



Second sitting

Monday, 6 June 2005, 9.40 a.m.

President: Mr. Alsalam

Original Arabic: The PRESIDENT

It is a great pleasure to declare open the second sitting of the 93rd Session of the International Labour Conference.

We have a great deal of work to complete this morning, including voting, the presentation of the reports of the Chairperson of the Governing Body and the Director-General, followed by a number of interventions.

We will finish the sitting with the presentation of the first report of the Selection Committee.

First of all, I would like to inform you that the first report of the Credentials Committee was published in *Provisional Record* No. 4B. The Conference is called on to take note of this report.

(The report is noted.)

Before starting the voting, I would like to inform you that the Republic of Guinea and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have made payments against their arrears in contributions and have accordingly recovered their voting rights.

RECORD VOTE ON THE RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING ARREARS OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARMENIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Original Arabic: The PRESIDENT

As was announced last week at the opening sitting, the first item on our agenda this morning is to hold a vote on two resolutions adopted by the Finance Committee of government members.

These resolutions concern the arrears of contributions respectively of Armenia and of the Republic of Moldova. Under article 13(4) of the ILO Constitution, the Conference made, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by delegates present permit a member State in arrears of its contribution to vote.

We shall now conduct the vote concerning the arrears of the contributions of Armenia and of the Republic of Moldova.

(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: 356 votes in favour, nine against, with nine abstentions. As the quorum was 281, and the required two-thirds majority of 248 has been reached, the resolution concerning the arrears of the contributions of Armenia is adopted.

(The resolution is adopted.)

We shall now conduct the vote concerning the arrears of the contributions of the Republic of Moldova.

(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: 354 votes in favour, ten against, with ten abstentions. As the quorum was 281, and the required two-thirds majority of 248 has been reached, the resolution concerning the arrears of the Republic of Moldova is adopted.

(The resolution is adopted.)

With your permission, I should now like to make a few personal comments to the Conference.

The world is going through difficult times and it is therefore incumbent upon our Organization, with its intrinsic human values, to strive to achieve its noble objectives – those objectives that the world is looking to us to fulfil.

Globalization and liberalization have become great challenges that the international community must confront in order to minimize their negative repercussions; the middle classes in many parts of the world have been effected, as have employers and trade unions. This, inevitably, has taken its toll on society as a whole and the economic front.

This situation is making it increasingly difficult for our Organization to carry out its mission and we must therefore take into account the social dimension of globalization. It is also important to innovate and find ways to help us reach a balance, both socially and economically, in order to achieve our strategic objectives and attain peace in the world.

The main task before our Organization is to carry out its role effectively and make the results of globalization more human.

The Director-General, Mr. Juan Somavia, and his team have understood the importance of taking into account the human aspect in these vast changes taking place; it was for this reason he established the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization in order to arrive at an equilibrium between economic and social growth.

We have before us a very full and diverse agenda that contains many elements to which we must pay heed.

We are going to listen first to the report of the Chairperson of the Governing Body, for which we thank him in advance. From 2004 until June 2005 Mr. Séguin was Chairperson of the Governing Body – and I would like to draw the attention of those present here today to the importance given by the Governing Body to reform, which the Director-General has stressed is necessary to further the work of our Organization. Also of considerable significance is the Report of the Director-General on the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which has deepened the debate on the importance of human rights and highlighted the problem of forced labour. Indeed, it has brought to light a number of elements that must spur the world on to take a stand against the violation of the dignity of men, women and children.

Our agenda this year further contains other fundamental subjects such as youth employment, occupational safety and health and work in the fishing sector. All these subjects will require, from your part, an active commitment because they are vital for the forthcoming generations.

I have absolutely no doubt that you agree with me that the work of the Finance Committee and the Committee on the Application of Standards is extremely important. These two committees must strive to fulfil their mandates because they represent the role played by our Organization worldwide.

Our agenda reflects very clearly the importance of the mandate of our Organization and its unique tripartite structure, which means that governments, employers and workers have an equal role to play in strengthening cooperation among peoples of the world and in combating what we call a clash of cultures. This Conference, with its three components, is the basis of a new vision that the Director-General has set forth which includes, first and foremost, the principle of decent work. This principle symbolizes everything we are striving to do at present and stands for equality and the respect of human rights. But first it must mature in order to become one of the fundamental human rights, such as the right to life, to freedom and to dignity.

The first to understand the importance of this principle was His Majesty King Abdullah II when he spoke before the 91st Session of the International Labour Conference. He said, and I quote: “Your Organization recognizes a fundamental truth about our world: work and working people are at the heart of global prosperity. In our twenty-first century attention is often focused on technologies and markets, but let us remember that at best these are only tools – tools that have allowed the world’s peoples to combine their energies and talents. Freeing that capability has unleashed tremendous creativity and productivity and unprecedented abundance.”

To conclude, I would like to call on you to take up the challenges before us with commitment and determination, so that we might achieve the noble principles upon which the International Labour Organization is based. This Organization has a key role to play in bringing about peace and prosperity throughout the world.

We shall now move to the next item on our agenda: the presentation of the report of the Chairperson of the Governing Body. It is my great pleasure to invite Mr. Philippe Séguin, Chairperson of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, to present his report on the work of the Governing Body in 2004-05.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Original French: Mr. SÉGUIN (Chairperson of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office)

It is an honour and a pleasure for me to present this report to you, the full text of which is to be found in *Provisional Record* No. 1, which deals with the work done by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office between June 2004 and June 2005, during which time I was Chairperson of the Governing Body.

This report, arranged by the major sector of activity of the ILO, is sufficiently detailed for me to confine myself this morning to highlighting those aspects which I believe merit special attention.

This applies, for example, to international labour standards. In this area the Governing Body has given some thought to a new strategic orientation as for standards and the implementation of standards-related policies and procedures. In particular, it invited the Director-General to launch a campaign to promote the ratification or acceptance of the Instrument for Amendment of the Constitution of the ILO, 1997. The Governing Body also followed very closely the results of the campaign to promote the core Conventions of the ILO, the integrated approach to standards-related activities, the consolidation of maritime instruments and the revision of certain constitutional procedures. It would be appropriate at this point to commend the work which has been accomplished in the preparation of the draft consolidated maritime Convention, which will be submitted for adoption by the next Maritime Session of the Conference in February 2006. This consolidated Convention, which is to replace almost all the instruments currently in force in the maritime sector, represents an unprecedented challenge for the ILO in the standard-setting area. Hence, it was with great satisfaction that the Governing Body endorsed the work of the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference, which was held in September 2004, and approved, on the basis of the resolutions adopted, the timetable for the intermediate stages – intersessional meetings, drafting group and other work – planned in the run-up to the 94th (Maritime) Session of the Conference.

This past year has also seen the adoption of a new version of the *Memorandum concerning the obligation to submit Conventions and Recommendations to the competent authorities*, as well as an introductory note to the Standing Orders concerning the procedure for the examination of representations under articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization. We also welcome the *Manual for drafting ILO instruments*, which will facilitate the preparation of these instruments: together with other initiatives it demonstrates the Office’s constant efforts to improve its procedures and methods of work; the Governing Body is also a shining example of this effort, in its own discussions on how to improve its functioning, as well as the working methods, composition and terms of reference of its committees. In fact, the most recent innovation endorsed by the Governing Body was a proposal to bring together in a single compendium all the rules governing its work.

In addition, the Governing Body has handled numerous representations made under article 24 and taken decisions on the follow-up to complaints

submitted under article 26 of the Constitution. As regards the complaint concerning non-observance by the Republic of Belarus of the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), the Governing Body asked its Committee on Freedom of Association to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry established to examine it. With regard to the complaint submitted last June against the Government of Venezuela for non-observance of the same Conventions, the Governing Body decided that the case should be referred to the new Committee on Freedom of Association, which will be elected this afternoon. The Committee on Freedom of Association has had a very full docket over the past year: between May 2004 and March 2005, it examined more than 180 cases on which it made recommendations.

The question of observance by the Government of Myanmar of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), took up a great deal of time in the discussions of the Governing Body. A very high-level team set up by the Director-General to carry out an evaluation at the highest political level of the current attitude of the authorities and their determination to effectively address the continuing practice of forced labour, went to Myanmar on 21 February 2005. Having failed to secure the necessary meetings at the highest level in order to complete its mandate, the team left Myanmar after making its views known to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Labour and handing over to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a statement to that effect, with an aide-memoire setting out the main concrete steps on which progress should be made in order to improve the situation. The response of the Governing Body, in the light of the new developments reported in March this year, is that the failure of the highest authorities of Myanmar to take the unique opportunity offered by this very high-level team should be condemned. The Governing Body therefore expressed its very serious concern as well as its feeling that the “wait and see” attitude which prevailed among members since 2001 had lost its *raison d’être*. This feeling led the Governing Body to transmit its conclusions to all those to whom the resolution adopted in the year 2000 by the Conference was addressed, with a view to their taking appropriate action. It has been agreed, however, that in the meantime the ILO would not close the door to a renewal of positive dialogue with the authorities of Myanmar.

As regards technical cooperation, in March 2005 the Committee on Technical Cooperation examined and approved the “Priorities and action plans for technical cooperation” under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, which focused on freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining. The main thrust of the action plan was based on the discussion of the Global Report, entitled *Organizing for social justice*, at the Conference in June 2004.

That Committee also noted the action which has been carried out within the ILO’s biggest technical cooperation programme – the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). The figures registered for 2004 show that, while IPEC’s expenditure grew fivefold between

1999 and 2004, this reflected a tremendous increase in its activities. IPEC should reach the objective of 1.3 million children benefiting directly or indirectly from its services. Strategically, IPEC has positioned its child labour efforts within the context of the socio-economic development of member States. These efforts, which have been organized on various fronts, both at the country and at the global level, were undertaken as part of the Decent Work Agenda. They are also intended to give effect to many of the recommendations contained in the report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization with a dual focus on direct assistance to working children, on the one hand, and on creating an enabling environment for the elimination of child labour, on the other.

In this respect, I would like to draw attention to the fact that a survey of recent developments in the technical cooperation provided by the ILO showed that although both total expenditure and the rate of implementation increased considerably between 2001 and 2004, funding from the United Nations system continued to decline, while funding from multilateral and bilateral funds continued to rise. When this study was presented, the Governing Body emphasized that it was essential that the ILO highlighted its comparative advantage in the field by linking its technical cooperation to national frameworks for action. Moreover, it noted that, in the context of the international community’s efforts to widen the scope of cooperation for development, the ILO had some major advantages, such as, its unique tripartite structure, its standard-setting mandate or the Decent Work Agenda which it should turn to good account in order to promote its role in the sphere of and to development through technical cooperation. In this connection, the Governing Body underlined the importance of the enhanced programme of technical cooperation for the occupied Arab territories and the special technical cooperation programme for Colombia, in respect of which the Governing Body made an urgent appeal for a reinforcement of activities to improved industrial relations through respect for freedom of association and respect for collective bargaining.

In addition to the focus on technical cooperation, this year was also characterized by a very intense discussion of the Director-General’s proposals for the Programme and Budget for 2006-07 as regards the issue of the budget for 2006-07. Last March, the Governing Body, at the end of these discussions, was able to recommend to the International Labour Conference that it adopt a budget with a real growth of 1.1 per cent, thus making it possible for our Organization to break out of the zero growth cycle which has obtained for the last 15 years.

The Global Employment Agenda and its principal constitutive elements occupied much of the discussions. The contribution of this Agenda to the efforts which have been made by individual countries to ensure that employment became the central goal of their socio-economic decisions was underscored on a number of occasions by the Committee on Employment and Social Policy. The discussions, which dealt with macroeconomic policies to encourage growth and employment, minimum wages, the employment of young people, microfinancing, decent work, the promotion of technological progress to raise productivity, job creation and improving the standard of living, highlighted the very close correlation between employment and decent work. At the

highest political level, it is therefore logical that ILO efforts focus on promoting the integration of the Global Employment Agenda in the decision-making process as the employment pillar of decent work. In this connection, the Governing Body particularly wished to commend the impact of the support the ILO gave to the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa which was held in Ouagadougou in September 2004, which was reflected in the 11-point Plan of Action adopted during that Summit and in the commitments entered into with regard to both the Decent Work Agenda and the recommendations made by the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization.

It must be said that, in the year since its publication, the report of the World Commission has been scrutinized by more than 70 high-level events organized around the world at the international, regional and national levels. The response it elicited, at the international level, is particularly reflected in the resolution adopted in December 2004 by the General Assembly of the United Nations. In that resolution, the General Assembly notes the report's contribution towards a fully inclusive and equitable globalization and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take it into account in the report which he will present in September 2005 on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit meeting. The follow-up to the Commission's report also fuelled debates at the Seventh Regional European Meeting of the ILO held in February 2005 in Budapest and formed the basis for its conclusions which stress the importance of good governance in the world of work and national decent work programmes.

At the recent sessions of the Governing Body, the Working Party on the Social Dimension of Globalization concentrated on an examination of the best means of promoting decent work as a global objective. The Working Party has explored three main avenues by way of a follow-up to the report. The first aims, through specific initiatives, to increase the coherence of policies in specific fields and, to that end, the Working Group has encouraged the ILO to strengthen its partnerships with other institutions in the multilateral system, more particularly the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization.

The second line of thought is concerned with the mechanism for dialogue proposed by the World Commission in order to address certain policy gaps. The setting up of such mechanisms has been generally welcomed by the Working Party, which has reviewed a number of themes which would lend themselves to such an approach. The third avenue explored by the Working Party was the advisability of organizing a globalization policy forum. It is now up to the Working Party to study the specific proposals which will be submitted to it by the Office for each of the various mechanisms being considered on the basis of its past deliberations and its first thoughts on the theme of growth, investment and employment.

As part of the follow-up to the World Commission's report, dialogue and the partnerships between the ILO and various bodies and institutions within the United Nations system, have been strengthened in the run-up to some major international events, with whose preparation like the ILO is closely asso-

ciated. The efforts made by the ILO speak volumes in that they may attest to its will to place the Decent Work Agenda notably the promotion of a tripartite approach to the framing of national and international policies, at the heart of strategies for economic, social and environmental development. This synergy between the actions of the ILO to promote decent work as a global objective and the activities of other organizations within the United Nations family aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals and meeting the targets of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers offer a clear example of the coherence that exists between the policies recommended by the World Commission.

The Governing Body is therefore paying increasing attention to this concerted action in favour of a fairer globalization which opens new prospects for partnerships with the international community.

I believe, that I have informed you as fully as possible on the contents of the report which I had to make on behalf of the Governing Body. Before concluding, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking very warmly Mr. Funes de Rioja, Employer Vice-Chairperson, and Sir Roy Trotman, Worker Vice-Chairperson of the Governing Body, for their kind and constructive cooperation and for constant support throughout the year.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Original Arabic: The PRESIDENT

It is now my honour to give the floor to Mr. Somavia, Secretary-General of the Conference and Director-General of the International Labour Office, to present the three Reports he is submitting to the International Labour Conference this year. Report 1(A): *Consolidating progress and moving ahead*; the Appendix on *The situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories*; and Report 1(B): *A global alliance against forced labour*, the Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL

I want to take up three issues with you all today.

First, the world is facing a global employment crisis which puts democracy, security and stability at risk.

Second, we, together, are contributing to the search for solutions and connecting to people through our Decent Work Agenda.

Third, the gravity of the crisis means that we must now raise our game by making decent work a global goal.

We gather at a difficult time for the world, a time of anxiety, some might even say of crisis in many fields. Clearly, the world is facing a global jobs crisis, in quantity and quality. We have to face up to it. Our Constitution mandates us to do this, and the real actors of the economy sit at our tables, so we know something about it.

Women, men and young people the world over are asking those in positions of leadership, in the public sector and in the private sector, in local authorities and in parliaments this question: "Are you tackling the issues that matter most in my daily life?" Or, more simply, they wonder: "Are you even listening?"

So what do we hear? Why is democracy not delivering what I need for my family? What is the

value of global markets to me if I do not have the skills or technology to compete? How can I be enterprising if I am entangled in bureaucratic red tape? Why is it so difficult to get my first job? How can I feel confident about my future when I do not even know whether I will be secure in my old age? Will our children be worse off than us?

And many governments, enterprises and workers are asking themselves from their totally different perspectives – another question: “Where is this unbridled global competition taking us?” Above all, we hear people in every corner of the world saying, “I don’t want pity or charity. I want opportunity. Give me a fair chance at a decent job.” But in too many countries around the world, neither the workers of the global economy nor most national policies are delivering sufficient employment in the places where people live and want to stay. This is, of course, the origin of most migration patterns.

Work is at the epicentre of the economic, political and social concerns of people. Legitimate demands are being voiced ever more loudly, demands for job opportunities, employment security, quality of employment, a voice at work, and real possibilities for enterprise development and individual initiative.

No politician running for office anywhere in the world can be elected without offering something tangible in the field of work and all politicians worry about whether they can deliver on their campaign promises in an unstable international environment.

This global jobs crisis is the most pressing political issue of our time. To address it, we must begin at home, but almost everywhere, in both developed and developing countries, we are seeing the limits of purely national or even regional action, so we need a global response. And yet, surprisingly, the interconnection between growth, investment and jobs is missing from today’s global political agenda and, consequently, international organizations which are working so well together on so many other issues are underperforming in terms of working together on policy proposals to address the jobs crisis.

Without decent jobs, social cohesion begins to crack: the dignity of the individual is undermined, young people see their future prospects blighted, the family is weakened and there is a loss of civic confidence and trust. The overall effect is more insecurity and less freedom. That is why I think that the jobs crisis is probably the most pervasive risk to global security. And yet we know that more and better jobs are the single most important structural factor that can bring greater peace and stability to the world.

Prevailing policies have failed us in too many places. We need to have the honesty and courage to review the policies that brought us here. There is a growing sense that the global economy has evolved in an ethical vacuum with policies which, many feel, are organized too much around market values and too little around human values.

As *The Economist* reported earlier this year, the Swiss bank UBS has estimated that in the G7 economies as a whole, the share of profits in national income has never been higher but labour’s share of the cake has never been lower.

The late Pope John-Paul II addressed this issue with great clarity when he said on 1 May 2000 that “All must work so that the economic system in which we live does not upset the fundamental order

of the priority of work over capital, of the common good over private interest. It is ever more necessary to establish a global coalition for decent work.” In my readings of the main religions and spiritual traditions of the world, many of them represented in this room, I find a strong sense of value for the dignity of work. I think that this is probably the biggest foundation of our Decent Work Agenda. It is, of course, also reflected in our Constitution, which reminds us that labour is not a commodity.

The warning light is blinking on today’s global economy. This is not an easy question, because we know that as consumers women and men may see many benefits in globalization, and they clearly favour open societies and open economies with fair rules provided that they deliver the goods. But questions about the direction of globalization continue to grow, and are asked by protestors in the streets and anxious workers on the job, by struggling families in their communities and by worried citizens in the voting booth, as we have seen in so many places, and even, I would say, by investors uncertain about where to put their money.

Our latest *World Employment Report* illustrates the challenge. In 2004, growth reached a healthy 5 per cent, but employment expanded by only 1.7 per cent. In other words, world output increased by nearly US\$4 trillion, yet global unemployment was reduced by only 500,000 millions in wealth creation but only a trickle of new jobs.

And let us not forget that more than 1 billion people are unemployed or working poor, nine out of ten workers in many countries labour in the unorganized, unprotected, unstable informal economy. Less than half of the young people available for work were holding a job last year. Simply put, we must repair the disconnect between economic growth and job creation, rebalance priorities, revalue work and target the right investment policies. We need the convergence of policies that can balance diverse economic and social needs. We, in this room, know that this can be done, and that there is a method for doing it: the method is dialogue and the ILO’s tripartism –working together, cohesive, with a sense of common purpose, has a lot to offer because these, after all, are our issues.

And this takes me to the second point on our agenda: How well are we attuned to people’s concerns? There is much discussion today about the relevance of international institutions and the need for more accountability for the resources we receive to carry out our mission. I think that this is a necessary debate and tough questions should be raised in relation to all organizations, including ours, regarding the way we manage the relevance of our policy proposals.

Without much fanfare, the ILO has been on the path of reform since 1999. We have tightened the ILO’s mission through our four strategic objectives. Strategic budgeting, results-based management, strengthening of internal and external evaluation, four clear technical sectors at headquarters, progressively redressing the top-heavy structure of the ILO, implementing gender equality policies: all of these and many other avenues of reform are under way, but we know that we have limited resources. They come from the taxes paid out of the hard-earned wages of working people. And then, of course, we must use them judiciously. We must never forget where those resources come from: they come from working people. All of us, constituents and the Of-

fice, must continue developing a mentality of efficiency and effectiveness of savings and careful use of resources. All of us, constituents and the Office, must be committed to being good custodians of the budget, in what you ask from the Office and in how we organize to deliver our services.

All of this requires constant checking to ensure that we are responding within our mandate to the issues that have most relevance to people's daily lives, to countries' priorities. I believe that we can answer positively. Our agenda is connecting with people and policy-makers. Our message is being heard, our voice is being amplified. Demand for our services is growing rapidly. Decent work, working out of poverty, a fair globalization – these people-centred concepts are relevant ideas for today. They are a positive, practical response to prevailing uncertainties, and behind them we have a growing body of conceptual, analytical and technical work that extends from the local to the global. Governments are expressing their support for the Decent Work Agenda at the highest levels. We saw it in the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation held in Africa in Ouagadougou at our European Regional Meeting, in Budapest in recent Latin American Heads of State meetings, in the EU Commissions Social Agenda, and in so many other places around the globe. We are seeing it in the preparation for our Asian Regional Meeting later this year. And since we last met, the General Assembly of the United Nations acknowledged the contribution of the report *A fair globalization: Creating opportunities for all of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization* established by the ILO and asked all international organizations to address the report within their mandates.

One of the main observations in the report is that dealing with globalization begins at home, and it is encouraging to see that in little over a year different countries have translated the report into their own languages, for use as a basis for national dialogue – languages including Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Singalese and Tamil. So why is it translated? Because people feel that it is useful. Because they want their own people to read it in their own language which may not be one of the international languages. Because a discussion at the local level can help countries see how is it that they feel with the globalization phenomena.

We are also seeing our agenda connecting to people through the work of this Conference: developing an integrated framework for occupational safety and health standards; finalizing new and comprehensive standards for the world's fishing industry; reviewing the impact of our standards on hours of work; engaging in the regular business of supervising application by Members of Conventions and Recommendations from Belarus to Nepal and, obviously Myanmar; ensuring that the 'Millennium generation' of young women and men find a pathway to decent work, to ensure that we do not have yet another lost generation. (I want to thank those countries that have decided to show their national commitment by signing on as lead countries in our Youth Employment Network); describing and proposing solutions to the employment problems of workers in the occupied Arab territories, whose conditions of life, with closures and other terrible limitations, continue to be extremely hard for themselves and for their

families; recognizing and addressing the scandal of forced labour, highlighted in this year's Global Report. When we see more than 12 million souls trapped in forced labour, we know that work has been devalued. Forced labour and human trafficking are an open wound on the global economy.

As we look ahead, we must ask ourselves how this Conference can be even more effective for the future, as I indicated in my introduction to the Conference. But let me put one item on the table right away. I must once again draw attention to the lack of real progress in improving the representation of women at the Conference. On average, only one in five members of delegations are women, and I think that we simply must do better. Let us not forget that our Worker Vice-President, sitting here in the rostrum, suggested that we fix a target to deal with this question. I recommend that you do so. We thank those countries that are already taking action for their efforts.

Let me move to our next challenge – making decent work a global goal. Looking ahead, the major challenge facing our Organization is to respond to the global jobs crisis by making decent work a global goal. This is now the organizing factor of our next programme and budget. Making decent work a global goal requires three interlinked sets of action by the ILO. First, building our collective capacity – we must strengthen trade unions, employers' organizations and ministries of employment, labour and social affairs. Our constituents are already moving in that direction.

In this respect, I wish to welcome the historical decision of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labour to constitute a new international organization based on their membership and traditions.

Together with the key role played by Global Unions, this process will undoubtedly reinforce the capacity and influence of organized workers worldwide. Let me also say that I welcome the decision by the International Organisation of Employers to tackle the issue of corporate social responsibility as a contribution to ILO activities. This is a significant step. The role of labour ministries is also expanding beyond the traditional range of functions, with greater participation in the formulation of integrated economic and social policies that promote employment, and we must support this evolution.

I believe that in this reinforcement of the constituents, the ILO constituents must have their rightful place in multilateral policy decisions that affect our mandate. There should be a regular dialogue between our tripartite constituents, jointly or individually, with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization and other relevant international organizations.

All over the world, one hears it said that international organizations must connect with business and civil society. It is already happening. The ILO represents business and a pretty good chunk of civil society, at least, the most organized part of civil society. But that is not uppermost in the mind of people who talk about the United Nations, and we have a role in explaining what the ILO is to institutions that are just accustomed to receiving one minister or another. We have an explanatory role. But I think that we will eventually have an institutional role, because if other organizations really want connections with business, if they really want connections with the major organized forces of civil soci-

ety, it is going to be through the ILO. If not, they are going to be inviting people, they are going to be inviting companies, but they are not going to be inviting elected representatives, as we will do this afternoon, of these two great sectors of society.

Secondly, we must strengthen our efforts to promote decent work at the national and regional levels. Many countries have already incorporated decent work principles and objectives into their national plans and development policies. The Decent Work Agenda is the best available policy response to the anxieties of women and men in the world of work.

A friend of mine said he thought it was a fantastic political platform, and one which would not fail to get him elected. Our Decent Work Agenda does connect connect with the worries and the anxieties of people in ways that many other agendas do not, and the new decent work country programmes are the ILO's tool for contributing more effectively to national priorities. Decent work country programmes will permit new synergies and better integration in all that we do with your countries.

I am fully committed to strengthening our action in the regions, where we are closest to constituents. At a time when ILO activities are squeezed, we together ensured that budget resources to service our constituents at national and regional levels were not reduced. Decent work country programmes will facilitate further technical cooperation and voluntary contribution on the basis of national priorities.

We have a Decent Work Agenda, and a decent work country programme. A donor will contribute, it is very clear. The donor will ask whether it wishes to help the country to implement the Decent Work Agenda through the decent work country programme. I think that this will help in clarifying and simplifying our work with countries.

Thirdly, we must move employment and decent work fully into the mainstream of the international development debate. Growth, investment and jobs must be a central issue of international cooperation. We cannot do it alone, but it cannot be done without us. The multilateral system needs to recognize the significance of decent work within the international development agenda and its contribution to the goals of poverty reduction, and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization. It is key to accelerating the progress towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals.

Macroeconomic, financial, trade, investment and labour policies must converge, making decent work an objective of policy-making, rather than a hoped-for result.

There is an expectation that the ILO's constituents can put their experiences together and suggest some policy directions to move forward in a practical way. To do just that, the Working Party on the Social Dimension of Globalization has put on its agenda for November an initial discussion on the ILO perspective on growth, investment and employment.

I think that in tripartism we have a unique knowledge base to move creatively in this field. Like no other organization, we are linked to the production system. We can look at different dimensions, even different interests, while thinking of solutions in a convergent and consensus-building manner. We have proved this since 1990. Why don't we give it a try on this?

The global job crisis is putting security, development, open economies and open societies at risk. This is not a sustainable course. The world is looking for fair, balanced, reasonable answers. We need a new approach that puts the value of work and enterprise at the centre, that strengthens democracy and accountability, that strengthens freedom, that is locally based and built on international institutions working together to meet the decent work goals of families and communities worldwide. It is evident that we are at a historical juncture, where the values, the standards, the methods of work of the ILO, have renewed relevance. It is now our challenge to consolidate our progress, continue our reforms, dare to be creative and move ahead with our work. I look forward to your guidance.

Let me conclude by saying that as we move ahead, I am optimistic. All these things are very difficult, but they are also feasible if we have the will to show that they can be done. This confidence is not based on wishes or hopes; it is founded on the practical work of our Office with you on the ground. It is rooted in who we are, what we do and all that we represent.

You will see just outside this chamber a bust of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The plaque beside it reads simply: "His leadership was decisive in the formation of the United Nations." The other day I came across a book by Roosevelt's Labor Secretary, Frances Perkins – one of the first women in the world to hold such a post – in which she recounted discussions she had with Roosevelt in the 1930s, long before the birth of the United Nations. She wrote that more than once in discussing world organization, Roosevelt pointed out that he liked the ILO's structure of representation, which had in its membership not only representatives of governments, but also representatives of the people concerned; he said he hoped that some day, that kind of thing would grow.

Well, thanks to all of you, that kind of thing has continued to grow. This is one reminder of our special place, our distinctive role, our unique voice in the international system. We, as an institution, have always been at the fore front of global challenges in the world of work. Our Constitution, our very make-up, tempts us to see the world better because we view it through the eyes of workers, business and governments. It also compels us to help bridge the gaps between decisions of the international system and the hopes and aspirations of individual families and communities for decent work.

What a challenge for us to recall, what an opportunity for us to fulfil and above all, what a moment for us to deliver! Thank you so much.

Original Arabic: The PRESIDENT

Thank you very much. That was extremely interesting and I have no doubt that it will provide a solid basis for the Conference to advise you on the future activities of our Organization.

Before starting the discussion of the Reports of the Chairperson of the Governing Body and the Director-General, I should like to make the following statement on behalf of all the Officers of the Conference to remind you of the principles by which we will be guided in our debate.

These principles were established by the Working Party on the Programme and Structure of the ILO, approved by the Governing Body and communicated to the Conference in 1967. They are set out in

paragraphs 54-58 of the Working Party's report which are mentioned in the *Conference Guide* to the 93rd Session of the International Labour Conference, a copy of which you should all have.

The Officers of the Conference wish to draw the close attention of all delegates to the contents of paragraph 58 which reads as follows:

"In periods of acute political tension, the ILO has a twofold responsibility: to uphold the values of human freedom and dignity enshrined in its Constitution, and to circumscribe rather than extend the area of international tension by ensuring the fullest possible degree of continued cooperation in pursuit of the objectives of the ILO."

Every delegate to the International Labour Conference has an obligation to the Conference to keep these considerations constantly in mind, and the President has an obligation to ensure that the Conference does not lose sight of them.

It should be remembered that the debates of the International Labour Conference must not encroach on what is being discussed by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations which have responsibility for political decisions under the United Nations Charter. Thus, I should like to ask all delegates to comply with these principles. We, the Officers of the Conference, are committed to ensuring that these principles are upheld.

I should also like to say that I rely on you all to conduct our discussions with both the openness and dignity that are appropriate to the highest international body in the realm of social and labour-related matters.

Freedom of expression is a vital feature of the International Labour Organization. However, in order to exercise this right in a spirit of mutual respect, it is of paramount importance that all delegates use parliamentary language, respect the accepted procedure, refer only to the items under discussion and avoid raising any question alien to these matters.

We have to accept a certain amount of discipline if we want our work to be carried out in an appropriate way and be crowned with success.

Each and every delegate will have the right of reply if he or she feels that there is a need to respond in the event that his or her government has been challenged. In such cases, delegates must inform the President of the sitting, before that sitting finishes, that they wish to exercise the right to reply. Please make such requests by coming up to the podium and informing the Clerk of your wish. The Clerk will transmit the request to the President who will agree with the delegation concerned on a time at which the reply may be made. The reply should refer only to the point under debate. It should not exceed two minutes. It should be delivered in correct parliamentary language. Lastly, it is not the practice to allow replies to a reply.

Please also note that the duration of speeches is limited by the Standing Orders of the Conference to five minutes only. All delegates and ministers attending the Conference will no doubt wish to take this limit of five minutes into account in preparing their speeches so that the President will not be obliged to stop speakers before they have finished their speeches. Of course, according to the usual practice, the only exception to this rule will be in favour of the special guests of the Conference.

May I remind you once again that the list of speakers for the discussion of the Reports of the

Chairperson of the Governing Body and the Director-General will close at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 8 June.

For the sixth time, the Director-General has submitted a Global Report under the follow-up to the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. This year, the Conference returns to the second of the subjects covered in the four-yearly cycle, the elimination of forced and compulsory labour.

In accordance with a decision of the Selection Committee, this report – *A global alliance against forced labour* – will be discussed in plenary separately from the Director-General's Report, as I said, on Wednesday, 8 June, all day, with the possibility of an extended sitting.

You will recall that at the first plenary sitting last Tuesday, the Conference took a number of decisions regarding the suspension of certain clause of the Standing Orders of the Conference to encourage a lively interactive debate. Accordingly, the number of statements by member States will not be limited, but the Clerk will organize the discussion in such a way that where a minister and an accredited Government delegate of the same member State both wish to speak, they do not do so one after the other.

The provisions of article 14 of the Conference Standing Orders which limit the length of interventions and establish the order of speakers will not apply to this discussion. The discussion will begin with statements by the Employers' and Workers' groups and, as the case may be, the Governments which wish to speak on behalf of a group of countries. In accordance with article 76 of the Standing Orders of the Conference, we are now called on to confirm those proposals.

Does the Conference agree with this procedure and the suspension of the clauses of the Standing Orders? I see no objections.

(It is so decided.)

Finally, prior to beginning our discussions, my fellow Officers have asked me to insist most particularly on one point – punctuality. Our timetable is particularly full and in order to make the most efficient use of our time, the Officers intend to call plenary sittings to order promptly. By these means, we shall do our utmost to avoid extended evening sittings.

These are the main points we should like to keep in mind during our discussions. I am sure that with your help, we shall duly perform the tasks entrusted to us and together will ensure that this session of the Conference runs smoothly and successfully. Thank you very much in advance for your cooperation and understanding.

REPORTS OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE GOVERNING BODY AND OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: DISCUSSION

Mr. FUNES DE RIOJA (*Employer Vice President*)

On behalf of the International Organisation of Employers and as the Employer Vice-Chairperson of the Governing Body, I welcome the opportunity to join the Director-General in reflecting on how the ILO can be more effective and relevant in the real world of work of today within the globalization process, facing technological changes and new realities for job and enterprise creation.

Within the Governing Body the Employers' group has consistently sought an opportunity for real de-

bate on this key strategic issue for this Organization and has expressed its priorities for the ILO. It is our expectation that through the reflection at this session of the Conference, our priorities will now be given a space for a new debate in the Governing Body in November.

As we look to the future, it is important that we do not treat the issues affecting the ILO in an ad hoc way, rather, the development of the Organization must be strategically addressed. This is true, not just with regard to the focus on the work of the House, but also with regard to the governance structures of the Governing Body and the Conference. We need to be creative in shaping the future of these bodies.

Turning to the specific issues, we welcome the suggestion that tripartism must be strengthened along with the role and capacities of the social partners, as the Director-General has emphasized. However, these words will need to be translated into actions and we need to see real resources allocated to the achievement of these aims. We know that the Organization has limited resources. It therefore needs to focus its efforts in the key areas; for Employers, this is such an area.

Equally important is ensuring that tripartism operates effectively. We call on Governments to ensure that tripartism is pursued at the national level.

Decent work remains the operational objective of the ILO's work. Since 1999 it has become clear that this goal can only be achieved at the national level. We need to ensure that the national decent work country programmes, using tripartism as an effective dialogue tool, give space for national realities to shape the appropriate response. It is also encouraging, reading that the Director-General is looking to better understand the current and evolving world of work. This reflection, however, should engage the constituents who are actually the ones working in that reality. We look forward to exploring how that engagement can be facilitated.

The world today requires new responses from the ILO. It is not business as usual. Efforts to renew the ILO standards of approach remains a key means of modernizing what is seen as the ILO's main means of response, but it is not the only response. It is not the first time that we have said that other tools need to be identified and applied.

However, efforts to be modern in our approach seem difficult to deliver; our discussion on occupational health and safety being a case in point. Despite the Governing Body's clear wish that a new promotional framework be developed at the Conference, too many people, including within the Office itself, are comfortable looking at traditional methods for the shape of that new response. If we do not commit ourselves assiduously then the ability of this Organization to be relevant could be undermined. Many Conventions with low levels of ratification and many States ratifying Conventions that they cannot apply is a clear testimony.

This year we will also see a review of progress on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Here we should be stressing the importance of the Global Employment Agenda as a key means of addressing one of the key reasons for poverty: a lack of work itself. The youth employment discussion at this session of the Conference should hopefully further equip the secretariat to make a meaningful presentation of ILO action on these key goals.

The Report of the Director-General on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories

shows an improvement and we thank the International Labour Office for the factual and detailed analysis, but we insist that every effort needs to be made to help in the main objective: peace and development.

However, the situation remains fragile and we encourage the parties to explore further progress during this period of improved relations. We are also encouraged by the new levels of dialogue between the social partners in the area and we hope that a representative business organization can emerge with whom the international employers' community can engage.

We would like to see more being done for employers, as it is clear from the Report that the workers' activities have proved useful in developing the emerging social dialogue.

However, as in previous years, we remain concerned that the Palestinian Fund for Employment and Social Protection remains underfunded and we would call on Governments to make good their commitments.

I wanted to send a message as regards the agenda of the ILO. We, as employers, look forward to continuing our efforts to have an Organization which is useful not only because of its tripartite structure, but also because we share a common purpose: to create more jobs, to be a useful tool for enterprise creation, to promote principles and rights at work and, at the same time, to develop free enterprise as an adequate framework where those objectives might be reached.

Mr. TROTMAN (*Worker Vice-President*)

I wish first of all to express my great appreciation for the previous speeches, especially those in which the Workers have been well spoken of, and particularly those in honour of myself. For me it has been an honour, especially in the last three years, to serve as the Chairperson of the Workers' group, and I wish to thank the Worker delegates, not only for my own election, but for giving to me an especially good team, a very efficient team, which assisted in making sure that we continued what we thought was great work on behalf of workers around the world.

Some persons, in looking at the reports before us, seem to be preoccupied with the size of the Report. We in the Workers' group are of the view that the size of the Report cannot be our main preoccupation at this time because we have far too much more to be concerned with. Our first concern should be the level of support that exists for the ILO itself, for this Conference and indeed for the management bodies of the ILO. Some governments have – and quite rightly so – questioned the length of the Conference, and they even question its effectiveness. We have no quarrel with that. At the same time, we realize that there may be some employers among us who no longer have the same place for standard setting as they did when there was an alternative political ideology, supported by an alternative socioeconomic structure.

We are very conscious of the fact that the ILO does not receive the level of consideration that it might, and we are concerned about that much more than about whether the Report should be 15 or 50 pages long. For ourselves, the Workers remain fully committed. We remain convinced that the objectives of the ILO at the founding Conference in 1919, followed by the Declaration of Philadelphia some 25 years later, remain sound and relevant to

the realization of world peace and democracy. There will be no peace, in our view, where governments openly permit labour to be treated as a commodity or where they themselves treat labour as a commodity. There can be no democracy where efforts to share in the wealth created in a particular country are crushed, whether by political, industrial, financial or even tribal brutality. We have, in short, to recognize that the world leaders in 1919 were concerned that the world of work was the arena where the causes of major conflict and world wars could be tackled and would be eliminated. When, during the Second World War, those same leaders realized that there had been failures in the previous system, they sought to strengthen their resolve to use the world of work as the means to bring peace.

This approach no doubt has a fair degree of weakness in it; however, it cannot be disputed that the joint efforts of labour with governments and with capital have resulted in commendable levels of national wealth, of peace and of democracy. We should like to argue that, conversely, where there is no social dialogue, where there is no consultation with employers and with workers, true wealth, real peace and democracy are absent. This International Labour Conference in 2005 – and indeed all the sessions of the Conference – are the ultimate in social dialogue. They permit workers' representatives to urge their colleagues in the Workers' group as well as employers and governments to find peaceful solutions to those evils which lead to poverty, to social exclusion, to marginalization, to dictatorship and even sometimes to general abuse. The current length of this or any other session of the Conference and the work of the various committees of the International Labour Organization should be seen as means of working towards these objectives which we have outlined, and should not be compromised purely on the basis of what the length of the Conference should or should not be, and what the number of speakers should or should not be – particularly among the workers. This is because at this Conference we are able to share and to tell about what we are doing not merely from a boastful standpoint, but very frequently with a view to seeking advice from others, to obtaining moral support for issues that we may consider to be important, and to finding a locus in which compromises might be made, sometimes between employers and workers, on the one hand, and governments, on the other.

And so we support any call for greater efficiencies, but we cannot think that the length of the Director-General's Report or the number of days we spend at this Conference – less than what we currently have – would be the means of achieving those objectives. We see the Report of the Director-General as an attempt to urge all ILO Members to participate more positively in furthering the objectives of this Organization, and it is our hope that during the course of this debate we will not merely be subjected to historical reports but will hear suggestions regarding how we might more efficiently undertake the responsible task of making the world a more peaceful place, a more productive place and a place where we are able to create greater wealth, and to share that wealth more reasonably and more fairly.

A second major concern has to do with the Conference follow-up to the report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization. That report, prepared by 26 very honourable com-

missioners, was brought before us last June and presented by the Director-General. We have now had a year to think about it, but we hope that during this session of the Conference you will be able to express yourself regarding how you believe the new Governing Body might be able to take strength from your suggestions and to move forward positively to implement the ideas in that report. The Governing Body, which is now coming to the end of its term, has been working assiduously in this regard, but we have been jolted by the current practice of governments of taking different and sometimes contradictory positions on issues relating to world governance. Sometimes a Minister of Labour says one thing at this Conference and the very opposite, elsewhere, as we found in Singapore regarding the matter of the social clause. The world became sceptical of that kind of approach in Seattle, and following Seattle there were further demonstrations to show that the world was not happy. The ILO, in our view, remains the only true United Nations voice of hope and therefore we call for greater coherence and greater singleness of speech and of voice in those areas where the work is being done.

The first Report before us, Report 1(A), speaks of consolidating progress. In the past three years we have been making some significant advances in that area, particularly with regard to the Middle East and the Appendix to the Report does indicate that a new climate for dialogue has been found. Our wish for the future is that our discussions will lead to the ILO being able to take greater credit for further work which we might be able to do, including the provision of additional and relevant resources to the region, especially in the area of capacity building.

My final thoughts turn to the need for us to reflect on our ability in the ILO to deliver. We are very conscious that there is shortly going to be a vote on our resources, and we hope that it will go the same way as the preliminary discussion. But we have to recognize that the needs of the developing world, in particular, and the needs of the central and eastern European countries, are serious and they are numerous. The ILO has been helping especially in our need to work ourselves out of poverty. The Conference should explore further means of support as we endeavour to lift ourselves out of poverty, and our suggestion today at the beginning of this Conference is that those additional efforts should include debt forgiveness, strategies for employment and the opening of markets to ensure access for produce from the developing world; they should also include education and training, especially for capacity building, and should further include the means to ensure sure that the objectives of the developing world are met.

Our hopes are for a productive Conference which will see us forge ahead to defend values and to promote change, to help in the stimulation of plans for the creation of decent jobs, to help give status and decent treatment to migrant workers, young workers and women workers, including greater participation in this Conference; to ensure proper standards to underpin the world of work; and to create an image to command greater respect for those standards within the membership of the ILO. We believe that together we can do it, we believe that institutions like this, and occasions like this Conference, are ideal occasions for us to work together to make the world a better place for us all; and I would

suggest, as somebody said before me, that this is the occasion to start.

Original Arabic: Mr. EL AMAWY (Minister of Manpower and Migration, Egypt)

My thanks go to the Director-General for providing us today with an opportunity to examine the results of our discussion of previous reports. I hope that this session of the International Labour Conference will enable us to enhance and develop the ILO's labour instruments, in line with the goals of this Organization and the diverse circumstances of member countries, especially in the light of the considerable challenges we face in today's world, where the social dimension is not adequately taken into account in negotiating economic and trade measures.

The main goal we strive to achieve is that of decent work at a time when unemployment has become pervasive in a globalized economy. This concept, which lies at the core of the ILO's four strategic objectives, must be drawn to the attention of donors, not just the ILO and developing countries, especially when the share of budget allocations to technical cooperation is dwindling.

Eliminating poverty is a complex problem. We hope that the Decent Work Agenda will contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, which acknowledges the importance of employment in reducing poverty.

The ILO's efforts to establish targeted policies to improve youth employment and to draw up decent work strategies are both items on the Conference's agenda. We greatly appreciate this, especially at a time when youth unemployment is on the increase. However, we must take into account the ambitions of young people themselves when we prepare such strategies, and involve them in the preparation and implementation of programmes concerning them. The Egyptian Government has given youth employment special attention through new mechanisms that respond to the needs of our age. We now participate in the Youth Employment Network which seeks to replicate successes experienced in different countries.

In the context of the violence and destruction that prevail in the world, we consider that the Director-General's Report on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories draws our attention to the tragic situation which the Palestinian people live, in this time of immigration to and settlement in the occupied Arab territories, and Israel's persistence in building the separating wall, which are both flagrant violations of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the opinion of the International Court of Justice. In addition to Israel's actions, violations have inflicted serious damage on the Palestinian economy, undermined the movement of labour, capital and production and led to increased unemployment and poverty. The International Labour Organization and other international organizations, especially those concerned with human rights, must assume their responsibility and defend Arab workers in Palestine and in the occupied Arab territories. The time has come to further enhance the Palestinian Fund for Employment and Social Protection and to increase its support from extra-budgetary resources.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to the International Labour Organization, to its Director-

General, and to those who have prepared this Report, for their continued efforts to defend the rights of Arab workers in Palestine and in the occupied Arab territories in accordance with international resolutions, so as to achieve peace and security in the Middle East.

Original Spanish: Mr. MORALES CARTAYA (Minister of Labour and Social Security, Cuba)

We have been called upon at this 93rd Session of the Conference to reflect in depth on consolidating progress and moving ahead.

First of all, Cuba would draw attention to the fact that with sparse resources more could have been achieved as regards the four pillars of decent work.

Thanks to the resilience of the people of Cuba, today their social achievements include full employment and social security for all Cubans without in any way neglecting their solidarity with brother peoples in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean which are represented here.

Youth employment has not only been possible, but also strategic. The careful attention that Cuba has paid to education, training and lifelong learning has transformed our human capital into the country's main resource.

All young people not only have the right to study, including at university, but when they have completed these studies, the State guarantees them decent and productive work. No child is forced to work to survive; new social programmes are bearing fruit, improving overall general culture and the quality of life of the population; they are a source of jobs for young people and allow them to continue in higher education.

This explains the tireless work being carried out by more than 33,000 Cuban collaborators, principally doctors, teachers and sports teachers, in 106 countries. Also, free vocational training is being provided in Cuba for more than 18,000 young people from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and also from poor areas of the United States.

The social participation of Cuban women has been indispensable for the achievements made. Mass access to education and culture has led to their self-fulfilment. As a result, they now represent 44 per cent of the labour force and more than 66 per cent of the technically skilled workers in the country. Among other rights, the law allows working mothers to have 18 months of paid leave, and, once the mother is no longer breastfeeding, the couple can decide which parent will receive social allowances to look after the child until he or she reaches 1 year of age.

Cuba is moving into a new stage of the society it is building; a stage characterized by the consolidation and defence of its achievements.

Among the important measures adopted, we recently decided to more than double the minimum wage and to treble minimum social security benefits. This will benefit more than 3,602,000 Cubans who had the lowest incomes.

Our modest experience has shown that it is strategic to have national employment policies; however, to deal with increasing unemployment across the world it is necessary to have the tripartite political will to implement them.

The ILO would make a colossal contribution if it were to ensure that industrialized countries made the necessary resources available to poor countries – countries whose wealth was plundered – to ensure

an unprecedented boost to reducing unemployment, abandonment, hunger, the number of AIDS sufferers and poverty.

Together, we will endeavour to improve the working and methods of ILO bodies and the Conference to strengthen tripartism and compliance with ILO Conventions and Recommendations, making the Organization more efficient and democratic.

We reiterate our unbending support for the workers' struggle in the occupied Arab territories and we give our unconditional support for all those fighting for a better world.

Original Portuguese: Mr. BERZOINI (Minister of Labour and Employment, Brazil)

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we congratulate the Director-General on his Introduction to the Conference, *Consolidating progress and moving ahead*, which inspires and encourages us, given the clear and systematic presentation of all that we should do to ensure globalization in the interests of humanity and not just of the markets. The Government of President Lula da Silva shares these aims. Its main goals are social inclusion through work, and environmentally sustainable growth, with job creation, employment and income. Therefore, we give enthusiastic support to the efforts of the ILO to make decent work a global objective, promoting sustainable forms of work for all.

It is precisely this which President Lula da Silva is proposing in making the fight against hunger and poverty the main priority of his Government, using mechanisms which increase financial assistance for the marginalized in society, create jobs, generate income and provide wider access to education, social protection and the development of a fair economy, microcredit and vocational training. But we know that, without a greater balance in international trade, those countries which fight to overcome inequality and poverty will not be able to attain their goals.

We feel that the effective application of international labour standards is essential to promote decent work and social and economic justice. Therefore, we congratulate the Director-General for preparing the Global Report, *A global alliance against forced labour*. We take the positive references to the efforts of the Brazilian Government in this area as an encouragement to continue our struggle. We are committed to eradicating, by the end of 2006, forced labour, of which there is a very small amount in our country. But even if it affects only one human being, it is still intolerable. I feel that it is essential that the ILO should maintain the same level of cooperation in all forms so that we can, with this solid and proven partnership, attain the aims we have in view.

As a result of these efforts and an integrated approach with regard to economic and social policies, our Government has created 92,000 new jobs each month, with an annual economic growth rate of 4.9 per cent and the number of formal jobs increasing by more than 6 per cent. We are trying to overcome the tragedy which occurred between 1992 and 2002, when employment fell by 10 per cent and the formal job deficit was 10.5 million jobs. Over the last two years and four months we have created 2.7 million new formal jobs.

In this regard, I would like to mention the priority the Government is attaching to promoting decent work for young people. Brazil is a young country

and recognizes the strength of this important sector, which accounts for 20 per cent of our population. Our own future is reflected in young people and we depend on them to continue our social and economic development. Investing in young people means creating the necessary conditions to break the vicious circle of perpetual inequality, which is so common in developing countries.

Our Government has set up an inter-ministerial group for young people, aiming to identify strategies and develop a national policy for this age group.

Brazil, with this in view, has joined the Youth Employment Network as one of the 11 leading countries. The Brazilian Government hopes to share the positive results and difficulties of this project with the international community, thereby contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goal to develop decent and productive work for youth.

Our job promotion policy is combined with determined and continued efforts, to fight all forms of discrimination. We feel that, in their agendas, States should consider gender, race, minority issues, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with special needs, and also the issue of sexual orientation.

We acknowledge the sincere and courageous words of the Director-General when he referred to the budget of the ILO, an Organization aimed at promoting social peace.

Brazil supported restructuring the budget. We understand that this budget will now ensure a better use of available resources, which are scarce owing to the great challenges presented to the Organization by social and regional inequalities. Therefore, despite the financial difficulties that we have, the Brazilian Government supported the increase in the ILO's budget.

We are committed to continue supporting the ILO, in order to strengthen its role on the international stage. I would therefore like to answer the questions raised by the Director-General, suggesting that one of the main trends at the moment is discussing the working week from the point of view of competitiveness in the globalization process. In MERCOSUR, the European Union or any part of world, discussion of this topic can serve to improve competitiveness, inclusion and the fair distribution of the results of the extraordinary productivity gains of recent decades. We feel that the ILO can and should bring together these trends to shorten the working week, respecting the different levels of productivity of national economies, but allowing workers to have more time to spend on education, rest and with their families. This will also help to reduce occupational diseases and accidents and increase productivity.

We hope that by the end of this Conference, we shall have two new Conventions and two new Recommendations, concerning the fishing sector and safety and health at work. The Brazilian Government supports the adoption of these instruments with the aim of improving working conditions for workers and increasing the transparency in competition between employers.

The ILO can count on Brazil, just as we know we can count on the ILO. This is a unique forum for tripartite negotiation and is living proof that social dialogue is the best way of attaining development along with individual guarantees and social justice. Therefore, in Brazil we have adopted the tripartite model in all important aspects of the labour market,

thus preserving the autonomy of all social partners while promoting understanding.

Original Arabic: Mr. AL ALAWI (Minister of Labour, Bahrain, speaking on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council States)

I am happy to greet this august assembly and to speak on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, which include the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and the Republic of Yemen.

I should like to thank Mr. Juan Somavia, the Director-General of the International Labour Office, and the Governing Body for the efforts they have made to bring to us these reports.

Decent work lies at the heart of their preoccupations and is a global goal. I would like to stress the importance, in this respect, of the national programmes, global and regional programmes. We would like to state that we appreciate the efforts made by the Director-General and the Governing Body in leading the Organization towards very important programmes so that our Organization will become one of the leading influential organizations in implementing the fundamental rights of workers.

The Director-General has played a prominent role in arriving at these objectives. He has made numerous efforts and has transformed these efforts into real action and results. He has given great importance to the implementation of programmes which are necessary for us to arrive at our objectives as far as meeting the expectations of the social partners.

The member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, because of their adherence to the Declaration of Philadelphia, share the same goal, one of defending the dignity and rights of people throughout the world. They are trying, through their programmes, to provide a decent quality of life throughout the world. The countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council have also opened up possibilities for and given more equality to women.

A very important step that has been taken recently by Kuwait to give women political rights, the right of running for elections as well as taking part in elections, has offered women new advantages in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Our countries also are working to implement ambitious plans to build capacities and to perfect skills and talents to further innovation.

We are pleased with this annual report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and what our countries have been able to achieve with respect to labour modernization legislation. In the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, we have achieved better dialogue between the Social partners.

Bahrain has taken measures, under the guidance of the Emir of Bahrain, to strengthen trade unions. A decision has been passed permitting trade union activities to be carried out full time, in order to implement the objectives of the trade unions. In the Sultanate of Oman we have taken measures for the benefit of workers and have given support to trade unions at various levels.

We reaffirm the importance of increasing the opportunities for the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council to benefit from the technical assistance programmes provided by the International Labour Organization in the framework of bilateral cooperation. In recent years we have been cooperating with various countries at a variety of levels. I would par-

ticularly like to mention the technical support provided to us by the International Labour Organization, for example, through the Regional Office in Beirut under the Regional Director, Dr. Taleb Rifai.

I would like to take this opportunity to mention that the Director-General, Mr. Juan Somavia, has produced a report on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories. He has also produced a report on the working of the Palestinian Fund for Employment and Social Protection. We believe that the international community should do more to put an end to the occupation of the occupied Arab territories which has been going on since 1967. This should enable the Palestinian people to form an independent State with Al-Quds as its capital.

I would like to say once again that the member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council attach great importance to the implementation of the various programmes of the Organization in our region.

Original Chinese: Mr. WANG (Vice-Minister of Labour and Social Security, China)

The Director-General of the ILO has in his Report made a thorough analysis of the current status and the challenges in the global labour sector and proposed work plans guiding the future direction for the activities of this Organization. The Report is clear and concise, representing a pioneering step towards the reform of the International Labour Conference.

Peace, development and cooperation have become the themes of today's world. Moreover, this year coincides with the 60th anniversary of the end of the Second World War – as the Chinese saying goes “the past, if not forgotten, can serve as the best guide for the future”. We believe that peace is the fundamental guarantee of development and development is the solid foundation for peace, while cooperation leads to lasting peace and common development.

As one of the oldest specialized agencies in the United Nations system, the ILO has, in its over 80-year history, made unremitting efforts and outstanding contributions to the cause of social equality and to world peace.

The ILO's idea of peace and work, to support strategic objectives, as well as its measures for poverty elimination and fair globalization, have won worldwide recognition and support from all its Members.

Fair globalization and decent work are the common aspirations of all workers across the world. They are important prerequisites for both economic and social progress and should be held as a fundamental mission and responsibility for all governments. For developing countries, the key to decent work is to promote full productive employment and to improve the employment environment and working conditions for the comparatively disadvantaged workers in labour competition. We have to provide them with basic social security, respect for, and protection of, their basic rights at work.

To this end, developing countries have to proceed from their own national conditions and formulate well-tailored social and economic policies, so as to promote productive employment, eradicate poverty, build capacity for self-development and fulfil the objectives of decent work.

Developed countries, on the other hand, should keep in mind the common interests of all of mankind instead of setting limits on the comparative

advantages of the developing countries – developed countries should pay more attention to the needs and address the concerns of their developing counterparts and provide the latter with more technical support so that both groups of countries can benefit from cooperation and achieve sustainable development.

The International Labour Organization should prioritize employment promotion as an effective way to eliminate poverty and a central task regarding decent work. This Organization should keep pace with the times and effectively reform itself, making cooperation plans in the light of varying development levels and diverse systems in different countries and regions. It must help its member countries, particularly developing ones, to improve their capabilities in implementing the Decent Work Agenda, thus making due contribution to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and better social justice and equality.

Confronted with the challenges brought by globalization, the Chinese Government has seized the opportunity to spell out and implement its proactive employment policies. Our social security system has been improved and a labour relations readjustment mechanism featuring labour standards, labour contracts, collective bargaining and labour dispute settlements has been established.

All these measures, aimed at building a harmonious society, have effectively protected the rights and interest of the workers. As a developing country, China has already realized, based on its own experience of development, that in order to maintain coordinated development between society and the economy we have to put people first and foster a scientific approach to development that is comprehensive, balanced and sustainable. We also have to make progress with the aim of achieving the comprehensive development of the people, protecting the fundamental interests of workers and enabling all people to share the results of development. We have to strike a balance between reform, development and social stability and ensure that the intensity of the reform and the speed of development are compatible with society's ability to keep pace, thus achieving full-blown progress in both the economic and social sectors.

The process of globalization is fraught with risks and conflicts. It is the shared aspiration of people around the world to maintain world peace, promote cooperation and realize sustainable development for all. Let us join hands to work for balanced economic and social development as identified in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and fair globalization for each and every one of us.

Mr. KYRYLENKO (*Minister of Labour and Social Policy, Ukraine*)

The new democratic Government has created a programme of activities entitled "Towards the People", which corresponds to the strategic objectives of the ILO and is aimed at ensuring the well-being of all Ukrainians.

The new Government has been in office for just over 100 days. I would like to name only two aspects of its programme of activities: social expenses account for 82 per cent of the state budget for 2005, as amended by the new Government of Ukraine; and this year, the minimum wage will be increased three times – by 40 per cent.

One of the key programmes of the President of Ukraine, Viktor Yushchenko, is the creation of 5 million new jobs within five years that will result in the growth of employment for the Ukrainian people. With the purpose of achieving this portentous objective, the Government, together with the social partners, is elaborating a new State Employment Programme. We are firmly convinced of the fact that the implementation of the new employment programme will lay a solid foundation for carrying out social reforms and will ensure that the labour market and labour potential are fully ready for entry to the World Trade Organization and the European Union.

The present Government respects fundamental human rights in the field of labour, in particular, the right of employers and employees to organize. In this context, I would like to express gratitude on behalf of the Ukrainian Government to the mission of the ILO to Ukraine, represented by Mr. Tapiola and Mr. Buttler, as well as the joint missions of the ICTU, ICFTU and the WCL that visited our country this year.

Today I have the right to say that their recommendations have been taken into account by the Ukrainian Government for the implementation of important measures in order to prevent any violation of the principles of freedom of association in Ukraine by any party.

It is proper to mention here that the Government, after consultation with the trade unions, has elaborated and will submit to the Parliament of Ukraine, in the near future, a draft law regulating legal disputes in legalizing trade unions.

Cooperation between Ukraine and the ILO is also developing in other directions and Ukraine is interested in a number of other opportunities for cooperation; it is, first of all, counting on active technical and consultative assistance.

Therefore, in view of the ratification of the ILO Conventions Nos. 81 and 129 by the Parliament of Ukraine at the end of last year, we kindly ask you to consider providing the technical and consulting assistance of the ILO in reforming the State Labour Inspectorate of Ukraine in accordance with the ratified Conventions.

Strategically, Ukraine advocates the additional strengthening of the international role of the ILO to ensure social orientation of the processes of globalization and the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

It is a great pleasure to be honoured with the opportunity to present a short speech on behalf of the new democratic Government of Ukraine to such a distinguished audience.

Mr. MENDOZA (*Worker, Philippines*)

Let me congratulate the Director-General and the secretariat for the work which has been put into the Report, which outlines the comprehensive and very challenging work of the ILO.

Globalization, the so-called new economic order, has been unkind to the present generation of workers. The Decent Work Agenda, when and if truly implemented by the social partners, will go a long way in mitigating the injustice brought by cut-throat competition among enterprises and among countries.

In the Philippines, employers, workers and the Labor Department of the Government have forged our commitments in our goal to promote decent

work. The issues for discussion in this year's session of the Conference support our goal of decent work for workers. Occupational safety and health is a basic human right. To workers it is as sacred as the right to work and to equitable pay. However, in these times, when profit seems to be the end of all means, safety and health issues are often overlooked. We need to change cultures and the way we view safety and health issues in the workplace. The numbers are staggering: 270 million accidents, 2 million work-related deaths, 160 million related diseases.

First and foremost we need to raise the level of awareness and inspire our constituents to seriously address the issues of safety and health. Safety and health issues should not be treated as a mere appendage or consequence of work as a right and responsibility. The constituents must also ensure better lives for the youth of today and tomorrow.

As we gather here today, there are more than 88 million young women and men who suffer from unemployment, despite the large amounts of resources that go around the world, a great part of the world's most important resource, the youth, goes wasted. Eighty-five per cent of these young people live in developing countries; 60 per cent are in Asia.

The ILO and its constituents must address this social time bomb. We should all focus on poverty alleviation and development programmes to absorb huge numbers of unemployed youth by providing decent jobs and other economic opportunities.

Addressing the concerns of workers in the fishing sector is equally important. The world over, fisher folks are subjected to harsh work conditions; despite advances in technology, they face life-threatening conditions every day.

We are resolute, in absolute terms, that real development cannot be achieved without the guarantee that workers are able to freely exercise these rights.

Original Spanish: Mr. MENDEZ (Employer, Argentina)

It is a great honour to be able to address this assembly today as President of the Argentine Industrial Union and on behalf of all employers of my country.

I speak today from the deep belief that economic growth, investment and competitiveness can only occur in the context of political democracy, respect for individual rights, and especially for the right of property and private initiative, in tandem with fundamental principles and rights at work and a framework of sustainable policies which spur social development and promote a society based on dignity, education and work.

In this respect, the ILO for us in Argentina is a cornerstone of our strategic vision, and I say that as soon as someone who believes that, unless economic growth goes hand in hand with social development, it is not sustainable. The clear failures and changing political fortunes of the past clearly show that this is the case.

We, in Argentina, as employers, believe that our recovery from the crisis starting in 2002, which had caused recession and the loss of companies and jobs, has been a product of a political determination to preserve our democratic system and of the belief amongst the people that necessity to give priority to achieving economic objectives must be balanced with that to meet the needs of the most vulnerable segments of society and with the vision of the inter-

national community that goes beyond the often strained relations between opposing interest groups, and which has made it possible to negotiate foreign debt, maintain international trade and gradually reinstate confidence, which is crucial to investment.

Today's reality and prospects are entirely different from 2001. We have problems which we believe are manageable. The whole of Argentina, the people, the Government, the employers and the workers and those sectors which go to make up national public opinion and therefore policy, need to pool their efforts to ensure that Argentina takes up its just place in the world, and to foster economic upturn and the socio-economic recovery of those who are currently excluded.

If we can do this, then we can once again find our destiny. If we can overcome the antinomies and ideological differences, of the past and focus on the area of social security and concrete projects, there is no doubt that our path will be much easier.

For many decades, Argentine employers have seen the ILO as something where only standard-setting discussions take place, resulting in different domestic provisions, some of which were possible to implement, others were impossible, especially for some small and medium-sized enterprises.

Today, we witness with great satisfaction a new development that adopts a more realistic approach to a changed world of labour. In this context, we have to be specific about our demands. Latin America as a whole, and our country in particular, need an active, vibrant, ILO which takes account of the realities of a changing world, new production technology and labour structures, increasing social demands and a marked contrast between the formal and informal sectors.

A limited or restrictive vision can only lead us to contradictory economic and social policies which would only extend our underdevelopment. Therefore, the ILO, as part of the United Nations system, plays an important role in any discussions or reflection and can contribute to initiatives that promote sustainable development.

We, therefore, welcome the activities which have been undertaken to date by the Organization thus far, but we believe that it is necessary to have greater presence in the field, providing assistance in accordance with country-specific or regional circumstances, and even within countries according to our own specific geographical and historical circumstances. There is no single recipe and no one-size-fits-all approach to the extremely varied lives, experiences and outlooks throughout the world.

In my country, employers are fully committed to this vision. We recognize the efforts made by the Government and the workers during the crisis. Today, public policies underline the need for a vibrant, specialized domestic market which is abreast of current technology and provides opportunities for its own workers.

In short, we need to harmonize interests with the need to promote growth and employment. Democracy is not sustainable if at the same time the economic and social aspects do not have solid roots. This is why the ILO is important and this is its challenge. We believe that social dialogue and tripartism will help us find the successful path.

We welcome the work that the ILO has done in Argentina at the most moments of our inexplicable and deep crisis. We hope that this spirit will con-

tinue to prevail as the ILO continues to undertake activities to help us towards a better future.

Mr. POLANČEC (*Deputy Prime Minister, Croatia*)

The fact that the ILO advocates and defends social justice, the dignity of labour and human globalization makes us responsible for implementing and respecting its Conventions and Recommendations in our own countries.

In this respect, I would like to welcome the Report of the Director-General which could serve or should serve as a guide for our future work.

The Republic of Croatia has accepted and is implementing almost all the Conventions of the United Nations which relate to the protection of human rights and in particular those which refer to the protection of the rights of the child. In fact, just recently, we were considering the report by the Children's Ombudsperson in the Croatian Parliament. All the parties were of the opinion that major steps have been made in this respect, but also we concluded that we must not be satisfied with the results achieved and that we have to continue to work together to achieve the best possible results.

It is a fact that globalization has touched every corner of our planet and that its challenges are great. The Republic of Croatia sees precisely this challenge as an opportunity to improve its legislation in advance by joining the European Union and adjusting it to the standards of welfare and democratic states. We want to join those who will face the globalization of capital with well-regulated welfare states. We want a just system of values and human principles of market competition to bring more well-being and justice to all people throughout the world.

The Republic of Croatia also sees the opportunity on this road to regulate internal relations in the labour market to encourage economic growth and employment and the contribution of workers in a dignified manner.

And precisely for this reason *A global alliance against forced labour* points to yet another social anomaly of the twenty-first century. Work in unacceptably difficult conditions is spreading with worrying proportions. Coercion aimed at exploiting people against their will and with the threat of consequences must horrify and cause concern, but must at the same time call for action. Therefore, it is precisely global action, the call from this session of the Conference, which Croatia is joining, a global alliance against forced labour.

Going through a period of transition, on the way to join the developed democracies, Croatia will intensify its efforts to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework to remove the danger of all forms of forced labour, in particular of the most serious form – the forced labour of children.

At the same time, we shall contribute to the continuation of the eradication of poverty, discrimination, social marginalization and trafficking in human beings, supporting the right of every human being to live in dignity and in freedom.

The Republic of Croatia joins the efforts of the ILO in encouraging countries to realize the vision for a happier future for mankind.

Mr. HJORT FREDERIKSEN (*Minister for Employment, Denmark*)

I thank the Director-General, the Chairperson of the Governing Body and the staff of the ILO for

their introduction to this Conference and for their preparation of this large-scale event.

The Director-General's Report takes stock of the results achieved, while at the same time taking up the challenges we are currently facing. The challenges mentioned in the Report are recognized throughout the world. They include the necessity of job creation, of ensuring that companies have the labour they need, and of creating social security in collaboration with the social partners.

In Denmark, we are working to promote the so-called "flexicurity" model. This word is a combination of two words – flexibility and security. The Danish version of flexicurity works like a kind of contract between central government, employers and employees. Flexicurity does not work unless all the parties involved agree to it.

One aspect of the contract is flexible employment and dismissal rules. Flexible rules make it easy for employers to dismiss employees in times of recession and easy to hire new ones in times of recovery.

The other aspect of the contract is to ensure security for wage earners. This security is based on the fact that unemployed people are entitled to statutory benefits, irrespective of any income earned by a spouse. The flexicurity model provides extensive social security, while at the same time focusing on ensuring that employers are able to find the workers they need and wage earners are able to find suitable jobs.

The Danish flexicurity system has resulted in an extremely adaptable labour market. It is relatively easy to dismiss an employee in Denmark. The system enjoys widespread support because it is supplemented by a high level of unemployment benefits, as well as an active labour market policy. Consequently, the Danish labour market is characterized by rapid job turnover and great dynamics. This is illustrated by the fact that, with a population of about 5 million and about 2.1 million jobs, Denmark has about 800,000 jobs switches each year.

The Danish experience in the field of social dialogue is positive. To put it simply, I can say that, 20 years ago, collaboration with the social partners was characterized by a discussion about the nature of the Danish economy. Today there is a general agreement about this, and we can therefore focus on the initiatives and policies needed.

Dialogue is also important in relation to globalization and the demands it makes indirectly on the organization of our welfare system and on lifelong learning, which is crucial for the workforce in this era of globalization.

The focus in the European Union is on the so-called Lisbon Strategy. Denmark's particular strengths are its employment situation and its workforce. In comparison with other European countries, the participation rate of women in Denmark is high.

Our challenges are integration of ethnic minorities, faster transition from education to work and better performance in terms of retaining older workers in the labour market.

Denmark is not an advocate of a "one-size-fits-all" model for the organization of the labour market, either at the European level or globally.

Denmark supports the World Trade Organization's efforts to ensure freer trade. Improved access to markets for developing countries can contribute to growth and employment. Over the past ten years the volume of international trade has doubled, while

prosperity has increased in countries such as China and India.

During a visit to China in 2004, I personally saw a country in rapid development and I learned about the demands such a development makes in terms of social reforms.

My visits to Danish companies in China also made it clear to me that corporate social responsibility is very important, both for the companies and for their employees. Without being under any formal statutory obligation to do so, the companies have initiated a number of measures to create good workplaces.

However, corporate social responsibility is not in itself enough. Binding fundamental labour standards are crucial for both national and global labour markets. In this connection, I recognize the World Commission's recommendations concerning better dialogue and collaboration on global challenges.

Mr. MDLADLANA (*Minister of Labour, South Africa*)

This 93rd Session of the International Labour Conference is indeed another opportunity for us to sit and reflect on our achievements and failures as we navigate new challenges in this fluid world of work. I also take this opportunity to express our continent's thanks to the Director-General for his vision and stewardship of our organization.

One stalwart in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, the late Father Trevor Huddleston, once said "history is never simply a chronicle of the past, it is always a challenge to contemporary thought for the future".

We certainly share these sentiments as expressed by Father Huddleston and truly believe that, as we begin to reflect on what has happened since we discussed the 1999 *Decent Work* Report, the *Reducing the decent work deficit* Report, the *Working out of poverty* Report, as well as the *Fair globalization* Report, the emergent picture should inform our future approaches. In short, we declare, as Africa, our continued support and commitment to initiatives taken by the International Labour Office.

The abovementioned reports encompassed great issues for Africa's development. They brought to the fore the human image of poverty. Guided by and in support of the strong and well-articulated message contained in the *Working out of poverty* Report that "poverty is a nightmare. It is a vicious circle of poor health, reduced working capacity, low productivity and shortened life expectancy. For families poverty is a trap. It leads to inadequate schooling, low skills, insecure income, early parenthood, ill health and early death. For societies poverty is a curse", African Heads of State took it upon themselves to convene an Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Burkina Faso.

It was clear to our Heads of State that our individual and ad hoc interventions were yielding minimal results and we needed a continental intervention. The Ougadougou Summit and its accompanying declaration signifies an understanding and acknowledgement throughout the continent that we need to devise comprehensive and collective means to address the problems of poverty and unemployment in Africa.

Africa has to work together in an environment of peace and an environment of stability; joblessness and poverty are however the biggest threats to peace and stability. Our people are beginning to lose hope. Unless we put them at the centre of our policies,

recovering their hope remains a dream. I believe that Africa is capable, willing and ready to meet the aspirations of our people. What we need are the tools, the brains we have.

Comprehensive means would include centralizing employment creation in macroeconomic policy discussions. This point, as the Director-General has indicated in his Report, has received tremendous support from our finance ministers.

Africa is concerned by the reality of the depletion in resources to realize the expectations generated by our Organization. We are worried about the impact this will have on the ability of this Organization to respond to its constituency. For Africa, it is even more serious as we continue swimming against the tide in our endeavour at least to maintain our communities at the poverty line benchmark of US\$1 a day.

Current statistics show that, as a continent, Africa yields the highest interregional poverty levels in the world with the average poor household earning one-fifth of the poverty line. This yields a key characteristic of poverty in the continent. A simple deduction from these statistics shows that the continent is beset with the problem of having almost all the world's ultra-poor, namely those individuals living on less than half of the standard US\$1 a day poverty line. This state of affairs evidently reflects the fact that the continent faces the hardest task with regard to meeting some, if not all, of the Millennium Development Goals.

In conclusion, we continue engaging in vigorous debates on these issues that are of importance to Africa, the Director-General has rightly pointed out that the International Labour Conference "has been a rich laboratory of new ideas and insights into the world of work." As we therefore continue to deliberate on future interventions and approaches to alleviating poverty through the creation of employment, let us take note of the signals from the wealth of knowledge and information developed and produced by the International Labour Conference and the Office.

Original Arabic: Mr. BURAYZAT (*Government, Jordan*)

I would like to thank the Director-General for his Report which was presented to us this morning. The Director-General is right to stress the importance of moving forward, and of ensuring the participation of the social partners to put us on the right track so that we can meet the aspirations of generations of working people and prepare for the future. This means that we must give greater importance to youth employment programmes and adopt a coherent policy if we want youth employment to become part and parcel of our strategy to develop the labour market and determine what opportunities we need to create. In view of this colossal task, we need to deal with other challenges, particularly that of increasing numbers of unemployed young people which have become a source of major concern to governments and social partners alike.

We believe that there is a need to review all the previous policies that have been adopted. In order to do that, we have to be firm; we have to be bent on the introduction of reforms, and we have to take into account social change.

It is important that we stay abreast of changes in society and of the nature of recent developments in human civilization. It is also important to take into account levels of productivity. Indeed, this indicator

will determine where a country is ranked on the ladder of development. In this context, my country, Jordan, has given special emphasis on the need to establish a link between productivity and respect for workers' rights. The current Government in my country has laid special emphasis on this aspect, and when His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein addressed the 91st Session of the Conference he said that, if we were to enable society to cope with what was happening in the rest of the world, we needed to unleash the potential of our societies. In this respect, the Jordanian Government, with the help and participation of the social partners, has been able to introduce new programmes to help the jobless to develop new skills to meet the needs of the Jordanian labour market.

We have also encouraged foreign direct investment to enable the labour market to provide the skills required. The Government has also taken important steps, with the help of the ILO, to implement programmes and projects to help specific categories of workers.

One cannot overemphasize the importance of the Report of the Director-General on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories. We believe the contents of the Report are very important and we hope that the steps recommended therein will be implemented. It should not be forgotten that workers in the occupied Arab territories have suffered from high levels of unemployment – more than 30 per cent of the labour force are unemployed. Workers and the population in general are finding it extremely difficult to get to their jobs which means that there is greater pressure being put on the social partners in the occupied Arab territories who require every assistance from the ILO. We believe that now there is a need to go further than simple condemnation or criticism. We must go the extra mile and provide technical assistance. We must also provide support and we would like to see the Office take into account the observations and remarks made by the Arab group in its report. We have submitted specific recommendations and it is important that this Conference, through its statements and actions, responds to the needs of workers in the occupied Arab territories. The member States should undertake to provide more assistance to both parties, that is to say, Israeli and Palestinian workers.

FIRST REPORT OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEE: SUBMISSION AND NOTING

Original Arabic: The PRESIDENT

Before concluding our business for this morning, I would like to give the floor to the Chairperson of the Selection Committee, Mr. Razzouk, to present the First Report of the Selection Committee.

Original Arabic: Mr. RAZZOUK (*Chairperson of the Selection Committee*)

I have the honour of submitting the first report of the Selection Committee to this august Conference. It is contained in *Provisional Record* No. 2-1 and sets out various decisions concerning the work of the Conference which I will now summarize.

The Selection Committee decided that the discussion of the Reports of the Chairperson of the Governing Body and the Director-General would begin

today at 10 a.m. The Committee also decided that the list of speakers will be closed next Wednesday, 8 June at 6 p.m., under the usual conditions, and that the elections for the Governing Body will be held this afternoon.

The Selection Committee has endorsed the recommendations of the Governing Body regarding discussion of the *Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. It recommends that this Report be dealt with separately from the Reports of the Chairperson of the Governing Body and the Director-General, in two plenary sittings entirely devoted to it on Wednesday, 8 June.

The Selection Committee has also endorsed a general plan of work for the Conference committees which, although not binding, will enable the committees to organize their work taking into account the overall needs and possibilities of the Conference. This plan of work is appended to the Committee's report in Appendix V.

I should also like to call the attention of the Conference participants to the suggestions in the report concerning quorum, punctuality and negotiations in committees, all of which are designed to ensure the smooth working of the Conference.

As regards participation in Conference committees by members who have lost their right to vote, the Selection Committee recommends to the Conference that the practice followed in the past few years by Government members of not applying for regular membership of committees if they are not at the time entitled to vote, should be continued. The Selection Committee also recommends to the Conference that, should this practice, for any reason, not be fully respected, the calculation of weighting coefficients for votes in committees will be based on the number of regular Government members entitled to vote. The electronic voting system takes account of this practice.

In another recommendation, the Committee proposes that certain non-governmental international organizations should be invited to be represented in some of the committees.

Furthermore, the Selection Committee has taken decisions regarding the composition of the Credentials Committee and the Conference Drafting Committee.

Finally, the Committee invites the International Labour Conference to adopt, at a later sitting, a draft resolution concerning the flag of the International Labour Organization, which is contained in Appendix II, together with its code and regulations (Appendix III).

I commend the report of the Selection Committee to the Conference for adoption.

Original Arabic: The PRESIDENT

The Conference is invited to take note of the report.

(The report is noted.)

The resolution concerning the flag of the International Labour Organization will be submitted to the Conference for vote at a later session. May I take it that you are in agreement with this procedure?

(It is so decided.)

(The Conference adjourned at 1.30 p.m.)



Vote par appel nominal sur la résolution concernant les arriérés de contributions de l'Arménie

Record vote on the Resolution concerning the arrears of contributions of Armenia

Votación nominal relativa a la resolución sobre las contribuciones atrasadas de Armenia

Oui/Yes/Sí: 356

Non/No/No: 9

Abst./Abst./Abst.: 9

Quorum: 281

Oui/Yes/Sí: 356

Afrique du Sud/South Africa/Sudáfrica

NDEBELE, Mr. (G)
MKOSANA, Mr. (G)
VAN VUUREN, Mr. (E)

Albanie/Albania

THANATI, Mr. (G)

Algérie/Algeria/Argelia

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

Allemagne/Germany/Alemania

SCHLEEGER, Mrs. (G)
HOFFMANN, Mrs. (G)
ADAMY, Mr.(T/W)

Angola

N'GOVE LUSSOKE, M. (G)
GOMES, M. (E)
FERNANDA CARVALHO FRANCISCO, Mme(T/W)

Arabie saoudite/Saudi Arabia/Arabia Saudita

ALYAHYA, Mr. (G)
AL-ZAMIL, Mr. (G)
ALMOGHRABI, Mr.(T/W)

Argentine/Argentina

RIAL, Sra. (G)
MENDEZ, Sr. (E)

Australie/Australia

SAWERS, Mr. (G)
EVANS, Mr. (G)
ANDERSON, Mr. (E)
BURROW, Ms.(T/W)

Autriche/Austria

WOJDA, Mr. (G)
DEMBSHER, Ms. (G)
TOMEK, Mr. (E)
BOEGNER, Ms.(T/W)

Bahamas

SYMONETTE, Mr. (G)
BROWN, Mr. (G)

Bahreïn/Bahrain/Bahrein

AL-QASSIMI, Mr. (G)
AL-FAIHANI, Mr. (G)

Bangladesh

DOWLA, Mr. (E)

Barbade/Barbados

TROTMAN, Mr.(T/W)

Bélarus/Belarus/Belarús

MOLCHAN, Mr. (G)
STAROVOYTOV, Mr. (G)
STRELTISOV, Mr. (E)
MATULIS, Mr.(T/W)

Belgique/Belgium/Bélgica

CLOESEN, M. (G)
DE VADDER, M. (G)
DE KOSTER, M. (E)
MORDANT, M.(T/W)

Bénin/Benin

ONI, M. (G)
GAZARD, Mme (G)
ZANOU, M. (E)
AZOUA, M.(T/W)

Bolivie/Bolivia

POGGI BORDA, Sr. (G)

Bosnie-Herzégovine/Bosnia and Herzegovina/Bosnia y Herzegovina

KALMETA, Ms. (G)

Botswana

SEEMULE, Ms. (G)
BAKWENA, Mr. (G)
MOLEELE, Mr. (E)
BAIPIDI, Mr.(T/W)

Brésil/Brazil/Brasil

SALDANHA, Mr. (G)
LIMA GODOY, Mr. (E)
FERREIRA DO PRADO, Mr.(T/W)

Bulgarie/Bulgaria

SIMEONOV, Mr. (E)

Canada/Canadá

ROBINSON, Ms. (G)
MACPHEE, Mr. (G)
FINLAY, Mr. (E)
BYERS, Ms.(T/W)

Chine/China

ZHANG, Ms. (G)
CHEN, Mr. (E)
XU, Mr.(T/W)

Chypre/Cyprus/Chipre

DROUSHIOTIS, Mr. (G)
PILIKOS, Mr. (E)

Congo

ZOULA, M. (E)

Costa Rica

CLARAMUNT, Sra. (G)
PIGNATARO PACHECO, Sr. (E)
CABEZAS BADILLA, Sr.(T/W)

Côte d'Ivoire

BOULLOU BI DJEHIFFE, M. (G)
N'GUESSAN, M. (G)
N'DOUMI, M. (E)
GAHE MAHAN, M.(T/W)

Croatie/Croatia/Croacia

MARKOTIC, Mr. (G)
SOCANAC, Mr. (G)
HORVATIC, Mrs. (E)
TOTH MUCCIACCIARO, Mrs.(T/W)

Cuba

MORA GODOY, Sr. (G)
LAU VALDÉS, Sra. (G)
PARRA ROJAS, Sr. (E)
GONZÁLEZ GONZÁLEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Danemark/Denmark/Dinamarca

GEDE, Mrs. (G)
LARSEN, Mr. (G)

République dominicaine/Dominican Republic/República Dominicana

HERNÁNDEZ SÁNCHEZ, Sr. (G)
REYES UREÑA, Sr. (G)

Egypte/Egypt/Egipto

GABR, Mrs. (G)
MELEIKA, Mr. (G)
ABD EL HADY, Mrs.(T/W)

El Salvador

ÁVILA DE PEÑA, Sra. (G)
RODRÍGUEZ SALAZAR, Sr. (G)
SORIANO, Sr.(T/W)

Emirats arabes unis/United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos

ALKHAZRAJI, Mr. (G)
ABDUL GHANI, Mr. (G)
KHAMMAS, Mr. (E)
ALMARZOOQI, Mr.(T/W)

Equateur/Ecuador

BAQUERIZO, Srta. (G)
PÁEZ, Sr. (G)
ARCINIEGA, Sr.(T/W)

Espagne/Spain/España

ARNAU NAVARRO, Sr. (G)
LÓPEZ MAC LELLAN, Sr. (G)

Estonie/Estonia

KAADU, Mr. (G)
LEHT, Ms. (G)
NIINEMÄE, Mr. (E)
TAMMELEHT, Mrs.(T/W)

Etats-Unis/United States/Estados Unidos

HAGEN, Mr. (G)
NEWTON, Ms. (G)
POTTER, Mr. (E)
ZELHOFER, Mr.(T/W)

Ethiopie/Ethiopia/Etiopía

SHIKETA, Mr. (G)
SIAMREGN, Mr. (G)
ZAWDE, Mr. (E)
ALEMAYEHU, Mr.(T/W)

Fidji/Fiji

ZINCK, Mr. (G)
KURUDUADUA, Mr. (G)
SINGH, Mr.(T/W)

Finlande/Finland/Finlandia

SALMENPERÄ, Mr. (G)
MODEEN, Ms. (G)
RISKI, Mr. (E)
VALKONEN, Ms.(T/W)

France/Francia

SEGUIN, M. (G)
THIERRY, M. (G)
BOISSON, M. (E)
BLONDEL, M.(T/W)

Grèce/Greece/Grecia

CHRYSANTHOU, Mme (G)
CABITSIS, M. (G)
CHARAKAS, M. (E)
DASSIS, M.(T/W)

Guatemala

CHAVEZ BIETTI, Sra. (G)
PIRA, Sr. (G)
RICCI MUADI, Sr. (E)

Guinée/Guinea

DIALLO, M. (G)

Haïti/Haiti/Haití

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

Honduras

BU FIGUEROA, Sra. (G)
URTECHO, Sr. (E)

Hongrie/Hungary/Hungria

SIMONYI, Ms. (G)
TÓTH, Mr. (G)
CSUPORT, Mr. (E)
TÓTH, Mr.(T/W)

Inde/India

SAHNI, Mr. (G)
SINGH, Mr. (G)
SOMANY, Mr. (E)

Indonésie/Indonesia

TAMBUSAI, Mr. (G)
SULISTYANINGSIH, Mrs. (G)
RACHMAN, Mr. (E)

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

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

Irlande/Ireland/Irlanda

MC DONNELL, Mr. (G)
PENDER, Mr. (G)

Islande/Iceland/Islandia

DAVIDSDOTTIR, Ms. (G)
KRISTINSSON, Mr. (G)
STEFANSDOTTIR, Ms. (E)

Israël/Israel

FORMAN, Ms. (G)
LEVANON, Mr. (G)
BARAK, Mr. (E)
KARA, Mr.(T/W)

Italie/Italy/Italia

COLOMBO, M. (G)
SIMONETTI, M. (G)
SASSO MAZZUFFERI, Mme (E)
BRIGHI, Mme(T/W)

Japon/Japan/Japón

FUJISAKI, Mr. (G)
TSUNEKAWA , Mr. (G)
YANO, Mr. (E)
NAKAJIMA, Mr.(T/W)

Jordanie/Jordan/Jordania

BURAYZAT, Mr. (G)
ALRAGHEB, Mr. (E)
AL-MA'AYTA, Mr.(T/W)

Kazakhstan/Kazajstán

BAIKENOV, Mr. (E)
MUKASHEV, Mr.(T/W)

Kenya

KAVULUDI, Mr. (G)
KIRUI, Mrs. (G)
KONDITI, Mr. (E)
ATWOLI, Mr.(T/W)

Kiribati

TONG, Mr. (G)
AWIRA, Mr. (G)
KABUBUKE, Mr. (E)

Koweït/Kuwait

RAZZOOQI, Mr. (G)
AL-SABAH, Mr. (G)

Lesotho

KHETSI, Mr. (G)
MAKEKA, Mr. (E)

Lettonie/Latvia/Letonia

KALNINS, Mr. (G)
KARKLINS, Mr. (G)
GAVRILOVS, Mr. (E)

Liban/Lebanon/Líbano

SAAB, Mme (G)
RAZZOUK, M. (G)

Libéria/Liberia

WHAYEE, Mr. (G)
WILLIAMS, Mr.(T/W)

*Jamahiriya arabe libyenne/Libyan
Arab Jamahiriya/Jamahiriya Arabe*

Libia
FATHALLAH AHMED, Mr. (G)
IDRIS AZARUG, Mr. (G)

Lituanie/Lithuania/Lituania

KAIRELIS, Mr. (G)
ZANANAVICIUS, Mr. (G)
GUZAVICIUS, Mr. (E)
VAICAITYTE, Ms.(T/W)

Luxembourg/Luxemburgo

FISCH, Mme (G)
ZAHLEN, M. (G)
BERTRAND-SCHAUL, Mme (E)
GOERGEN, Mme(T/W)

Madagascar

RANDRIAMAHOLISON, M. (G)
RASOLOFONIAINARISON, M. (G)
CLARA RAJAONARIVO, Mme(T/W)

Malaisie/Malaysia/Malasia

WAN ZULKFLI, Mr. (G)
MANOGRAN, Mr. (G)
NATHAN, Mr. (E)
SYED SHAHIR, Mr.(T/W)

Malawi

CHIKUNI, Mr. (G)
KAMBUTO, Mr. (G)
KALIMANJIRA, Mr.(T/W)

Mali/Mali

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

Malte/Malta

PULLICINO, Mr. (G)
AZZOPARDI, Mr. (G)

Maurice/Mauritius/Mauricio

NABABSING, Mrs. (G)
KUPPAN, Mr.(T/W)

Mauritanie/Mauritania

OULD CHEIKHNA, M. (G)
OULD ABDALLAHI, M. (E)

Mexique/Mexico/México

MORONES, Sra. (G)
DE REGIL, Sr. (E)
ANDERSON, Sra.(T/W)

Mongolie/Mongolia

TUVSHINSANAA, Mr. (G)
ERDEMBILEG, Ms. (G)
SODNOMDORJ, Mr.(T/W)

Mozambique

CAIFAZ, M. (G)
SITOE, M.(T/W)

Namibie/Namibia

HIVELUAH, Ms. (G)
SHINGUADJA, Mr. (G)
PARKHOUSE, Mr. (E)
KAPENDA, Mr.(T/W)

Népal/Nepal

ACHARYA, Mr. (G)
OJHA, Mr. (G)

Nicaragua

MARTÍNEZ FLORES, Srta. (G)
CRUZ TORUÑO, Sr. (G)

Niger/Níger

MAÏNA, M. (G)
HAMADOU, M. (G)

Nigéria/Nigeria

KORIPAMO-AGARY, Mrs. (G)
OSHINOWO, Mr. (E)
OSHIOMHOLE, Mr.(T/W)

Norvège/Norway/Noruega

BRUAAS, Mr. (G)
VIDNES, Mr. (G)
RIDDERVOLD, Mrs. (E)

*Nouvelle-Zélande/New
Zealand/Nueva Zelandia*

ANNAKIN, Mr. (G)

Oman/Omán

AL-ABDUWANI, Mr. (G)
AL-MIQBALY, Ms. (G)
AL-RUBAIAI, Mr. (E)
AL-RIZAIQI, Mr.(T/W)

Ouganda/Uganda

OCHAN, Mr. (G)
SSENABULYA, Ms. (E)

Pakistan/Pakistán

JANJUA, Ms. (G)
KHAN, Mr. (G)
TABANI, Mr. (E)
AHMED, Mr.(T/W)

Panama/Panamá

CASTILLERO, Sr. (G)
AGUILAR, Sr. (G)
MENA QUINTANA, Sr.(T/W)

Paraguay

ROMERO, Sra. (G)

Pays-Bas/Netherlands/Países Bajos

KAASJAGER, Mr. (G)
HUNTJENS, Mr. (E)
PRUIM, Mr.(T/W)

Pérou/Peru/Perú

SERVAT PEREIRA DE SOUSA, Sr. (G)
ASTETE, Sra. (G)
ZAVALA COSTA, Sr. (E)

Philippines/Filipinas

BITONIO, Mr. (G)

Pologne/Poland/Polonia

LEMIESZEWSKA, Ms. (G)
RAPACKI, Mr. (G)
BONI, Mr. (E)
LEPIK, Mr.(T/W)

Portugal

RIBEIRO LOPES, M. (G)
SOUSA FIALHO, M. (G)
ROSA LANÇA, M.(T/W)

Qatar

ALKHULAIFI, Mr. (G)
AL NAAMA, Mr.(T/W)

République dém. du Congo/Democratic Republic of the Congo/República Democrática del Congo

BOLA BOLAILOKO, M. (G)

Roumanie/Romania/Rumania

STOINEA, Mlle (G)
CONSTANTINESCU, Mme (G)
CORNEA, M.(T/W)

Royaume-Uni/United Kingdom/Reino Unido

RICHARDS, Mr. (G)
NELLTHORP, Ms. (G)
LAMBERT, Mr. (E)
STEYNE, Mr.(T/W)

Fédération de Russie/Russian Federation/Federación de Rusia

LEVITSKAYA, Ms. (G)
BAVYKIN, Mr. (G)
POLUEKTOV, Mr. (E)
SHMAKOV, Mr.(T/W)

Rwanda

MANZI, M.(T/W)

Saint-Marin/San Marino

BIGI, Mme (G)
GASPERONI, M. (G)

Sénégal/Senegal

CAMARA, M. (G)
DIALLO BÂ, Mme (G)
DIOP, M. (E)
GUIRO, M.(T/W)

Serbie et Monténégro/Serbia and Montenegro/Serbia y Montenegro

BUKUMIRIC KATIC, Mrs. (G)

Seychelles

DUGASSE, Mr. (G)
RAGUIN, Mr. (G)
SULTAN-BEAUDOUIN, Mr. (E)

Singapour/Singapore/Singapur

NG, Mr. (G)
ONG, Mr. (G)
KOH, Mr. (E)
YACOB, Mrs.(T/W)

Slovaquie/Slovakia/Eslovaquia

PETOCZ, Mr. (G)
MACHALÍKOVÁ, Mrs. (G)

Slovénie/Slovenia/Eslovenia

MARKOV , Mrs. (G)
GOSNAR, Mr. (G)

Soudan/Sudan/Sudán

ALSABTY, Mr. (G)
SHENTOUR, Mr. (G)
ELGORASHI, Mr. (E)

Sri Lanka

MADIHAHEWA, Mr. (G)
ATHUKORALA, Mr. (G)
DASANAYAKE, Mr. (E)
SIRIWARDANE, Mr.(T/W)

Suède/Sweden/Suecia

MOLIN HELLGREN, Ms. (G)
WIKLUND, Ms. (G)
LAURENT, Ms. (E)
EDSTRÖM, Mr.(T/W)

Suisse/Switzerland/Suiza

SCHAER BOURBEAU, Mme (G)
ELMIGER, M. (G)
BARDE, M. (E)
VIGNE, M.(T/W)

Suriname

COURTAR, Mr. (G)
DEFARES, Ms. (G)
VAN OMMEREN, Mr. (E)

Swaziland/Swazilandia

NKHAMBULE, Mr. (G)
MAPHANGA, Mrs. (E)

République arabe syrienne/Syrian Arab Republic/República Árabe Siria

AL-ABDULLA, Mr. (G)
AL SALIB, Mr. (G)
SHAHEEN, Mr. (E)
HABAB, Mr.(T/W)

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

RAJABU, Mr. (G)
MBWANJI, Mr. (E)

Tchad/Chad

DJIBRINE, M.(T/W)

République tchèque/Czech Republic/República Checa

SAJDA, Mr. (G)
SLABY, Mr. (G)

Thaïlande/Thailand/Tailandia

JAMASEVI, Mr. (G)
CHANDRAPRABHA, Mrs. (G)
CHANPORNONG, Mr. (E)

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

DEORAJ, Ms. (G)
GEORGE, Mr. (G)

Tunisie/Tunisia/Túnez

MEGDICHE, M. (G)
CHOUBA, Mme (G)

Turquie/Turkey/Turquía

GENC, Mr. (G)
ERCAN, Mr. (G)

Ukraine/Ucrania

BELASHOV, Mr. (G)
GRYSHCHENKO, Mr. (E)
YURKIN, Mr.(T/W)

Uruguay

BONOMI, Sr. (G)
NARDUCCI, Sra. (G)
FERNANDEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Vanuatu

KALUAT, Mr. (G)

Viet Nam

PHAM, Mr. (G)
NGUYEN, Mr. (G)
NGUYEN, Mrs.(T/W)

Zimbabwe

MHANGO, Mr. (G)
MUSEKA, Mr. (G)
MUFUKARE, Mr. (E)
RUZIVE, Mr.(T/W)

Non/No/No: 9

Cameroun/Cameroon/Camerún

NTONE DIBOTI, M.(T/W)

Lesotho

MACAEFA, Mr.(T/W)

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

TIBU, Mr. (G)
JEFFERY, Mr. (E)
MALABAG, Mr.(T/W)

Turquie/Turkey/Turquía

KILIC, Mr.(T/W)

Uruguay

MAILHOS, Sr. (E)

Zambie/Zambia

SIASIMUNA, Mr. (G)
TEMBO, Mr.(T/W)

Abst./Abst./Abst.: 9

Belize/Belice

HUNT, Ms. (G)

Equateur/Ecuador

TERÁN, Sr. (E)

Erythrée/Eritrea

ELISA, Mr. (G)

TESFAY, Mr. (E)

BAYRE, Mr.(T/W)

Espagne/Spain/España

FERRER DUFOL, Sr. (E)

Myanmar

SHEIN, Mr. (G)

NYUNT, Mr. (G)

Soudan/Sudan/Sudán

GHANDOUR, Mr.(T/W)



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

**Record vote on the Resolution concerning the arrears of contributions of
the Republic of Moldova**

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

Oui/Yes/Sí: 354

Non/No/No: 10

Abst./Abst./Abst.: 10

Quorum: 281

Oui/Yes/Sí: 354

Afrique du Sud/South Africa/Sudáfrica

NDEBELE, Mr. (G)
MKOSANA, Mr. (G)
VAN VUUREN, Mr. (E)

Albanie/Albania

THANATI, Mr. (G)

Algérie/Algeria/Argelia

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

Allemagne/Germany/Alemania

SCHLEEGER, Mrs. (G)
HOFFMANN, Mrs. (G)
ADAMY, Mr.(T/W)

Angola

N'GOVE LUSSOKE, M. (G)
GOMES, M. (E)
FERNANDA CARVALHO FRANCISCO,
Mme(T/W)

***Arabie saoudite/Saudi Arabia/Arabia
Saudita***

ALYAHYA, Mr. (G)
AL-ZAMIL, Mr. (G)
ALMOGHRABI, Mr.(T/W)

Argentine/Argentina

RIAL, Sra. (G)
MENDEZ, Sr. (E)

Australie/Australia

SAWERS, Mr. (G)
EVANS, Mr. (G)
ANDERSON, Mr. (E)
BURROW, Ms.(T/W)

Autriche/Austria

WOJDA, Mr. (G)
DEMBSHER, Ms. (G)
TOMEK, Mr. (E)
BOEGNER, Ms.(T/W)

Bahamas

SYMONETTE, Mr. (G)
BROWN, Mr. (G)

Bahreïn/Bahrain/Bahrein

AL-QASSIMI, Mr. (G)
AL-FAIHANI, Mr. (G)

Bangladesh

DOWLA, Mr. (E)

Barbade/Barbados

TROTMAN, Mr.(T/W)

Bélarus/Belarus/Belarús

MOLCHAN, Mr. (G)
STAROVOYTOV, Mr. (G)
STRELTsov, Mr. (E)
MATULIS, Mr.(T/W)

Belgique/Belgium/Bélgica

CLOESEN, M. (G)
DE VADDER, M. (G)
DE KOSTER, M. (E)
MORDANT, M.(T/W)

Bénin/Benin

ONI, M. (G)
GAZARD, Mme (G)
ZANOU, M. (E)
AZOUA, M.(T/W)

Bolivie/Bolivia

POGGI BORDA, Sr. (G)

***Bosnie-Herzégovine/Bosnia and
Herzegovina/Bosnia y Herzegovina***

KALMETA, Ms. (G)

Botswana

SEEMULE, Ms. (G)
BAKWENA, Mr. (G)
MOLEELE, Mr. (E)
BAIPIDI, Mr.(T/W)

Brésil/Brazil/Brasil

SALDANHA, Mr. (G)
LIMA GODOY, Mr. (E)
FERREIRA DO PRADO, Mr.(T/W)

Bulgarie/Bulgaria

SIMEONOV, Mr. (E)

Canada/Canadá

ROBINSON, Ms. (G)
MACPHEE, Mr. (G)
FINLAY, Mr. (E)
BYERS, Ms.(T/W)

Chine/China

ZHANG, Ms. (G)
CHEN, Mr. (E)
XU, Mr.(T/W)

Chypre/Cyprus/Chipre

DROUSHIOTIS, Mr. (G)
PILIKOS, Mr. (E)

Congo

ZOULA, M. (E)

Costa Rica

CLARAMUNT, Sra. (G)
PIGNATARO PACHECO, Sr. (E)
CABEZAS BADILLA, Sr.(T/W)

Côte d'Ivoire

BOULLOU BI DJEHIFFE, M. (G)
N'GUESSAN, M. (G)
N'DOUMI, M. (E)
GAHE MAHAN, M.(T/W)

Croatie/Croatia/Croacia

MARKOTIC, Mr. (G)
SOCANAC, Mr. (G)
HORVATIC, Mrs. (E)
TOTH MUCCIACCIARO, Mrs.(T/W)

Cuba

MORA GODOY, Sr. (G)
LAU VALDÉS, Sra. (G)
PARRA ROJAS, Sr. (E)
GONZÁLEZ GONZÁLEZ, Sr.(T/W)

Danemark/Denmark/Dinamarca

GEDE, Mrs. (G)
LARSEN, Mr. (G)

République dominicaine/Dominican Republic/República Dominicana

HERNÁNDEZ SÁNCHEZ, Sr. (G)
REYES UREÑA, Sr. (G)

Egypte/Egypt/Egipto

GABR, Mrs. (G)
MELEIKA, Mr. (G)
ABD EL HADY, Mrs.(T/W)

El Salvador

ÁVILA DE PEÑA, Sra. (G)
RODRÍGUEZ SALAZAR, Sr. (G)
SORIANO, Sr.(T/W)

Emirats arabes unis/United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos

ALKHAZRAJI, Mr. (G)
ABDUL GHANI, Mr. (G)
KHAMMAS, Mr. (E)
ALMARZOOQI, Mr.(T/W)

Equateur/Ecuador

BAQUERIZO, Srta. (G)
PÁEZ, Sr. (G)
ARCINIEGA, Sr.(T/W)

Espagne/Spain/España

ARNAU NAVARRO, Sr. (G)
LÓPEZ MAC LELLAN, Sr. (G)

Estonie/Estonia

KAADU, Mr. (G)
LEHT, Ms. (G)
NIINEMÄE, Mr. (E)
TAMMELEHT, Mrs.(T/W)

Etats-Unis/United States/Estados Unidos

HAGEN, Mr. (G)
NEWTON, Ms. (G)
POTTER, Mr. (E)
ZELLHOEFER, Mr.(T/W)

Ethiopie/Ethiopia/Etiopía

SHIKETA, Mr. (G)
SIAMREGN, Mr. (G)
ZAWDE, Mr. (E)
ALEMAYEHU, Mr.(T/W)

Fidji/Fiji

ZINCK, Mr. (G)
KURUDUADUA, Mr. (G)
SINGH, Mr.(T/W)

Finlande/Finland/Finlandia

SALMENPERÄ, Mr. (G)
MODEEN, Ms. (G)
RISKI, Mr. (E)
VALKONEN, Ms.(T/W)

France/Francia

SEGUIN, M. (G)
THIERRY, M. (G)
BOISSON, M. (E)
BLONDEL, M.(T/W)

Grèce/Greece/Grecia

CHRYSANTHOU, Mme (G)
CABITSIS, M. (G)
CHARAKAS, M. (E)
DASSIS, M.(T/W)

Guatemala

CHAVEZ BIETTI, Sra. (G)
PIRA, Sr. (G)
RICCI MUADI, Sr. (E)

Guinée/Guinea

DIALLO, M. (G)

Haïti/Haiti/Haití

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

Honduras

BU FIGUEROA, Sra. (G)
URTECHO, Sr. (E)

Hongrie/Hungary/Hungria

SIMONYI, Ms. (G)
TÓTH, Mr. (G)
CSUPORT, Mr. (E)

Inde/India

SAHNI, Mr. (G)
SINGH, Mr. (G)
SOMANY, Mr. (E)

Indonésie/Indonesia

TAMBUSAI, Mr. (G)
SULISTYANINGSIH, Mrs. (G)
RACHMAN, Mr. (E)

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

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

Irlande/Ireland/Irlanda

MC DONNELL, Mr. (G)
PENDER, Mr. (G)

Islande/Iceland/Islandia

DAVIDSDOTTIR, Ms. (G)
KRISTINSSON, Mr. (G)
STEFANSDOTTIR, Ms. (E)

Israël/Israel

FORMAN, Ms. (G)
LEVANON, Mr. (G)
BARAK, Mr. (E)
KARA, Mr.(T/W)

Italie/Italy/Italia

COLOMBO, M. (G)
SIMONETTI, M. (G)
SASSO MAZZUFFERI, Mme (E)
BRIGHI, Mme(T/W)

Japon/Japan/Japón

FUJISAKI, Mr. (G)
TSUNEKAWA , Mr. (G)
YANO, Mr. (E)
NAKAJIMA, Mr.(T/W)

Jordanie/Jordan/Jordania

BURAYZAT, Mr. (G)
ALRAGHEB, Mr. (E)
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NGUYEN, Mrs.(T/W)

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NTONE DIBOTI, M.(T/W)

Lesotho

MACAEFA, Mr.(T/W)

Madagascar

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Erythrée/Eritrea

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Hongrie/Hungary/Hungria

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NYUNT, Mr. (G)

Soudan/Sudan/Sudán

GHANDOUR, Mr.(T/W)

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