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News: International Labour Organisation (ILO)

- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has revised its global unemployment forecast for 2024, projecting a slight decrease to 4.9% from the previously estimated 5.2%, while highlighting the persistent inequalities in labor markets worldwide.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

- International Labour Organisation is a **UN specialized agency** whose mandate is **to advance social and economic justice through setting international labour standards.**
- ILO is founded in **1919 as a part of Treaty of Versailles** under the **League of Nations**, and is the **oldest specialized agency of UN.**
- **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** was formed in 1920 to give Indian representation at ILO of League of Nations.
- In 1946, it became the **1st specialized agency of the UN.**
- ILO is the **only tripartite U.N. agency that brings together governments, employers and workers** of 187 member States, **to set labor standards, develop**

policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

- It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
- ILO has 187 state members. 186 of 193 UN nations are its members, plus Cook Islands are members of ILO.
- UN members which are not the members of ILO are Andorra, Bhutan, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru and North Korea.
- Any member can be admitted newly if they accept all the obligations of ILO constitution and is supported by a 2/3rd majority in the ILO meeting.

The three organs of the ILO are:

- **General Assembly of the ILO** – Meets every year in the month of June.
- **Governing Body:** - Executive Council of the ILO. Meets three times in a year in the months of March, June, and November.
- **International Labor Office:** - A permanent secretariat.
- India has ratified six out of the eight core/fundamental International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
- These are the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958

(No. 111), Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

- India has not ratified the core/fundamental Conventions, namely **Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)**.
- The main reason for non-ratification of ILO Conventions No.87 & 98 is due to **certain restrictions imposed on the Government servants.**
- The **Governing Body** is the executive body of the International Labour Organization. It meets three times a year, in March, June and November.
- It takes **decisions on ILO policy, decides the agenda of the International Labour Conference, adopts the draft Programme and Budget of the Organization for submission to the Conference, elects the Director-General, requests information from the member states concerning labour matters, appoints commissions of inquiry and supervises the work of the International Labour Office.**
- Ten of the titular government seats are **permanently held by States of chief industrial importance: Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.**

The flagship publications of ILO are:

- World Employment and Social Outlook.

➤ Global Wage Report.

➤ World Social Protection Report