



SIXTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

**Standard-setting policy: Ratification
and promotion of fundamental
ILO Conventions**

1. It will be recalled that, following the consensus which emerged at the Copenhagen Social Summit in March 1995 regarding the need for more intensive promotion of basic social human rights, on 25 May of that year the Director-General launched a campaign for universal ratification of ILO Conventions recognized as fundamental both within and outside the Organization.¹ Since then, every year the Director-General has submitted to the Governing Body a paper on prospects of ratification of the core Conventions by countries that have not yet ratified all these instruments. This paper is drawn up on the basis of information provided by the ILO member States in reply to a letter sent out by the Director-General once a year, asking them to report on progress in the ratification of the fundamental Conventions. After examining the paper presented in March 1997, the LILS Committee urged the ILO to step up its technical assistance in connection with the promotion and ratification of these Conventions.² Since November 1997, every year the Director-General has submitted a document on technical assistance given by the ILO to constituents as part of the campaign to promote ratification of the fundamental Conventions.³
2. Part I of this document focuses on ILO technical assistance under the general campaign to promote ratification of the core Conventions, illustrating developments with a few practical examples. Part II examines progress made with the *special* campaign to promote ratification of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999, No. 182.

¹ At the time the campaign was launched, the seven ILO Conventions regarded as fundamental were the Forced Labour Conventions (Nos. 29 and 105); the Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining Conventions (Nos. 87 and 98); the Non-Discrimination Conventions (Nos. 100 and 111); and the Minimum Age Convention (No. 138). The adoption, on 17 June 1999, of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) brings the total number to eight.

² Doc. GB.268/8/2, paras. 56-75.

³ Nov. 1998: doc. GB.273/LILS/5; and Nov. 1999: doc. GB.276/LILS/6.

I. Technical assistance provided by the ILO as part of the campaign to promote ratification of the fundamental Conventions (October 1999 – March 2001)

3. Since the publication, on 14 October 1999, of the previous document on technical assistance given by the ILO to member States with a view to promoting ratification of the fundamental Conventions, the Office has registered 133 new ratifications, including 61 ratifications of Convention No. 182.⁴ Over the past 18 months, the multidisciplinary advisory teams, working closely with the regional offices and relevant headquarters units, have continued to promote ratification of these Conventions by responding to the many requests for assistance made by the Organization's constituents. In many instances, the teams have also taken the initiative in offering constituents targeted assistance in overcoming specific obstacles.⁵
4. Implementation of the annual follow-up under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work has further confirmed the observation made in the previous document,⁶ namely that activities aimed at promoting the fundamental Conventions and those directed at promoting the Declaration are complementary and mutually supportive. During the period under review, the InFocus Programme on the Promotion of the Declaration – established in 1999 – provided considerable support to ILO constituents in

⁴ Argentina (C.182), Austria (C.138), Azerbaijan (C.105), Bahrain (C.111), Barbados (C.138, 182), Belarus (C.182), Belize (C.138, 182), Bosnia and Herzegovina (C.105), Botswana (C.182), Brazil (C.182), Bulgaria (C.182), Burundi (C.138), Cambodia (C.138), Canada (C.182), Central African Republic (C.138, 182), Chad (C.182), Chile (C.182), Congo (C.98, 100, 105, 111, 138), Cyprus (C.182), Denmark (C.182), Dominica (C.182), Dominican Republic (C.182), Ecuador (C.138, 182), El Salvador (C.100, 182), Eritrea (C.29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138), Finland (C.182), Gambia (C.29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111), Ghana (C.182), Guyana (C.182), Hungary (C.182), Iceland (C.138, 182), India (C.105), Indonesia (C.182), Ireland (C.182), Italy (C.182), Japan (C.138), Jordan (C.182), Kazakhstan (C.87, 111), Kuwait (C.138, 182), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (C.87, 182), Madagascar (C.138), Malawi (C.29, 87, 105, 138, 182), Malaysia (C.182), Mali (C.182), Mauritius (C.182), Mexico (C.182), Moldova, Republic of (C.29, 100, 138), Morocco (C.138, 182), Namibia (C.29, 105, 138, 182), Nicaragua (C.182), Niger (C.182), Norway (C.182), Panama (C.138, 182), Papua New Guinea (C.87, 100, 111, 138, 182), Philippines (C.182), Portugal (C.182), Qatar (C.182), Romania (C.182), Rwanda (C.182), Saint Kitts and Nevis (C.29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 182), Saint Lucia (C.182), San Marino (C.182), Senegal (C.138, 182), Seychelles (C.98, 100, 111, 138), Slovakia (C.182), South Africa (C.100, 138, 182), Sri Lanka (C.138), Switzerland (C.182), Tajikistan (C.105), Tanzania, United Republic of (C.87), Togo (C.182), Tunisia (C.182), Ukraine (C.105, 182), United Kingdom (C.138, 182), United States (C.182), Viet Nam (C.182), Yemen (C.138, 182), Zimbabwe (C.138, 182).

⁵ For example, the ILO Office in Pretoria, seeing that certain member States in its geographical area (*Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland*) had difficulty implementing their obligations under the Constitution, held a tripartite workshop from 4 to 6 July 2000 to explain the details of compulsory submission of reports under the follow-up to the Declaration or on non-ratified Conventions; the ILO Office in Kinshasa is currently studying the modalities of application of ratified Conventions for countries in its geographical area (*Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda*) that are either in the throes of or have recently emerged from armed conflict (the focus of the study is on the problem of the demobilization of child soldiers).

⁶ Doc. GB.276/LILS/6, para. 5.

the area of ratification of the core Conventions.⁷ The Introduction by the ILO Declaration Expert-Advisers to the compilation of annual reports for the year 2000 details the assistance afforded by the InFocus Programme in this respect.⁸

5. A review of the technical assistance provided by the ILO in connection with international labour standards shows that such support is by no means restricted to the fundamental Conventions but covers all labour standards, several of which deal with questions closely related to fundamental rights at work. Nowadays, much of the technical standards-promoting support given by the Office is, however, devoted to the core Conventions, since these are now globally recognized as a minimum social floor. The major emphasis placed on the fundamental Conventions since the launching of the campaign has been strengthened by the adoption of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its follow-up and the concept of *decent work*, which the ILO has set as a primary goal for the coming years.⁹ It is also noteworthy that technical assistance provided by the Office over the past 18 months has not been limited to promoting *ratification* of the fundamental Conventions but has extended to furthering *effective application* of the Conventions ratified by the member States. Practical experience has shown that the two generally go hand in hand and that ILO technical support does not cease once a Convention has been ratified. Indeed, member States often ask the ILO for assistance concerning a newly ratified instrument or may seek the Office's help in evaluating the effectiveness of the application of a Convention ratified some time before.¹⁰ With

⁷ Below are some examples of activities conducted in the context of the Declaration follow-up process: (a) multidisciplinary advisory teams have deployed considerable efforts in the various regions by helping to draw up reports, specifically in terms of improving the content so that it would reflect a broader analysis of the current situation and enable the ILO to identify priority needs for cooperation; (b) other activities have been directed mainly at furthering application of fundamental principles and rights at work through the organization of tripartite seminars; thus, a meeting in Algiers in April 2000 provided an opportunity for promoting the Declaration and its follow-up mechanism within the Social Affairs Commission of the Organization of African Unity; in November 2000, as many as 24 Asian countries took part in a regional seminar organized by the ILO in Nepal on application of the Declaration; in October 2000, the Office also held a tripartite subregional (Andes) training seminar in Ecuador, focusing on the Declaration and more specifically on freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining and the abolition of child labour; in November 2000, a seminar in Germany provided an opportunity for promoting the Declaration, as did discussions in Brussels aimed at comparing the Declaration and the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers; (c) specific programmes of action, such as those currently under way in *Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger* and *Togo*, have also been launched as part of the Declaration follow-up process.

⁸ Docs. GB.280/3/1 and GB.280/3/2.

⁹ *Decent work*, Report of the Director-General, International Labour Conference, 87th Session (June 1999), Geneva.

¹⁰ Such has been the case, for example, of *Brazil* – ILO technical assistance regarding Convention No. 182; *Cambodia* – assistance aimed at bringing the country's legislation into line with the provisions of recently ratified core Conventions Nos. 87, 98, 100, 105, 111 and 138 (starting with Conventions Nos. 87 and 98); *Egypt, Jordan* and *Yemen* – organization of national seminars to promote the application of ratified Conventions and to initiate the process of examining the conformity of national legislation with these instruments; *Mali*, which has requested assistance in providing training in objective job appraisal techniques in the context of Convention No. 100, and where, following ratification of Convention No. 182, labour inspectors have received special training in how to apply its provisions in their work; *Morocco* – training in collective bargaining for the social partners, in the context of Convention No. 98; the *Russian Federation* – clarifications on legal questions and launching of specific activities to ensure implementation of Convention

standards specialists in the field systematically offering the ILO's assistance in dealing with comments made by the ILO supervisory bodies, the Declaration follow-up mechanism and the concept of "decent work" provide additional means of furthering the ultimate objective of the campaign, which is to ensure observance of the fundamental principles and rights at work.

6. The assistance requested of or given by the ILO in the event of obstacles to ratification invoked by member States (non-conformity of legislation and/or national practices with the provisions of the core Conventions; reasons of a political, economic and social nature; rigidity of certain instruments; complexity and slowness of the ratification procedure, etc.) basically falls into the following two categories: *legal assistance* (or *technical advisory services*) and *promotional activities*. In practice, however, the distinction between the two categories is often blurred. Thus, when the ILO provides training for magistrates, lawyers or labour inspectors, should this be regarded exclusively as promotion, or could such training also be considered to form part of the first category of assistance? Another question that arises is how to categorize institutional capacity building for ILO constituents. Finally, there is also *technical cooperation*, which is a third form of assistance in promoting ratification and application of the fundamental Conventions.

A. Legal assistance or technical advisory services¹¹

7. This form of assistance mainly involves responding to requests for clarification of certain provisions of a given fundamental Convention (*Botswana, Indonesia, Namibia*); giving an unofficial opinion as to whether a specific legal provision complies with a particular Convention, or formulating observations on draft legislation or amendments to legislation in force (*Albania, Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Venezuela, Zimbabwe*); contributing to the drafting of new labour codes or to labour legislation reforms (*Botswana, Cambodia, Chile, Fiji, Gambia, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Solomon Islands, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe*); providing guidance on the framing of policies pertaining to forced labour, freedom of association, collective bargaining, equality of opportunity or treatment, or child labour;¹² conducting general or in-depth studies or analyses;¹³ and providing governments with

No. 182; the *United Republic of Tanzania* – organization of a seminar, following the entry into force of new trade union legislation (which was submitted to the ILO for comment), to inform the social partners of the provisions of Convention No. 87 and the contents of the new Act; and *Zimbabwe* – preparations for activities to be launched following ratification of Convention No. 87.

¹¹ The list of countries quoted as having received ILO assistance is not exhaustive and merely serves to illustrate the various types of support given.

¹² For example, the ILO took part in the framing of a national strategy to promote employment of women in *Yemen* and to ensure that gender equality in respect of employment and occupation, as laid down in Conventions Nos. 100 and 111 ratified by Yemen, is taken into account at the decision-making level and duly reflected in national policies. The Gulf States (*Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates*) have sought ILO technical assistance in matters regarding freedom of association and the right to organize.

¹³ *Bangladesh*: three studies on Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 are currently under way (possibility for workers in the clothing industry to exercise organizational rights; labour relations in export processing zones; globalization, labour relations and employment policies). Ahead of the ratification of several core Conventions, a study on implementation of fundamental principles and rights was carried out in *Gambia* during 2000, highlighting a number of legal shortcomings. This study will be

examples of foreign legislation enabling them to choose among a variety of options (*India*, as regards Conventions Nos. 138 and 182; *Nepal*, as regards Convention No. 87).

8. Governments and social partners are also informed of the various procedures stipulated under the ILO Constitution, such as the submission of instruments adopted by the Conference to the authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action, as provided for under article 19, paragraph 5(b), of the Constitution (*Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal*); the registration of ratifications (*Dominica, Eritrea, Gambia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*); the submission of reports under the follow-up to the Declaration, one of the objectives of which is to achieve ratification of the fundamental Conventions (*Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sudan*); the submission of reports on ratified Conventions (*Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Madagascar, Sudan*); and the procedure for filing complaints alleging violations of freedom of association.¹⁴
9. Strengthening the institutional capacity of governments is yet another component of ILO assistance.¹⁵ Support in promoting ratification of the fundamental Conventions (or, more generally, the content of standards) is not exclusively restricted to governments, however; the Office also responds to requests for help from the social partners, including in the drafting of codes of conduct. In the workers' sphere, following the entry into force of the *United Republic of Tanzania's* new Trade Unions Act and at the request of the

presented to the social partners in 2001 and will be used in the framework of the ongoing labour legislation revision process. The Office has drafted a memorandum for the Labour Ministry in *India*, listing the main reasons (legal, political and ethical) why the country should ratify Convention No. 182. A study has been conducted in *Mexico* to assess the conformity of national legislation with Conventions Nos. 98 and 138, and a similar study is scheduled on Convention No. 182. A study has been made in *Mongolia* on the compatibility of the country's current legislation with the provisions of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. *Nigeria* and *Uganda* have asked the ILO to examine the compatibility of their existing body of legislation with the requirements of the eight fundamental Conventions. The Office has drawn up technical documents on Conventions Nos. 100 and 182 for *Pakistan*. *Thailand* has requested the ILO to conduct a study in 2001 on the conformity of its law and practice with the provisions of Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 and Thai social and cultural values.

¹⁴ For example, the Congress of Lesotho Trade Unions has asked the multidisciplinary advisory team based in Harare for information about the procedure for filing complaints alleging violations of freedom of association, believing that certain provisions of the Public Service Act might be contrary to Convention No. 87. In *Guatemala*, following a dispute in the banana sector, the country's trade union organizations have asked the Office to inform them about ILO procedures regarding the protection of freedom of association.

¹⁵ For example, in *Argentina* a tripartite committee has been set up within the Ministry of Labour to analyse comments by the ILO Committee of Experts on the law governing trade union organizations; in *Costa Rica*, the Office has provided support in creating a unit, within the Labour Ministry, responsible for dealing with gender issues; in *Indonesia*, the IPEC Programme is helping the Ministry of Labour establish a unit on child labour, which will coordinate activities aimed at abolishing the worst forms of child labour (prostitution, and labour in gold mines and the fishing industry); in the *occupied Arab territories* (West Bank and Gaza Strip), the ILO organized a workshop in August 2000 to draw up a strategic plan of action aimed at clarifying the role and responsibilities of the various Labour Ministry departments, so as to enhance the Ministry's capacity to promote gender equality and non-discrimination towards disabled persons; and in the Caribbean, a subregional training workshop has been held for officials in charge of relations with the ILO (*Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago*).

Coordinating Committee of General Secretaries of these unions, the ILO chaired a discussion on the operational aspects of Convention No. 87. This enabled trade union officials to identify provisions of the new Act running counter to the requirements of the Convention and to place these issues on the agenda of the Labour Advisory Board.

10. In some cases, the ILO may exceptionally provide support for a member State undertaking a far-reaching reform of its body of social legislation. The Office's Philippines-based expert in international labour standards and labour relations has thus been seconded to *Indonesia* until the country adopts trade union legislation.

B. Promotional activities

11. More than half of the ILO's promotional activities under the campaign for promotion of the fundamental Conventions are devoted to either organizing or participating in national,¹⁶ subregional¹⁷ and regional meetings¹⁸ on the Declaration and the core Conventions (or more generally on standards). To ensure the sustainability of such efforts and to increase their impact, attention also needs to be paid to the various institutional levels concerned (municipalities, provinces, territories, regions, etc.).¹⁹ ILO officials thus

¹⁶ *Examples of national meetings: Angola (C.87); Cambodia (C.138/182); China (C.111); Costa Rica (C.138/182, May 2000); Cuba (C.138/182), first quarter of 2001; Czech Republic (C.100); Dominican Republic (C.138/182, April 2000); Egypt (C.182, November 2000); El Salvador (C.138/182, May 2000); Guinea-Bissau (C.87); Honduras (C.138/182, August 2000); Kenya (Declaration and fundamental Conventions, early 2001); Malaysia (Declaration and fundamental Conventions, December 1999 and December 2000); Mexico (technical workshop for the Employers' Confederation held in December 1999 to promote ratification of Convention No. 182, followed by a technical workshop for the Workers' Confederation); Mongolia (labour standards and legislation, September 2000); Nicaragua (C.138/182, May 2000); Pakistan (C.100/111); Poland (Declaration, January 2000); Seychelles (C.100/111); Sri Lanka (C.87/98, export processing zones); Thailand (C.138, December 1999; C.182, April 2000); Tunisia (workshop on collective bargaining techniques, April 2000); Viet Nam (C.138/182).*

¹⁷ *Examples of subregional meetings. Africa:* subregional seminar held in Kampala in April 2000 for a number of East African countries (*Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania*), to promote ratification of Conventions Nos. 100 and 111. **Americas:** subregional seminars on the Declaration, held in Mexico in April 2000 (*Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama*) and in Quito in October 2000 (*Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela*). **Asia:** subregional seminars on the Declaration, held in Phnom Penh, Kathmandu and Wellington. **Arab States:** interregional meeting on the promotion of tripartism and social dialogue in Arab States through Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 (*Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen*). **Europe:** high-level tripartite meeting in Malta on social dialogue, employment policy and equality of treatment (*Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey*).

¹⁸ *Examples of regional meetings:* high-level regional meeting on child labour held in Jakarta in March 2000; ILO/Japan Asian regional seminar on the application of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

¹⁹ Thus, the joint ILO/*Chinese Government* awareness-raising campaign to promote ratification of Convention No. 111 provides for the organization of numerous seminars at the provincial level (Yinchuan and Guiyang in 2000). A series of training workshops on the fundamental Conventions is also scheduled in 15 provinces of *Cambodia*. With support from the ILO, the Malaysian Trades

regularly take part in meetings bearing a more or less direct link to international labour standards²⁰ and carry out awareness-raising missions wherever the need arises.²¹

12. Much of the ILO's promotional work focuses on training government officials²² and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, in order to broaden their expertise regarding the substance of the Declaration and international labour standards, including the fundamental Conventions.²³

Union Congress held two workshops in December 2000 on the fundamental Conventions in *Malaysia's* Sabah and Sahrawak Provinces.

²⁰ From the time of its adoption, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work has been a standing item on the agenda of the Labour and Social Affairs Commission of the Organization of African Unity; the Office takes part in the Commission's sessions every year. In the *Philippines*, the ILO attended a meeting on international labour standards, child labour and codes of conduct, organized by the NGO Informal Sector Coalition. It occasionally participates in consultations between representatives of government, employers and workers, pursuant to Convention No. 144 of 1976, which provides for tripartite consultations on international labour standards. The Office's standards specialist took the opportunity of such a meeting in *Yemen* to promote ratification of the fundamental Conventions. The Bureau for Workers' Activities attended a meeting, in *Nepal*, of the Nepal Trade Union Congress' Programme for the ratification of the fundamental ILO Conventions.

²¹ For example, in January 2001 the standards specialist for the Arab region undertook a series of missions to countries in the region that had not yet ratified all the fundamental Conventions (*Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates*); *Republic of Korea* (promotion of ratification of Convention No. 182, August/September 2000); *Gabon* (discussion with the social partners on amendments made to the 1994 Labour Code); *Ghana* and *Nigeria* (assessment of the domestic situation regarding reports still outstanding; application of ratified Conventions; and integration of the core Conventions in poverty reduction and employment promotion programmes); *Madagascar* (mission scheduled in March 2001 to discuss possible ratification of Convention No. 29); *Sudan* (Conventions Nos. 138 and 182); *occupied Arab territories*: in February 2000, a multidisciplinary mission met the Palestinian Authority and employers' and workers' organizations to draw up a programme of activities aimed at supporting the Authority's development efforts; it identified areas in which the ILO could be of assistance and put forward 19 project proposals for setting up future activities.

²² The aim is to train or re-train government officials in matters pertaining to ILO standards and procedures and to give them advice and technical support in handling questions specific to their own countries and difficulties in meeting the obligation to submit reports; to improve the quality and speed up the presentation of government reports to the ILO; to help government officials incorporate gender-specific information in their reports on the application of standards, for example by establishing gender statistics, so as to show how provisions diversely affect men and women and how gender equality issues are handled.

²³ For example, a training course on standards and dissemination of the new Labour Code was held in *Angola* in September 2000; national-level training on standards should be provided in *Burundi* and the *Democratic Republic of the Congo* in the course of 2001; *Cameroon* has asked for a training workshop for partners dealing with standards-related issues (ratification, implementation, reports on application); training-for-trainers sessions on the fundamental ILO Conventions have been organized for government officials, employers and workers in *Cambodia*; labour inspectors in the *Dominican Republic, Malawi, Mozambique* and *Zimbabwe* have already followed or are due to follow training courses in 2001; a seminar on trade unions and the core ILO Conventions was held in *Kazakhstan* in May 2000; every year the ILO offers a number of grants to follow courses run by the International Training Centre in Turin, and *Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia* and *Yemen* were among the countries that received training grants during the period under review. Training on Convention No. 182 and strategies

13. The Office also accords considerable importance to the spreading of information,²⁴ taking an active part in campaigns to heighten public awareness and mobilize public opinion by resorting more extensively to the media. Priority target groups for dissemination include opinion leaders (academics and journalists), parliamentarians and officials responsible for applying the law (magistrates, lawyers and other law professionals) – not to mention research centres, universities, the other international organizations and NGOs.²⁵ The ILO regularly finances translations of the fundamental Conventions, the Declaration and promotional brochures into a variety of languages.²⁶ The Office has, moreover, assisted the World Bank in drawing up a document for internal use, entitled *Core labour standards toolkit*. It should also be noted that the ILO is not alone in promoting ratification and/or more effective application of the fundamental Conventions, and that civil society has also taken the initiative in this area.²⁷

C. Technical cooperation projects

14. In some countries, the ILO not only conducts promotional activities and offers technical advisory services, but it also implements direct action programmes or technical cooperation projects, designed inter alia to help these countries gradually overcome any obstacles to ratification and/or effectively implement certain fundamental Conventions. Such programmes include the *InFocus Programme on Child Labour (IPEC)*, which aims progressively to eliminate child labour – with an immediate focus on abolishing its worst forms – and covers more than 70 member States (see Appendix I). The *Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC)*, launched in January 1998, seeks to establish reliable gender-specific statistics on the extent and forms of child labour in a given country. (For details on both programmes, see paragraphs 16-19 below.)
15. The following are a few noteworthy examples of technical cooperation projects currently under way in a number of countries. In *Brazil*, technical cooperation projects with a gender equality component are being implemented at both federal (Ministry of Labour and

available for combating the worst forms of child labour was provided for Arab workers' organizations in *Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen*.

²⁴ For example, the Bureau for Employers' Activities has issued a booklet entitled *An employers' initiative for ratification of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)*, which is available in English, Spanish and Arabic.

²⁵ For example, in *Bangladesh* (meetings with parliamentarians, journalists, law professionals, judges, multilateral organizations and NGOs); *Barbados* (seminars on labour law for law students; presentation on Convention No. 182 at a UNICEF regional meeting); *Cambodia* (parliamentarians, law professionals and journalists); *Indonesia* (the military, the police force and NGOs); and *Nepal* (parliamentarians).

²⁶ The fundamental Conventions and/or the Declaration have been or are in the process of being translated in the following countries: *Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Thailand and Uganda*.

²⁷ For example, in *Brazil* the ILO is supporting a project by the NGO *Instituto Ethos*, aimed at drawing up and distributing a handbook on the establishment of indicators of social commitment in enterprises; in *Cameroon*, an NGO has set up a committee to combat child labour; in *Pakistan*, the Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child is campaigning for the ratification of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182; in the *Philippines*, the NGO Informal Sector Coalition organized a national meeting in April 2000 on international labour standards, child labour and codes of conduct, in which the ILO took part; and in *Sri Lanka*, the Ceylon Workers Congress has written to the Labour Minister, urging ratification of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

Employment) and local level (municipality of Santo Andre). A project has been launched in *Cambodia* to ensure that working conditions in the textile and clothing industry are fully consistent with the principles enshrined in the fundamental Conventions and domestic legislation. In *Guatemala*, judges and magistrates attending an ILO seminar on international labour standards having pointed out that law professionals were not familiar with these standards, the relevant multidisciplinary advisory team has prepared (with support from UNDP) a pilot project aimed at disseminating the ILO's standards-setting work and at promoting the Conventions ratified by the country among present and future labour law professionals in three of Guatemala's main universities. The project is due to begin in 2001. In *Haiti*, a project designed to improve working conditions and ensure more effective application of labour legislation in textile factories was launched in October 2000. In *Mali*, technical assistance to promote application of Convention No. 100 began in November 2000, the objective being to train managerial staff in objective job appraisal techniques. A project has also been launched in *Morocco* to train labour inspectors in collective bargaining techniques and the settlement of collective disputes in accordance with the provisions of Convention No. 98. In *Zimbabwe*, a project has been initiated to review labour legislation from the standpoint of gender equality and employment promotion. Finally, a new programme for the promotion of management-labour cooperation, designed to ensure respect for fundamental principles and rights at enterprise level (PROMALCO) is under way in the *Caribbean*. The table reproduced in Appendix II summarizes the technical assistance given by the Office since October 1999 and scheduled to be provided by March 2001. The list is obviously not exhaustive, but it gives an overview of the work done by the ILO to promote ratification and application of the ILO Conventions regarded as fundamental.

II. Campaign to promote ratification of Convention No. 182

16. It will be recalled that immediately following the unanimous adoption on 17 June 1999 of Convention No. 182, the Director-General launched a *special* global campaign in favour of ratification of the new instrument. Only one country, namely the *Seychelles*, had ratified the Convention when the previous document was issued in October 1999. Today, 61 States have become parties to the treaty, an achievement no doubt largely due to the special campaign in favour of speedy and universal ratification. The current rate of progress is truly remarkable, and this is the first ILO Convention to have been ratified by so many States in so short a time. It is, moreover, extremely encouraging to note that developing countries account for more than two thirds of the ratifications to date. Convention No. 182 entered into force on 19 November 2000.
17. One notable change since the last report reviewed technical assistance for the ratification of the fundamental Conventions is undoubtedly the transformation of IPEC (International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour) into an InFocus Programme on Child Labour, confirming a more comprehensive view of child labour. The ratification campaign has thus become an integral part of the InFocus Programme, which reinforces the linkage between promotion of ratification and implementation of the Conventions and the technical assistance provided through projects and advisory services. The global mobilization to eliminate child labour, initiated by the ratification campaign for Convention No. 182, is also reflected in a sharply increased ratification rate of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138).
18. Since Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, together with their accompanying Recommendations, provide the policy framework for IPEC, all direct action programmes or technical cooperation projects supported by IPEC are in a sense indirect assistance provided by the Office to help countries gradually overcome any obstacles to ratification

and implement these Conventions effectively. As the InFocus Programme on Child Labour is responsible for all child labour-related activities of the Organization, IPEC's assistance is *not* limited to IPEC programme countries. In close cooperation with NORMES and the InFocus Programme on Promoting the Declaration, IPEC provides assistance to all constituents through national seminars, either to consider ratification or to discuss national policies to implement Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. Campaigning is a fundamental activity of IPEC, which has an important role to play in the growing worldwide movement against child labour and its immediate focus on the worst forms. Details of IPEC activities are available on the IPEC page of the ILO Internet site at: www.ilo.org/childlabour. In particular, the document "IPEC Highlights 2000" submitted to the IPEC International Steering Committee in November 2000, summarizes recent developments in the Programme, including those concerning the ratification campaign. The major upgrade and expansion of the IPEC website is itself a significant achievement, making it both a key communication vehicle for the campaign for ratification, as well as a major publicly accessible source of information on the Internet for child labour and the relevant Conventions.

19. Some of the campaign's methods are rather innovative in terms of the ILO's activities to promote the ratification of Conventions. For example, to enhance children's participation, students and children were involved in the Global Campaign; by producing a song "Libérez les enfants", some 130 young musicians and singers from Italy, France and Switzerland made an appeal for universal ratification and implementation of Convention No. 182. The internationally acclaimed musician, singer and songwriter, Youssou N'Dour, was named Honorary Ambassador for the ILO Global Campaign against Child Labour at a ceremony in Geneva, which was part of a series of worldwide activities organized by the Office to mark the entry into force of Convention No. 182 on 19 November 2000. The Office is taking every opportunity to promote the child labour Conventions, including cooperation with other international organizations. For example, in cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) it is planning a joint publication of a user-friendly handbook on child labour, especially in its worst forms, for parliamentarians, as well as the ILO constituents and other interested parties.

Geneva, 20 February 2001.

Appendix I

Technical assistance provided by the ILO to member States for the promotion and ratification of the ILO's fundamental Conventions (October 1999-March 2001)

- No. 29 – Forced Labour Convention, 1930
- No. 87 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
- No. 98 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
- No. 100 – Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
- No. 105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
- No. 111 – Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
- No. 138 – Minimum Age Convention, 1973
- No. 182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999

Explanation of symbols in the table

- IPEC** International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
- SIMPOC** Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
- PROJET** Country benefiting from technical cooperation projects intended, inter alia, to help overcome obstacles to ratification or to ensure the full application of the fundamental Conventions

Country	Technical assistance			Ratifications registered since October 1999	Fundamental Conventions that have not been ratified
	Legal assistance	Promotion Information Training	Technical cooperation		
Afghanistan				–	C. 29, 87, 98, 138, 182
Albania	X		IPEC	–	C. 182
Algeria		X		–	C. 182
Angola		X		–	C. 87, 138, 182
Antigua and Barbuda		X	PROJET	–	C. 100, 182
Argentina	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	Has ratified all eight
Armenia				–	C. 29, 87, 98, 105, 138, 182
Australia				–	C. 138, 182
Austria				C. 138	C. 182

Country	Technical assistance			Ratifications registered since October 1999	Fundamental Conventions that have not been ratified
	Legal assistance	Promotion Information Training	Technical cooperation		
Azerbaijan				C. 105	C. 182
Bahamas	X	X	PROJET	–	C. 87, 100, 111, 138, 182
Bahrain	X	X		C. 111	C. 87, 98, 100, 138, 182
Bangladesh	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 138, 182
Barbados	X	X	PROJET	C. 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Belarus		X		C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Belgium				–	C. 182
Belize		X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Benin			IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 138, 182
Bolivia	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 138, 182
Bosnia and Herzegovina		X		C. 105	C. 182
Botswana	X	X	IPEC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Brazil	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC, PROJET	C. 182	C. 87, 138
Bulgaria		X	IPEC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Burkina Faso			IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 182
Burundi		X	IPEC	C. 138	C. 182
Cambodia	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC, PROJET	C. 138	C. 182
Cameroon	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 138, 182
Canada				C. 182	C. 29, 98, 138
Cape Verde				–	C. 138, 182
Central African Republic				C. 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Chad		X		C. 182	C. 138
Chile	X	X	IPEC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
China	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 29, 87, 98, 105, 111, 182
Colombia	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 138, 182
Comoros	X	X		–	C. 111, 138, 182
Congo			IPEC	C. 98, 100, 105, 111, 138	C. 182
Costa Rica	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 182

Country	Technical assistance			Ratifications registered since October 1999	Fundamental Conventions that have not been ratified
	Legal assistance	Promotion Information Training	Technical cooperation		
Côte d'Ivoire		X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 138, 182
Croatia				–	C. 182
Cuba	X	X		–	C. 182
Cyprus		X		C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Czech Republic	X	X		–	C. 138, 182
Democratic Republic of the Congo	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 87, 105, 111, 138, 182
Denmark				C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Djibouti	X	X		–	C. 111, 138, 182
Dominica	X	X	PROJET	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Dominican Republic	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Ecuador	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Egypt	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 182
El Salvador	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 100, 182	C. 87, 98
Equatorial Guinea		X		–	C. 29, 87, 98, 105, 111, 182
Eritrea		X		C. 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138	C. 182
Estonia		X		–	C. 111, 138, 182
Ethiopia			IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 29, 182
Fiji	X	X		–	C. 87, 100, 111, 138, 182
Finland				C. 182	Has ratified all eight
France				–	C. 182
Gabon	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 138, 182
Gambia	X	X		–	C. 138, 182
Georgia			IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 182
Germany		X		–	C. 182
Ghana	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 182	C. 138
Greece				–	C. 182
Grenada				–	C. 111, 138, 182
Guatemala	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC, PROJET	–	C. 182
Guinea				–	C. 138, 182

Country	Technical assistance			Ratifications registered since October 1999	Fundamental Conventions that have not been ratified
	Legal assistance	Promotion Information Training	Technical cooperation		
Guinea-Bissau	X	X		–	C. 87, 138, 182
Guyana				C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Haiti	X	X	IPEC PROJET	–	C. 138, 182
Honduras	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 182
Hungary		X		C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Iceland				C. 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
India	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 105	C. 87, 98, 138, 182
Indonesia	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Iran, Islamic Republic of		X		–	C. 87, 98, 138, 182
Iraq		X		–	C. 87, 182
Ireland				C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Israel				–	C. 182
Italy			SIMPOC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Jamaica	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC, PROJET	–	C. 138, 182
Japan		X		C. 138	C. 105, 111, 182
Jordan	X	X	IPEC	C. 182	C. 87
Kazakhstan	X	X		C. 87, 111	C. 29, 98, 100, 105, 138, 182
Kenya	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 87, 100, 111, 182
Kiribati*		X		–	None of the eight
Korea, Republic of		X		–	C. 29, 87, 98, 105, 182
Kuwait	X	X		C. 138, 182	C. 98, 100
Kyrgyzstan		X	IPEC	–	C. 182
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 182
Latvia		X		–	C. 29, 138, 182
Lebanon	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 87, 138, 182
Lesotho	X	X		–	C. 105, 138, 182
Liberia				–	C. 100, 138, 182
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		X		C. 87, 182	Has ratified all eight
Lithuania		X		–	C. 182
Luxembourg				–	C. 111, 182
Madagascar	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 138	C. 105, 182

Country	Technical assistance			Ratifications registered since October 1999	Fundamental Conventions that have not been ratified
	Legal assistance	Promotion Information Training	Technical cooperation		
Malawi	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 29, 87, 105, 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Malaysia		X		C. 182	C. 87, 100, 105
Mali	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC, PROJET	C. 182	C. 138
Malta		X		–	C. 182
Mauritania	X	X		–	C. 98, 100, 138, 182
Mauritius	X	X		C. 182	C. 87, 100, 111
Mexico	X	X	IPEC	C. 182	C. 98, 138
Moldova, Republic of				C. 29, 100, 138	C. 182
Mongolia	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 29, 105, 138, 182
Morocco		X	IPEC, SIMPOC, PROJET	C. 138	C. 87, 182
Mozambique		X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 29, 138, 182
Myanmar				–	C. 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 182
Namibia	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 29, 105, 138, 182	C. 100, 111
Nepal	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 29, 87, 105, 182
Netherlands				–	C. 182
New Zealand				–	C. 87, 98, 138, 182
Nicaragua	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Niger	X		IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Nigeria	X		IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 111, 138, 182
Norway				C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Oman	X	X		–	C. 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 182
Pakistan	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 100, 138, 182
Panama	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Papua New Guinea	X	X		C. 87, 100, 111, 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Paraguay	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 138, 182

Country	Technical assistance			Ratifications registered since October 1999	Fundamental Conventions that have not been ratified
	Legal assistance	Promotion Information Training	Technical cooperation		
Peru	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 138, 182
Philippines	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 182	C. 29
Poland		X		–	C. 182
Portugal			SIMPOC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Qatar	X	X		C. 182	C. 87, 98, 100, 105, 138
Romania		X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Russian Federation	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 182
Rwanda			IPEC	C. 182	C. 29
Saint Kitts and Nevis	X	X	PROJET	C. 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 182	C. 138
Saint Lucia	X	X	PROJET	C. 182	C. 138
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X	PROJET	–	C. 87, 100, 111, 138, 182
San Marino				C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Sao Tome and Principe		X		–	C. 29, 105, 138, 182
Saudi Arabia	X	X		–	C. 87, 98, 138, 182
Senegal	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Seychelles	X	X		C. 98, 100, 111, 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Sierra Leone		X		–	C. 138, 182
Singapore				–	C. 87, 100, 105, 111, 138, 182
Slovakia		X		C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Slovenia		X		–	C. 182
Solomon Islands	X	X		–	C. 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 182
Somalia				–	C. 87, 98, 100, 138, 182
South Africa		X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 100, 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Spain				–	C. 182
Sri Lanka	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 138	C. 105, 182
Sudan	X	X		–	C. 87, 138, 182
Suriname				–	C. 100, 111, 138, 182

Country	Technical assistance			Ratifications registered since October 1999	Fundamental Conventions that have not been ratified
	Legal assistance	Promotion Information Training	Technical cooperation		
Swaziland	X	X		–	C. 138, 182
Sweden				–	C. 182
Switzerland				C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Syrian Arab Republic		X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 105	C. 138, 182
Tajikistan				–	C. 182
Tanzania, United Republic of	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 87	C. 100, 111, 182
Thailand	X	X	IPEC	–	C. 87, 98, 111, 138, 182
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia				–	C. 105, 182
Togo			IPEC	C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Trinidad and Tobago		X	SIMPOC, PROJET	–	C. 138, 182
Tunisia		X		C. 182	Has ratified all eight
Turkey		X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 182
Turkmenistan				–	C. 138, 182
Uganda	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 87, 100, 111, 138, 182
Ukraine		X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 105, 182	Has ratified all eight
United Arab Emirates	X	X		–	C. 87, 98, 111, 182
United Kingdom				C. 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
United States		X		C. 182	C. 29, 87, 98, 100, 111, 138
Uruguay	X	X	IPEC		C. 182
Uzbekistan				–	C. 87, 138, 182
Venezuela	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 182
Viet Nam	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	C. 182	C. 29, 87, 98, 105, 138
Yemen	X	X	IPEC	C. 138, 182	Has ratified all eight
Yugoslavia**				–	C. 105, 182
Zambia	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC	–	C. 182
Zimbabwe	X	X	IPEC, SIMPOC, PROJET	C. 138, 182	C. 87

* Kiribati did not become a Member of the ILO until 3 February 2000.

** *Yugoslavia* refers to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, one of the official States issued from the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), which appeared under the name Yugoslavia on the list of member States until 24 November 2000, when the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia acceded to membership.

Appendix II

Ratifications or confirmations of previous obligations since the launch of the campaign of ratification of the fundamental Conventions (25 May 1995-9 February 2001)

I. Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

Botswana	Qatar
El Salvador	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Eritrea	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Estonia	South Africa
Gambia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Georgia	Turkey
Malawi	Turkmenistan
Moldova, Republic of	Uruguay
Namibia	Uzbekistan
Oman	Zimbabwe

II. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)

Botswana	Moldova, Republic of
Cambodia	Mozambique
Cape Verde	Papua New Guinea
Chile	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Eritrea	South Africa
Gambia	Sri Lanka
Georgia	Tanzania, United Republic of
Indonesia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Zambia
Malawi	

III. Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)

Botswana	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Burundi	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Cambodia	Seychelles
Chile	South Africa
Congo	Suriname
Eritrea	Switzerland
Gambia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Georgia	Turkmenistan
Madagascar	Uzbekistan
Moldova, Republic of	Zambia
Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Nepal	

IV. *Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)*

Bangladesh	Moldova, Republic of
Belize	Nepal
Botswana	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Congo	Seychelles
El Salvador	South Africa
Eritrea	Thailand
Estonia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Ethiopia	Trinidad and Tobago
Gambia	Turkmenistan
Georgia	United Arab Emirates
Korea, Republic of	Uzbekistan
Lesotho	Viet Nam
Malaysia	

V. *Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)*

Albania	Indonesia
Azerbaijan	Kyrgyzstan
Bahrain	Malawi
Belarus	Mauritania
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Namibia
Botswana	Romania
Bulgaria	Russian Federation
Burkina Faso	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Cambodia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Chile	Slovakia
Congo	Slovenia
Croatia	South Africa
Czech Republic	Tajikistan
Eritrea	Togo
Estonia	Turkmenistan
Ethiopia	Ukraine
Gambia	United Arab Emirates
Georgia	Uzbekistan
India	Zimbabwe

VI. *Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)*

Albania	Korea, Republic of
Bahrain	Lesotho
Belize	Moldova, Republic of
Botswana	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Congo	Seychelles
El Salvador	South Africa
Eritrea	Sri Lanka
Gambia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Georgia	Turkmenistan
Indonesia	United Kingdom
Ireland	Uzbekistan
Kazakhstan	Viet Nam
Korea, Republic of	Zimbabwe

VII. *Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)*

Albania	Kuwait
Argentina	Lithuania
Austria	Madagascar
Barbados	Malawi
Belize	Malaysia
Bolivia	Moldova, Republic of
Botswana	Morocco
Burkina Faso	Namibia
Burundi	Nepal
Cambodia	Panama
Central African Republic	Papua New Guinea
Chile	Philippines
China	Portugal
Congo	San Marino
Cyprus	Senegal
Denmark	Seychelles
Dominican Republic	Slovakia
Ecuador	South Africa
Egypt	Sri Lanka
Eritrea	Switzerland
Ethiopia	Tanzania, United Republic of
Georgia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Guyana	Tunisia
Hungary	Turkey
Iceland	United Arab Emirates
Indonesia	United Kingdom
Japan	Yemen
Jordan	Zimbabwe
Korea, Republic of	

**VIII. Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention,
1999 (No. 182)**

Argentina	Mali
Barbados	Mauritius
Belarus	Mexico
Belize	Morocco
Botswana	Namibia
Brazil	Nicaragua
Bulgaria	Niger
Canada	Norway
Central African Republic	Panama
Chad	Papua New Guinea
Chile	Portugal
Cyprus	Qatar
Denmark	Romania
Dominica	Rwanda
Dominican Republic	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Ecuador	Saint Lucia
El Salvador	San Marino
Finland	Senegal
Ghana	Seychelles
Guyana	Slovakia
Hungary	South Africa
Iceland	Switzerland
Indonesia	Togo
Ireland	Tunisia
Italy	Ukraine
Jordan	United Kingdom
Kuwait	United States
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Viet Nam
Malawi	Yemen
Malaysia	Zimbabwe