, Mr. (E)
BRETT, Mr.(T/W)

Fédération de Russie/Russian Federation/Federación de Rusia

LUKYANENKO, Mr. (G)
PIROGOV, Mr. (G)
EREMEEV, Mr. (E)

Saint-Marin/San Marino

MANUZZI, M. (G)
BIGI, Mme (G)
VAGNINI, M. (E)
FELICI, M.(T/W)

Sénégal/Senegal

THIAM, M. (G)
BASSE, M. (G)
NDOYE, M. (E)
DIOP, M.(T/W)

Seychelles

MACGAW, Ms. (G)
SULTAN-BEAUDOUIN, Mr. (E)
CHARLES, Mr.(T/W)

Singapour/Singapore/Singapur

ANN, Mr. (G)
ONG, Ms. (G)
YACOB, Mrs.(T/W)

Slovaquie/Slovakia/Eslovaquia

SOPIRA, Mr. (G)
VAVRO, Mr. (G)
HRDINA, Mr. (E)
BLAHÁK, Mr.(T/W)

Slovénie/Slovenia/Eslovenia

ZIDAR, Mr. (G)
ZORE, Mr. (G)
SERAZIN, Ms. (E)
MIKLIC, Mr.(T/W)

Soudan/Sudan/Sudán

YOUSIF HAYDOUB, Mr. (G)
EL HASSAN, Mr. (G)
EL GURASHI, Mr. (E)

Sri Lanka

WIMALASENA, Mr. (G)
MADIHAHEWA, Mr. (G)
DASANAYAKE, Mr. (E)
SUBASINGHE, Mr.(T/W)

Suède/Sweden/Suecia

ANDERSSON, Mr. (G)
WIKLUND, Ms. (G)
WAHLSTRÖM, Mr. (E)
EDSTRÖM, Mr.(T/W)

Suisse/Switzerland/Suiza

ELMIGER, M. (G)
BRUPBACHER, M. (G)
BARDE, M. (E)
PRINCE, M.(T/W)

Suriname

ANTONIUS, Mr. (G)
BELFOR, Mr. (G)
VAN OMMEREN, Mr. (E)

Swaziland/Swazilandia

GININDZA, Mr. (G)
MNDZEBELE, Mr. (G)
HLOPHE, Mr. (E)
SITHOLE, Mr.(T/W)

République-Unie de Tanzanie/United Republic of Tanzania/República Unida de Tanzania

KILLO, Mr. (G)
MAENDA, Mr. (E)

République tchèque/Czech Republic/República Checa

FUCHS, Mr. (G)
PINTÉR, Mr. (G)
DRBALOVÁ, Ms. (E)
BERAN, Mr.(T/W)

Thaïlande/Thailand/Tailandia

PAYAKANITI, Ms. (G)
ANANTAGOOOL, Ms. (G)
WICHITRAKORN, Mr. (E)
SUBSARN, Mr.(T/W)

Trinité-et-Tobago/Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago

RICHARDS, Ms. (G)
SUPERSAD, Ms. (G)
HILTON CLARKE, Mr. (E)
GIUSEPPI, Mr.(T/W)

Tunisie/Tunisia/Túnez

BACCAR, M. (G)
KCHAOU, M. (G)
M'KAISSI, M. (E)
TRABELSI, M.(T/W)

Turquie/Turkey/Turquía

ISIK, Mr. (G)
OYMAN, Mr. (G)
CENTEL, Mr. (E)

Ukraine/Ucrania

AZAROV, M. (G)
VINOKOUROV, M. (G)
KHMILIOVSKIY, M. (E)
CHILOV, M.(T/W)

Uruguay

IRRAZABAL, Sr. (G)
DELGADO, Sr. (G)
IGLESIAS, Sr. (E)
FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Venezuela

CORRALES LEAL, Sr. (G)
DE ARBELOA, Sr. (E)
GALUMCH, Sr.(T/W)

Viet Nam

NGUYEN QUI, Mr. (G)
VU LAM, Mr. (G)
NGUYEN TIEN, Mr. (E)
NGUYEN AN, Mr.(T/W)

Yémen/Yemen

OUBAD, Mr. (G)

Yougoslavie/Yugoslavia

BOSKOVIC-PRODANOVIC, Mrs. (G)
RADOVANOVIC, Mr. (G)

Zambie/Zambia

CHIRWA, Mr. (G)
MUSENGE, Mr. (E)

Zimbabwe

DZVITI, Mr. (G)
MUSEKA, Mr. (G)
NYOKA, Mr. (E)
MATOMBO, Mr.(T/W)

**Contre/Against/En
contra: 2**

Malaisie/Malaysia/Malasia

SHAMSUDDIN, Mr. (E)

MAIMON, Ms.(T/W)

**Abstentions/Abstentions/
Abstenciones: 11**

Bahreïn/Bahrain/Bahreïn

YOUSUF, Mr.(T/W)

Bangladesh

HYDER, Mr. (E)

KHAN, Mr.(T/W)

Cap-Vert/Cape Verde/Cabo Verde

VAZ, M.(T/W)

Myanmar

THAN, Mr. (G)

NYUNT, Mr. (G)

AUNG, Mr. (E)

BARBARO, Ms.(T/W)

République arabe syrienne/Syrian

Arab Republic/República Arabe Siria

SHAMSEDDINE, Mme (G)

NASR, M. (E)

ISSA, M.(T/W)



Vote par appel nominal sur la résolution concernant l'adoption du programme et budget pour 2002-03 et la répartition du budget des recettes entre les Etats Membres

Record vote on the resolution concerning the adoption of the Programme and Budget for 2002-03 and the allocation of the budget income among member States

Votación nominal sobre la resolución relativa a la adopción del Programa y Presupuesto para 2002-03 y el prorrateo del presupuesto de ingresos entre los Estados Miembros

Pour/For/En Pro: 439

Abstentions/Abstentions/Abstenciones: 7

Quorum: 271

Pour/For/En Pro: 439

Afrique du Sud/South Africa/Sudáfrica

MATLHAKO, Ms. (G)
NDEBELE, Mr. (G)
BOTHA, Mr. (E)
PATEL, Mr.(T/W)

Algérie/Algeria/Argelia

LOUHAIIDIA, M. (G)
RAÏS, M. (G)
YOUSFI, M. (E)
SIDI SAID, M.(T/W)

Allemagne/Germany/Alemania

WILLERS, Mr. (G)
KLOTZ, Mr. (G)
HEINZEMANN, Mr. (E)
ADAMY, Mr.(T/W)

Angola

N'GOVE LUSSOKE, M. (G)
PEREIRA DA SILVA, M.(T/W)

Arabie saoudite/Saudi Arabia/Arabia Saudita

AL-MANSOUR, Mr. (G)
ALHADLAQ, Mr. (G)
DAHLAN, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

Argentine/Argentina

SOLARI, Sr. (G)
GALIN, Sr. (G)
SPAGHI, Sr. (E)
DAER, Sr.(T/W)

Australie/Australia

BRODRICK, Mr. (G)
DREVER, Mr. (G)
NOAKES, Mr. (E)
MANSFIELD, Mr.(T/W)

Autriche/Austria

SABADITSCH, Ms. (G)
DEMBSHER, Ms. (G)
ARBESSER-RASTBURG, Mr. (E)
GREIF, Mr.(T/W)

Bahamas

DEAN, Mr. (G)
SYMONETTE, Mr. (G)
ARNETTE, Mr. (E)
MCDONALD, Mr.(T/W)

Bahreïn/Bahrain/Bahrein

MOHAMED, Mr. (G)
YOUSUF, Mr.(T/W)

Bangladesh

QUDDUS, Mr. (G)
HOSSAIN, Mr. (G)
HYDER, Mr. (E)
KHAN, Mr.(T/W)

Barbade/Barbados

LOWE, Ms. (G)
SIMMONS, Mr. (G)
HUSBANDS, Mr. (E)
TROTMAN, Mr.(T/W)

Bélarus/Belarus/Belarus

KOLOS, Ms. (G)
MALEVICH, Mr. (G)

Belgique/Belgium/Bélgica

VANDERVEKEN, M. (G)
DA COSTA, M. (E)
CORTEBEECK, M.(T/W)

Belize/Belice

WILLIAMS, Mr. (G)
ARNOLD, Mr. (E)
QUIROS, Ms.(T/W)

Bénin/Benin

ONI, M. (G)
AGUESSY, Mme (G)
GLELE, M. (E)
ASSOGBA, M.(T/W)

Bolivie/Bolivia

ESPAÑA SMITH, Sr. (E)

Botswana

SEBELE, Mr. (G)
MOJAFI, Mr. (G)
DEWAH, Mr. (E)
MONYAKE, Mr.(T/W)

Brésil/Brazil/Brasil

MACHADO, Mr. (G)
GOMES DOS SANTOS, Ms. (G)
DONATO, Mr. (E)
CRIVELLI, Mr.(T/W)

Bulgarie/Bulgaria

DRAGANOV, Mr. (G)
KRASTEVA, Ms. (G)

Burkina Faso

SOULAMA, M. (G)
SAWADOGO, M. (G)
KABORE, M. (E)
TIENDREBEOGO, M.(T/W)

Burundi

NAHAYO, M. (G)
NDUWAYO, M. (G)
NZISABIRA, M. (E)
NIYONGABO, M.(T/W)

Cambodge/Cambodia/Camboya

THACH, Mr. (G)
KEO, Mr. (G)

Cameroun/Cameroon/Camerún

MBAPPE EPANYA, M. (G)

Canada/Canadá

ROBINSON, Ms. (G)
MACPHEE, Mr. (G)
LAWSON, Mr. (E)
BENEDICT, Mr.(T/W)

Cap-Vert/Cape Verde/Cabo Verde

ALVES LOPES, M. (G)
VAZ, M.(T/W)

Chili/Chile

VEGA, Sr. (G)
QUIROGA ARRAU, Sr. (E)
MARTINEZ MOLINA, Sr.(T/W)

Chine/China

XU, Mr.(T/W)

Chypre/Cyprus/Chipre

WILLIAMS, Ms. (G)
VIKIS, Mr. (G)
KYRITSIS, Mr.(T/W)

Colombie/Colombia

GARZON, Sr. (G)
REYES RODRIGUEZ, Sr. (G)
ECHAVARRIA SALDARRIAGA, Sr. (E)
ALVIS FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

République de Corée/Republic of Korea/República de Corea

YI, Mr. (G)
CHUNG, Mr. (G)
CHO, Mr. (E)
BAE, Mr.(T/W)

Costa Rica

SOLANO, Sr. (G)
GONZALEZ VARGAS, Sr. (E)
AGUILAR ARCE, Sr.(T/W)

Côte d'Ivoire

LATTE, M. (G)
ZEHIA, M. (G)
ADIKO, M.(T/W)

Croatie/Croatia/Croacia

KOS, Ms. (G)
MUSULIN, Ms. (G)
HORVATIC, Ms. (E)
BENOVIC, Ms.(T/W)

Cuba

LAU VALDÉS, Sra. (G)
HERNÁNDEZ OLIVA, Sra. (G)
CHACÓN DIAZ, Sr. (E)
BERNAL CAMERO, Sr.(T/W)

Danemark/Denmark/Dinamarca

ADLER, Ms. (G)
HESS, Mr. (G)
LAURENTS, Mr. (E)
FOLDBERG, Mr.(T/W)

République dominicaine/Dominican Republic/República Dominicana

CUELLO, Sr. (G)
BRETON SANCHEZ, Sr. (G)
RODRIGUEZ SALCEDO, Sr. (E)
VARGAS SAILLANT, Sr.(T/W)

Egypte/Egypt/Egipto

ABOULNAGA, Mrs. (G)
KHALAFALLAH, Mr. (G)
EL AZALI, Mr.(T/W)

El Salvador

LAGOS PIZZATI, Sr. (G)
NIETO MENENDEZ, Sr. (G)
SOTO RAMIREZ, Sr. (E)
HUIZA CISNEROS, Sr.(T/W)

Emirats arabes unis/United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos

AL-MOUHAIRI, Mr. (G)
AL-ABDOULI, Mr. (G)
MATTAR, Mr. (E)
ALMARZOOQI, Mr.(T/W)

Equateur/Ecuador

TAPIA GAROFALO, Sr. (G)
MOLINA MARCHAN, Sr. (G)
ARCINIEGA AGUIRRE, Sr.(T/W)

Erythrée/Eritrea

WOLDEYOHANNES, Mr. (G)

Espagne/Spain/España

CONSARNAU GUARDIOLA, Sr. (G)
LOPEZ MONIS, Sr. (G)
FERRER DUFOL, Sr. (E)
FRADES, Sr.(T/W)

Estonie/Estonia

JOONSAAR, Ms. (G)
HINDOV, Ms. (G)
PÄÄRENDSON, Ms. (E)
PÄRNITS, Mr.(T/W)

Etats-Unis/United States/Estados Unidos

SPRING, Mr. (G)
POLASKI, Ms. (G)
POTTER, Mr. (E)
ZELLHOEFER, Mr.(T/W)

Ethiopie/Ethiopia/Etiopía

ALEMU, Mr. (G)
YIMER, Mr. (G)

Finlande/Finland/Finlandia

SALMENPERÄ, Mr. (G)
RAIVIO, Ms. (G)
HUTTUNEN, Mr. (E)
AHOKAS, Ms.(T/W)

France/Francia

AUER, Mme (G)
BOISSON, M. (E)
RETUREAU, M.(T/W)

Gabon/Gabón

ELLA MENIE, M. (G)
NDONG-NANG, M. (G)
ABOUGHE OBAME, M. (E)
MAYOMBO, M.(T/W)

Ghana

WUDU, Mr. (G)
AMPIAH, Mr. (E)
ADU AMANKWAH, Mr.(T/W)

Grèce/Greece/Grecia

LAIYOU-SPANOPOULOU, Mme (G)
CHRYSANTHOU, Mme (G)
HARAKAS, M. (E)
DELIYANNAKIS, M.(T/W)

Guatemala

ARENALES FORNO, Sr. (G)
RODRIGUEZ MANCIA, Sra. (G)
PRETI JORQUIN, Sr. (E)
GONZALEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Haiti/Haiti/Haití

PIERRE, M. (G)
SAINT-CLAIR ALMEUS, Mme(T/W)

Honduras

BU FIGUEROA, Sra. (G)
CRUZ RAMIREZ, Sra. (G)
MARTINEZ, Sr. (E)
ACEITUNO, Sra.(T/W)

Hongrie/Hungary/Hungría

ÖRY, Mr. (G)
VARGA, Mr. (G)
CSUPORT, Mr. (E)
GYÖRGY, Mr.(T/W)

Inde/India

KUNADI, Ms. (G)
VAISH, Mr. (G)
ANAND, Mr. (E)
THAKKAR, Mr.(T/W)

Indonésie/Indonesia

SITUMORANG, Mr. (G)
SINAGA, Ms. (G)
SUPARWANTO, Mr. (E)

République islamique d'Iran/Islamic Republic of Iran/República Islámica del Irán

ROSHANI, Mr. (G)
HEFDAHTAN, Mr. (G)
EGHBALI, Mr. (E)
SALIMIAN, Mr.(T/W)

Irlande/Ireland/Irlanda

JESTIN, Mr. (G)
ANDERSON, Ms. (G)

Islande/Iceland/Islandia

GUNNSTEINSDÓTTIR, Ms. (G)
DAVÍDSDÓTTIR, Ms. (G)
MAGNÚSSON, Mr. (E)
NORDDAHL, Mr.(T/W)

Israël/Israel

SABAH, Mr. (G)
WAXMAN, Mr. (G)

Italie/Italy/Italia

SALIMEI, M. (G)
CAPPELLERI, M. (G)
SASSO MAZZUFFERI, Mme (E)
BRIGHI, Mme(T/W)

Japon/Japan/Japón

HARAGUCHI, Mr. (G)
NAKANO, Mr. (G)
SUZUKI, Mr. (E)
WASHIO, Mr.(T/W)

Jordanie/Jordan/Jordania

SHAHATEET, Mr. (G)
ABU-GHALIOUN, Mr. (G)
RASHID, Mr.(T/W)

Kazakhstan/Kazakhstán

TASHIBAYEV, Mr. (G)
DANENOV, Mr. (G)

Kenya

KYUNGU, Mr. (G)
MOHAMED, Ms. (G)
MUGALLA, Mr.(T/W)

République de Kiribati/Kiribati

TIKAI, Mr. (G)
TEBUREA, Mr. (G)
ONO, Mr. (E)
TOKITAOKA, Mr.(T/W)

Koweït/Kuwait

AL ME'DHADI, Mr. (G)
AL-RAZOOQI, Mr. (G)
AL-HAROUN, Mr. (E)
AL-FAHMAA, Mr.(T/W)

Lesotho

MATHIBELI, Mr. (G)
MANDORO, Mr. (G)
MACAEFA, Mr.(T/W)

Lettonie/Latvia/Letonia

PAVELSONS, Mr. (G)

Liban/Lebanon/Líbano

ISMAIL, M. (G)
EL HAJ HASSAN, M. (G)
GHOSN, M.(T/W)

Libéria/Liberia

LYMAS, Ms. (E)

Jamahiriya arabe libyenne/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Jamahiriya Arabe Libia

ABUSEIF, Mr. (G)

Lituanie/Lithuania/Lituania

RIMKUNAS, Mr. (G)
MEDAISKIS, Mr. (G)
ALELIUNAS, Mr. (E)
MILERIS, Mr.(T/W)

Luxembourg/Luxemburgo

SCHOLTUS, Mme (G)
FABER, M. (G)
KIEFFER, M. (E)
GOERGEN, Mme(T/W)

Madagascar

PASEA, Mme (G)

Malaisie/Malaysia/Malasia

MUNUSAMY, Mr. (G)
SYED MUHAMAD, Mr. (G)
SHAMSUDDIN, Mr. (E)
MAIMON, Ms.(T/W)

Malawi

MONONGA, Mr. (G)
KAMBUTO, Mr. (G)
MBALE, Mr. (E)

Mali/Mali

DIAKITE, M. (G)
MAHAMANE, M. (G)
TRAORE, M. (E)
DIAKITE, M.(T/W)

Malte/Malta

PULLICINO, Mr. (G)
AZZOPARDI, Mr. (G)
MALLIA MILANES, Mr. (E)
ZARB, Mr.(T/W)

Maroc/Morocco/Marruecos

BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI, M. (G)
KARMOUNI, M. (G)

Maurice/Mauritius/Mauricio

JOLIE, Mr. (G)
JEETUN, Mr. (E)
SADIEN, Mr.(T/W)

Mauritanie/Mauritania

KANE, M. (G)
OULD MOHAMED LEMINE, M. (G)

Mexique/Mexico/México

ROVIROSA, Sra. (G)
ROCK, Sra. (G)
ANDERSON, Sra.(T/W)

Mongolie/Mongolia

BEKHBAT, Mr. (G)
BATDELGER, Mr. (E)
ADIYA, Mr.(T/W)

Mozambique

GOMES, Ms. (G)
MACHAIEIE, Mr. (G)
MANJAZE, Mr.(T/W)

Myanmar

THAN, Mr. (G)
NYUNT, Mr. (G)
AUNG, Mr. (E)
BARBARO, Ms.(T/W)

Namibie/Namibia

SCHLETTWEIN, Mr. (G)
NGHIYOONANYE, Ms. (G)
TRUEBODY, Mr. (E)
HAIKALI, Mr.(T/W)

Népal/Nepal

SHRESTHA, Mr. (G)
SHRESTHA, Mr. (G)

Nicaragua

MORENO, Sr. (G)
MEJIA SOLIS, Sr. (G)
JARQUIN RODRIQUEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Niger/Niger

ABDOURHAMANE, Mme(T/W)

Nigéria/Nigeria

IWUOZOR, Mr. (G)

Norvège/Norway/Noruega

VIDNES, Mr. (G)
BRUAAS, Mr. (G)
HOFF, Mr. (E)
BUVERUD PEDERSEN, Ms.(T/W)

Nouvelle-Zélande/New Zealand/Nueva Zelandia

CHETWIN, Mr. (G)
ROUTLEDGE, Ms. (G)
KNOWLES, Ms. (E)

Oman/Omán

AL-YAHYA'I, Mr. (G)
ABDUWANI, Mr. (G)
AL-RABEEY, Mr. (E)
AL-BAHRANI, Mr.(T/W)

Ouganda/Uganda

LAPENGA, Mr. (E)

Pakistan/Pakistán

KHAN, Mr. (G)
HUSSAIN, Mr. (G)
TABANI, Mr. (E)
AHMAD, Mr.(T/W)

Panama/Panamá

BELIZ, Sr. (G)
LEDEZMA VERGARA, Sr. (G)
DURLING, Sr. (E)
QUIROZ HERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

*Papouasie-Nouvelle Guinée/Papua
New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea*

ELIAS, Ms. (G)
AVOSA, Mr. (G)
JEFFERY, Mr. (E)
VALI, Mr.(T/W)

Pays-Bas/Netherlands/Paises Bajos

VAN DER HEIJDEN, Mr. (G)
SCHRAMA, Mr. (G)
HUNTJENS, Mr. (E)
PRUIM, Mr.(T/W)

Pérou/Peru/Perú

CASTRO JOO, Sr. (G)
VOTO BERNALES GATICA, Sr. (G)
BARRENECHEA CALDERON, Sr. (E)
BACA CORDOVA, Sra.(T/W)

Philippines/Filipinas

RAMEL, Mr. (G)
IMSON, Mr. (G)
VARELA, Mr. (E)
EDRALIN, Mr.(T/W)

Pologne/Poland/Polonia

JAKUBOWSKI, Mr. (G)
ZAJAC, Mr. (E)
LEPIK, Mr.(T/W)

Portugal

BARCIA, M. (G)
FERNANDES SALGUEIRO, M. (E)
DE CARVALHO, M.(T/W)

Qatar

AL-KHALIFA, Mr. (G)
AL HAYDER, Mr. (G)
ALFAYHANI, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

*République démocratique du
Congo/Democratic Republic of the
Congo/República Democrática del
Congo*

DJUMBA MOSEKA, Mme (G)
NGUB'USIM MPEY, M. (E)
KATALAY SANGOL, M.(T/W)

Roumanie/Romania/Rumania

MAGHERUSAN, Mme (G)
DUMITRIU, M. (G)
COSTACHE, M. (E)
NEAGOE, M.(T/W)

*Royaume-Uni/United Kingdom/Reino
Unido*

NIVEN, Ms. (G)
WARRINGTON, Mr. (G)
LAMBERT, Mr. (E)
BRETT, Mr.(T/W)

*Fédération de Russie/Russian
Federation/Federación de Rusia*

LUKYANENKO, Mr. (G)
PIROGOV, Mr. (G)
EREMEEV, Mr. (E)

Saint-Marin/San Marino

MANUZZI, M. (G)
BIGI, Mme (G)
VAGNINI, M. (E)
FELICI, M.(T/W)

Sénégal/Senegal

THIAM, M. (G)
BASSE, M. (G)
NDOYE, M. (E)
DIOP, M.(T/W)

Seychelles

MACGAW, Ms. (G)
SULTAN-BEAUDOIN, Mr. (E)
CHARLES, Mr.(T/W)

Singapour/Singapore/Singapur

ANN, Mr. (G)
ONG, Ms. (G)
YACOB, Mrs.(T/W)

Slovaquie/Slovakia/Eslovaquia

SOPIRA, Mr. (G)
VAVRO, Mr. (G)
HRDINA, Mr. (E)
BLAHÁK, Mr.(T/W)

Slovénie/Slovenia/Eslovenia

ZIDAR, Mr. (G)
ZORE, Mr. (G)
SERAZIN, Ms. (E)
MIKLIC, Mr.(T/W)

Soudan/Sudan/Sudán

YOUSIF HAYDOUB, Mr. (G)
EL HASSAN, Mr. (G)
EL GURASHI, Mr. (E)

Sri Lanka

WIMALASENA, Mr. (G)
DASANAYAKE, Mr. (E)
SUBASINGHE, Mr.(T/W)

Suède/Sweden/Suecia

JONZON, Mr. (G)
WIKLUND, Ms. (G)
WAHLSTRÖM, Mr. (E)
EDSTRÖM, Mr.(T/W)

Suisse/Switzerland/Suiza

ELMIGER, M. (G)
BRUPBACHER, M. (G)
PLASSARD, M. (E)
PRINCE, M.(T/W)

Suriname

ANTONIUS, Mr. (G)
BELFOR, Mr. (G)
VAN OMMEREN, Mr. (E)

Swaziland/Swazilandia

GININDZA, Mr. (G)
MNDZEBELE, Mr. (G)
HLOPHE, Mr. (E)
SITHOLE, Mr.(T/W)

*République arabe syrienne/Syrian
Arab Republic/República Árabe Siria*

ISSA, M.(T/W)

*République-Unie de Tanzanie/United
Republic of Tanzania/República
Unida de Tanzania*

RWEYEMAMU, Ms. (G)
KILLO, Mr. (G)
MAENDA, Mr. (E)

*République tchèque/Czech
Republic/República Checa*

FUCHS, Mr. (G)
PINTÉR, Mr. (G)
DRBALOVÁ, Ms. (E)
BERAN, Mr.(T/W)

Thaïlande/Thailand/Tailandia

PAYAKANITI, Ms. (G)
CHANDRAPRASERT, Mr. (G)
WICHITRAKORN, Mr. (E)
SUBSARN, Mr.(T/W)

*Trinité-et-Tobago/Trinidad and
Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago*

RICHARDS, Ms. (G)
SUPERSAD, Ms. (G)
HILTON CLARKE, Mr. (E)
GIUSEPPI, Mr.(T/W)

Tunisie/Tunisia/Túnez

BACCAR, M. (G)
KCHAOU, M. (G)
M'KAISSI, M. (E)
TRABELSI, M.(T/W)

Turquie/Turkey/Turquía

ISIK, Mr. (G)
OYMAN, Mr. (G)
CENTEL, Mr. (E)

Ukraine/Ucrania

AZAROV, M. (G)
VINOKOUROV, M. (G)
KHMILIOVSKIY, M. (E)
CHILOV, M.(T/W)

Uruguay

IRRAZABAL, Sr. (G)
DELGADO, Sr. (G)
IGLESIAS, Sr. (E)
FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Venezuela

DE ARBELOA, Sr. (E)

Viet Nam

NGUYEN QUI, Mr. (G)
VU LAM, Mr. (G)
NGUYEN TIEN, Mr. (E)
NGUYEN AN, Mr.(T/W)

Yémen/Yemen

OUBAD, Mr. (G)

Yougoslavie/Yugoslavia

BOSKOVIC-PRODANOVIC, Mrs. (G)
RADOVANOVIC, Mr. (G)

Zambie/Zambia

CHIRWA, Mr. (G)
NYIRENDA, Mr. (G)
MUSENGE, Mr. (E)
TEMBO, Mr.(T/W)

Zimbabwe

DZVITI, Mr. (G)
MUSEKA, Mr. (G)
NYOKA, Mr. (E)
MATOMBO, Mr.(T/W)

**Abstentions/Abstentions/
Abstenciones: 7**

Chine/China

LI, Mr. (G)
LI, Mr. (G)
YAN, Ms. (E)

*République arabe syrienne/Syrian
Arab Republic/República Árabe Siria*

SHAMSEDDINE, Mme (G)
NASR, M. (E)

Venezuela

CORRALES LEAL, Sr. (G)
GALUMCH, Sr.(T/W)



**Vote final par appel nominal sur la Convention sur la sécurité et la santé
dans l'agriculture, 2001**

**Final Record vote on the Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention,
2001**

**Votación nominal final relativa al Convenio sobre la Seguridad y la Salud
en la Agricultura, 2001**

Pour/For/En Pro: 402

Contre/Against/En contra: 2

Abstentions/Abstentions/Abstenciones: 41

Quorum: 271

Pour/For/En Pro: 402

Afrique du Sud/South Africa/Sudáfrica

MATLHAKO, Ms. (G)
NDEBELE, Mr. (G)
BOTHA, Mr. (E)
PATEL, Mr.(T/W)

Algérie/Algeria/Argelia

LOUHADIA, M. (G)
RAÏS, M. (G)
YOUSFI, M. (E)
SIDI SAID, M.(T/W)

Allemagne/Germany/Alemania

WILLERS, Mr. (G)
KLOTZ, Mr. (G)
HEINZEMANN, Mr. (E)
ENGELN-KEFER, Ms.(T/W)

Angola

N'GOVE LUSSOKE, M. (G)
PEREIRA DA SILVA, M.(T/W)

*Arabie saoudite/Saudi Arabia/Arabia
Saudita*

AL-MANSOUR, Mr. (G)
ALHADLAQ, Mr. (G)
DAHLAN, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

Argentine/Argentina

SOLARI, Sr. (G)
GALIN, Sr. (G)
SPAGHI, Sr. (E)
DAER, Sr.(T/W)

Australie/Australia

MANSFIELD, Mr.(T/W)

Autriche/Austria

SABADITSCH, Ms. (G)
DEMBSHER, Ms. (G)
ARBESSER-RASTBURG, Mr. (E)
GREIF, Mr.(T/W)

Bahamas

DEAN, Mr. (G)
SYMONETTE, Mr. (G)
ARNETTE, Mr. (E)
MCDONALD, Mr.(T/W)

Bahreïn/Bahrain/Bahreïn

MOHAMED, Mr. (G)
YOUSUF, Mr.(T/W)

Bangladesh

KHAN, Mr.(T/W)

Barbade/Barbados

LOWE, Ms. (G)
SIMMONS, Mr. (G)
HUSBANDS, Mr. (E)
TROTMAN, Mr.(T/W)

Bélarus/Belarus/Belarus

KOLOS, Ms. (G)
MALEVICH, Mr. (G)

Belgique/Belgium/Bélgica

VANDERVEKEN, M. (G)
VANDAMME, M. (G)
DA COSTA, M. (E)
CORTEBEECK, M.(T/W)

Belize/Belize

WILLIAMS, Mr. (G)
ARNOLD, Mr. (E)
QUIROS, Ms.(T/W)

Bénin/Benin

ONI, M. (G)
AGUESSY, Mme (G)
GLELE, M. (E)
ASSOGBA, M.(T/W)

Botswana

DEWAH, Mr. (E)
MONYAKE, Mr.(T/W)

Brésil/Brazil/Brasil

MACHADO, Mr. (G)
GOMES DOS SANTOS, Ms. (G)
DONATO, Mr. (E)
MIRANDA DE OLIVEIRA, Mr.(T/W)

Bulgarie/Bulgaria

DRAGANOV, Mr. (G)
KRASTOVA, Ms. (G)

Burkina Faso

SOULAMA, M. (G)
SAWADOGO, M. (G)
KABORE, M. (E)
TIENDREBEOGO, M.(T/W)

Burundi

NAHAYO, M. (G)
NDUWAYO, M. (G)
NZISABIRA, M. (E)
NIYONGABO, M.(T/W)

Cambodge/Cambodia/Camboya

THACH, Mr. (G)
KEO, Mr. (G)

Cameroun/Cameroon/Camerún

MBAPPE EPANYA, M. (G)

Canada/Canadá

ROBINSON, Ms. (G)
MACPHEE, Mr. (G)
BENEDICT, Mr.(T/W)

Cap-Vert/Cape Verde/Cabo Verde

ALVES LOPES, M. (G)

VAZ, M.(T/W)

Chili/Chile

VEGA, Sr. (G)

MARTINEZ MOLINA, Sr.(T/W)

Chine/China

LI, Mr. (G)

LI, Mr. (G)

YAN, Ms. (E)

XU, Mr.(T/W)

Chypre/Cyprus/Chipre

WILLIAMS, Ms. (G)

VIKIS, Mr. (G)

KYRITSIS, Mr.(T/W)

Colombie/Colombia

GARZON, Sr. (G)

REYES RODRIGUEZ, Sr. (G)

ALVIS FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

République de Corée/Republic of Korea/República de Corea

YI, Mr. (G)

CHUNG, Mr. (G)

BAE, Mr.(T/W)

Costa Rica

SOLANO, Sr. (G)

AGUILAR ARCE, Sr.(T/W)

Côte d'Ivoire

LATTE, M. (G)

ZEHIA, M. (G)

ADIKO, M.(T/W)

Croatie/Croatia/Croacia

KOS, Ms. (G)

MUSULIN, Ms. (G)

HORVATIC, Ms. (E)

BENOVIC, Ms.(T/W)

Cuba

LAU VALDÉS, Sra. (G)

HERNÁNDEZ OLIVA, Sra. (G)

CHACÓN DIAZ, Sr. (E)

BERNAL CAMERO, Sr.(T/W)

Danemark/Denmark/Dinamarca

ADLER, Ms. (G)

HESS, Mr. (G)

LAURENTS, Mr. (E)

FOLDBERG, Mr.(T/W)

République dominicaine/Dominican Republic/República Dominicana

CUELLO, Sr. (G)

BRETON SANCHEZ, Sr. (G)

VARGAS SAILLANT, Sr.(T/W)

Egypte/Egypt/Egipto

ABOULNAGA, Mrs. (G)

KHALAFALLAH, Mr. (G)

EL AZALI, Mr.(T/W)

El Salvador

LAGOS PIZZATI, Sr. (G)

NIETO MENENDEZ, Sr. (G)

HUIZA CISNEROS, Sr.(T/W)

Emirats arabes unis/United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos

AL-MOUHAIRI, Mr. (G)

AL-ABDOULI, Mr. (G)

MATTAR, Mr. (E)

ALMARZOOQI, Mr.(T/W)

Equateur/Ecuador

TAPIA GAROFALO, Sr. (G)

GRUNAUER BRACHETTI, Sr. (G)

ARCINIEGA AGUIRRE, Sr.(T/W)

Erythrée/Eritrea

WOLDEYOHANNES, Mr. (G)

Espagne/Spain/España

CONSARNAU GUARDIOLA, Sr. (G)

LOPEZ MONIS, Sr. (G)

FRADES, Sr.(T/W)

Estonie/Estonia

JOONSAAR, Ms. (G)

HINDOV, Ms. (G)

PÄÄRENDSON, Ms. (E)

PÄRNITS, Mr.(T/W)

Etats-Unis/United States/Estados Unidos

SPRING, Mr. (G)

POLASKI, Ms. (G)

ZELHOFER, Mr.(T/W)

Ethiopie/Ethiopia/Etiopía

TEFERA, Ms. (G)

YIMER, Mr. (G)

Finlande/Finland/Finlandia

SALMENPERÄ, Mr. (G)

RAIVIO, Ms. (G)

HUTTUNEN, Mr. (E)

AHOKAS, Ms.(T/W)

France/Francia

AUER, Mme (G)

BOISSON, M. (E)

RETUREAU, M.(T/W)

Gabon/Gabón

ELLA MENIE, M. (G)

NDONG-NANG, M. (G)

ABOUGHE OBAME, M. (E)

MAYOMBO, M.(T/W)

Ghana

WUDU, Mr. (G)

AMPIAH, Mr. (E)

ADU AMANKWAH, Mr.(T/W)

Grèce/Greece/Grecia

LAIYOU-SPANOPOULOU, Mme (G)

CHRYSANTHOU, Mme (G)

HARAKAS, M. (E)

DELIYANNAKIS, M.(T/W)

Guatemala

ARENALES FORNO, Sr. (G)

RODRIGUEZ MANCIA, Sra. (G)

GONZALEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Haïti/Haiti/Haití

PIERRE, M. (G)

SAINT-CLAIR ALMEUS, Mme(T/W)

Honduras

BU FIGUEROA, Sra. (G)

CRUZ RAMIREZ, Sra. (G)

ACEITUNO, Sra.(T/W)

Hongrie/Hungary/Hungría

ÖRY, Mr. (G)

VARGA, Mr. (G)

CSUPPORT, Mr. (E)

GYÖRGY, Mr.(T/W)

Inde/India

KUNADI, Ms. (G)

VAISH, Mr. (G)

ANAND, Mr. (E)

THAKKAR, Mr.(T/W)

Indonésie/Indonesia

SITUMORANG, Mr. (G)

SINAGA, Ms. (G)

République islamique d'Iran/Islamic Republic of Iran/República Islámica del Irán

HEFDAHTAN, Mr. (G)

EGHBALI, Mr. (E)

SALIMIAN, Mr.(T/W)

Irlande/Ireland/Irlanda

JESTIN, Mr. (G)

ANDERSON, Ms. (G)

Islande/Iceland/Islandia

GUNNSTEINSDÓTTIR, Ms. (G)

DAVÍDSDÓTTIR, Ms. (G)

NORDDAHL, Mr.(T/W)

Israël/Israel

SABAH, Mr. (G)

WAXMAN, Mr. (G)

Italie/Italy/Italia

SALIMEI, M. (G)

CAPPELLERI, M. (G)

SASSO MAZZUFFERI, Mme (E)

BRIGHI, Mme(T/W)

Japon/Japan/Japón
HARAGUCHI, Mr. (G)
NAKANO, Mr. (G)
SUZUKI, Mr. (E)
WASHIO, Mr.(T/W)

Jordanie/Jordan/Jordania
SHAHATEET, Mr. (G)
ABU-GHALIOUN, Mr. (G)
ASFOUR, Mr. (E)
RASHID, Mr.(T/W)

Kazakhstan/Kazakhstan
TASHIBAYEV, Mr. (G)
DANENOV, Mr. (G)

Kenya
KYUNGU, Mr. (G)
MOHAMED, Ms. (G)
MUGALLA, Mr.(T/W)

République de Kiribati/Kiribati
TEBUREA, Mr. (G)
TOKITAEKA, Mr.(T/W)

Koweït/Kuwait
AL ME'DHADI, Mr. (G)
AL-RAZOOQI, Mr. (G)
AL-HAROUN, Mr. (E)
AL-FAHMAA, Mr.(T/W)

Lesotho
MATHIBELI, Mr. (G)
MANDORO, Mr. (G)
MACAEFA, Mr.(T/W)

Lettonie/Latvia/Letonia
PAVELSONS, Mr. (G)

Liban/Lebanon/Líbano
ISMAIL, M. (G)
EL HAJ HASSAN, M. (G)
GHOSN, M.(T/W)

Libéria/Liberia
LYMAS, Ms. (E)

Jamahiriya arabe libyenne/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Jamahiriya Arabe Libia
ABUSEIF, Mr. (G)

Lituanie/Lithuania/Lituania
RIMKUNAS, Mr. (G)
MEDAISKIS, Mr. (G)
ALELIUNAS, Mr. (E)
MILERIS, Mr.(T/W)

Luxembourg/Luxemburgo
SCHOLTUS, Mme (G)
FABER, M. (G)
KIEFFER, M. (E)
GOERGEN, Mme(T/W)

Madagascar
PASEA, Mme (G)

Malaisie/Malaysia/Malasia
MUNUSAMY, Mr. (G)
SYED MUHAMAD, Mr. (G)
MAIMON, Ms.(T/W)

Malawi
MONONGA, Mr. (G)
KAMBUTO, Mr. (G)

Mali/Mali
DIAKITE, M. (G)
MAHAMANE, M. (G)
TRAORE, M. (E)
DIAKITE, M.(T/W)

Malte/Malta
PULLICINO, Mr. (G)
AZZOPARDI, Mr. (G)
MALLIA MILANES, Mr. (E)
ZARB, Mr.(T/W)

Maroc/Morocco/Marruecos
BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI, M. (G)
KARMOUNI, M. (G)

Maurice/Mauritius/Mauricio
JOLIE, Mr. (G)
JEETUN, Mr. (E)
SADIEN, Mr.(T/W)

Mauritanie/Mauritania
KANE, M. (G)
OULD MOHAMED LEMINE, M. (G)

Mexique/Mexico/México
ANDERSON, Sra.(T/W)

Mongolie/Mongolia
BEKHBAT, Mr. (G)
BATDELGER, Mr. (E)
ADIYA, Mr.(T/W)

Mozambique
GOMES, Ms. (G)
MACHAIEIE, Mr. (G)
MANJAZE, Mr.(T/W)

Myanmar
THAN, Mr. (G)
NYUNT, Mr. (G)
AUNG, Mr. (E)
BARBARO, Ms.(T/W)

Namibie/Namibia
SCHLETTWEIN, Mr. (G)
NGHIYOONANYE, Ms. (G)
TRUEBODY, Mr. (E)
HAIKALI, Mr.(T/W)

Népal/Nepal
SHRESTHA, Mr. (G)
SHRESTHA, Mr. (G)

Nicaragua
MORENO, Sr. (G)
MEJIA SOLIS, Sr. (G)
JARQUIN RODRIQUEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Niger/Niger
ABDOURHAMANE, Mme(T/W)

Nigéria/Nigeria
IWUOZOR, Mr. (G)

Norvège/Norway/Noruega
VIDNES, Mr. (G)
BRUAAS, Mr. (G)
OYNA, Mr. (E)
BUVERUD PEDERSEN, Ms.(T/W)

Oman/Omán
AL-YAHYA'I, Mr. (G)
ABDUWANI, Mr. (G)
AL-RABEEY, Mr. (E)
AL-BAHRANI, Mr.(T/W)

Ouganda/Uganda
LAPENGA, Mr. (E)

Pakistan/Pakistán
AHMAD, Mr.(T/W)

Panama/Panamá
BELIZ, Sr. (G)
LEDEZMA VERGARA, Sr. (G)
DURLING, Sr. (E)
QUIROZ HERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Papouasie-Nouvelle Guinée/Papua New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea
ELIAS, Ms. (G)
AVOSA, Mr. (G)
VALI, Mr.(T/W)

Pays-Bas/Netherlands/Países Bajos
VAN DER HEIJDEN, Mr. (G)
SCHRAMA, Mr. (G)
PRUIM, Mr.(T/W)

Pérou/Peru/Perú
BACA CORDOVA, Sra.(T/W)

Philippines/Filipinas
RAMEL, Mr. (G)
IMSON, Mr. (G)
VARELA, Mr. (E)
EDRALIN, Mr.(T/W)

Pologne/Poland/Polonia
JAKUBOWSKI, Mr. (G)
LEPIK, Mr.(T/W)

Portugal
RIBEIRO LOPES, M. (G)
BARCIA, M. (G)
FERNANDES SALGUEIRO, M. (E)
DE CARVALHO, M.(T/W)

Qatar
AL-SHAWI, Mr. (G)
AL-KHALIFA, Mr. (G)
ALFAYHANI, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

République démocratique du Congo/Democratic Republic of the Congo/República Democrática del Congo
TSHISUAKA KABANDA, M. (G)
DJUMBA MOSEKA, Mme (G)
NGUB'USIM MPEY, M. (E)
KATALAY SANGOL, M.(T/W)

Roumanie/Romania/Rumania
MAGHERUSAN, Mme (G)
DUMITRIU, M. (G)
COSTACHE, M. (E)
NEAGOE, M.(T/W)

Royaume-Uni/United Kingdom/Reino Unido
BRETT, Mr.(T/W)

Fédération de Russie/Russian Federation/Federación de Rusia
LUKYANENKO, Mr. (G)
PIROGOV, Mr. (G)
SHMAKOV, Mr.(T/W)

Saint-Marin/San Marino
MANUZZI, M. (G)
BIGI, Mme (G)
VAGNINI, M. (E)
FELICI, M.(T/W)

Sénégal/Senegal
THIAM, M. (G)
BASSE, M. (G)
NDOYE, M. (E)
DIOP, M.(T/W)

Seychelles
MACGAW, Ms. (G)
SULTAN-BEAUDOUIN, Mr. (E)
CHARLES, Mr.(T/W)

Singapour/Singapore/Singapur
YACOB, Mrs.(T/W)

Slovaquie/Slovakia/Eslovaquia
SOPIRA, Mr. (G)
VAVRO, Mr. (G)
HRDINA, Mr. (E)
BLAHÁK, Mr.(T/W)

Slovénie/Slovenia/Eslovenia
ZIDAR, Mr. (G)
ZORE, Mr. (G)
SERAZIN, Ms. (E)
MIKLIC, Mr.(T/W)

Soudan/Sudan/Sudán
YOUSIF HAYDOUB, Mr. (G)
EL HASSAN, Mr. (G)
EL GURASHI, Mr. (E)

Sri Lanka
WIMALASENA, Mr. (G)
MADIHAHEWA, Mr. (G)
SUBASINGHE, Mr.(T/W)

Suède/Sweden/Suecia
ANDERSSON, Mr. (G)
WIKLUND, Ms. (G)
WAHLSTRÖM, Mr. (E)
EDSTRÖM, Mr.(T/W)

Suisse/Switzerland/Suiza
ELMIGER, M. (G)
BRUPBACHER, M. (G)
BARDE, M. (E)
PRINCE, M.(T/W)

Suriname
ANTONIUS, Mr. (G)
BELFOR, Mr. (G)
VAN OMMEREN, Mr. (E)

Swaziland/Swazilandia
GININDZA, Mr. (G)
MNDZEBELE, Mr. (G)
HLOPHE, Mr. (E)
SITHOLE, Mr.(T/W)

République arabe syrienne/Syrian Arab Republic/República Árabe Siria
ASHARIF, M. (G)
SHAMSEDDINE, Mme (G)
NASR, M. (E)
ISSA, M.(T/W)

République-Unie de Tanzanie/United Republic of Tanzania/República Unida de Tanzania
RWEYEMAMU, Ms. (G)
KILLO, Mr. (G)
MAENDA, Mr. (E)

République tchèque/Czech Republic/República Checa
FUCHS, Mr. (G)
PINTÉR, Mr. (G)
DRBALOVÁ, Ms. (E)
BERAN, Mr.(T/W)

Thaïlande/Thailand/Tailandia
PAYAKANITI, Ms. (G)
CHANDRAPRASERT, Mr. (G)
WICHITRAKORN, Mr. (E)
SUBSARN, Mr.(T/W)

Trinité-et-Tobago/Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago
RICHARDS, Ms. (G)
SUPERSAD, Ms. (G)
HILTON CLARKE, Mr. (E)
GIUSEPPI, Mr.(T/W)

Tunisie/Tunisia/Túnez
BACCAR, M. (G)
KCHAOU, M. (G)
M'KAISSI, M. (E)
TRABELSI, M.(T/W)

Turquie/Turkey/Turquía
ISIK, Mr. (G)
OYMAN, Mr. (G)
CENTEL, Mr. (E)

Ukraine/Ucrania
AZAROV, M. (G)
VINOKOUROV, M. (G)
KHMILIOVSKIY, M. (E)
CHILOV, M.(T/W)

Uruguay
IRRAZABAL, Sr. (G)
DELGADO, Sr. (G)

Venezuela
CORRALES LEAL, Sr. (G)
GALUMCH, Sr.(T/W)

Viet Nam
NGUYEN QUI, Mr. (G)
VU LAM, Mr. (G)
NGUYEN TIEN, Mr. (E)
NGUYEN AN, Mr.(T/W)

Yémen/Yemen
OUBAD, Mr. (G)

Yougoslavie/Yugoslavia
BOSKOVIC-PRODANOVIC, Mrs. (G)
RADOVANOVIC, Mr. (G)

Zambie/Zambia
CHIRWA, Mr. (G)
NYIRENDA, Mr. (G)
MUSENGE, Mr. (E)
TEMBO, Mr.(T/W)

Zimbabwe
DZVITI, Mr. (G)
MUSEKA, Mr. (G)
NYOKA, Mr. (E)
MATOMBO, Mr.(T/W)

**Contre/Against/En
contra: 2**

Indonésie/Indonesia
SUPARWANTO, Mr. (E)

Malaisie/Malaysia/Malasia
SHAMSUDDIN, Mr. (E)

**Abstentions/Abstentions/
Abstenciones: 41**

Australie/Australia
COOPER, Ms. (G)
DREVER, Mr. (G)
NOAKES, Mr. (E)

Bangladesh
QUDDUS, Mr. (G)
HOSSAIN, Mr. (G)
HYDER, Mr. (E)

Bolivie/Bolivia
ESPAÑA SMITH, Sr. (E)

Botswana
SEBELE, Mr. (G)
MOJAFI, Mr. (G)

Canada/Canadá
LAWSON, Mr. (E)

Chili/Chile
QUIROGA ARRAU, Sr. (E)

Colombie/Colombia
ECHAVARRIA SALDARRIAGA, Sr. (E)

*République de Corée/Republic of
Korea/República de Corea*
CHO, Mr. (E)

Costa Rica
GONZALEZ VARGAS, Sr. (E)

*République dominicaine/Dominican
Republic/República Dominicana*
RODRIGUEZ SALCEDO, Sr. (E)

El Salvador
SOTO RAMIREZ, Sr. (E)

Espagne/Spain/España
FERRER DUFOL, Sr. (E)

*Etats-Unis/United States/Estados
Unidos*
POTTER, Mr. (E)

Guatemala
PRETI JORQUIN, Sr. (E)

Honduras
MARTINEZ, Sr. (E)

Islande/Iceland/Islandia
MAGNÚSSON, Mr. (E)

République de Kiribati/Kiribati
TIKAI, Mr. (G)
ONO, Mr. (E)

Malawi
MBALE, Mr. (E)

Mexique/Mexico/México
ROVIROSA, Sra. (G)
ROCK, Sra. (G)

*Nouvelle-Zélande/New
Zealand/Nueva Zelandia*
CHETWIN, Mr. (G)
ROUTLEDGE, Ms. (G)
KNOWLES, Ms. (E)

Pakistan/Pakistán
KHAN, Mr. (G)
HUSSAIN, Mr. (G)
TABANI, Mr. (E)

*Papouasie-Nouvelle Guinée/Papua
New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea*
JEFFERY, Mr. (E)

Pays-Bas/Netherlands/Países Bajos
HUNTJENS, Mr. (E)

Pérou/Peru/Perú
BARRENECHEA CALDERON, Sr. (E)

Pologne/Poland/Polonia
ZAJAC, Mr. (E)

*Royaume-Uni/United Kingdom/Reino
Unido*
LAMBERT, Mr. (E)

*Fédération de Russie/Russian
Federation/Federación de Rusia*
EREMEEV, Mr. (E)

Sri Lanka
DASANAYAKE, Mr. (E)

Uruguay
IGLESIAS, Sr. (E)

Venezuela
DE ARBELOA, Sr. (E)



Vote final par appel nominal sur la Recommandation sur la sécurité et la santé dans l'agriculture, 2001

Final record vote on the Safety and Health in Agriculture Recommendation, 2001

Votación nominal final relativa al Recomendación sobre la Seguridad y la Salud en la Agricultura, 2001

Pour/For/En Pro: 418

Abstentions/Abstentions/Abstenciones: 33

Quorum: 271

Pour/For/En Pro: 418

Afrique du Sud/South Africa/Sudáfrica

MATLHAKO, Ms. (G)
NDEBELE, Mr. (G)
BOTHA, Mr. (E)
PATEL, Mr.(T/W)

Algérie/Algeria/Argelia

LOUHADIA, M. (G)
RAÏS, M. (G)
YOUSFI, M. (E)
SIDI SAID, M.(T/W)

Allemagne/Germany/Alemania

WILLERS, Mr. (G)
KLOTZ, Mr. (G)
HEINZEMANN, Mr. (E)
ENGELEN-KEFER, Ms.(T/W)

Angola

N'GOVE LUSSOKE, M. (G)
PEREIRA DA SILVA, M.(T/W)

Arabie saoudite/Saudi Arabia/Arabia Saudita

AL-MANSOUR, Mr. (G)
ALHADLAQ, Mr. (G)
DAHLAN, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

Argentine/Argentina

SOLARI, Sr. (G)
GALIN, Sr. (G)
DAER, Sr.(T/W)

Australie/Australia

MANSFIELD, Mr.(T/W)

Autriche/Austria

SABADITSCH, Ms. (G)
DEMBSHER, Ms. (G)
ARBESSER-RASTBURG, Mr. (E)
GREIF, Mr.(T/W)

Bahamas

DEAN, Mr. (G)
SYMONETTE, Mr. (G)
ARNETTE, Mr. (E)
MCDONALD, Mr.(T/W)

Bahreïn/Bahrain/Bahrein

MOHAMED, Mr. (G)
HUSSAIN, Mr.(T/W)

Bangladesh

KHAN, Mr.(T/W)

Barbade/Barbados

LOWE, Ms. (G)
SIMMONS, Mr. (G)
HUSBANDS, Mr. (E)
TROTMAN, Mr.(T/W)

Bélarus/Belarus/Belarus

KOLOS, Ms. (G)
MALEVICH, Mr. (G)

Belgique/Belgium/Bélgica

VANDERVEKEN, M. (G)
VANDAMME, M. (G)
DA COSTA, M. (E)
CORTEBEECK, M.(T/W)

Belize/Belice

WILLIAMS, Mr. (G)
QUIROS, Ms.(T/W)

Bénin/Benin

ONI, M. (G)
AGUESSY, Mme (G)
GLELE, M. (E)
ASSOGBA, M.(T/W)

Bolivie/Bolivia

ESPAÑA SMITH, Sr. (E)

Botswana

SEBELE, Mr. (G)
MOJAFI, Mr. (G)
DEWAH, Mr. (E)
MONYAKE, Mr.(T/W)

Brésil/Brazil/Brasil

MACHADO, Mr. (G)
GOMES DOS SANTOS, Ms. (G)
DONATO, Mr. (E)
MIRANDA DE OLIVEIRA, Mr.(T/W)

Bulgarie/Bulgaria

DRAGANOV, Mr. (G)
KRASTEVA, Ms. (G)

Burkina Faso

SOULAMA, M. (G)
SAWADOGO, M. (G)
KABORE, M. (E)
TIENDREBEOGO, M.(T/W)

Burundi

NAHAYO, M. (G)
NDUWAYO, M. (G)
NZISABIRA, M. (E)
NIYONGABO, M.(T/W)

Cambodge/Cambodia/Camboya

THACH, Mr. (G)
KEO, Mr. (G)

Cameroun/Cameroon/Camerún

MBAPPE EPANYA, M. (G)

Canada/Canadá

ROBINSON, Ms. (G)
MACPHEE, Mr. (G)
BENEDICT, Mr.(T/W)

Cap-Vert/Cape Verde/Cabo Verde

ALVES LOPES, M. (G)
VAZ, M.(T/W)

Chili/Chile
VEGA, Sr. (G)
MARTINEZ MOLINA, Sr.(T/W)

Chine/China
LI, Mr. (G)
LI, Mr. (G)
YAN, Ms. (E)
XU, Mr.(T/W)

Chypre/Cyprus/Chipre
WILLIAMS, Ms. (G)
VIKIS, Mr. (G)
KYRITSIS, Mr.(T/W)

Colombie/Colombia
GARZON, Sr. (G)
REYES RODRIGUEZ, Sr. (G)
ALVIS FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

République de Corée/Republic of Korea/República de Corea
YI, Mr. (G)
CHUNG, Mr. (G)
BAE, Mr.(T/W)

Costa Rica
SOLANO, Sr. (G)
AGUILAR ARCE, Sr.(T/W)

Côte d'Ivoire
LATTE, M. (G)
ZEHIA, M. (G)
ADIKO, M.(T/W)

Croatie/Croatia/Croacia
KOS, Ms. (G)
MUSULIN, Ms. (G)
HORVATIC, Ms. (E)
BENOVIC, Ms.(T/W)

Cuba
LAU VALDÉS, Sra. (G)
HERNÁNDEZ OLIVA, Sra. (G)
CHACÓN DIAZ, Sr. (E)
BERNAL CAMERO, Sr.(T/W)

Danemark/Denmark/Dinamarca
ADLER, Ms. (G)
HESS, Mr. (G)
LAURENTS, Mr. (E)
FOLDBERG, Mr.(T/W)

République dominicaine/Dominican Republic/República Dominicana
CUELLO, Sr. (G)
BRETON SANCHEZ, Sr. (G)
VARGAS SAILLANT, Sr.(T/W)

Egypte/Egypt/Egipto
ABOULNAGA, Mrs. (G)
KHALAFALLAH, Mr. (G)
EL AZALI, Mr.(T/W)

El Salvador
LAGOS PIZZATI, Sr. (G)
NIETO MENENDEZ, Sr. (G)
HUIZA CISNEROS, Sr.(T/W)

Emirats arabes unis/United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos
AL-MOUHAIRI, Mr. (G)
AL-ABDOULI, Mr. (G)
MATTAR, Mr. (E)
ALMARZOOQI, Mr.(T/W)

Equateur/Ecuador
TAPIA GAROFALO, Sr. (G)
GRUNAUER BRACHETTI, Sr. (G)
ARCINIEGA AGUIRRE, Sr.(T/W)

Erythrée/Eritrea
WOLDEYOHANNES, Mr. (G)

Espagne/Spain/España
CONSARNAU GUARDIOLA, Sr. (G)
LOPEZ MONIS, Sr. (G)
FRADES, Sr.(T/W)

Estonie/Estonia
JOONSAAR, Ms. (G)
HINDOV, Ms. (G)
PÄÄRENDSON, Ms. (E)
PÄRNITS, Mr.(T/W)

Etats-Unis/United States/Estados Unidos
SPRING, Mr. (G)
POLASKI, Ms. (G)
ZELHOFER, Mr.(T/W)

Ethiopie/Ethiopia/Etiopía
TEFERA, Ms. (G)
YIMER, Mr. (G)

Finlande/Finland/Finlandia
SALMENPERÄ, Mr. (G)
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France/Francia
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Gabon/Gabón
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GONZALEZ, Sr.(T/W)

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CSUPOORT, Mr. (E)
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VAISH, Mr. (G)
ANAND, Mr. (E)
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SINAGA, Ms. (G)
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TOKITAEKA, Mr.(T/W)

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EL HAJ HASSAN, M. (G)
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Libéria/Liberia

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Niger/Níger

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PRUIM, Mr.(T/W)

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VOTO BERNALES GATICA, Sr. (G)
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BARCIA, M. (G)
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DE CARVALHO, M.(T/W)

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AL-KHALIFA, Mr. (G)
ALFAYHANI, Mr. (E)
AL-HAJRI, Mr.(T/W)

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NGUB'USIM MPEY, M. (E)
KATALAY SANGOL, M.(T/W)

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DUMITRIU, M. (G)
COSTACHE, M. (E)
NEAGOE, M.(T/W)

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WARRINGTON, Mr. (G)
LAMBERT, Mr. (E)
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PIROGOV, Mr. (G)
EREMEEV, Mr. (E)
SHMAKOV, Mr.(T/W)

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BIGI, Mme (G)
VAGNINI, M. (E)
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Singapour/Singapore/Singapur
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VAVRO, Mr. (G)
HRDINA, Mr. (E)
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ZORE, Mr. (G)
SERAZIN, Ms. (E)
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EL HASSAN, Mr. (G)
EL GURASHI, Mr. (E)

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DASANAYAKE, Mr. (E)
SUBASINGHE, Mr.(T/W)

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WIKLUND, Ms. (G)
WAHLSTRÖM, Mr. (E)
EDSTRÖM, Mr.(T/W)

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BRUPBACHER, M. (G)
BARDE, M. (E)
PRINCE, M.(T/W)

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BELFOR, Mr. (G)
VAN OMMEREN, Mr. (E)

Swaziland/Swazilandia
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MNDZEBELE, Mr. (G)
HLOPHE, Mr. (E)
SITHOLE, Mr.(T/W)

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SHAMSEDDINE, Mme (G)
NASR, M. (E)
ISSA, M.(T/W)

République-Unie de Tanzanie/United Republic of Tanzania/República Unida de Tanzania
RWEYEMAMU, Ms. (G)
KILLO, Mr. (G)
MAENDA, Mr. (E)

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PINTÉR, Mr. (G)
DRBALOVÁ, Ms. (E)
BERAN, Mr.(T/W)

Thaïlande/Thailand/Tailandia
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CHANDRAPRASERT, Mr. (G)
WICHITRAKORN, Mr. (E)
SUBSARN, Mr.(T/W)

Trinité-et-Tobago/Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago
RICHARDS, Ms. (G)
SUPERSAD, Ms. (G)
HILTON CLARKE, Mr. (E)
GIUSEPPI, Mr.(T/W)

Tunisie/Tunisia/Túnez
BACCAR, M. (G)
KCHAOU, M. (G)
M'KAISSI, M. (E)
TRABELSI, M.(T/W)

Turquie/Turkey/Turquía
ISIK, Mr. (G)
OYMAN, Mr. (G)
CENTEL, Mr. (E)

Ukraine/Ucrania
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VINOKOUROV, M. (G)
KHMILIOVSKIY, M. (E)
CHILOV, M.(T/W)

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DELGADO, Sr. (G)
FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Venezuela
CORRALES LEAL, Sr. (G)
GALUMCH, Sr.(T/W)

Viet Nam
NGUYEN QUI, Mr. (G)
VU LAM, Mr. (G)
NGUYEN TIEN, Mr. (E)
NGUYEN AN, Mr.(T/W)

Yémen/Yemen
OUBAD, Mr. (G)

Yougoslavie/Yugoslavia
BOSKOVIC-PRODANOVIC, Mrs. (G)
RADOVANOVIC, Mr. (G)

Zambie/Zambia
CHIRWA, Mr. (G)
NYIRENDA, Mr. (G)
MUSENGE, Mr. (E)
TEMBO, Mr.(T/W)

Zimbabwe
DZVITI, Mr. (G)
MUSEKA, Mr. (G)
NYOKA, Mr. (E)
MATOMBO, Mr.(T/W)

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Argentine/Argentina
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Australie/Australia
COOPER, Ms. (G)
DREVER, Mr. (G)
NOAKES, Mr. (E)

Bangladesh
QUDDUS, Mr. (G)
HOSSAIN, Mr. (G)
HYDER, Mr. (E)

Belize/Belice
ARNOLD, Mr. (E)

Canada/Canadá
LAWSON, Mr. (E)

Chili/Chile
QUIROGA ARRAU, Sr. (E)

Colombie/Colombia
ECHAVARRIA SALDARRIAGA, Sr. (E)

*République de Corée/Republic of
Korea/República de Corea*
CHO, Mr. (E)

Costa Rica
GONZALEZ VARGAS, Sr. (E)

*République dominicaine/Dominican
Republic/República Dominicana*
RODRIGUEZ SALCEDO, Sr. (E)

El Salvador
SOTO RAMIREZ, Sr. (E)

Espagne/Spain/España
FERRER DUFOL, Sr. (E)

*Etats-Unis/United States/Estados
Unidos*
POTTER, Mr. (E)

Guatemala
PRETI JORQUIN, Sr. (E)

Islande/Iceland/Islandia
MAGNÚSSON, Mr. (E)

République de Kiribati/Kiribati
TIKAI, Mr. (G)
ONO, Mr. (E)

Malaisie/Malaysia/Malasia
SHAMSUDDIN, Mr. (E)

Mexique/Mexico/México
ROVIROSA, Sra. (G)
ROCK, Sra. (G)

*Nouvelle-Zélande/New
Zealand/Nueva Zelandia*
CHETWIN, Mr. (G)
ROUTLEDGE, Ms. (G)
KNOWLES, Ms. (E)

Panama/Panamá
DURLING, Sr. (E)

*Papouasie-Nouvelle Guinée/Papua
New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea*
JEFFERY, Mr. (E)

Pays-Bas/Netherlands/Países Bajos
HUNTJENS, Mr. (E)

Pérou/Peru/Perú
BARRENECHEA CALDERON, Sr. (E)

Uruguay
IGLESIAS, Sr. (E)

Venezuela
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