



**Second item on the agenda:
Programme and budget and other questions**

**Report of the Finance Committee of
Government Representatives**

1. The Finance Committee of Government Representatives met on 8 June 2004 with Mr. B. Jonzon (Sweden) as Chairperson and Reporter and Mr. Klekner (Hungary) as Vice-Chairperson.

**Financial Report and Audited Financial
Statements for 2002-03**

2. The Committee had before it the Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements for the Sixty-eighth Financial Period (2002-03); Report II: Information concerning the Programme and Budget for 2004-05 and other financial and administrative questions; and document C.F./D.3, containing a recommendation submitted by the Governing Body that the Conference adopt the Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements for 2002-03.
3. The representative of the Director-General (Executive Director and Acting Treasurer and Financial Comptroller) commented that the Office benefited greatly from the independent review of the External Auditor and stressed the importance of follow-up to the report's recommendations. Accordingly, new procedures had already been established by his Office to ensure the timely and effective follow-up of internal and external recommendations by all field offices. Responsibility for follow-up had now been placed on senior staff within the Organization. The new procedures prescribed a revised reporting format and established time limits for reporting follow-up activities.
4. Regarding the status of recommendations made by the External Auditor in his previous report, the Office had acted upon these to the satisfaction of the External Auditor. All new recommendations had been accepted by the Director-General. A paper would be submitted to the March 2005 session of the Governing Body containing a detailed follow-up to the 19 recommendations set out in the 2002-03 report.
5. The Office had already addressed the three recommendations made with regard to financial matters. Recommendation 17 concerned the need to monitor and clear suspense balances regularly and new procedures had been developed, placing responsibility for monitoring suspense balances on the directors of external offices. A worldwide review had been undertaken during the previous month and in future regular reviews would be carried out by all offices and monitored centrally by the Finance Department.

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6. Regarding the issue of education advances (recommendation 18), he was pleased to report that all advances outstanding for more than two years had now been cleared. A revised form, stipulating the timing for prompt submission of school expenditure claims, was being prepared.
 7. Recommendation 19 pointed to 19 of the 45 field offices which had not submitted confirmation of their inventory. In fact, the Office had received retroactive confirmation of inventory from some field offices that had carried out the checks but had not reported the results to headquarters. All external offices had been made aware of what was expected of them for next year.
 8. Under management matters, the External Auditor had reported that there was no complete listing of accommodation assets and that the Organization had still not completed an accommodation strategy. The recommendation of the External Auditor was that this work be essentially undertaken sequentially. The Office needed first to complete a property survey of offices worldwide through a questionnaire available on the Intranet. Comparative metrics and performance indicators based on the results of the survey, together with other information on future needs and possible funds available, would enable the completion of an accommodation strategy. Good progress was being made. At the March 2004 session of the Governing Body, the Building Subcommittee had reviewed the questionnaire and some of the preliminary results obtained for 20 of the Organization's offices. All remaining offices, including the correspondent offices, had now received the questionnaire. Results of the survey would be available in good time for the meeting of the Building Subcommittee in November 2004.
 9. The representative of the Director-General (Ms. Paxton, Senior Executive Project Sponsor for IRIS) welcomed the External Auditor's recommendations, adding that a number of recommendations on project IRIS were being addressed while others had already been implemented. In March 2004, a paper had been presented to the Governing Body recommending a change in the governance structure of the IRIS project and this change had now been made. A process for determining total costs was proceeding as planned, to be completed by the end of the summer. User involvement had been strengthened, and a work impact analysis that would map changes to the work of the Office, assess the impact on the staff and set out training needs was under way. The roll-out to the field would be an opportunity to determine best practices and to ensure that the staff of external offices had the proper competencies needed for successful operation of the system.
 10. During the meeting of the PFAC, Mr. Blondel, on behalf of the Workers' group, had asked whether the project team was strong enough to avoid further delays and others had spoken of the need to control costs. Ms. Paxton assured the Committee that proper structures had been put in place to control costs and make effective decisions in a timely manner. A detailed and integrated workplan had been completed to track progress and costs. Strict controls on design changes had been instituted and a procedure put in place to monitor these controls to prevent continual design change improvements. Any proposals for design improvements which were not required for functionality would be collected for review during phase two.
 11. Regarding user involvement and the transfer of knowledge from project staff to ILO full-time staff, the Office had put in place a change management team, including a change management leader and a new trainer, both of whom had experience in leading this type of project within UN agencies. They would identify change leaders within the Organization who would then act as both champions of the new system and focal points. The Office had instituted a stakeholders committee which included among its members representatives of

all technical sectors and the Executive Director of the Regions; this ensured that all the necessary people were involved.

- 12.** The Office was currently establishing a user testing plan, with training to begin in autumn 2004. All staff had been invited to attend orientation sessions held recently. The IRIS project web site had been redesigned and Conference delegates were invited to attend a presentation and information session on the IRIS project during the current session of the ILC.
- 13.** The representative of the Director-General (Director of the Human Resources Development Department) thanked the External Auditor for his review and recommendations regarding the implementation of the Human Resources Strategy. During the meeting of the Programme, Financial and Administrative Committee, both the Workers and the representative of Japan had raised questions about the geographical distribution of staff. The Office had been paying close attention to this issue through succession planning and when searching for new recruits. A more focused approach would reduce the number of non- and under-represented countries. The Office intended to have specific targets on geographical distribution in the 2006-07 Programme and Budget proposal.
- 14.** A cost-benefit analysis of the Human Resources Strategy had been requested by the Employers, the IMEC group and the Russian Federation. The Office had already begun work on this and was finalizing the terms of reference for the study which would be submitted to the March 2005 session of the Governing Body.
- 15.** Regarding the grading structure, the Office had taken measures to reduce the overall grade average, with grades and recruitments to be reviewed closely as more staff retired over the next few years. A revised mobility policy should provide more flexibility in the deployment of staff. The Office planned to recruit more young professional staff at lower grades during the current biennium. The ILO's Human Resources Strategy was consistent with developments in human resources policy within the UN common system. As an example, he mentioned the application of new master standards to grade jobs at professional level and collaboration with the ICSC on two briefing sessions on this new system for ILO line managers.
- 16.** With regard to the possibility of outsourcing SHIF, a review had been undertaken during the previous year. A major cost component was the information system. With the introduction of IRIS and the anticipated integration of SHIF information systems, the Office would again review the implications for outsourcing the administrative operation of the Fund.
- 17.** The representative of the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya expressed concern that his country had not been represented in recent appointments and lamented the Organization's failure to represent all member States in hiring decisions. Lack of fair geographic representation was not only an injustice to individuals from under-represented countries, but undermined what should be the universal nature of the Organization. If the Office failed to represent all countries, it was not meeting its responsibility. His Government wished to request that studies be undertaken on this issue and that the concerns expressed be paid serious attention.
- 18.** The representative of the Government of Canada thanked the Office for organizing a briefing session on IRIS for Conference delegates. He commended the Office on its decision to put steps in place to monitor the costs of the IRIS project. Regarding the Human Resources Strategy, Canada looked forward to working with the Office on the development of the Programme and Budget 2006-07 and to the establishment of specific

targets and indicators for geographical representation. He requested that the Office provide feedback to member States regarding the geographical range of job applications received, in order to be assured that candidates were being encouraged from different countries and regions.

19. The representative of the Director-General (Director of the Human Resources Development Department), explained that the lack of representation of certain member States within the Organization was in no way a reflection of a country's capacity to provide suitably qualified candidates. The priority of the Human Resources Department was to recruit the best, most qualified and most competent staff. Staff costs represented 70 per cent of the budget. Consequently, the recruitment process needed to be strengthened in terms of knowing what kinds of post would become vacant in the future and which countries were under-represented and of building a preparation phase in vacancy announcements. The objective was indeed to reduce the number of non- and under-represented countries and this necessitated a revision to the Office's recruitment policy. Negotiations were to take place with the Staff Union, in July and August, with a view to exploring methods for improving efficiency in recruitment procedures. However, some good recruitment indicators were being developed and would appear in the next Programme and Budget proposals.

20. *The Committee recommends that the Conference adopt the Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements for 2002-03 in accordance with article 29 of the Financial Regulations, and accordingly that it adopt the resolution the text of which appears at the end of this report.*

Request of the Government of Iraq, under paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, for permission to vote

21. The Committee had before it a request (document C.F./D.4) from the Government of Iraq for permission to vote at the Conference. This request was referred to the Finance Committee as a matter of urgency in accordance with paragraph 1, of article 31 of the Standing Orders of the Conference. The text of the request, dated 22 March 2004, is as follows:

Republic of Iraq,
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs,
Baghdad, Iraq.

Dear Director-General of the International Labour Organization,

I have the honor to inform you that the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Iraq wishes to regularize the arrears of contributions due by it to the International Labour Organization and regain its right to vote and participate actively in the Organization.

The Government of Iraq entered into arrears due to sanctions placed on the former government and internal strife and economic hardship.

I would therefore kindly request that you submit the following proposal for the settlement of Iraq's arrears of contributions to the competent authorities of the International Labour Organization, as follows:

- (a) for 2004 we will pay in full its assessed contribution of 475,466 Swiss francs, in order to demonstrate our commitment;

(b) we will settle the arrears of contribution that have accumulated up to the end of 2003 covering contributions from 1988 and amounting in total to 5,652,327 Swiss francs as follows:

- (i) a payment of 657,327 Swiss francs will be made immediately with the 2004 annual contribution;
- (ii) nine annual payments of 555,000 Swiss francs each, will be made starting in 2005;
- (c) the subsequent years' contributions will be settled in the year in which they become due.

I would further request that you transmit to the 92nd International Labour Conference the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs' request that it be permitted to vote and enjoy other rights in the Organization in accordance with article 13, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of the ILO.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Sami Ezarah Al Majoon,
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs,
Baghdad, Iraq.

22. The Committee noted the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the ILO, also articles 31 and 32 of the Standing Orders of the Conference, the texts of which appear in Appendix I to this report.

23. The last payment made by Iraq to the ILO in respect of its assessed contributions was the following:

Date of payment	Amount in Swiss francs	Details of payment
28 February 1990	116 399	Part 1988 contribution

24. Contributions outstanding at 31 December 2003 amounted to 5,652,327 Swiss francs, covering the assessed contributions from 1988 to 2003. The 2004 contribution of 475,466 Swiss francs had also not been paid.

25. *The Committee, being satisfied that the failure of Iraq to pay in full the amounts owing was due to conditions beyond its control, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 31 of the Standing Orders of the Conference, reports to the Conference as follows:*

- (a) that the failure of Iraq to pay in full the amounts owing was due to conditions beyond its control as explained in the letter appearing in paragraph 21 above;*
- (b) the financial relations between Iraq and the Organization have been set out in paragraph 23 above;*
- (c) that measures would be taken to settle the arrears along the lines set out in the letter appearing in paragraph 21 above.*

26. *The Committee accordingly recommends the adoption by the Conference of the resolution concerning the granting to Iraq of permission to vote under paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, the text of which appears at the end of this report.*

Request of the Government of Paraguay, under paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, for permission to vote

27. The Committee had before it a request (document C.F./D.5) from the Government of Paraguay for permission to vote at the Conference. This request was referred to the Finance Committee as a matter of urgency in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 31 of the Standing Orders of the Conference. The text of the request, dated 13 April 2004, is as follows:

Ministry of Justice and Labour,
Asunción, Paraguay.
13 April 2004

To: Mr. Juan Somavia,
Director-General,
International Labour Office, Geneva.

Sir,

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Paraguay is very anxious to restore its voting rights at the International Labour Conference and at the same time to put forward a proposal regarding payment of its arrears of contributions.

The Government of Paraguay reaffirms its commitment to the principles, standards and objectives of the ILO, and wishes in future to participate as a full member in the activities of the Organization under the leadership of its Directorate.

Difficulties in implementing the agreements established at the 78th Session of the International Labour Conference have resulted from circumstances over which the Government has no control, given that the country has experienced economic stagnation followed by a severe recession over the past five-year period. This has affected our ability to honour financial commitments assumed by the Government, a fact confirmed by the recent reports of a number of international organizations including the UNDP, World Bank, IMF, Inter-American Development Bank, and ECLAC.

The effects of this crisis on the country have been such that per capita income has fallen to the levels of 20 years ago.

In the light of this, I wish to ask you to present to the ILO's competent bodies a payment plan with a view to paying off the arrears of contributions owed by the Republic of Paraguay. The plan would be as follows:

- (a) Paraguay will pay in 2004 its total assessed contribution of 56,772 Swiss francs for the current year, as a token of our resolve to honour our commitments;
- (b) Paraguay will pay the accumulated arrears of contributions owed up to the end of 2003, totalling 854,453 Swiss francs (19 annual instalments of 42,723 Swiss francs and one final instalment of 42,716 Swiss francs);
- (c) Contributions will be kept up to date in the year in which they are due.

At the same time, I would ask you to pass on to the 92nd Session of the International Labour Conference my Government's request that approval be given for Paraguay to have its voting and other rights restored, in accordance with article 13, paragraph 4, of the ILO Constitution.

I would like to take this opportunity, Sir, to renew the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Juan Dario Monges Espinola,
Minister.

28. The Committee noted the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the ILO, also articles 31 and 32 of the Standing Orders of the Conference, the texts of which appear in Appendix I to this report.

29. In examining the relations between Paraguay and the Organization for the preceding years, it was recalled that the International Labour Conference at its 78th Session (1991) had adopted an arrangement proposed by the Government of Paraguay for the settlement of the arrears of contribution due. Since the adoption of that arrangement, Paraguay had made the following payments to the ILO in respect of its assessed contributions:

Date of payment	Amount in Swiss francs	Details of payment
19 July 1991	2 625	Contribution to the Working Capital Fund
11 October 1991	28 413	Part 1991 instalment
30 December 1991	112 379	Balance of 1991 instalment and part of 1991 contribution
13 January 1992	8 872	Balance of 1991 contribution and part of 1992 instalment
19 March 1992	70 649	Balance of 1992 instalment and part of 1992 contribution
2 April 1992	6 417	Part of 1992 contribution
23 April 1992	73 904	Balance of 1992 contribution and part of 1993 instalment
8 January 1993	114 698	Balance of 1993 instalment and full 1993 contribution
24 December 1993	130 434	Full 1994 instalment and contribution and part of 1995 instalment
18 January 1995	67 674	Balance of 1995 instalment and part of 1995 contribution
20 November 1995	57 327	Balance of 1995 contribution and part of 1996 instalment
19 December 1996	61 600	Balance of 1996 instalment and part of 1996 contribution.
7 May 1997	81 874	Balance of 1996 contribution and part of 1997 instalment
19 June 1997	53 408	Balance of 1997 instalment, full 1997 contribution and part of 1998 instalment
29 December 1998	47 935	Balance of 1998 instalment and part of 1998 contribution
21 October 1999	67 361	Balance of 1971 and part of 1972 contributions.
8 June 2001	45 045	Balance of 1972, full 1973 and part of 1974 contributions
4 August 2003	32 609	Part of 1974 contribution

30. Contributions outstanding at 31 December 2003 amounted to 854,453 Swiss francs, covering the assessed contributions from 1974 to 1990 and from 1998 to 2003. The 2004 contribution of 56,772 Swiss francs had also not been paid.

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31. The representative of the Director-General (Executive Director and Acting Treasurer and Financial Comptroller) explained that Paraguay had recently made a payment of 95,744 Swiss francs. The allocation of this amount had not yet been made pending the recommendations of the Committee and a decision by the Conference on the proposed financial arrangement. If the proposal were to be accepted by the Conference, this sum would settle in full the 2004 contribution and would provide a substantial advance against the annuity due for 2005 according to the terms of the proposed arrangement.
32. The representative of the Government of Paraguay stated that his Government wished to regain its voting rights and had cleared a substantial part of its arrears in order to achieve this. Despite reaching an agreement to clear arrears in 1991, Paraguay had found it difficult to meet its obligations as a result of severe economic difficulties. Arrears were also payable to other international organizations. However, as the Government of Paraguay attached great importance to the work of the Organization, it had made a considerable effort to pay part of the amount due.
33. *The Committee, being satisfied that the failure of Paraguay to pay in full the amounts owing was due to conditions beyond its control, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 31 of the Standing Orders of the Conference, reports to the Conference as follows:*
- (a) that the failure of Paraguay to pay in full the amounts owing was due to conditions beyond its control as explained in the letter appearing in paragraph 27 above;*
 - (b) the financial relations between Paraguay and the Organization have been set out in paragraph 29 above;*
 - (c) that measures would be taken to settle the arrears along the lines set out in the letter appearing in paragraph 27 above.*
34. *The Committee accordingly recommends the adoption by the Conference of the resolution concerning the granting to Paraguay of permission to vote under paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, the text of which appears at the end of this report.*

Status of collection of member States' contributions

35. The Committee had before it document C.F./D.2 containing information on the status of collection of member States' contributions as at 28 May 2004.
36. The representative of the Director-General (Executive Director and Acting Treasurer and Financial Comptroller) reported that, in addition to the information contained in the Office paper, contributions had been received from the following member States:

Country	Swiss francs
People's Democratic Republic of Lao	3 287
Malawi	1 150
Botswana	35 478
Syrian Arab Republic	280 266
Eritrea	3 547
Myanmar	35 483
Argentina	430 000
Ecuador	77 875
Peru	111 938
Fiji	14 193
Russian Federation	1 129 003
Yemen	21 139
Total	2 143 359

37. The payment from Peru meant that this member State had recovered the right to vote.
38. The representative of the Government of Japan explained that his Government had already paid its contribution for 2004 in the expectation of an effective implementation of the Organization's activities. Japan requested the Office to make the utmost effort to make cost savings.
39. *The Committee took note of the Office paper.*

Assessment of the contributions of new member States

40. The Committee had before it Report II: Information concerning the Programme and Budget for 2004-05 and other financial and administrative questions, containing a draft proposal concerning the contribution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.
41. *The Committee recommends that the Conference adopt this resolution, the text of which appears at the end of this report.*

Scale of assessments of contributions to the budget for 2005

42. The Committee had before it Report II: Information concerning the Programme and Budget for 2004-05 and other financial and administrative questions, containing a draft proposal concerning the scale of assessments for 2005.
43. The representative of the Government of Lebanon asked how the contribution rates established by the United Nations had been calculated and whether, when the United Nations had established its budget during the previous year, this had brought increases in the contributions of member States. She also wished to know whether contribution rates could change during the three-year period for which they were set. In addition, she called for more of the Organization's documents to be made available in Arabic.

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44. The representative of the Government of China recognized that the contributions of member States constituted the financial foundation for the various activities of the Organization. However, while signalling China's willingness to support the ILO, China advised the Office to optimize its use of contributions especially in the context of a budget which had recorded zero growth. In addition, the speaker called attention to the importance of striking the right balance between the rights and obligations of member States. China was a developing country, but between 2004 and 2005 its rate of contributions had increased from 1.509 per cent to 2.055 per cent, representing an increase of 35 per cent. When compared with 0.98 per cent in 2001, China's contributions had increased by more than 100 per cent within only four years. This obviously signified a greater financial burden for China. Common practice within the United Nations system was that of gradually applying such increases over three years in the case of developing countries. He therefore urged the Organization to consider more flexible and transitional measures.
45. The representative of the Government of Mexico recalled the 289th Session of the Governing Body in March 2004 when Mexico declared that it would reserve its position with regard to the new scale of assessments for 2005. While it was not Mexico's intention to stand in the way of consensus, it questioned the methodology used, which led to abrupt and sudden changes in contribution rates. For Mexico, the change was an increase of 0.816 per cent which represented a total increase of more than 3 million Swiss francs for Mexico's contribution in 2005. This was the largest increase assigned to any country for 2005 and could be further affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. The new scale of assessment would require an enormous effort from the Government of Mexico as, in local currency terms, it constituted a total increase of more than 70 per cent. Increases should be more gradual and better balanced between member States. If the new scale of assessments were to be applied, just a small group of countries would bear most of the financial load of the Organization and Mexico would become the tenth largest contributor to the ILO's budget. Her Government was now forced to examine the Organization's budget in greater depth, whilst waiting for a fairer distribution of the financial burden, in order to ensure that priority programmes for Mexico and the Latin American region were effectively implemented. Within all forums of the United Nations, Mexico would continue to press for a change in the methodology applied when determining the scale of assessments in order to avoid distortion and to reflect the real economic growth of individual countries.
46. The representative of Saudi Arabia, speaking on behalf of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, declared himself satisfied with the work of the Organization and the assistance it provided to member States, but wished to see further cooperation with countries in the Arab region. He fully supported the statement made by the Mexican representative. His country's contribution and that of others had increased, thus reflecting reductions in obligations for some countries. Although Saudi Arabia was prepared to join a consensus, his Government wished to express its reservations with regard to the methodology applied. It was important that the Fifth Commission understood that there were members of the United Nations system which operated differently, and that it was not possible for the ILO to follow all of its decisions without question.
47. The representative of the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya declared that his country was not opposed to the new scale of assessment, but that the rate fixed for 2005 must not be taken as a yardstick to determine the contributions of member States for other years. Admittedly, political circumstances brought pressure to bear in certain directions. The ILO was different to other international organizations. Whilst they were intergovernmental, the ILO was tripartite and moreover, operated programmes which were completely predictable and financed on a biennial basis. Therefore, a decision which referred to a rate for one year alone was probably not appropriate.

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48. The representative of the Government of Bahrain supported the views of Saudi Arabia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and also wished to express his reservations with regard to the scale of assessments.
49. The representative of the Government of Canada acknowledged the reservations which had been expressed by certain member States and their comments on the large increases in levels of contributions. For any year, percentage increases and decreases were a natural result of the exercise since the assessments had to add up to 100 per cent. Every member State had the right to question the methodology but such questions needed to go before the UN Committee on Contributions and the Fifth Committee whose responsibility was to determine the complex mathematical calculations, which the UN family then accepted by consensus as part of the process. Re-opening those negotiations within each individual organization would not be practical. Canada's assessment level had also increased but Canada fully accepted the decision of the United Nations General Assembly. He suggested that the Office convey the reservations expressed to the Committee on Contributions in New York.
50. The representative of the Director-General (Executive Director and Acting Treasurer and Financial Comptroller) thanked Mexico which had seen the largest increase in assessments between 2004 and 2005, for its willingness not to stand in the way of consensus, as well as Canada for supporting the present arrangements even though its increase in assessments ranked as the fourth largest. Referring to the question raised by the representative of Lebanon concerning methodology used by the ILO to arrive at the scale of assessments, he drew her attention to his explanations contained in paragraph 12 of the report of the Programme, Financial and Administrative Committee, Report of the Government members of the Committee on allocation matters (GB.289/10/3).
51. With regard to the demands for more flexible transition measures, he explained that the Organization's position was that the pursuit of a methodology to smooth out increases should be at the United Nations itself. There was an institutionalized mechanism at the United Nations which spent a great deal of time developing the triennial scale of assessments; the ILO would not be able to replicate such a mechanism. All ILO member States were also UN Member States and each member State had the opportunity to express its concerns through the United Nations process for determining the triennial scale of assessments. In summary, the ILO should continue to follow the UN scale with arithmetic adjustment for States that were members of the United Nations but not the ILO, a practice that was first established in the late 1940s, and reaffirmed in 1977 and 1998.
52. *The Committee recommends that the Conference adopt this resolution, the text of which appears at the end of this report.*

Composition of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization

53. The Committee had before it Report II: Information concerning the Programme and Budget for 2004-05 and other financial and administrative questions, containing a draft resolution concerning appointments to the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO.
54. The representative of the Government of Lebanon asked how members of the tribunal were selected and whether their nationalities were taken into consideration.
55. The Deputy Legal Adviser explained that judges in the Tribunal were appointed by the Conference upon the recommendation of the Governing Body. With regard to the two current vacancies, one concerned a post traditionally occupied by a national of the

Organization's host country, namely Switzerland. Almost one-third of the 44 organizations that accepted the Tribunal's jurisdiction had their headquarters in Switzerland. The second vacancy related to a post traditionally held by a distinguished lawyer from Latin America.

56. *The Committee recommends that the Conference adopt this resolution, the text of which appears at the end of this report.*

Other questions

Appointments to the ILO Staff Pension Committee (United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board)

57. The Committee had before it document C.F./D.3, containing a recommendation submitted by the Governing Body concerning appointments to the ILO Staff Pension Committee.

58. *The Committee recommends that the Conference adopt this resolution, the text of which appears at the end of this report.*

59. The Chairperson announced, with regret, that Mr. Juneja (Executive Director and Acting Treasurer and Financial Comptroller) would shortly be returning to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Mr. Juneja had replaced an "institution" within the Organization which was always a challenge but had shown himself to be a true professional. He brought new ideas, from which the Organization would benefit in future. The Committee had greatly appreciated and admired his clear presentations and responses to questions. Mr. Botha, speaking on behalf of the Employers' group, expressed his profound regret upon hearing of Mr. Juneja's resignation. The Employers were grateful to him for his helpful and highly professional manner, his openness and his transparent approach to even the most difficult issues. Mr. Blondel, speaking on behalf of the Workers' group, expressed his regret that Mr. Juneja was leaving the Organization. He had appreciated the good cooperation received from him. Mr. Juneja was a competent professional who had spared no effort in providing the information and details requested by the Workers' group in an open and transparent manner. Mr. Blondel had enjoyed working with him. The representative of the Government of the United Kingdom stated that IMEC members wished to join with her in thanking Mr. Juneja for his professionalism and patience in dealing with members, and for his assistance within both this Committee and the Programme, Financial and Administrative Committee. Mr. Juneja thanked the speakers for their comments, adding that it had been a privilege to serve as the representative of the Director-General on this and other committees. He thanked the members for having made his functions such a pleasant experience.

Appendices

60. The provisions of paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the ILO, also articles 31 and 32 of the Standing Orders of the Conference, are reproduced in Appendix I to this report.

61. The draft scale for the assessment of contributions for the year 2005 is attached as Appendix II to this report.

62. A statement showing the contributions due from each member State for 2005 is attached as Appendix III.

Geneva, 8 June 2004.

(Signed) B. Jonzon,
Chairperson and Reporter.

Resolutions submitted to the Conference

Resolution concerning the Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements for 2002-03

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Decides, in accordance with article 29 of the Financial Regulations, to adopt the Financial Report and Audited Financial Statements for the Sixty-eighth Financial Period (2002-03).

Resolution concerning the arrears of contributions of Iraq

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having regard to paragraph 7 of article 10 of the Financial Regulations,

Accepts the arrangement proposed by the Government of Iraq for the settlement of its arrears of contributions due for the period 1988-2003 to the effect that:

- (a) in 2004, the Government of Iraq will pay in full its contribution for the year 2004 and an amount of 657,327 Swiss francs;
- (b) in subsequent years, the Government of Iraq will continue to pay its current contribution in full in the year for which it is due;
- (c) the Government of Iraq will settle arrears that have accumulated up to and including 31 December 2003, amounting to 5,652,327 Swiss francs, by payment, beginning in 2005, of nine annual instalments of 555,000 Swiss francs;

Decides that Iraq shall be permitted to vote, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, after the conclusion of the present business.

Resolution concerning the arrears of contributions of Paraguay

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having regard to paragraph 7 of article 10 of the Financial Regulations,

Accepts the arrangement proposed by the Government of Paraguay for the settlement of its arrears of contributions due for the periods 1974-90 and 1998-2003 to the effect that:

- (a) in 2004, the Government of Paraguay will pay in full its contribution for the year 2004;
- (b) in subsequent years, the Government of Paraguay will continue to pay its current contribution in full in the year for which it is due;
- (c) the Government of Paraguay will settle arrears that have accumulated up to and including 31 December 2003, amounting to 854,453 Swiss francs, by payment,

beginning in 2005, of 19 annual instalments of 42,723 Swiss francs and one final instalment of 42,716 Swiss francs;

Decides that Paraguay shall be permitted to vote, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, after the conclusion of the present business.

Resolution concerning the assessment of the contributions of new member States

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Decides that, in accordance with the established practice of harmonizing the rates of assessment of ILO Members with their rates of assessment in the United Nations, the contribution of Timor-Leste to the ILO budget during 2003 and for 2004 be based on an annual assessment rate of 0.001 per cent.

Resolution concerning the scale of assessments of contributions to the budget for 2005

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Decides that, in accordance with the established practice of harmonizing the rates of assessment of ILO Members with their rates of assessment in the United Nations, the scale of assessments for 2005 be adopted as set out in column 3 of Appendix II to this report.

Resolution concerning the composition of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Decides, in accordance with article III of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization, to renew the appointment of Mr. Michel Gentot (France) for a term of three years;

Expresses its appreciation to Mr. Jean-François Egli for the services which he has rendered to the work of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization over the last decade;

Decides, in accordance with article III of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization, to appoint as judges of the Administrative Tribunal, for a term of three years with effect from July 2004,

Mr. Agustin Gordillo (Argentina) and
Mr. Claude Rouiller (Switzerland).

Resolution concerning appointments to the ILO Staff Pension Committee (United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Appoints to the ILO Staff Pension Committee (United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board), for a period of three years until 8 October 2007, the following members and alternate members:

Members: Mr. D. Willers (Government representative (retired), Germany)
 Mr. M. Barde (Employers)
 Mr. M. Blondel (Workers)

Alternate members: Mr. T. Montant (Switzerland)
 Mr. P. Simonsen (Denmark)
 Mr. A. Young (United Kingdom)

Appendix I

Relevant provisions of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization and the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference

1. Paragraph 4 of article 13 of the Constitution of the Organization provides as follows:

4. A Member of the Organization which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contribution to the Organization shall have no vote in the Conference, in the Governing Body, in any committee, or in the elections of members of the Governing Body, if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years: Provided that the Conference may by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates present permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

2. Articles 31 and 32 of the Standing Orders of the Conference provide as follows:

ARTICLE 31

Procedure where proposal is made to permit Member in arrears to vote

1. Any request or proposal that the Conference should nevertheless permit a Member which is in arrears in the payment of its contributions to vote in accordance with article 13, paragraph 4, of the Constitution shall be referred in the first instance to the Finance Committee of the Conference, which shall report thereon as a matter of urgency.

2. Pending a decision on the request or proposal by the Conference, the Member shall not be entitled to vote.

3. The Finance Committee shall submit to the Conference a report giving its opinion on the request or proposal.

4. If the Finance Committee, having found that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member, thinks fit to propose to the Conference that the Member should nevertheless be permitted to vote in accordance with article 13, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, it shall in its report:

- (a) explain the nature of the conditions beyond the Member's control;
- (b) give an analysis of the financial relations between the Member and the Organization during the preceding ten years; and
- (c) indicate the measures which should be taken in order to settle the arrears.

5. Any decision which may be taken by the Conference to permit a Member which is in arrears in the payment of its contributions to vote notwithstanding such arrears may be made conditional upon the Member complying with any recommendations for settling the arrears which may be made by the Conference.

ARTICLE 32

Period of validity of a decision to permit a Member in arrears to vote

1. Any decision by the Conference permitting a Member which is in arrears in the payment of its contributions to vote shall be valid for the session of the Conference at which the decision is taken. Any such decision shall be operative in regard to the Governing Body and committees until the opening of the general session of the Conference next following that at which it was taken.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, after the Conference has approved an arrangement under which the arrears of a Member are consolidated and are payable in annual instalments over a period of years, the Member shall be permitted to vote provided that, at the time of the vote concerned, the Member has fully paid all instalments under the arrangement, as well as all financial contributions under article 13 of the Constitution that were due before the end of the previous year. For any Member which, at the close of the session of the Conference, has not fully paid all such instalments and contributions due before the end of the previous year, the permission to vote shall lapse.

Appendix II

Scale of assessments

State	ILO assessments 2004 Col. 1 %	UN assessments 2005 Col. 2 %	Draft scale of ILO assessments 2005 Col. 3 %	Increase (Decrease) (Diff. between Cols. 3 and 1) Col. 4 %
1 Afghanistan	0.009	0.002	0.002	(0.007)
2 Albania	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.002
3 Algeria	0.069	0.076	0.076	0.007
4 Angola	0.002	0.001	0.001	(0.001)
5 Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001
6 Argentina	1.131	0.956	0.957	(0.174)
7 Armenia	0.002	0.002	0.002	–
8 Australia	1.602	1.592	1.593	(0.009)
9 Austria	0.932	0.859	0.860	(0.072)
10 Azerbaijan	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.001
11 Bahamas	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.001
12 Bahrain	0.018	0.030	0.030	0.012
13 Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	0.010	–
14 Barbados	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.001
15 Belarus	0.019	0.018	0.018	(0.001)
16 Belgium	1.112	1.069	1.070	(0.042)
17 Belize	0.001	0.001	0.001	–
18 Benin	0.002	0.002	0.002	–
19 Bolivia	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.001
20 Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.004	0.003	0.003	(0.001)
21 Botswana	0.010	0.012	0.012	0.002
22 Brazil	2.353	1.523	1.524	(0.829)
23 Bulgaria	0.013	0.017	0.017	0.004
24 Burkina Faso	0.002	0.002	0.002	–
25 Burundi	0.001	0.001	0.001	–
26 Cambodia	0.002	0.002	0.002	–
27 Cameroon	0.009	0.008	0.008	(0.001)
28 Canada	2.519	2.813	2.816	0.297
29 Cape Verde	0.001	0.001	0.001	–
30 Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	0.001	–
31 Chad	0.001	0.001	0.001	–
32 Chile	0.209	0.223	0.223	0.014
33 China	1.509	2.053	2.055	0.546
34 Colombia	0.198	0.155	0.155	(0.043)
35 Comoros	0.001	0.001	0.001	–
36 Congo	0.001	0.001	0.001	–
37 Costa Rica	0.019	0.030	0.030	0.011
38 Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.001
39 Croatia	0.038	0.037	0.037	(0.001)
40 Cuba	0.029	0.043	0.043	0.014
41 Cyprus	0.037	0.039	0.039	0.002

State	ILO assessments 2004 Col. 1 %	UN assessments 2005 Col. 2 %	Draft scale of ILO assessments 2005 Col. 3 %	Increase (Decrease) (Diff. between Cols. 3 and 1) Col. 4 %
42 Czech Republic	0.200	0.183	0.183	(0.017)
43 Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.004	0.003	0.003	(0.001)
44 Denmark	0.738	0.718	0.719	(0.019)
45 Djibouti	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
46 Dominica	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
47 Dominican Republic	0.022	0.035	0.035	0.013
48 Ecuador	0.024	0.019	0.019	(0.005)
49 Egypt	0.080	0.120	0.120	0.040
50 El Salvador	0.018	0.022	0.022	0.004
51 Equatorial Guinea	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001
52 Eritrea	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
53 Estonia	0.010	0.012	0.012	0.002
54 Ethiopia	0.004	0.004	0.004	-
55 Fiji	0.004	0.004	0.004	-
56 Finland	0.514	0.533	0.533	0.019
57 France	6.367	6.030	6.036	(0.331)
58 Gabon	0.014	0.009	0.009	(0.005)
59 Gambia	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
60 Georgia	0.005	0.003	0.003	(0.002)
61 Germany	9.620	8.662	8.670	(0.950)
62 Ghana	0.005	0.004	0.004	(0.001)
63 Greece	0.531	0.530	0.530	(0.001)
64 Grenada	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
65 Guatemala	0.026	0.030	0.030	0.004
66 Guinea	0.003	0.003	0.003	-
67 Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
68 Guyana	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
69 Haiti	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001
70 Honduras	0.005	0.005	0.005	-
71 Hungary	0.118	0.126	0.126	0.008
72 Iceland	0.032	0.034	0.034	0.002
73 India	0.336	0.421	0.421	0.085
74 Indonesia	0.197	0.142	0.142	(0.055)
75 Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.268	0.157	0.157	(0.111)
76 Iraq	0.134	0.016	0.016	(0.118)
77 Ireland	0.290	0.350	0.350	0.060
78 Israel	0.409	0.467	0.467	0.058
79 Italy	4.98753	4.885	4.890	(0.09753)
80 Jamaica	0.004	0.008	0.008	0.004
81 Japan	19.21804	19.468	19.485	0.26696
82 Jordan	0.008	0.011	0.011	0.003
83 Kazakhstan	0.027	0.025	0.025	(0.002)
84 Kenya	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.001
85 Kiribati	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
86 Korea, Republic of	1.823	1.796	1.798	(0.025)
87 Kuwait	0.145	0.162	0.162	0.017

State	ILO assessments 2004 Col. 1 %	UN assessments 2005 Col. 2 %	Draft scale of ILO assessments 2005 Col. 3 %	Increase (Decrease) (Diff. between Cols. 3 and 1) Col. 4 %
88 Kyrgyzstan	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
89 Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
90 Latvia	0.010	0.015	0.015	0.005
91 Lebanon	0.012	0.024	0.024	0.012
92 Lesotho	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
93 Liberia	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
94 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.066	0.132	0.132	0.066
95 Lithuania	0.017	0.024	0.024	0.007
96 Luxembourg	0.079	0.077	0.077	(0.002)
97 Madagascar	0.003	0.003	0.003	-
98 Malawi	0.002	0.001	0.001	(0.001)
99 Malaysia	0.231	0.203	0.203	(0.028)
100 Mali	0.002	0.002	0.002	-
101 Malta	0.015	0.014	0.014	(0.001)
102 Mauritania	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
103 Mauritius	0.011	0.011	0.011	-
104 Mexico	1.069	1.883	1.885	0.816
105 Moldova, Republic of	0.002	0.001	0.001	(0.001)
106 Mongolia	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
107 Morocco	0.043	0.047	0.047	0.004
108 Mozambique	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
109 Myanmar	0.010	0.010	0.010	-
110 Namibia	0.007	0.006	0.006	(0.001)
111 Nepal	0.004	0.004	0.004	-
112 Netherlands	1.711	1.690	1.691	(0.020)
113 New Zealand	0.237	0.221	0.221	(0.016)
114 Nicaragua	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
115 Niger	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
116 Nigeria	0.067	0.042	0.042	(0.025)
117 Norway	0.636	0.679	0.680	0.044
118 Oman	0.060	0.070	0.070	0.010
119 Pakistan	0.060	0.055	0.055	(0.005)
120 Panama	0.018	0.019	0.019	0.001
121 Papua New Guinea	0.006	0.003	0.003	(0.003)
122 Paraguay	0.016	0.012	0.012	(0.004)
123 Peru	0.116	0.092	0.092	(0.024)
124 Philippines	0.098	0.095	0.095	(0.003)
125 Poland	0.372	0.461	0.461	0.089
126 Portugal	0.455	0.470	0.470	0.015
127 Qatar	0.033	0.064	0.064	0.031
128 Romania	0.057	0.060	0.060	0.003
129 Russian Federation	1.182	1.100	1.101	(0.081)
130 Rwanda	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
131 Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
132 Saint Lucia	0.002	0.002	0.002	-
133 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	0.001	-

State	ILO assessments 2004 Col. 1 %	UN assessments 2005 Col. 2 %	Draft scale of ILO assessments 2005 Col. 3 %	Increase (Decrease) (Diff. between Cols. 3 and 1) Col. 4 %
134 San Marino	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001
135 Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
136 Saudi Arabia	0.545	0.713	0.714	0.169
137 Senegal	0.005	0.005	0.005	-
138 Serbia and Montenegro	0.019	0.019	0.019	-
139 Seychelles	0.002	0.002	0.002	-
140 Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
141 Singapore	0.387	0.388	0.388	0.001
142 Slovakia	0.042	0.051	0.051	0.009
143 Slovenia	0.080	0.082	0.082	0.002
144 Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
145 Somalia	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
146 South Africa	0.402	0.292	0.292	(0.110)
147 Spain	2.48034	2.520	2.523	0.04266
148 Sri Lanka	0.016	0.017	0.017	0.001
149 Sudan	0.006	0.008	0.008	0.002
150 Suriname	0.002	0.001	0.001	(0.001)
151 Swaziland	0.002	0.002	0.002	-
152 Sweden	1.01109	0.998	0.999	(0.01209)
153 Switzerland	1.254	1.197	1.198	(0.056)
154 Syrian Arab Republic	0.079	0.038	0.038	(0.041)
155 Tajikistan	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
156 Tanzania, United Republic of	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.002
157 Thailand	0.290	0.209	0.209	(0.081)
158 The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	0.006	0.006	0.006	-
159 Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
160 Togo	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
161 Trinidad and Tobago	0.016	0.022	0.022	0.006
162 Tunisia	0.029	0.032	0.032	0.003
163 Turkey	0.433	0.372	0.372	(0.061)
164 Turkmenistan	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.002
165 Uganda	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.001
166 Ukraine	0.052	0.039	0.039	(0.013)
167 United Arab Emirates	0.199	0.235	0.235	0.036
168 United Kingdom	5.451	6.127	6.133	0.682
169 United States	22.000	22.000	22.000	-
170 Uruguay	0.079	0.048	0.048	(0.031)
171 Uzbekistan	0.011	0.014	0.014	0.003
172 Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
173 Venezuela	0.205	0.171	0.171	(0.034)
174 Viet Nam	0.016	0.021	0.021	0.005
175 Yemen	0.006	0.006	0.006	-
176 Zambia	0.002	0.002	0.002	-
177 Zimbabwe	0.008	0.007	0.007	(0.001)
	100.000	99.934	100.000	0.000

Appendix III

Statement of contributions due from member States for 2005 (in Swiss francs)

	Member State	Assessed Contribution for 2005		Earned Credits Distributed in Respect of :			Net Contribution for 2005
		%	Amount	2003 Incentive Scheme	2002-03 50% net premium	Total Credits	
1	Afghanistan	0.002	7,097	50	58	108	6,989
2	Albania	0.005	17,741	2	22	24	17,717
3	Algeria	0.076	269,667	344	502	846	268,821
4	Angola	0.001	3,548	22	14	36	3,512
5	Antigua and Barbuda	0.003	10,645	-	-	-	10,645
6	Argentina	0.957	3,395,678	-	-	-	3,395,678
7	Armenia	0.002	7,097	-	-	-	7,097
8	Australia	1.593	5,652,367	17,521	11,606	29,127	5,623,240
9	Austria	0.860	3,051,498	10,083	6,750	16,833	3,034,665
10	Azerbaijan	0.005	17,741	-	-	-	17,741
11	Bahamas	0.013	46,127	127	87	214	45,913
12	Bahrain	0.030	106,448	166	130	296	106,152
13	Bangladesh	0.010	35,483	46	-	46	35,437
14	Barbados	0.010	35,483	-	-	-	35,483
15	Belarus	0.018	63,869	-	-	-	63,869
16	Belgium	1.070	3,796,631	11,858	8,056	19,914	3,776,717
17	Belize	0.001	3,548	12	7	19	3,529
18	Benin	0.002	7,097	-	-	-	7,097
19	Bolivia	0.009	31,934	-	-	-	31,934
20	Bosnia And Herzegovina	0.003	10,645	-	29	29	10,616
21	Botswana	0.012	42,579	85	72	157	42,422
22	Brazil	1.524	5,407,538	-	-	-	5,407,538
23	Bulgaria	0.017	60,320	131	94	225	60,095
24	Burkina Faso	0.002	7,097	23	14	37	7,060
25	Burundi	0.001	3,548	4	-	4	3,544
26	Cambodia	0.002	7,097	-	14	14	7,083
27	Cameroon	0.008	28,386	47	-	47	28,339
28	Canada	2.816	9,991,880	27,898	18,251	46,149	9,945,731
29	Cape Verde	0.001	3,548	5	7	12	3,536
30	Central African Republic	0.001	3,548	5	7	12	3,536
31	Chad	0.001	3,548	5	7	12	3,536
32	Chile	0.223	791,260	-	-	-	791,260
33	China	2.055	7,291,660	-	-	-	7,291,660
34	Colombia	0.155	549,979	820	-	820	549,159
35	Comoros	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
36	Congo	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
37	Costa Rica	0.030	106,448	215	141	356	106,092
38	Côte d'Ivoire	0.010	35,483	35	-	35	35,448
39	Croatia	0.037	131,285	252	274	526	130,759
40	Cuba	0.043	152,575	133	-	133	152,442
41	Cyprus	0.039	138,382	400	267	667	137,715
42	Czech Republic	0.183	649,330	1,964	1,331	3,295	646,035
43	Dem. Republic of the Congo	0.003	10,645	39	29	68	10,577
44	Denmark	0.719	2,551,194	8,156	5,343	13,499	2,537,695
45	Djibouti	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
46	Dominica	0.001	3,548	6	7	13	3,535
47	Dominican Republic	0.035	124,189	215	159	374	123,815
48	Ecuador	0.019	67,417	-	-	-	67,417
49	Egypt	0.120	425,790	502	577	1,079	424,711
50	El Salvador	0.022	78,062	70	-	70	77,992
51	Equatorial Guinea	0.002	7,097	-	-	-	7,097
52	Eritrea	0.001	3,548	6	7	13	3,535
53	Estonia	0.012	42,579	103	72	175	42,404
54	Ethiopia	0.004	14,193	43	29	72	14,121
55	Fiji	0.004	14,193	7	29	36	14,157
56	Finland	0.533	1,891,219	5,646	3,723	9,369	1,881,850
57	France	6.036	21,417,255	65,735	46,121	111,856	21,305,399
58	Gabon	0.009	31,934	-	-	-	31,934
59	Gambia	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548

	Member State	Assessed Contribution for 2005		Earned Credits Distributed in Respect of :			Net Contribution for 2005
		%	Amount	2003 Incentive Scheme	2002-03 50% net premium	Total Credits	
60	Georgia	0.003	10,645	-	-	-	10,645
61	Germany	8.670	30,763,353	53,995	69,682	123,677	30,639,676
62	Ghana	0.004	14,193	-	-	-	14,193
63	Greece	0.530	1,880,574	-	-	-	1,880,574
64	Grenada	0.001	3,548	12	7	19	3,529
65	Guatemala	0.030	106,448	252	188	440	106,008
66	Guinea	0.003	10,645	-	-	-	10,645
67	Guinea-Bissau	0.001	3,548	4	-	4	3,544
68	Guyana	0.001	3,548	10	7	17	3,531
69	Haiti	0.003	10,645	-	-	-	10,645
70	Honduras	0.005	17,741	36	33	69	17,672
71	Hungary	0.126	447,080	940	855	1,795	445,285
72	Iceland	0.034	120,641	350	231	581	120,060
73	India	0.421	1,493,814	3,717	2,435	6,152	1,487,662
74	Indonesia	0.142	503,852	-	-	-	503,852
75	Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.157	557,076	-	-	-	557,076
76	Iraq	0.016	56,772	-	-	-	56,772
77	Ireland	0.350	1,241,888	1,884	2,100	3,984	1,237,904
78	Israel	0.467	1,657,034	-	-	-	1,657,034
79	Italy	4.890	17,350,957	-	-	-	17,350,957
80	Jamaica	0.008	28,386	38	29	67	28,319
81	Japan	19.485	69,137,710	-	-	-	69,137,710
82	Jordan	0.011	39,031	70	58	128	38,903
83	Kazakhstan	0.025	88,706	153	198	351	88,355
84	Kenya	0.009	31,934	54	58	112	31,822
85	Kiribati	0.001	3,548	-	7	7	3,541
86	Korea, Republic of	1.798	6,379,759	1,462	13,208	14,670	6,365,089
87	Kuwait	0.162	574,817	1,563	1,050	2,613	572,204
88	Kyrgyzstan	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
89	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
90	Latvia	0.015	53,224	51	-	51	53,173
91	Lebanon	0.024	85,158	6	-	6	85,152
92	Lesotho	0.001	3,548	7	7	14	3,534
93	Liberia	0.001	3,548	4	7	11	3,537
94	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.132	468,369	-	-	-	468,369
95	Lithuania	0.024	85,158	88	-	88	85,070
96	Luxembourg	0.077	273,215	405	570	975	272,240
97	Madagascar	0.003	10,645	16	22	38	10,607
98	Malawi	0.001	3,548	14	14	28	3,520
99	Malaysia	0.203	720,295	2,395	1,674	4,069	716,226
100	Mali	0.002	7,097	1	-	1	7,096
101	Malta	0.014	49,675	163	108	271	49,404
102	Mauritania	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
103	Mauritius	0.011	39,031	122	79	201	38,830
104	Mexico	1.885	6,688,457	7,443	7,746	15,189	6,673,268
105	Moldova, Republic of	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
106	Mongolia	0.001	3,548	1	7	8	3,540
107	Morocco	0.047	166,768	45	314	359	166,409
108	Mozambique	0.001	3,548	5	-	5	3,543
109	Myanmar	0.010	35,483	57	72	129	35,354
110	Namibia	0.006	21,290	76	51	127	21,163
111	Nepal	0.004	14,193	-	-	-	14,193
112	Netherlands	1.691	6,000,096	17,458	12,392	29,850	5,970,246
113	New Zealand	0.221	784,164	2,509	1,717	4,226	779,938
114	Nicaragua	0.001	3,548	4	-	4	3,544
115	Niger	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
116	Nigeria	0.042	149,027	594	440	1,034	147,993
117	Norway	0.680	2,412,812	6,834	4,611	11,445	2,401,367
118	Oman	0.070	248,378	378	437	815	247,563
119	Pakistan	0.055	195,154	-	-	-	195,154
120	Panama	0.019	67,417	189	130	319	67,098

	Member State	Assessed Contribution for 2005		Earned Credits Distributed in Respect of :			Net Contribution for 2005
		%	Amount	2003 Incentive Scheme	2002-03 50% net premium	Total Credits	
121	Papua New Guinea	0.003	10,645	33	43	76	10,569
122	Paraguay	0.012	42,579	-	-	-	42,579
123	Peru	0.092	326,439	-	-	-	326,439
124	Philippines	0.095	337,084	-	-	-	337,084
125	Poland	0.461	1,635,745	3,669	2,475	6,144	1,629,601
126	Portugal	0.470	1,667,679	197	3,297	3,494	1,664,185
127	Qatar	0.064	227,088	332	238	570	226,518
128	Romania	0.060	212,895	578	415	993	211,902
129	Russian Federation	1.101	3,906,627	-	-	-	3,906,627
130	Rwanda	0.001	3,548	9	7	16	3,532
131	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
132	Saint Lucia	0.002	7,097	4	-	4	7,093
133	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	3,548	1	-	1	3,547
134	San Marino	0.003	10,645	3	14	17	10,628
135	Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
136	Saudi Arabia	0.714	2,533,453	5,476	3,954	9,430	2,524,023
137	Senegal	0.005	17,741	34	36	70	17,671
138	Serbia and Montenegro	0.019	67,417	6	-	6	67,411
139	Seychelles	0.002	7,097	-	-	-	7,097
140	Sierra Leone	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
141	Singapore	0.388	1,376,722	413	2,803	3,216	1,373,506
142	Slovakia	0.051	180,961	454	303	757	180,204
143	Slovenia	0.082	290,957	843	577	1,420	289,537
144	Solomon Islands	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
145	Somalia	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
146	South Africa	0.292	1,036,090	4,326	2,911	7,237	1,028,853
147	Spain	2.523	8,952,242	23,610	17,968	41,578	8,910,664
148	Sri Lanka	0.017	60,320	151	116	267	60,053
149	Sudan	0.008	28,386	-	-	-	28,386
150	Suriname	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
151	Swaziland	0.002	7,097	19	14	33	7,064
152	Sweden	0.999	3,544,705	10,793	7,324	18,117	3,526,588
153	Switzerland	1.198	4,250,807	13,680	9,052	22,732	4,228,075
154	Syrian Arab Republic	0.038	134,834	379	574	953	133,881
155	Tajikistan	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
156	Tanzania, United Republic of	0.006	21,290	-	-	-	21,290
157	Thailand	0.209	741,585	1,719	1,948	3,667	737,918
158	The Form. Yug. Rep. Macedonia	0.006	21,290	-	-	-	21,290
159	Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
160	Togo	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
161	Trinidad and Tobago	0.022	78,062	75	-	75	77,987
162	Tunisia	0.032	113,544	-	-	-	113,544
163	Turkey	0.372	1,319,950	3,292	3,139	6,431	1,313,519
164	Turkmenistan	0.005	17,741	-	-	-	17,741
165	Uganda	0.006	21,290	25	-	25	21,265
166	Ukraine	0.039	138,382	575	375	950	137,432
167	United Arab Emirates	0.235	833,839	1,674	1,443	3,117	830,722
168	United Kingdom	6.133	21,761,436	19,425	39,486	58,911	21,702,525
169	United States	22.000	78,061,566	-	-	-	78,061,566
170	Uruguay	0.048	170,316	-	-	-	170,316
171	Uzbekistan	0.014	49,675	-	-	-	49,675
172	Vanuatu	0.001	3,548	-	-	-	3,548
173	Venezuela	0.171	606,751	-	-	-	606,751
174	Viet Nam	0.021	74,513	6	105	111	74,402
175	Yemen	0.006	21,290	-	-	-	21,290
176	Zambia	0.002	7,097	-	-	-	7,097
177	Zimbabwe	0.007	24,838	-	-	-	24,838
		100.000	354,825,300	347,987	322,997	670,984	354,154,316

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