



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO
**GRADUATE SCHOOL IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL
SCIENCES**

APPENDICES

**“LEGAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOUR
REGULATIONS ON BILATERAL FTAS: PRESENTING THE CHILEAN
INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK AS AN ALTERNATIVE MODEL FOR LATIN
AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT”**

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REGULATIONS ON BILATERAL FTAS: PRESENTING THE CHILEAN
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Statistical data

1. Employment - General level (thousands)
2. Total and economically active population by age group (X-XII-2008) BA (15+) (thousands)
3. Economically active population by level of education and age group (persons aged 15 and over, fourth quarter of 2008) ISCED 76 (thousands)
4. Economically active population by level of education and age group (persons aged 15 and over, fourth quarter of 2008) ISCED 76 (thousands) - Men
5. Economically active population by level of education and age group (persons aged 15 and over, fourth quarter of 2008) ISCED 76 (thousands) - Women
6. Wages – by economic activity – Total men and women – ISIC 2 - (1999 – 2005)
7. Wages – by economic activity – Total men and women – ISIC 3 - (2006-2008)
8. Wages – in manufacturing – Total men and women – ISIC 2 - (1999 – 2005)
9. Wages – in manufacturing – Total men and women – ISIC 3 - (2006-2008)
10. Labour cost – in manufacturing – employees – CLP - ISIC 2 - (1999 – 2005)

11. Unemployment – by age group – Men and women
12. Unemployment – by age group – Men
13. Unemployment – by age group – Women
14. Unemployment – by economic activity – ISIC 2 - Men and women
15. Unemployment – by economic activity – ISIC 2 - Men
16. Unemployment – by economic activity – ISIC 2 - Women
17. Unemployment – by occupation – ISCO 68 - Men and women
18. Unemployment – by occupation – ISCO 68 - Men
19. Unemployment – by occupation – ISCO 68 - Women
20. Consumer prices – General indices (2000 = 100)
21. Consumer prices – Food indices, including non-alcoholic beverages (2000 = 100)
22. Consumer prices – Clothing indices, including footwear (2000 = 100)
23. Consumer prices – Rent indices (2000 = 100)
24. Hours of work – by economic activity – ISIC 2 - Men and women
25. Hours of work – by economic activity – ISIC 2 - Men
26. Hours of work – by economic activity – ISIC 2 - Women
27. Hours of work – in manufacturing – ISIC 2 – total employment
28. Unemployment benefits 2008
29. Unemployment benefits 2009
30. Unemployment insurance system – General Data
31. Strikes, by economic activity, ISIC 2
32. Workers directly involved, by economic activity, ISIC 2
33. Days not worked, by economic activity, ISIC 2
34. Unemployment – General level (thousands) – South America
35. Employment rate (minors, by sex)
36. Employment rate (minors, by area)

37. Worked hours (per week)
38. Acceptable/unacceptable working conditions (minors)
39. Unacceptable work (minors, by economic activity)
40. Unacceptable work (by age and sex)
41. Unacceptable work (by area)
42. Street work (minors)
43. Night work (minors on unacceptable working conditions)
44. Housework (minors, own house)
45. Housework (minors, own home) weekly hours
46. Child work (in accordance with the education of the household head)
47. Child work (in accordance with familiar income)
48. Child work (school attendance)
49. Employment contract – per category (%)
50. GDP growth (%)
51. Chilean exports/imports (US\$ millions)
52. Chilean exports, by country, top 10 (2008) (US\$ thousands)
53. Chilean exports, by region (US\$ millions)
54. Chilean imports, by country, top 10 (2008) (US\$ thousands)
55. Chilean imports, by region (US\$ millions)
56. Chilean exports, by product (2008) (US\$ thousands)
57. Exports, by category (US\$ millions)
58. Imports, by category and region (US\$ millions)
59. Chilean imports, by product (2008) (US\$ thousands)
60. Imports, by category (US\$ millions)
61. Imports, by category and region (US\$ millions)
62. Chilean unemployment (%)
63. Poverty and extreme poverty rates (1990-2006)

64. GDP per capita (US\$ - PPP)
65. Worker´s distribution, regarding productivity (%)
66. Employment contract – per category (%)
67. Trade - Chile-Canada– (US\$ millions)
68. Trade - Chile-China – (US\$ millions)
69. Trade - Chile - P-4 – (US\$ millions)
70. Trade - Chile-Colombia – (US\$ millions)
71. Trade - Chile-Japan – (US\$ millions)
72. Trade - Chile-Australia – (US\$ millions)
73. Trade - Chile-Peru – (US\$ millions)
74. Trade - Chile-Panama – (US\$ millions)

Appendix 2 - Convention n.87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (1948)

Appendix 3 - Convention n. 29 - Forced Labour Convention (1930)

Appendix 4 – Convention n. 98 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949)

Appendix 5 - Convention n. 100 - Equal Remuneration Convention (1951)

Appendix 6 - Convention n. 105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957)

Appendix 7 - Convention n. 111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958)

Appendix 8 - Convention n. 138 - Minimum Age Convention (1973)

Appendix 9 - Convention n. 182 -Convention Concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (1999)

Appendix 10 - CEACR: Individual Observation concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (1948) (No. 87) Chile (ratification: 1999) Published: 2010

Appendix 11 - CEACR: Individual Observation concerning Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949) (No. 98) Chile (ratification: 1999) Published: 2010

Appendix 12 - CEACR: Individual Direct Request concerning Forced Labour Convention (1930) (No. 29) Chile (ratification: 1933) Submitted: 2010

Appendix 13 - Chile – ILO Conventions – list of ratifications

APPENDICES

1. Employment¹ - General level^{2 3}(thousands)

¹ 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.p. 77. "Employment is defined as follows in the Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1982):

- (1) The 'employed' comprise all persons above a specific age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:
 - (a) 'paid employment':
 - (a1) 'at work': persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;
 - (a2) 'with a job but not at work': persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job. This formal job attachment should be determined in the light of national circumstances, according to one or more of the following criteria:
 - I. The continued receipt of wage or salary;
 - II. An assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return;
 - III. The elapsed duration of absence from the job which, wherever relevant, may be that duration for which workers can receive compensation benefits without obligations to accept other jobs.
 - (b) 'self-employment':
 - (b1) 'at work': persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;
 - (b2) 'with an enterprise but not at work': persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.
- (2) For operational purposes, the notion 'some work' may be interpreted as work for at least one hour.
- (3) Persons temporarily not at work because of illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lockout, educational or training leave, maternity or paternal leave, reduction in economic activity, temporary disorganization or suspension of work due to such reasons as bad weather, mechanical or electrical breakdown, or shortage of raw materials or fuels, or other temporary absence with or without leave should be considered as in paid employment provided they had a formal job attachment.
- (4) Employers, non-account workers and members of producers' cooperatives should be considered as in self-employment and classified as 'at work' or 'not at work', as the case may be.
- (5) Unpaid family workers at work should be considered as in self-employment irrespective of the number of hours worked during the reference period. Countries which prefer for special reasons to set a minimum time criterion for the inclusion of unpaid family workers among the employed should identify and separately classify those who worked less than the prescribed time.
- (6) Persons engaged in the production of economic goods and services for own and household consumption should be considered as in self-employment if such production comprises an important contribution to the total consumption of the household.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Men	3.603,6	3.600,5	3.663,7	3.697,0	3.749,7	3.816,1	3.840,2	4.130,2	4.188,3	4.239,4
Women	1.800,9	1.781,0	1.815,8	1.834,3	1.925,4	2.046,8	2.064,8	2.280,8	2.377,7	2.501,0
Total	5.404,5	5.381,5	5.479,4	5.531,3	5.675,1	5.862,9	5.905,0	6.411,0	6.566,1	6.740,4

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

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- (7) Apprentices who received pay in cash or in kind should be considered in paid employment and classified as ‘at work’ or ‘not at work’ on the same basis as other persons in paid employment.
- (8) Students, homemakers and other mainly engaged in non-economic activities during the reference period, who at the same time were in paid employment or self-employment as defined in subparagraph (1) above should be considered as employed on the same basis as other categories of employed persons and be identified separately, where possible.
- (9) Members of the armed forces should be included among persons in paid employment. The armed forces should include both the regular and temporary members as specified in the most recent revision of the *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)*.²

² Persons aged 15 years and over.

³ Fourth quarter of each year.

2. Total and economically active population by age group (X-XII-2008) BA (15+) (thousands)

	Men + Women			Men			Women		
	Total population	Active population	Activity rate	Total population	Active population	Activity rate	Total population	Active population	Activity rate
Total	16.825,6	7.285,1	43,3	8.328,5	4.546,1	54,6	8.497,1	2.739,0	32,2
Total (15+)	12.933,1	7.285,1	56,3	6.347,1	4.546,1	71,6	6.586,0	2.739,0	41,6
0-9	2.418,7	-	-	1.235,8	-	-	1.182,9	-	-
10-14	1.473,8	-	-	745,6	-	-	728,2	-	-
15-19	1.525,2	228,6	15,0	792,4	145,9	18,4	732,8	82,7	11,3
20-24	1.344,9	747,1	55,6	701,3	476,3	67,9	643,6	270,8	42,1
25-29	1.070,9	812,1	75,8	542,5	477,1	87,9	528,4	335,0	63,4
30-34	1.012,1	792,5	78,3	497,3	472,3	95,0	514,9	320,3	62,2
35-39	1.136,8	884,1	77,8	558,1	534,5	95,8	578,7	349,6	60,4
40-44	1.228,9	942,3	76,7	597,3	572,4	95,8	631,6	369,9	58,6
45-49	1.148,6	857,3	74,6	553,5	523,0	94,5	595,1	334,3	56,2
50-54	1.090,7	784,4	71,9	532,6	493,1	92,6	558,1	291,3	52,2
55-59	835,2	548,7	65,7	411,8	359,3	87,2	423,4	189,5	44,8
60-64	750,4	382,0	50,9	363,0	270,7	74,6	387,4	111,3	28,7
65-69	602,2	187,1	31,1	290,0	139,7	48,2	312,3	47,4	15,2
70-74	439,2	66,8	15,2	196,4	48,1	24,5	242,8	18,7	7,7

75+	748,1	52,1	7,0	311,0	33,8	10,9	437,1	18,3	4,2
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Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

3. Economically active population by level of education and age group (persons aged 15 and over, fourth quarter of 2008) ISCED 76 (thousands)

	Total	X	0	1 - 2	3	5	6- 7	9
Total	7.285,1	72,1	0,5	1.748,8	3.564,0	658,3	1.229,9	11,5
15-19	228,6	0,5	-	41,4	178,2	4,0	4,4	0,1
20-24	747,1	0,7	-	59,6	499,8	76,5	110,2	0,3
25-29	812,1	0,7	0,1	87,3	425,3	103,9	194,2	0,6
30-34	792,5	1,7	-	121,4	394,9	100,4	173,3	0,9
35-39	884,1	2,4	-	187,2	439,5	108,7	143,0	3,3
40-44	942,3	6,2	-	231,4	457,1	102,5	143,6	1,5
45-49	857,3	6,7	0,1	251,9	405,3	69,4	122,6	1,2
50-54	784,4	8,6	0,1	241,3	345,6	52,4	135,2	1,2
55-59	548,7	10,7	-	208,6	195,4	21,7	110,9	1,3
60-64	382,0	12,1	0,3	167,8	131,4	12,2	57,4	0,8
65-69	187,1	9,1	-	93,6	58,1	4,4	21,7	0,3
70-74	66,8	6,9	-	33,1	18,0	0,8	8,0	-
75+	52,1	6,0	-	24,2	15,2	1,4	5,3	-

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

4. Economically active population by level of education and age group (persons aged 15 and over, fourth quarter of 2008) ISCED 76 (thousands)
- Men

	Total	X	0	1 - 2	3	5	6 - 7	9
Total	4.546,1	52,9	0,3	1.207,9	2.230,2	342,0	704,1	8,7
15-19	145,9	0,5	-	33,8	107,5	1,3	2,8	0,1
20-24	476,3	0,7	-	47,1	331,5	43,1	53,6	0,3
25-29	477,1	0,7	-	60,5	257,7	54,4	103,7	0,1
30-34	472,3	1,6	-	87,4	242,0	49,7	90,8	0,9
35-39	534,5	1,9	-	127,5	258,6	58,5	85,4	2,6
40-44	572,4	4,5	-	149,2	276,6	53,5	87,5	1,1
45-49	523,0	4,5	-	169,2	250,0	30,5	68,2	0,7
50-54	493,1	7,5	-	157,8	221,5	28,1	77,2	1,0
55-59	359,3	7,2	-	144,0	130,1	10,9	66,1	1,0
60-64	270,7	8,0	0,3	121,9	91,8	7,7	40,2	0,8
65-69	139,7	7,0	-	69,7	41,5	3,6	17,7	0,3
70-74	48,1	5,1	-	25,2	11,0	0,4	6,5	-
75+	33,8	3,7	-	14,7	10,6	0,3	4,5	-

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

5. Economically active population by level of education and age group (persons aged 15 and over, fourth quarter of 2008) ISCED 76 (thousands) Women

	Total	X	0	1 - 2	3	5	6 - 7	9
Total	2.739,0	19,2	0,3	540,9	1.333,7	316,2	525,9	2,8
15-19	82,7	-	-	7,6	70,8	2,7	1,7	-
20-24	270,8	-	-	12,5	168,3	33,4	56,6	-
25-29	335,0	-	0,1	26,8	167,7	49,5	90,5	0,5
30-34	320,3	0,1	-	34,0	152,9	50,7	82,5	0,0
35-39	349,6	0,5	-	59,7	180,9	50,2	57,5	0,7
40-44	369,9	1,7	-	82,2	180,5	49,0	56,1	0,4
45-49	334,3	2,2	0,1	82,7	155,4	39,0	54,5	0,5
50-54	291,3	1,0	0,1	83,5	124,1	24,3	58,0	0,2
55-59	189,5	3,6	-	64,6	65,4	10,8	44,8	0,3
60-64	111,3	4,1	-	45,9	39,6	4,5	17,2	0,1
65-69	47,4	2,1	-	23,8	16,6	0,8	4,0	-
70-74	18,7	1,7	-	7,9	7,1	0,4	1,6	-
75+	18,3	2,3	-	9,4	4,6	1,1	0,8	-

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

6. Wages – by economic activity⁴ – Total men and women – ISIC 2⁵ - (1999 – 2005) - CLP

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2-9	226.049	237.283	246.980	256.258	264.508	273.715	276.882
2	428.748	450.706	473.035	478.088	509.695	569.769	542.954
3	203.540	208.257	213.394	218.740	221.860	229.575	242.160
4	466.682	470.875	489.617	516.025	542.745	598.926	558.639
5	148.640	161.155	166.612	168.130	161.580	161.662	156.569
6	178.439	182.398	189.516	193.531	198.078	196.217	198.618
7	214.181	238.671	245.192	249.767	263.142	270.437	270.735
8	419.402	440.821	464.145	491.970	507.580	510.268	521.617
9	245.640	257.644	272.889	293.652	305.296	318.267	325.303

⁴ Including family allowances and the value of payments in kind.

⁵ April of each year.

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

7. Wages – by economic activity⁶ – Total men and women – ISIC 3⁷ - (2006-2008) - CLP

	2006	2007	2008
C-Q	295.257	314.221	347.263
C	-	870.512	965.547
D	300.948	315.408	351.684
E	626.603	646.444	714.028
F	269.536	284.906	324.152
G	258.354	284.467	316.799
H	187.058	188.469	202.916
I	296.486	318.341	350.221
J	592.288	591.879	634.728
K	240.041	258.813	275.122
L	452.831	501.860	557.568
M	383.675	390.481	434.096
N	308.164	337.848	366.819
O	294.318	323.550	359.010

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

8. Wages – in manufacturing⁸ – Total men and women – ISIC 2⁹ - (1999 – 2005) - CLP

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	203.540	208.257	213.394	218.740	221.860	229.575	242.160
31	189.213	197.152	204.992	209.371	215.294	217.682	235.174
32	143.160	136.719	135.880	137.726	136.138	138.516	134.754
33	169.797	173.721	171.786	168.968	178.042	184.283	187.632
34	364.712	370.351	387.942	406.246	409.630	436.671	414.753
35	296.662	308.516	313.805	318.805	312.819	338.562	345.558
36	249.775	254.626	261.989	270.705	270.479	281.712	305.962

⁶ Including family allowances and the value of payments in kind.

⁷ April of each year.

⁸ Including family allowances and the value of payments in kind.

⁹ April of each year.

37	212.198	218.738	225.564	241.022	250.687	259.226	292.590
38	172.927	184.990	178.695	179.460	175.054	153.706	152.909

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

9. Wages – in manufacturing¹⁰ – Total men and women – ISIC 3¹¹ - (2006-2008) - CLP

	2006	2007	2008
Total	300.948	315.408	351.684

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

10. Labour cost¹² – in manufacturing¹³ – employees – CLP - ISIC 2¹⁴ - (1999 – 2005)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	316.073	325.729	331.352	342.689	348.379	356.965
31	280.255	299.476	308.686	315.853	322.965	326.861
32	193.273	182.811	182.443	186.770	188.175	189.066
33	220.297	219.258	214.482	213.965	219.813	223.998
34	600.351	614.185	622.858	653.489	686.713	700.110
35	489.764	511.748	517.522	540.654	541.028	581.102
36	368.237	370.096	373.369	385.162	373.875	391.617
37	295.499	304.003	314.504	331.188	341.566	338.614
38	199.545	215.934	207.548	212.916	207.467	177.020

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

¹⁰ Including family allowances and the value of payments in kind.

¹¹ April of each year.

¹² 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009. p.1039. "Labour cost is defined as follows in the Resolution concerning statistics of labour cost adopted by the Eleventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1966): '3. For the purposes of labour cost statistics, labour cost is the cost incurred by the employer in the employment of labour. The statistical concept of labour cost comprises remuneration for work performed, payments in respect of time paid for but not worked, bonuses and gratuities, the cost of food, drink and other payments in kind, cost of workers' housing borne by employers, employers' social security expenditures, cost to the employer for vocational training, welfare services and miscellaneous items, such as transport of workers, work clothes and recruitment, together with taxes regarded as labour cost...".

¹³ April of each year.

¹⁴ April of each year.

11. Unemployment – by age group^{15 16} – Men and women

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹⁷	2007	2008
Total	529,1	489,4	469,4	468,7	453,1	494,7	440,4	409,9	510,7	544,7
15-19	50,6	41,7	42,3	44,8	40,2	34,1	42,6	36,7	56,4	59,4
20-24	124,9	116,9	106,6	113,2	109,1	121,1	99,3	93,1	123,9	126,0
25-29	90,6	87,9	87,4	81,3	81,8	80,5	80,0	72,2	84,7	92,1
30-34	70,6	69,0	58,3	57,2	54,2	65,6	48,2	54,8	55,0	55,6
35-39	55,6	47,0	52,3	50,2	49,5	54,0	41,5	41,4	47,5	49,5
40-44	48,9	39,4	42,7	43,2	38,3	46,8	48,3	36,1	42,7	47,2
45-49	29,9	29,0	30,2	30,6	34,7	36,1	33,3	29,5	32,5	44,0
50-54	28,3	25,5	21,8	22,5	20,1	26,4	20,2	20,9	32,9	31,9
55-59	17,2	18,7	15,9	15,6	14,6	15,6	16,4	12,9	21,9	22,5
60-64	10,0	11,4	9,0	6,6	6,7	11,7	7,9	8,7	9,0	10,5
65-69	2,5	2,3	2,5	3,3	2,9	2,3	2,1	2,4	3,7	3,6
70+	0,1	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,9	0,5	0,7	1,3	0,1	2,4

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

¹⁵ Persons aged 15 years and over.

¹⁶ Fourth quarter of each year.

¹⁷ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

12. Unemployment – by age group^{18 19} – Men

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²⁰	2007	2008
Total	322,9	312,5	302,6	298,5	279,2	280,8	248,2	239,3	280,1	306,4
15-19	29,2	22,8	27,4	26,1	23,3	20,6	25,3	23,5	31,0	35,2
20-24	76,7	68,5	61,4	71,9	62,5	69,8	53,0	52,1	66,4	75,2
25-29	53,5	54,2	52,8	50,2	49,1	42,6	44,6	40,3	44,1	50,4
30-34	44,0	45,5	36,0	35,1	34,6	35,5	26,1	31,1	26,8	31,0
35-39	30,0	30,0	33,2	29,8	28,6	28,0	21,2	22,7	26,1	26,3
40-44	26,2	26,3	30,8	26,9	24,1	27,0	27,1	18,7	24,7	21,8
45-49	18,1	17,7	20,5	19,1	21,8	19,8	19,0	17,2	16,8	20,5
50-54	21,1	17,8	16,5	18,6	15,2	14,5	11,1	13,2	19,1	18,6
55-59	13,8	15,9	13,1	11,4	10,7	11,0	11,0	10,4	13,7	16,7
60-64	8,0	11,0	8,1	5,9	6,0	9,9	7,2	7,2	7,9	7,4
65-69	2,4	2,3	2,3	3,1	2,4	1,6	1,9	2,1	3,1	2,3
70+	0,1	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,9	0,5	0,7	0,8	-	1,0

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

13. Unemployment – by age group^{21 22} – Women

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²³	2007	2008
Total	206,2	176,9	166,9	170,2	173,9	213,9	192,2	170,6	230,6	237,9

¹⁸ Persons aged 15 years and over.

¹⁹ Fourth quarter of each year.

²⁰ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

²¹ Persons aged 15 years and over.

²² Fourth quarter of each year.

²³ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

15-19	21,4	18,9	14,9	18,6	16,9	13,6	17,3	13,2	25,3	24,1
20-24	48,3	48,4	45,1	41,3	46,6	51,2	46,3	41,0	57,4	50,8
25-29	37,0	33,7	34,6	31,1	32,7	38,0	35,4	31,9	40,5	41,7
30-34	26,5	23,6	22,4	22,2	19,6	30,2	22,0	23,7	28,1	24,6
35-39	25,6	17,1	19,1	20,4	20,9	26,0	20,3	18,7	21,4	23,1
40-44	22,7	13,1	11,9	16,3	14,2	19,8	21,2	17,4	17,9	25,4
45-49	11,8	11,4	9,7	11,5	12,9	16,3	14,3	12,3	15,6	23,5
50-54	7,2	7,7	5,3	3,9	4,9	11,9	9,1	7,7	13,7	13,2
55-59	3,5	2,7	2,8	4,2	3,9	4,5	5,4	2,5	8,2	5,7
60-64	2,0	0,4	0,8	0,6	0,7	1,8	0,7	1,5	1,1	3,1
65-69	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,5	1,2
70+	-	-	0,1	0,1	-	0,1	-	0,5	0,1	1,5

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

14. Unemployment – by economic activity^{24 25} – ISIC 2 - Men and women

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²⁶	2007	2008
Total	529,1	489,4	469,4	468,7	453,1	494,7	440,4	409,9	510,7	544,7
UB	79,1	75,9	72,5	75,8	71,3	74,3	89,4	67,6	91,5	72,3
1	28,4	29,2	28,1	31,3	24,2	26,6	23,0	28,1	27,1	29,1
2	4,9	4,2	6,2	3,5	2,7	3,4	3,3	3,2	5,9	7,3
3	77,5	71,8	59,3	62,2	61,3	66,8	50,6	55,2	60,3	58,7
4	2,3	3,7	4,7	3,5	1,6	2,5	2,2	1,4	3,6	3,9
5	75,2	75,7	72,3	68,9	65,7	59,3	53,3	58,0	57,3	79,9
6	98,3	83,1	80,6	86,9	78,6	87,3	75,1	69,4	92,0	108,4
7	32,8	28,5	28,8	30,0	35,5	36,7	34,4	31,0	38,4	40,2
8	43,3	44,0	42,5	36,8	41,0	46,3	34,8	36,7	52,7	55,2
9	87,4	73,3	74,5	69,8	71,2	91,5	74,3	59,4	81,3	89,8

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

²⁴ Persons aged 15 years and over.

²⁵ Fourth quarter of each year.

²⁶ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

15. Unemployment – by economic activity^{27 28} – ISIC 2 - Men

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²⁹	2007	2008
Total	322,9	312,5	302,6	298,5	279,2	280,8	248,2	239,3	280,1	306,7
UB	40,4	37,2	38,8	41,1	35,7	39,4	44,9	31,6	39,9	31,9
1	21,8	23,0	24,2	26,2	18,5	18,7	16,4	21,5	18,4	21,8
2	4,7	3,8	5,3	3,1	2,2	3,2	3,1	2,8	5,1	6,6
3	53,7	50,2	45,1	46,5	42,3	42,9	31,4	37,2	38,2	34,9
4	2,2	3,7	3,9	2,6	1,0	2,0	1,7	1,2	3,0	3,0
5	72,6	73,5	70,6	64,6	64,5	55,5	51,4	54,4	54,5	76,2
6	48,1	42,1	38,6	40,5	38,3	39,0	32,0	26,6	45,8	50,8
7	27,5	21,1	22,3	22,9	26,2	26,8	22,5	23,7	27,2	27,1
8	22,5	25,7	23,4	20,6	22,6	23,0	17,4	17,9	22,2	24,4
9	29,5	32,3	30,4	30,5	28,0	30,3	27,4	22,4	25,8	30,0

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

16. Unemployment – by economic activity^{30 31} – ISIC 2 - Women

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ³²	2007	2008
Total	206,2	176,9	166,9	170,2	173,9	213,9	192,2	170,6	230,6	238,0
UB	38,6	38,8	33,6	34,7	35,6	34,9	44,5	36,0	51,9	40,3
1	6,6	6,2	3,9	5,2	5,8	7,9	6,7	6,7	8,6	7,2
2	0,2	0,5	1,0	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,8	0,7
3	23,9	21,5	14,2	15,7	19,0	23,8	19,2	18,0	22,1	23,8
4	0,1	-	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,6	0,9
5	2,6	2,2	1,7	4,3	1,2	3,9	1,9	3,6	2,8	3,7
6	50,2	41,0	41,9	46,4	40,3	48,2	43,1	42,8	46,8	57,6
7	5,2	7,4	6,5	7,2	9,2	9,9	11,9	7,3	11,2	13,1
8	20,8	18,3	19,1	16,2	18,4	23,3	17,4	18,8	30,5	30,8
9	58,0	41,1	44,1	39,3	43,2	61,3	46,9	37,0	55,4	59,8

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

²⁷ Persons aged 15 years and over.

²⁸ Fourth quarter of each year.

²⁹ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

³⁰ Persons aged 15 years and over.

³¹ Fourth quarter of each year.

³² Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

17. Unemployment – by occupation^{33 34} – ISCO 68 - Men and women

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ³⁵	2007	2008
Total	529,1	489,4	469,4	468,7	453,1	494,7	440,4	409,9	510,7	544,7
UB	79,1	75,9	72,5	75,8	71,3	74,3	89,4	67,6	91,5	72,3
0/1	20,2	25,7	27,4	20,5	26,4	26,1	20,8	21,2	29,0	35,4
2	3,1	3,2	5,0	5,7	4,9	6,7	7,3	5,5	4,0	5,5
3	87,6	79,1	76,6	80,7	76,7	90,3	75,2	70,6	84,1	94,9
4	52,8	49,6	42,9	44,5	39,0	49,4	38,7	41,3	49,6	52,1
5	72,5	58,9	58,3	55,0	56,8	72,7	53,6	50,1	78,7	82,9
6	28,5	29,2	27,0	30,9	24,3	26,0	23,0	27,1	26,6	26,8
7/8/9	184,2	167,4	159,5	154,8	153,6	149,0	131,7	126,6	146,4	174,0
X	1,1	0,4	0,3	0,9	0,1	0,3	0,8	-	1,0	0,9

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

18. Unemployment – by occupation^{36 37} – ISCO 68 - Men

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ³⁸	2007	2008
Total	322,9	312,5	302,6	298,5	279,2	280,8	248,2	239,3	280,1	306,7
UB	40,4	37,2	38,8	41,1	35,7	39,4	44,9	31,6	39,6	31,9
0/1	11,1	15,6	12,8	11,4	15,0	10,2	11,9	10,0	13,5	15,6
2	2,5	2,4	4,4	4,8	4,0	5,5	4,2	3,9	2,6	3,4
3	39,6	39,3	33,2	37,3	31,8	39,0	29,8	32,5	33,9	36,9
4	21,5	21,9	18,0	17,5	16,9	18,2	12,5	14,5	21,9	19,8
5	20,5	23,5	24,8	21,5	22,5	24,7	17,5	16,9	29,5	30,7
6	22,0	23,3	23,9	25,8	19,3	18,3	15,9	20,5	18,8	20,0
7/8/9	164,2	149,0	146,4	138,2	134,1	125,3	110,6	109,4	119,4	147,4
X	1,1	0,4	0,3	0,9	0,1	0,3	0,8	-	0,9	0,9

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

³³ Persons aged 15 years and over.

³⁴ Fourth quarter of each year.

³⁵ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

³⁶ Persons aged 15 years and over.

³⁷ Fourth quarter of each year.

³⁸ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

19. Unemployment – by occupation^{39 40} – ISCO 68 - Women

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ⁴¹	2007	2008
Total	206,2	176,9	166,9	170,2	173,9	213,9	192,2	170,6	230,6	238,0
UB	38,6	38,8	33,6	34,7	35,6	34,9	44,5	36,0	51,9	40,3
0/1	9,1	10,2	14,6	9,2	11,4	15,9	9,0	11,2	15,6	19,8
2	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,9	0,9	1,2	3,0	1,6	1,4	2,1
3	48,0	39,9	43,4	43,4	44,9	51,3	45,4	38,1	50,2	58,0
4	31,3	27,7	24,8	26,9	22,2	31,2	26,2	26,7	27,6	32,3
5	52,0	35,4	33,5	33,5	34,3	48,0	36,0	33,1	49,2	52,2
6	6,5	5,8	3,1	5,1	5,0	7,8	7,0	6,6	7,8	6,8
7/8/9	20,0	18,4	13,1	16,5	19,5	23,7	21,1	17,2	26,9	26,6
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

³⁹ Persons aged 15 years and over.

⁴⁰ Fourth quarter of each year.

⁴¹ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

20. Consumer prices – General indices (2000 = 100)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Argentina (Buenos Aires) ⁴²	100.9	100.0 ⁴³	98.9	124.5	141.3	147.5	161.7	179.4	195.2 ⁴⁴	211.9
Bolivia ⁴⁵	95.6	100.0	101.6	102.5	105.9	110.6	116.6	121.6	132.2	150.7 ⁴⁶
Brasil	93.4	100.0	106.8	115.9	132.9	141.7	151.4	157.8	163.5	172.8
Colombia ⁴⁷	91.3	100.0	108.6	116.5	125.0	132.5	139.6	145.2	153.4	166.0
Chile (Santiago)	96.3	100.0	103.6	106.1	109.1	110.3	113.6	117.5	122.7	133.4
Ecuador	51.0	100.0	137.7	154.9	167.1	171.7	175.5 ⁴⁸	181.2	185.4	200.9
Mexico	91.3	100.0	106.4	111.7 ⁴⁹	116.8	122.3	127.15	131.77	137.0	-
Paraguay	91.8	100.0	107.3	118.5	135.4	141.3	149.5	165.4	178.8	-
Peru ⁵⁰	96.4	100.0	102.0	102.2 ⁵¹	104.5	108.3	110.1	112.3	114.3	-
Uruguay	95.5	100.0	104.4	118.9	142.0	155.0	162.3	172.7	186.7	-

⁴² Metropolitan areas.

⁴³ Series linked to former series.

⁴⁴ Series linked to former series.

⁴⁵ Urban areas.

⁴⁶ Series linked to former series.

⁴⁷ Low income group.

⁴⁸ Series linked to former series.

⁴⁹ Series linked to former series.

⁵⁰ Metropolitan areas.

⁵¹ Series linked to former series.

(Montevideo)										
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Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

21. Consumer prices – Food indices, including non-alcoholic beverages (2000 = 100)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Argentina (Buenos Aires) ⁵²	102.7	100.0 ⁵³	98.1	132.0	157.3	165.1	183.3	205.5	228.5 ⁵⁴	243.9
Bolivia ⁵⁵	97.9	100.0	100.6	99.7	103.2	109.3	115.7	122.2	138.9	174.5
Brasil ⁵⁶	95.1	100.0	106.7	117.0	140.8	146.5	151.0	151.0	161.2	182.3
Colombia ⁵⁷	91.7	100.0	108.7	118.4	127.2	134.6	143.1	150.5	162.5	182.6
Chile (Santiago)	98.6	100.0	100.8	102.9	105.8	104.4	107.4	110.6	120.5	139.8
Ecuador ⁵⁸	45.4	100.0	132.0	142.5	146.0	147.7	100.0 ⁵⁹	106.0	109.5	128.4
Mexico ⁶⁰	94.1	100.0	105.4	109.6 ⁶¹	115.1	122.9	129.41	134.15	142.6	154.1
Paraguay	92.3	100.0	103.8	114.4	139.3	149.7	156.2	182.5	213.2	246.1

⁵² Metropolitan areas.

⁵³ Series linked to former series.

⁵⁴ Series linked to former series.

⁵⁵ Urban areas.

⁵⁶ Including alcoholic beverages.

⁵⁷ Low income group.

⁵⁸ Including alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

⁵⁹ Replacing former series (2005 = 100).

⁶⁰ Including alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

⁶¹ Series linked to former series.

Peru ⁶²	99.3	100.0	100.5	100.2 ⁶³	101.0	106.6	107.6	110.2	113.0	123.3
Uruguay (Montevideo)	94.6	100.0	103.1	117.2	142.5	159.2	165.7	176.0	202.5	230.3
Venezuela (Caracas)	93.3	100.0 ⁶⁴	116.1	149.0	205.2	274.6	332.5	399.3	506.3	738.0 ⁶⁵

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

22. Consumer prices – Clothing indices, including footwear (2000 = 100)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Argentina (Buenos Aires) ⁶⁶	104.6	100.0 ⁶⁷	95.4	129.6	157.6	168.2	187.2	215.6	231.8	-
Bolivia ⁶⁸	94.9	100.0	102.9	105.9	109.0	111.4	114.7	119.1	125.1	134.1 ⁶⁹
Brasil	96.3	100.0	104.1	112.5	124.1	135.2	147.3	156.1	-	-
Colombia ⁷⁰	96.8	100.0	103.8	105.8	107.2	108.9	109.6	109.7	111.4	112.0
Chile (Santiago)	107.2	100.0	94.3	90.6	86.2	84.0	83.0	82.4	81.2	-
Ecuador	45.6	100.0	130.6	132.5	124.6	115.9	100.0 ⁷¹	100.6	101.5	107.9

⁶² Metropolitan areas.

⁶³ Series linked to former series.

⁶⁴ Series linked to former series.

⁶⁵ Series linked to former series.

⁶⁶ Metropolitan areas.

⁶⁷ Series linked to former series.

⁶⁸ Urban areas.

⁶⁹ Series linked to former series.

⁷⁰ Low income group.

⁷¹ Replacing the former series (2005 = 100).

Mexico	90.6	100.0	105.8	108.9 ⁷²	109.8	110.9	112.07	113.49	115.0	117.0
Paraguay	96.8	100.0	103.1	108.4	117.0	122.5	128.6	137.1	141.5	146.0
Peru ⁷³	90.3	100.0	102.5	103.9 ⁷⁴	104.6	105.9	107.5	109.1	111.9	-
Uruguay (Montevideo)	103.7	100.0	100.1	108.0	127.5	138.5	145.2	148.9	151.8	156.3
Venezuela (Caracas)	91.6	100.0 ⁷⁵	103.7	114.9	142.9	168.6	187.2	203.3	232.5	283.1

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

23. Consumer prices – Rent indices (2000 = 100)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Argentina (Buenos Aires) ⁷⁶	100.6	100.0 ⁷⁷	99.7	98.1	96.2	96.9	106.2	124.9	146.4	-
Bolivia ⁷⁸	95.0	100.0	100.2	101.1	109.0	111.0	112.3	112.7	113.1	-
Brasil	95.7	100.0	107.7	120.6	136.8	148.6	158.3	165.7	-	-
Colombia ^{79 80}	96.4	100.0	102.7	105.1	108.3	112.7	117.0	121.1	126.4	132.5
Chile (Santiago) ⁸¹	94.2	100.0	106.1	109.6	115.0	118.4	122.1	127.5	135.7	-

⁷² Series linked to former series.

⁷³ Metropolitan areas.

⁷⁴ Series linked to former series.

⁷⁵ Series linked to former series.

⁷⁶ Metropolitan areas.

⁷⁷ Series linked to former series.

⁷⁸ Urban areas.

⁷⁹ Low income group.

⁸⁰ Including 'fuel and light' and certain household equipment.

Ecuador	80.2	100.0	135.2	198.1	-	-	100.0 ⁸²	1-8.2	114.5	119.7
Mexico ⁸³	89.8	100.0	106.6	114.3 ⁸⁴	120.6	125.2	129.09	133.19	137.2	141.4
Paraguay ⁸⁵	93.9	100.0	111.6	125.4	137.8	139.8	145.5	155.7	159.7	172.0
Peru (Lima) ^{86 87}	90.5	100.0	105.8	104.0 ⁸⁸	110.5	115.5	120.3	123.3	124.5	-
Uruguay (Montevideo)	97.2	100.0	101.9	103.0	100.8	101.7	107.4	116.5	130.9	150.5
Venezuela (Caracas)	-	100.0	117.1	135.9	153.4	168.1	180.3	192.5	205.1	264.4

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

⁸¹ Including 'fuel and light' and certain household equipment.

⁸² Replacing the former series (2005 = 100).

⁸³ Including 'fuel and light'.

⁸⁴ Series linked to former series.

⁸⁵ Including housing, water, electricity and other fuels, certain household equipment and cleaning products..

⁸⁶ Metropolitan areas.

⁸⁷ Including water, electricity, gas and other fuels.

⁸⁸ Series linked to former series.

24. Hours of work – by economic activity^{89 90} – ISIC 2 - Men and women

	1999 ⁹¹	2000 ⁹²	2001	2002	2003 ⁹³	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	43,5	44,1	43,7	43,8	43,5	42,9	42,1	42,1	41,7	40,6
2-9	43,3	43,9	43,6	43,7	43,2	42,8	42,0	42,2	41,6	40,5
1	44,7	45,3	44,8	44,8	45,1	44,0	42,8	41,5	42,2	41,2
2	47,2	47,4	47,6	48,1	47,8	47,0	45,8	46,4	45,3	45,5
3	43,2	43,6	43,6	44,1	43,3	43,0	42,0	42,0	41,7	40,3
4	45,2	44,2	45,2	46,0	46,4	46,8	44,1	43,2	43,2	42,2
5	43,4	42,9	42,6	43,3	43,1	43,2	42,9	42,7	43,1	41,5
6	45,5	46,7	46,7	46,1	45,9	44,6	43,6	43,9	42,9	42,1
7	46,8	47,2	46,9	46,7	46,1	46,4	45,9	46,2	45,2	44,3
8	43,7	44,4	44,0	44,4	43,7	43,8	42,8	42,4	42,1	41,2
9	40,7	41,4	40,6	40,9	40,4	39,9	39,4	39,4	38,8	37,4

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

25. Hours of work – by economic activity^{94 95} – ISIC 2 - Men

	1999 ⁹⁶	2000 ⁹⁷	2001	2002	2003 ⁹⁸	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	44,5	45,1	44,7	44,9	44,5	44,0	43,2	43,3	43,3	42,1
2-9	44,4	45,0	44,7	44,9	44,3	44,0	43,2	43,6	43,2	42,2
1	44,9	45,6	45,1	45,0	45,3	44,1	43,3	41,9	42,7	41,7
2	47,3	47,5	47,7	48,2	48,0	46,9	46,0	46,6	45,3	45,5
3	44,7	45,1	45,3	45,7	45,1	44,8	43,6	43,9	43,4	42,1
4	45,3	45,1	46,1	46,5	47,4	47,4	44,4	44,1	43,8	42,8
5	43,4	42,9	42,6	43,2	43,1	43,1	42,9	42,6	43,1	41,6
6	46,7	48,1	48,0	47,7	47,1	46,5	45,3	45,9	45,1	44,4
7	47,3	47,8	47,3	47,1	46,5	47,0	46,4	47,2	46,1	45,0

⁸⁹ Excluding armed forces.

⁹⁰ Persons aged 15 years and over.

⁹¹ October-December.

⁹² October-December.

⁹³ October-December.

⁹⁴ Excluding armed forces.

⁹⁵ Persons aged 15 years and over.

⁹⁶ October-December.

⁹⁷ October-December.

⁹⁸ October-December.

8	44,9	45,3	45,3	46,0	44,8	44,8	43,9	43,4	43,0	42,6
9	41,0	42,0	41,1	41,3	41,1	40,2	39,7	39,9	39,8	38,7

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

26. Hours of work – by economic activity^{99 100} – ISIC 2 - Women

	1999 ¹⁰¹	2000 ¹⁰²	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁰³	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	41.5	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.1	38.0
2-9	41.4	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.3	40.6	40.1	40.0	39.1	37.9
1	43.2	43.1	43.3	43.4	44.1	43.9	40.4	39.6	39.8	39.1
2	44.1	41.9	45.7	46.7	45.3	48.7	41.4	44.6	44.7	46.2
3	39.0	39.4	38.8	39.4	38.1	38.1	37.7	36.9	36.8	35.8
4	44.8	40.0	40.2	42.2	39.7	44.1	43.1	37.8	39.4	39.8
5	43.8	43.7	44.4	46.3	43.6	44.7	42.8	44.4	42.3	39.4
6	44.0	45.0	45.1	44.1	44.6	42.5	41.7	41.8	40.6	39.9
7	42.9	43.2	44.3	43.8	44.0	42.7	43.0	40.8	40.4	40.9
8	41.7	42.8	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.1	41.1	40.8	40.7	39.1
9	40.4	40.9	40.1	40.5	39.8	39.6	39.1	39.1	38.1	36.5

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

27. Hours of work – in manufacturing^{104 105} – ISIC 2 – total employment

	1999 ¹⁰⁶	2000 ¹⁰⁷	2001	2002	2003 ¹⁰⁸	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	43.2	43.6	43.6	44.1	43.3	43.0	42.0	42.0	41.7	40.3
Men	44.7	45.1	45.3	45.7	45.1	44.8	43.6	43.9	43.4	42.1
Women	39.0	39.4	38.8	39.4	38.1	38.1	37.7	36.9	36.8	35.8

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

⁹⁹ Excluding armed forces.

¹⁰⁰ Persons aged 15 years and over.

¹⁰¹ October-December.

¹⁰² October-December.

¹⁰³ October-December.

¹⁰⁴ Excluding armed forces.

¹⁰⁵ Persons aged 15 years and over.

¹⁰⁶ October-December.

¹⁰⁷ October-December.

¹⁰⁸ October-December.

28. Unemployment benefits 2008

	Requests	Average payment per request (CLP)	% Last remuneration	Withdraws
Fixed-term contract or Contract for specified work or service	630.853	110.000	40	1
Indefinite term contract (CIC¹⁰⁹)	279.686	249.000	69	2,2
Indefinite term contract (FCS¹¹⁰)	39.411	417.000	154	4,4

Source: Evolución del seguro de cesantía/ Octubre 2009. AFC.

29. Unemployment benefits 2009

	Requests	Average payment per request (CLP)	% Last remuneration	Withdraws
Fixed-term contract or Contract for specified work or service	559.063	120.000	45	1,25
Indefinite term contract (CIC¹¹¹)	251.066	300.000	71	2,3
Indefinite term contract (FCS¹¹²)	54.564	506.000	160	5,2
Fixed-term contract (FCS¹¹³)	4.560	153.000	57	2,1

Source: Evolución del seguro de cesantía/ Octubre 2009. AFC.

¹⁰⁹ Cuenta individual.

¹¹⁰ Fondo de cesantía solidario.

¹¹¹ Cuenta individual.

¹¹² Fondo de cesantía solidario.

¹¹³ Fondo de cesantía solidario.

30. Chilean unemployment insurance system – General Data

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹¹⁴
Members ¹¹⁵	726.2 42	2.233.3 23	3.168.1 26	3.980.3 06	4.663.0 43	5.339.3 23	5.935.4 95	6.221.8 49
Average monthly contributions	428.1 05	1.032.5 71	1.584.6 73	2.059.5 64	2.461.0 07	2.842.8 65	3.143.7 44	3.170.6 65
Fund amount (US\$ millions) ¹¹⁶	-	119	324	649	1.027	1.689	1.879	2.662
Benefit requests	-	13.985	37.414	54.014	67.892	74.229	82.288	97.382

Source: Evolución del seguro de cesantía/ Octubre 2009. AFC.

31. Strikes, by economic activity, ISIC 2

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	4	2	1	1	4	5	8	11	3
2	4	8	2	4	5	12	8	3	17	5
3	53	45	41	48	35	52	32	44	38	48
4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
5	3	3	2	3	5	0	2	6	10	10
6	11	11	13	7	7	10	13	20	17	27
7	13	6	5	15	10	5	9	13	12	16
8	3	7	7	12	7	5	5	8	7	6
9	19	41	15	27	22	36	26	31	32	43
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	108	125	88	117	92	125	101	134	146	159

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

¹¹⁴ September data.

¹¹⁵ December of each year. For 2009, september.

¹¹⁶ December of each year. For 2009, september.

32. Workers directly involved, by economic activity, ISIC 2

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	135	320	355	96	35	89	171	829	980	366
2	236	810	410	590	2.748	2.383	1.083	2.137	1.692	642
3	6.448	4.764	4.321	3.763	4.206	5.834	3.725	4.568	3.364	4.555
4	0	0	138	0	0	202	108	42	119	95
5	47	90	251	130	169	0	651	875	866	1.442
6	554	726	564	1.161	501	625	1.950	1.823	2.303	4.802
7	1.521	679	1.145	5.689	352	783	1.176	1.418	3.166	1.197
8	204	762	1.930	877	617	205	206	997	2.257	1.105
9	1.522	5.076	2.477	2.326	1.815	2.892	2.139	2.913	2.547	3.269
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tota	10.66	13.22	11.59	14.66	10.44	13.01	11.20	15.60	17.29	17.47
1	7	7	1	2	3	3	9	2	4	3

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

33. Days not worked, by economic activity, ISIC 2

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2.817	4.696	914	576	18	1.594	1.036	5.27	3.487	1.582
2	808	10.469	2.882	2.600	20.05	29.175	7.028	52.2	22.003	13.201
3	57.346	41.308	68.301	35.855	27.85	93.075	46.203	49.0	47.325	74.053
4	0	0	1.242	0	0	1.616	108	672	726	570
5	88	639	2.404	866	1.310	0	2.198	11.4	12.392	11.494
6	5.061	3.544	6.815	13.795	3.638	5.765	13.475	28.1	21.421	34.998
7	12.106	3.553	2.204	120.22	3.549	9.903	11.260	13.9	15.054	12.922
8	1.684	5.686	13.114	14.217	4.368	4.096	3.215	14.0	21.808	22.197
								81		

9	23.322	44.411	29.281	19.091	12.66 4	27.634	15.415	20.4 45	19.555	31.161
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tot al	103.23 2	114.30 6	127.15 7	207.22 4	73.46 7	172.85 8	99.931	195. 344	163.77 0	202.17 8

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

34. Unemployment – General level (thousands) – South America

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Argentina ^{117 118 119}										
Total	1.359,6	1.460,9	1.709,8	1.955,8	1.633,0 ¹²⁰	1.361,6	1.141,5	1.049,2 ¹²¹	936,0 ¹²²	898,0 ¹²³
Men	764,9	809,9	1.021,9	1.175,2	824,8 ¹²⁴	687,6	561,7	488,9 ¹²⁵	-	-
Women	594,7	651,0	688,4	780,6	808,2 ¹²⁶	673,9	579,8	560,3 ¹²⁷	-	-
Total %	14,1	15,0	17,4	19,6	15,4 ¹²⁸	12,6	10,6	9,5 ¹²⁹	-	-
Men %	13,3	14,1	17,4	20,2	13,8 ¹³⁰	11,2	9,2	7,8 ¹³¹	-	-

¹¹⁷ Persons aged 10 years and over.

¹¹⁸ 31 Urban agglomerations.

¹¹⁹ Second semester.

¹²⁰ Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; prior to 2003: May and October.

¹²¹ Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations.

¹²² Second quarter.

¹²³ Second quarter.

¹²⁴ Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; prior to 2003: May and October.

¹²⁵ Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations.

¹²⁶ Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; prior to 2003: May and October.

¹²⁷ Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations.

¹²⁸ Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; prior to 2003: May and October.

¹²⁹ Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations.

¹³⁰ Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; prior to 2003: May and October.

¹³¹ Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations.

Women %	15,2	16,4	17,2	18,8	17,5 ¹³²	14,5	12,4	11,7 ¹³³	-	-
Bolivia^{134 135}										
Total	156,66	168,62	200,25	201,62	-	155,04	215,97	219,04	-	-
Men	74,37	77,43	93,90	92,05	-	68,58	99,48	107,16	-	-
Women	82,29	91,19	106,35	109,58	-	86,47	116,5	111,88	-	-
Total %	7,2	7,5	8,5	8,7	-	6,2	8,1	8,0	-	-
Men %	6,2	6,2	7,5	7,3	-	5,0	6,8	7,1	-	-
Women %	8,5	9,0	9,7	10,3	-	7,5	9,9	9,1	-	-
Bolivia^{136 137}										
Total	164,47	183,16	214,9	221,6	-	182,39	245,2	243,53	255,01	-
Men	76,89	83,29	99,38	97,36	-	84,22	112,14	119,06	122,39	-
Women	87,57	99,87	115,52	124,24	-	98,17	133,06	124,48	132,61	-

¹³² Methodology revised; data not strictly comparable; prior to 2003: May and October.

¹³³ Prior to 2006: 28 urban agglomerations.

¹³⁴ Urban areas, Nov.

¹³⁵ Persons aged 10 years and over.

¹³⁶ Persons aged 10 years and over.

¹³⁷ November.

Total %	4,3	4,8	5,2	5,5	-	4,2	5,4	5,1	5,2	-
Men %	3,7	3,9	4,5	4,3	-	3,6	4,5	4,5	4,5	-
Women %	5,1	5,9	6,2	6,9	-	4,9	6,5	5,7	6,0	-
Brasil^{138 139}										
Total	7.639,1	-	7.853,4	7.958,5	8.640,0 ¹⁴⁰	8.263,8	8.853,0	8.210,0	8.059,6	-
Men	3.667,9	-	3.674,9	3.685,1	3.972,8 ¹⁴¹	3.590,7	3.859,0	3.510,0	3.390,9	-
Women	3.971,2	-	4.178,5	4.273,3	4.667,1 ¹⁴²	4.673,1	5.094,0	4.700,0	4.668,7	-
Total %	9,6	-	9,4	9,2	9,7 ¹⁴³	8,9	9,3	8,4	8,2	-
Men %	7,9	-	7,5	7,4	7,8 ¹⁴⁴	6,8	7,1	6,4	6,1	-
Women %	12,1	-	11,9	11,6	12,3 ¹⁴⁵	11,7	12,2	11,0	10,8	-

¹³⁸ Persons aged 10 years and over.

¹³⁹ September of each year.

¹⁴⁰ Prior to 2003: excluding rural population of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

¹⁴¹ Prior to 2003: excluding rural population of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

¹⁴² Prior to 2003: excluding rural population of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

¹⁴³ Prior to 2003: excluding rural population of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

¹⁴⁴ Prior to 2003: excluding rural population of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

¹⁴⁵ Prior to 2003: excluding rural population of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

Colombia ^{146 147 148}										
Total	-	-	2.708,8	2.848,6	2.797,3	2.462,0	2.260,6	2.424,8	2.097,1	2.245,7
Men	-	-	1.257,6	1.341,3	1.264,8	1.132,1	1.019,4	1.093,9	996,4	1.033,0
Women	-	-	1.451,2	1.507,3	1.532,5	1.329,9	1.241,2	1.330,9	1.092,8	1.212,7
Total %	-	-	14,6	15,2	14,4	12,8	11,6	12,7	10,9	11,4
Men %	-	-	11,5	12,2	11,1	9,9	8,8	9,7	8,7	8,9
Women %	-	-	19,1	19,7	18,9	16,9	15,7	17,0	14,1	15,1
Chile ^{149 150}										
Total	529,1	489,4	469,4	468,7	453,1	494,7	440,4	409,9 ¹⁵¹	510,7	544,7
Men	322,9	312,5	302,6	298,5	279,2	280,8	248,2	239,3 ¹⁵²	280,1	306,7
Women	206,2	176,9	166,9	170,2	173,9	213,9	192,2	170,6 ¹⁵³	230,6	238,0
Total %	8,9	8,3	7,9	7,8	7,4	7,8	6,9	6,0 ¹⁵⁴	7,2	7,5

¹⁴⁶ Persons aged 10 years and over.

¹⁴⁷ From 2001, figures revised on the basis of the 2005 census results.

¹⁴⁸ Third quarter.

¹⁴⁹ Persons aged 15 years and over.

¹⁵⁰ Fourth quarter of each year.

¹⁵¹ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

¹⁵² Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

¹⁵³ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

¹⁵⁴ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

Men %	8,2	8,0	7,6	7,5	6,9	6,9	6,1	5,5 ¹⁵⁵	6,3	6,7
Women %	10,3	9,0	8,4	8,5	8,3	9,5	8,5	7,0 ¹⁵⁶	8,8	8,7
Ecuador ^{157 158}										
Total	543,5	333,1	450,9 ¹⁵⁹	352,9	461,1	362,1	333,6	341,8	260,4 ¹⁶⁰	320,4 ¹⁶¹
Men	239,5	138,3	169,0 ¹⁶²	136,2	215,0	160,7	143,3	143,4	123,2 ¹⁶³	142,1 ¹⁶⁴
Women	304,0	194,8	282,0 ¹⁶⁵	216,7	246,1	201,4	190,3	198,4	137,2 ¹⁶⁶	178,3 ¹⁶⁷
Total %	14,4	9,0	11,0 ¹⁶⁸	9,3	11,5	8,6	7,9	7,8	6,1 ¹⁶⁹	7,3 ¹⁷⁰

¹⁵⁵ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

¹⁵⁶ Methodology revised. Data not strictly comparable.

¹⁵⁷ Persons aged 10 and over.

¹⁵⁸ Urban areas, November of each year.

¹⁵⁹ July.

¹⁶⁰ December.

¹⁶¹ December.

¹⁶² July.

¹⁶³ December.

¹⁶⁴ December.

¹⁶⁵ July.

¹⁶⁶ December.

¹⁶⁷ December.

¹⁶⁸ July.

¹⁶⁹ December.

¹⁷⁰ December.

Men %	10,8	6,2	7,1 ¹⁷¹	6,0	9,1	6,6	5,8	5,6	4,9 ¹⁷²	5,6 ¹⁷³
Women %	19,6	13,1	16,2 ¹⁷⁴	14,0	15,0	11,4	10,8	10,9	7,6 ¹⁷⁵	9,6 ¹⁷⁶
Mexico ^{177 178}										
Total	954,2	998,9	996,1	1.145,6	1.195,6	1.539,8	1.482,5	1.377,7	1.505,2	1.593,3
Men	494,4	559,7	550,6	656,5	687,0	828,7	917,8	811,5	885,6	927,4
Women	459,8	439,2	445,5	489,0	508,7	711,0	564,7	566,2	619,6	665,9
Total %	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,9	3,0	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,5
Men %	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,5	2,6	3,1	3,4	3,0	3,2	3,3
Women %	3,6	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,6	4,7	3,6	3,5	3,7	3,9
Paraguay ^{179 180}										

¹⁷¹ July.

¹⁷² December.

¹⁷³ December.

¹⁷⁴ July.

¹⁷⁵ December.

¹⁷⁶ December.

¹⁷⁷ Persons aged 14 years and over.

¹⁷⁸ Second quarter of each year.

¹⁷⁹ Persons aged 10 years and over.

Total	-	198,7 ¹⁸¹	-	272,6	206,0	-	-	-	161,2	170,6
Men	-	108,5 ¹⁸²	-	141,9	105,6	-	-	-	74,6	83,9
Women	-	89,9 ¹⁸³	-	130,9	100,4	-	-	-	86,6	86,7
Total %	-	7,6 ¹⁸⁴	-	10,8	8,1	-	-	-	5,6	5,7
Men %	-	6,8 ¹⁸⁵	-	9,0	6,7	-	-	-	4,3	4,6
Women %	-	8,9 ¹⁸⁶	-	13,6	10,1	-	-	-	7,5	7,4
Peru ^{187 188}										
Total	-	-	-	359,4 ¹⁸⁹	316,0 ¹⁹⁰	339,5	333,4	297,6	300,1	308,0
Men	-	-	-	194,0 ¹⁹¹	182,5 ¹⁹²	159,4	155,4	136,3	139,1	131,3
Women	-	-	-	165,4 ¹⁹³	133,6 ¹⁹⁴	180,1	178,0	161,3	161,0	176,6

¹⁸⁰ Fourth quarter.

¹⁸¹ Year beginning in September 2000.

¹⁸² Year beginning in September 2000.

¹⁸³ Year beginning in September 2000.

¹⁸⁴ Year beginning in September 2000.

¹⁸⁵ Year beginning in September 2000.

¹⁸⁶ Year beginning in September 2000.

¹⁸⁷ Persons aged 14 years and over.

¹⁸⁸ Metropolitan Lima.

¹⁸⁹ Fourth quarter.

¹⁹⁰ May-December.

¹⁹¹ Fourth quarter.

¹⁹² May-December.

Total %	-	-	-	7,7 ¹⁹⁵	7,2 ¹⁹⁶	7,4	7,5	7,2	6,7	6,8
Men %	-	-	-	7,5 ¹⁹⁷	7,3 ¹⁹⁸	6,6	7,1	6,0	5,8	5,4
Women %	-	-	-	7,8 ¹⁹⁹	7,0 ²⁰⁰	8,3	8,1	8,6	7,8	8,3
Uruguay²⁰¹										
Total	137,7	167,7	193,2	211,3	208,5	-	154,9	167,0	149,3	-
Men	59,4	74,7	80,4	93,3	92,2	-	65,4	70,0	60,0	-
Women	78,3	93,0	112,8	118,0	116,2	-	89,5	96,9	89,3	-
Total %	11,3	13,6	15,3	17,0	16,9	-	12,2	10,6	9,2	-
Men %	8,7	10,9	11,5	13,5	13,5	-	9,5	7,8	6,6	-
Women %	14,6	17,0	19,7	21,2	20,8	-	15,3	14,1	12,4	-
Venezuela^{202 203}										

¹⁹³ Fourth quarter.

¹⁹⁴ May-December.

¹⁹⁵ Fourth quarter.

¹⁹⁶ May-December.

¹⁹⁷ Fourth quarter.

¹⁹⁸ May-December.

¹⁹⁹ Fourth quarter.

²⁰⁰ May-December.

²⁰¹ Persons aged 14 years and over.

²⁰² Persons aged 15 years and over.

²⁰³ Second semester.

Total	1.483,4	1.365,8	1.419,2	1.887,7	2.014,9	1.687,7	1.374,3	1.143,7	928,2	872,9
Men	882,3	821,2	788,1	1.017,1	1.034,2	900,9	762,4	618,9	536,7	506,3
Women	601,1	544,6	631,1	870,6	980,7	786,8	611,9	524,8	391,5	366,6
Total %	14,5	13,2	12,8	16,2	16,8	13,9	11,4	9,3	7,5	6,9
Men %	13,6	12,5	11,6	14,4	14,4	12,3	10,3	8,2	7,1	6,5
Women %	16,1	14,4	14,6	18,8	20,3	16,4	13,0	11,1	8,1	7,4

Source: 2009 Yearbook of Labour Statistics: time series. 68th issue. Geneva: International Labour Office, 2009.

35. Employment rate (minors, by sex)

Sex	Number	Employment rate
Men	131.672	7,1
Women	64.432	3,7
Total	196.104	5,4

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government.

36. Employment rate (minors, by area)

Area	Number	Employment rate (total of minors)
Urban	155.119	5,0
Rural	40.985	8,3
Total	196.104	5,4

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

37. Worked hours (per week)

Hours	Age	
	5-14	15-17
1 – 13	57,4%	32,9%
14-20	14,4%	13%
21-48	25,2%	39,5%
49+	3,0%	14,5%

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government.

38. Acceptable/unacceptable working conditions (minors)

Working condition	Number	Rate (total of minors)
Unacceptable work	107.676	3,0
Acceptable work	88.428	2,4
Total work	196.104	5,4
No work	3.416.619	94,6
Total	3.612.723	100,0

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

39. Unacceptable work (minors, by economic activity)

Activity	Age		
	5-14	15-17	Total of minors
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	24,7	24,2	24,4
Manufacturing	8,5	7,7	8,1
Construction	1,5	6,5	4,1
Wholesale/retail trade	40,3	40,1	40,2
Transports, storage and communications	2,5	4,3	3,5
Community, social and personal services	21,2	15,8	18,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

40. Unacceptable work (by age and sex)

Sex	Age					
	5-14		15-17		Total minors	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Men	44.300	3,1	29.336	7,1	73.636	4,0
Women	23.829	1,7	10.211	2,6	34.040	1,9
Total	68.129	2,4	39.547	4,9	107.676	3,0

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

41. Unacceptable work (by area)

Area	Age					
	5-14		15-17		Total minors	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Urban	50.786	2,1	30.997	4,3	81.783	2,6
Rural	17.343	4,4	8.550	9,0	25.893	5,3

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

42. Street work (minors)

Age	Number	Rate (total of minors on unacceptable working conditions)
5-14	8.546	12,5
15-17	4.754	12,0
Total minors	13.300	12,4

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

43. Night work (minors on unacceptable working conditions)

Work at night	Do not work at night
21,0%	79,0%

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

44. Housework (minors, own home)

Sex	Number	Rate	Rate (total of minors)
Men	6.394	15,2	0,3
Women (excl. young mothers)	25.541	60,7	1,5
Young mothers	10.148	24,1	43,3
Total	42.083	100,0	1,2

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

45. Housework (minors, own home) - Weekly hours

21-48 hours	49+ hours
76,5%	23,5%

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

46. Child work (in accordance with the education of the household head)

Education of the household head	Unacceptable work	Acceptable work	Housework (own house)	No work
No education - Basic	60,7	49,8	60,7	38,4

education				
Medium education	35,1	40,0	36,1	44,5
Technical or Superior education	4,1	10,2	3,3	17,2

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

47. Child work (in accordance with familiar income)

Familiar income	Unacceptable work	Acceptable work	Housework (own house)	No work
Low	28,0	21,6	17,7	13,7
Low-medium	32,3	27,4	42,4	25,6
Medium	29,1	37,7	36,0	41,2
Medium-high	9,4	12,2	-	17,7
High	-	-	-	1,8

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

48. Child work (school attendance)

	Unacceptable work	Acceptable work	Housework (own house)	No work
Attend	78,9%	94,5%	66,8%	98,8%
Do not attend	21,1%	5,5%	33,2%	1,2%

Source: Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social – Chilean Government

49. Employment contract – per category (%)

	1994	2000	2006
Indefinite	68	64	58
Non-indefinite	8	12	18
Without contract	20	23	22

Source: ALVARADO M. Macarena, JÉLVEZ M., Mauricio. *¿Cómo continuar avanzando hacia el desarrollo? Propuestas para una política nacional de empleo.* Santiago: Oficina Internacional del Trabajo, 2009, with CASEN data.

50. GDP growth (%)

1974-1989	1990-1993	1994-1999	2000-2005	2006-2008
2,9	7,7	5,4	4,3	4,1

Source: ALVARADO M. Macarena. JÉLVEZ M., Maurício. *¿Cómo continuar avanzando hacia el desarrollo? Propuestas para una política nacional de empleo.* Santiago: Oficina Internacional del Trabajo, 2009, with Chilean Central Bank data.

51. Chilean exports/imports (US\$ millions)

	1990	1995	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Exports	8.522	15.901	18.745	17.423	20.077	30.895	38.596	55.881	65.739	69.085
Imports	7.022	14.903	16.136	15.383	17.376	22.401	2.9857	34.726	42.732	58.173
Balance	1.500	998	2.609	2.040	2.701	8.494	8.738	21.155	23.007	10.912

Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

52. Chilean exports, by country, top 10 (2008) (US\$ thousands)

World	69084971	100%
China	9851075	14,26%
United States	7793291	11,28%
Japan	7233500	10,47%
Netherlands	4242598	6,14%
Brazil	4164373	6,03%
South Korea	3881309	5,62%
Italy	3404697	4,93%
France	2278558	3,3%
Mexico	2218509	3,21%

Spain	1978470	2,86%
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Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

53. Chilean exports, by region (US\$ millions)

	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	2008
Latin America and Caribbean	1078	3086	3988	9399	10962	13417
United States	1428	2138	3008	8947	8419	7793
EU 15²⁰⁴	3265	4241	4510	14696	15418	16202
Asia²⁰⁵	2204	5400	5221	16955	23975	24394
China	34	287	902	4942	9980	9851
Japan	1384	2840	2547	6038	7092	7233
Others	547	1035	1487	5884	6965	7279
Total	8522	15901	18215	55881	65739	69085

Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

54. Chilean imports, by country, top 10 (2008) (US\$ thousands)

World	58173226	100%
United States	11568974	19,89%

²⁰⁴ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and UK.

²⁰⁵ Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and others.

China	6972134	11,99%
Brazil	5287968	9,09%
Argentina	4984124	8,57%
South Korea	3354981	5,77%
Japan	2799072	4,81%
Colombia	2130471	3,66%
Germany	1925584	3,31%
Peru	1846067	3,17%
Angola	1771522	3,05%

Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

55. Chilean imports, by region (US\$ millions)

	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	2008
Latin America and Caribbean	1742	4109	5947	12756	14200	18725
United States	1372	3793	3273	5569	7274	11569
EU 15²⁰⁶	1882	3155	2840	5080	5854	6942
Asia²⁰⁷	964	2687	2814	7464	10924	14809
China	57	390	949	3483	4881	6972
Japan	568	1013	702	1147	1583	2799
Others	1062	1160	1745	3857	4480	6129

²⁰⁶ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and UK.

²⁰⁷ Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and others.

Total	7022	14903	16620	34726	42732	58173
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Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

56. Chilean exports, by product (2008) (US\$ thousands)

All commodities	69084971	100%
Refined copper (including alloys except master alloys), unwrought	20967069	30,35%
Copper ores and concentrates	12865558	18,62%
Special transactions, commodity not classified according to class	3181432	4,61%
Ores and concentrates of molybdenum, niobium, titanium, etc.	2529571	3,66%
Unrefined copper (blister copper but excluding cement copper)	2472716	3,58%
Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate; bleached or semi- bleached	2472716	3,56%
Wine of fresh grapes	2456748	1,98%
Fish frozen, excluding fillets	1370608	1,91%
Grapes fresh	987718	1,43%
Other ferro-alloys	840939	1,22%

Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

57. Exports, by category (US\$ millions)

	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	2008
Primary products	2713	5570	6252	21095	24403	24633
Manufacturing (natural resources)	4940	8467	9418	29379	35123	36592
Manufacturing (low technology)	200	450	547	789	921	1099
Manufacturing (medium technology)	254	648	1084	2706	2970	3411
Manufacturing (high technology)	49	56	124	193	252	309
Other transactions	366	710	790	1718	2070	3041
Total	8522	15901	18215	55881	65739	69085

Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

58. Imports, by category and region (US\$ millions)

	Latin America and Caribbean	United States	UE 15 ²⁰⁸	China	Japan	Total
Primary products	2730	2261	4436	3547	6114	24633
Manufacturing (natural	7122	4518	10966	6214	958	36592

²⁰⁸ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and UK.

resources)						
Manufacturing (low technology)	835	121	73	14	1	1099
Manufacturing (medium technology)	1948	276	506	72	148	3411
Manufacturing (high technology)	211	46	30	1	3	309
Other transactions	570	571	191	3	9	3041
Total	13417	7793	16202	9851	7233	69085

Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

59. Chilean imports, by product (2008) (US\$ thousands)

All commodities	58173226	100%
Special transaction, commodity not classified according to class	8367147	14,38%
Crude petroleum and oils obtained from bituminous materials	7281506	12,52%
Passenger motor vehicles (excluding buses)	2194773	3,77%
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials	1713605	2,95%
Ores and concentrates of molybdenum, niobium, titanium, etc.	1020382	1,75%

Other coal, not agglomerated	863499	1,48%
Television, radio-broadcasting; transmitters, etc.	810230	1,39%
Liquefied propane and butane	645898	1,11%
Mechanical shovels and excavators, self-propelled	524741	0,9%
Polyethylene; in primary forms	483745	0,83%

Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

60. Imports, by category (US\$ millions)

	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	2008
Primary products	1200	2069	3527	8773	10216	14016
Manufacturing (natural resources)	896	1962	2284	5511	8612	13032
Manufacturing (low technology)	772	2257	2584	4510	5242	7026
Manufacturing (medium technology)	3237	6601	5642	11537	13618	17707
Manufacturing (high technology)	797	1732	2327	4143	4776	5997
Other transactions	119	282	256	252	267	395

Total	7022	14903	16620	34726	42732	58173
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Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

61. Imports, by category and region (US\$ millions)

	Latin America and Caribbean	United States	UE 15²⁰⁹	China	Japan	Total
Primary products	10005	565	167	33	2	14016
Manufacturing (natural resources)	2327	5350	919	616	1114	13032
Manufacturing (low technology)	1375	535	894	3070	56	7026
Manufacturing (medium technology)	3760	3854	3675	1903	1436	17707
Manufacturing (high technology)	1149	1139	1201	1338	182	5997
Other transactions	108	125	85	13	8	395
Total	18725	11569	6942	6972	2799	58173

Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

²⁰⁹ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and UK.

62. Chilean unemployment (%)

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
11,7	9,0	20,0	18,9	18,5	17,2	15,3	14,0	12,4	9,3	9,2	9,3	7,0	6,2	8,3
1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
7,4	6,4	6,1	6,4	10,1	9,7	9,9	9,8	9,5	10,0	9,2	7,8	7,1	7,8	9,8

Source: CEPAL, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración, sobre la base de cifras oficiales obtenidas de UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, DESA/UNSD.

63. Poverty and extreme poverty rates (1990-2006)

	1990	1994	1998	2000	2003	2006
Poverty	25,6	20,1	16	14,6	14	10,5
Extreme poverty	13	7,6	5,6	5,6	4,7	3,2

Source: ALVARADO M. Macarena. JÉLVEZ M., Maurício. *¿Cómo continuar avanzando hacia el desarrollo? Propuestas para una política nacional de empleo.* Santiago: Oficina Internacional del Trabajo, 2009, with CASEN/MIDEPLAN data.

64. GDP per capita (US\$ - PPP)

Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Peru	Venezuela
13.800	4.600	10.200	14.700	9.200	8.600	13.100

Source: CIA, the World Factbook, 2010.

65. Worker's distribution, regarding productivity (%)

High productivity	26,7
Workers/employees (200 people or more)	23,2
Employers (200 people or more)	0,1

Independent (technical/professional)	3,4
Medium productivity	31,0
Workers/employees (10-49 people)	17,1
Workers/employees (50-199 people)	13,2
Employers (10-199 people)	0,7
Low productivity	42,3
Workers/employees (5 people or less)	8,7
Workers/employees (6-9 people)	4,9
Employers (5 people or less)	1,9
Employers (6-9 people)	0,6
Housework	6,2
Independent (non-technical) and familiar (non-remunerated) workers	20,0
Total	100,0

Source: ALVARADO M. Macarena. JÉLVEZ M., Maurício. *¿Cómo continuar avanzando hacia el desarrollo? Propuestas para una política nacional de empleo.* Santiago: Oficina Internacional del Trabajo, 2009, with data from TOMADO DE INFANTE and SUNKEL (2009) and CASEN (2006).

66. Employment contract – per category (%)

	1994	2000	2006
Indefinite	68	64	58
Non-indefinite	8	12	18
Without contract	20	23	22

Source: ALVARADO M. Macarena. JÉLVEZ M., Maurício. *¿Cómo continuar avanzando hacia el desarrollo? Propuestas para una política nacional de empleo.* Santiago: Oficina Internacional del Trabajo, 2009, with CASEN data.

67. Trade - Chile-Canada– (US\$ millions)²¹⁰

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chilean exports	1.069,0	1.288,7	1.201,0	1.414,6	1.213,2
Chilean imports	405,3	482,0	973,6	960,8	722,1
Trade balance (Chilean)	663,7	806,8	227,3	453,8	491,2
Total trade	1.474,3	1.770,7	2.174,6	2.375,3	1.935,3

68. Trade - Chile-China – (US\$ millions)²¹¹

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chilean exports	4.481	5.033	10.051	10.005	11.892

²¹⁰ Source: Direcon.

²¹¹ Source: Direcon.

Chilean imports	2.629	3.599	4.931	6.827	5.117
Trade balance (Chilean)	1.853	1.435	5.120	3.178	6.775
Total trade	7.110	8.632	14.982	16.831	17.009

69. Trade - Chile - P-4 – (US\$ millions)²¹²

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Chilean exports	81,9	99,24	76,66	138,9	161,7
Chilean imports	53,06	71,65	71,33	158,13	195,2
Trade balance (Chilean)	28,8	27,6	5,3	-19,2	-33,5

²¹² Source: Direcon.

Total trade	134,9	170,9	148,0	297,0	356,9
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70. Trade - Chile-Colombia – (US\$ millions)²¹³

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chilean exports	347,51	491,59	617,44	733,83	577,39
Chilean imports	344,78	363,49	882,01	2.126,32	1.354,55
Trade balance (Chilean)	2,73	128,1	-264,57	-1.392,5	-777,17
Total trade	692,29	855,08	1.499,44	2.850,15	1.931,94

71. Trade - Chile-Japan – (US\$ millions)²¹⁴

²¹³ Source: Direcon.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chilean exports	4.535,78	6.038,10	7.091,67	7.230,91	4.481,04
Chilean imports	1.016,98	1.146,57	1.586,02	2.660,18	1.346,42
Trade balance (Chilean)	3.518,79	4.891,53	5.505,65	4.570,74	3.134,63
Total trade	5.552,76	7.184,66	8.677,69	9.891,09	5.827,46

72. Trade - Chile-Australia – (US\$ millions)²¹⁵

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chilean exports	94,79	133,54	278,77	487,06	432,63

²¹⁴ Source: Direcon.

²¹⁵ Source: Direcon.

Chilean imports	164,55	202,44	215,99	300,3	224,36
Trade balance (Chilean)	-69,77	-68,90	62,78	186,75	208,27
Total trade	259,34	335,98	494,75	787,35	655,98

73. Trade - Chile-Peru – (US\$ millions)²¹⁶

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chilean exports	724,2	931,72	1.033,7	1.488,13	1.210,04
Chilean imports	1.107,00	1.426,7	1.685,8	1.839,91	688,96
Trade balance (Chilean)	-382,8	-495,0	-652,1	-351,78	521,08

²¹⁶ Source: Direcon.

Total trade	1.831,30	2.358,4	2.719,5	3.328,04	1.899,01
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74. Trade - Chile-Panama – (US\$ millions)²¹⁷

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chilean exports	111,46	178,36	178,19	311,10	124,57
Chilean imports	10,75	10,64	12,85	13,82	18,44
Trade balance (Chilean)	100,7	167,72	165,33	297,28	106,13
Total trade	122,21	189,00	191,06	324,92	143,01

²¹⁷ Source: Direcon.

Appendix 2

Convention n.87

Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (1948)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at San Francisco by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Thirty-first Session on 17 June 1948;

Having decided to adopt, in the form of a Convention, certain proposals concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organise, which is the seventh item on the agenda of the session;

Considering that the Preamble to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation declares "recognition of the principle of freedom of association" to be a means of improving conditions of labour and of establishing peace;

Considering that the Declaration of Philadelphia reaffirms that "freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress";

Considering that the International Labour Conference, at its Thirtieth Session, unanimously adopted the principles which should form the basis for international regulation;

Considering that the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its Second Session, endorsed these principles and requested the International Labour Organisation to continue every effort in order that it may be possible to adopt one or several international Conventions;

adopts this ninth day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight the following Convention, which may be cited as the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948:

PART I. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation for which this Convention is in force undertakes to give effect to the following provisions.

Article 2

Workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation.

Article 3

1. Workers' and employers' organisations shall have the right to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives in full freedom, to organise their administration and activities and to formulate their programmes.
2. The public authorities shall refrain from any interference which would restrict this right or impede the lawful exercise thereof.

Article 4

Workers' and employers' organisations shall not be liable to be dissolved or suspended by administrative authority.

Article 5

Workers' and employers' organisations shall have the right to establish and join federations and confederations and any such organisation, federation or confederation shall have the right to affiliate with international organisations of workers and employers.

Article 6

The provisions of Articles 2, 3 and 4 hereof apply to federations and confederations of workers' and employers' organisations.

Article 7

The acquisition of legal personality by workers' and employers' organisations, federations and confederations shall not be made subject to conditions of such a character as to restrict the application of the provisions of Articles 2, 3 and 4 hereof.

Article 8

1. In exercising the rights provided for in this Convention workers and employers and their respective organisations, like other persons or organised collectivities, shall respect the law of the land.

2. The law of the land shall not be such as to impair, nor shall it be so applied as to impair, the guarantees provided for in this Convention.

Article 9

1. The extent to which the guarantees provided for in this Convention shall apply to the armed forces and the police shall be determined by national laws or regulations.

2. In accordance with the principle set forth in paragraph 8 of Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation the ratification of this Convention by any Member shall not be deemed to affect any existing law, award, custom or agreement in virtue of which members of the armed forces or the police enjoy any right guaranteed by this Convention.

Article 10

In this Convention the term *organisation* means any organisation of workers or of employers for furthering and defending the interests of workers or of employers.

PART II. PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO ORGANISE

Article 11

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation for which this Convention is in force undertakes to take all necessary and appropriate measures to ensure that workers and employers may exercise freely the right to organise.

PART III. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 12

1. In respect of the territories referred to in Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation as amended by the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation Instrument of Amendment 1946, other than the territories referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the said article as so amended, each Member of the Organisation which ratifies this Convention shall communicate to the Director-General of the International Labour Office with or as soon as possible after its ratification a declaration stating:

a) the territories in respect of which it undertakes that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied without modification;

- b) the territories in respect of which it undertakes that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;
 - c) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;
 - d) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.
2. The undertakings referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.
3. Any Member may at any time by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservations made in its original declaration in virtue of subparagraphs (b), (c) or (d) of paragraph 1 of this Article.
4. Any Member may, at any time at which the Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 16, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of such territories as it may specify.

Article 13

1. Where the subject-matter of this Convention is within the self-governing powers of any non-metropolitan territory, the Member responsible for the international relations of that territory may, in agreement with the government of the territory, communicate to the Director-General of the International Labour Office a declaration accepting on behalf of the territory the obligations of this Convention.
2. A declaration accepting the obligations of this Convention may be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office:
- a) by two or more Members of the Organisation in respect of any territory which is under their joint authority; or
 - b) by any international authority responsible for the administration of any territory, in virtue of the Charter of the United Nations or otherwise, in respect of any such territory.
3. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in accordance with the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall indicate whether the provisions of the Convention will be applied in the territory concerned without

modification or subject to modifications; when the declaration indicates that the provisions of the Convention will be applied subject to modifications it shall give details of the said modifications.

4. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may at any time by a subsequent declaration renounce in whole or in part the right to have recourse to any modification indicated in any former declaration.

5. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may, at any time at which this Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 16, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of the application of the Convention.

PART IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 14

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 15

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratifications has been registered.

Article 16

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another

period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 17

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications, declarations and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisation.
2. When notifying the Members of the Organisation of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 18

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications, declarations and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding articles.

Article 19

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 20

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or
2. in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:
 - a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
 - b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 21

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

Appendix 3

Convention n. 29

Forced Labour Convention (1930)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fourteenth Session on 10 June 1930, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to forced or compulsory labour, which is included in the first item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this twenty-eighth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty the following Convention, which may be cited as the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation:

Article 1

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period.
2. With a view to this complete suppression, recourse to forced or compulsory labour may be had, during the transitional period, for public purposes only and as an exceptional measure, subject to the conditions and guarantees hereinafter provided.

3. At the expiration of a period of five years after the coming into force of this Convention, and when the Governing Body of the International Labour Office prepares the report provided for in Article 31 below, the said Governing Body shall consider the possibility of the suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms without a further transitional period and the desirability of placing this question on the agenda of the Conference.

Article 2

1. For the purposes of this Convention the term *forced or compulsory labour* shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.

2. Nevertheless, for the purposes of this Convention, the term *forced or compulsory labour* shall not include--

(a) any work or service exacted in virtue of compulsory military service laws for work of a purely military character;

(b) any work or service which forms part of the normal civic obligations of the citizens of a fully self-governing country;

(c) any work or service exacted from any person as a consequence of a conviction in a court of law, provided that the said work or service is carried out under the supervision and control of a public authority and that the said person is not hired to or placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies or associations;

(d) any work or service exacted in cases of emergency, that is to say, in the event of war or of a calamity or threatened calamity, such as fire, flood, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic diseases, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, and in general any circumstance that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population;

(e) minor communal services of a kind which, being performed by the members of the community in the direct interest of the said community, can therefore be considered as normal civic obligations incumbent upon the members of the community, provided that the members of the community or their direct representatives shall have the right to be consulted in regard to the need for such services.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Convention the term *competent authority* shall mean either an authority of the metropolitan country or the highest central authority in the territory concerned.

Article 4

1. The competent authority shall not impose or permit the imposition of forced or compulsory labour for the benefit of private individuals, companies or associations.
2. Where such forced or compulsory labour for the benefit of private individuals, companies or associations exists at the date on which a Member's ratification of this Convention is registered by the Director-General of the International Labour Office, the Member shall completely suppress such forced or compulsory labour from the date on which this Convention comes into force for that Member.

Article 5

1. No concession granted to private individuals, companies or associations shall involve any form of forced or compulsory labour for the production or the collection of products which such private individuals, companies or associations utilise or in which they trade.
2. Where concessions exist containing provisions involving such forced or compulsory labour, such provisions shall be rescinded as soon as possible, in order to comply with Article 1 of this Convention.

Article 6

Officials of the administration, even when they have the duty of encouraging the populations under their charge to engage in some form of labour, shall not put constraint upon the said populations or upon any individual members thereof to work for private individuals, companies or associations.

Article 7

1. Chiefs who do not exercise administrative functions shall not have recourse to forced or compulsory labour.

2. Chiefs who exercise administrative functions may, with the express permission of the competent authority, have recourse to forced or compulsory labour, subject to the provisions of Article 10 of this Convention.

3. Chiefs who are duly recognised and who do not receive adequate remuneration in other forms may have the enjoyment of personal services, subject to due regulation and provided that all necessary measures are taken to prevent abuses.

Article 8

1. The responsibility for every decision to have recourse to forced or compulsory labour shall rest with the highest civil authority in the territory concerned.

2. Nevertheless, that authority may delegate powers to the highest local authorities to exact forced or compulsory labour which does not involve the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence. That authority may also delegate, for such periods and subject to such conditions as may be laid down in the regulations provided for in Article 23 of this Convention, powers to the highest local authorities to exact forced or compulsory labour which involves the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence for the purpose of facilitating the movement of officials of the administration, when on duty, and for the transport of Government stores.

Article 9

Except as otherwise provided for in Article 10 of this Convention, any authority competent to exact forced or compulsory labour shall, before deciding to have recourse to such labour, satisfy itself--

(a) that the work to be done or the service to be rendered is of important direct interest for the community called upon to do work or render the service;

(b) that the work or service is of present or imminent necessity;

(c) that it has been impossible to obtain voluntary labour for carrying out the work or rendering the service by the offer of rates of wages and conditions of labour not less favourable than those prevailing in the area concerned for similar work or service; and

(d) that the work or service will not lay too heavy a burden upon the present population, having regard to the labour available and its capacity to undertake the work.

Article 10

1. Forced or compulsory labour exacted as a tax and forced or compulsory labour to which recourse is had for the execution of public works by chiefs who exercise administrative functions shall be progressively abolished.

2. Meanwhile, where forced or compulsory labour is exacted as a tax, and where recourse is had to forced or compulsory labour for the execution of public works by chiefs who exercise administrative functions, the authority concerned shall first satisfy itself--

(a) that the work to be done or the service to be rendered is of important direct interest for the community called upon to do the work or render the service;

(b) that the work or the service is of present or imminent necessity;

(c) that the work or service will not lay too heavy a burden upon the present population, having regard to the labour available and its capacity to undertake the work;

(d) that the work or service will not entail the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence;

(e) that the execution of the work or the rendering of the service will be directed in accordance with the exigencies of religion, social life and agriculture.

Article 11

1. Only adult able-bodied males who are of an apparent age of not less than 18 and not more than 45 years may be called upon for forced or compulsory labour. Except in respect of the kinds of labour provided for in Article 10 of this Convention, the following limitations and conditions shall apply:

(a) whenever possible prior determination by a medical officer appointed by the administration that the persons concerned are not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease and that they are physically fit for the work required and for the conditions under which it is to be carried out;

(b) exemption of school teachers and pupils and officials of the administration in general;

(c) the maintenance in each community of the number of adult able-bodied men indispensable for family and social life;

(d) respect for conjugal and family ties.

2. For the purposes of subparagraph (c) of the preceding paragraph, the regulations provided for in Article 23 of this Convention shall fix the proportion of the resident adult able-bodied males who may be taken at any one time for forced or compulsory labour, provided always that this proportion shall in no case exceed 25 per cent. In fixing this proportion the competent authority shall take account of the density of the population, of its social and physical development, of the seasons, and of the work which must be done by the persons concerned on their own behalf in their locality, and, generally, shall have regard to the economic and social necessities of the normal life of the community concerned.

Article 12

1. The maximum period for which any person may be taken for forced or compulsory labour of all kinds in any one period of twelve months shall not exceed sixty days, including the time spent in going to and from the place of work.

2. Every person from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted shall be furnished with a certificate indicating the periods of such labour which he has completed.

Article 13

1. The normal working hours of any person from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted shall be the same as those prevailing in the case of voluntary labour, and the hours worked in excess of the normal working hours shall be remunerated at the rates prevailing in the case of overtime for voluntary labour.

2. A weekly day of rest shall be granted to all persons from whom forced or compulsory labour of any kind is exacted and this day shall coincide as far as possible with the day fixed by tradition or custom in the territories or regions concerned.

Article 14

1. With the exception of the forced or compulsory labour provided for in Article 10 of this Convention, forced or compulsory labour of all kinds shall be remunerated in cash at rates not less than those prevailing for similar kinds of work either in the district in which the labour is employed or in the district from which the labour is recruited, whichever may be the higher.

2. In the case of labour to which recourse is had by chiefs in the exercise of their administrative functions, payment of wages in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be introduced as soon as possible.

3. The wages shall be paid to each worker individually and not to his tribal chief or to any other authority.

4. For the purpose of payment of wages the days spent in travelling to and from the place of work shall be counted as working days.

5. Nothing in this Article shall prevent ordinary rations being given as a part of wages, such rations to be at least equivalent in value to the money payment they are taken to represent, but deductions from wages shall not be made either for the payment of taxes or for special food, clothing or accommodation supplied to a worker for the purpose of maintaining him in a fit condition to carry on his work under the special conditions of any employment, or for the supply of tools.

Article 15

1. Any laws or regulations relating to workmen's compensation for accidents or sickness arising out of the employment of the worker and any laws or regulations providing compensation for the dependants of deceased or incapacitated workers which are or shall be in force in the territory concerned shall be equally applicable to persons from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted and to voluntary workers.

2. In any case it shall be an obligation on any authority employing any worker on forced or compulsory labour to ensure the subsistence of any such worker who, by accident or sickness arising out of his employment, is rendered wholly or partially incapable of providing for himself, and

to take measures to ensure the maintenance of any persons actually dependent upon such a worker in the event of his incapacity or decease arising out of his employment.

Article 16

1. Except in cases of special necessity, persons from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted shall not be transferred to districts where the food and climate differ so considerably from those to which they have been accustomed as to endanger their health.
2. In no case shall the transfer of such workers be permitted unless all measures relating to hygiene and accommodation which are necessary to adapt such workers to the conditions and to safeguard their health can be strictly applied.
3. When such transfer cannot be avoided, measures of gradual habituation to the new conditions of diet and of climate shall be adopted on competent medical advice.
4. In cases where such workers are required to perform regular work to which they are not accustomed, measures shall be taken to ensure their habituation to it, especially as regards progressive training, the hours of work and the provision of rest intervals, and any increase or amelioration of diet which may be necessary.

Article 17

Before permitting recourse to forced or compulsory labour for works of construction or maintenance which entail the workers remaining at the workplaces for considerable periods, the competent authority shall satisfy itself--

- (1) that all necessary measures are taken to safeguard the health of the workers and to guarantee the necessary medical care, and, in particular, (a) that the workers are medically examined before commencing the work and at fixed intervals during the period of service, (b) that there is an adequate medical staff, provided with the dispensaries, infirmaries, hospitals and equipment necessary to meet all requirements, and (c) that the sanitary conditions of the workplaces, the supply of drinking water, food, fuel, and cooking utensils, and, where necessary, of housing and clothing, are satisfactory;

(2) that definite arrangements are made to ensure the subsistence of the families of the workers, in particular by facilitating the remittance, by a safe method, of part of the wages to the family, at the request or with the consent of the workers;

(3) that the journeys of the workers to and from the workplaces are made at the expense and under the responsibility of the administration, which shall facilitate such journeys by making the fullest use of all available means of transport;

(4) that, in case of illness or accident causing incapacity to work of a certain duration, the worker is repatriated at the expense of the administration;

(5) that any worker who may wish to remain as a voluntary worker at the end of his period of forced or compulsory labour is permitted to do so without, for a period of two years, losing his right to repatriation free of expense to himself.

Article 18

1. Forced or compulsory labour for the transport of persons or goods, such as the labour of porters or boatmen, shall be abolished within the shortest possible period. Meanwhile the competent authority shall promulgate regulations determining, inter alia, (a) that such labour shall only be employed for the purpose of facilitating the movement of officials of the administration, when on duty, or for the transport of Government stores, or, in cases of very urgent necessity, the transport of persons other than officials, (b) that the workers so employed shall be medically certified to be physically fit, where medical examination is possible, and that where such medical examination is not practicable the person employing such workers shall be held responsible for ensuring that they are physically fit and not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, (c) the maximum load which these workers may carry, (d) the maximum distance from their homes to which they may be taken, (e) the maximum number of days per month or other period for which they may be taken, including the days spent in returning to their homes, and (f) the persons entitled to demand this form of forced or compulsory labour and the extent to which they are entitled to demand it.

2. In fixing the maxima referred to under (c), (d) and (e) in the foregoing paragraph, the competent authority shall have regard to all relevant factors, including the physical development of the population from which the workers are recruited, the nature of the country through which they must travel and the climatic conditions.

3. The competent authority shall further provide that the normal daily journey of such workers shall not exceed a distance corresponding to an average working day of eight hours, it being understood that account shall be taken not only of the weight to be carried and the distance to be

covered, but also of the nature of the road, the season and all other relevant factors, and that, where hours of journey in excess of the normal daily journey are exacted, they shall be remunerated at rates higher than the normal rates.

Article 19

1. The competent authority shall only authorise recourse to compulsory cultivation as a method of precaution against famine or a deficiency of food supplies and always under the condition that the food or produce shall remain the property of the individuals or the community producing it.

2. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as abrogating the obligation on members of a community, where production is organised on a communal basis by virtue of law or custom and where the produce or any profit accruing from the sale thereof remain the property of the community, to perform the work demanded by the community by virtue of law or custom.

Article 20

Collective punishment laws under which a community may be punished for crimes committed by any of its members shall not contain provisions for forced or compulsory labour by the community as one of the methods of punishment.

Article 21

Forced or compulsory labour shall not be used for work underground in mines.

Article 22

The annual reports that Members which ratify this Convention agree to make to the International Labour Office, pursuant to the provisions of Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, on the measures they have taken to give effect to the provisions of this Convention, shall contain as full information as possible, in respect of each territory concerned, regarding the extent to which recourse has been had to forced or compulsory labour in that territory, the purposes for which it has been employed, the sickness and death rates, hours of work, methods of payment of wages and rates of wages, and any other relevant information.

Article 23

1. To give effect to the provisions of this Convention the competent authority shall issue complete and precise regulations governing the use of forced or compulsory labour.

2. These regulations shall contain, inter alia, rules permitting any person from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted to forward all complaints relative to the conditions of labour to the authorities and ensuring that such complaints will be examined and taken into consideration.

Article 24

Adequate measures shall in all cases be taken to ensure that the regulations governing the employment of forced or compulsory labour are strictly applied, either by extending the duties of any existing labour inspectorate which has been established for the inspection of voluntary labour to cover the inspection of forced or compulsory labour or in some other appropriate manner. Measures shall also be taken to ensure that the regulations are brought to the knowledge of persons from whom such labour is exacted.

Article 25

The illegal exaction of forced or compulsory labour shall be punishable as a penal offence, and it shall be an obligation on any Member ratifying this Convention to ensure that the penalties imposed by law are really adequate and are strictly enforced.

Article 26

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to apply it to the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty, tutelage or authority, so far as it has the right to accept obligations affecting matters of internal jurisdiction; provided that, if such Member may desire to take advantage of the provisions of article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, it shall append to its ratification a declaration stating--

(1) the territories to which it intends to apply the provisions of this Convention without modification;

(2) the territories to which it intends to apply the provisions of this Convention with modifications, together with details of the said modifications;

(3) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision.

2. The aforesaid declaration shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification. It shall be open to any Member, by a subsequent declaration, to cancel in whole or in part the reservations made, in pursuance of the provisions of subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this Article, in the original declaration.

Article 27

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 28

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the International Labour Office.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which the ratification has been registered.

Article 29

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the International Labour Office, the Director-General of the International Labour Office shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 30

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the International Labour Office.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 31

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 32

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of this Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 30 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

2. As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

3. Nevertheless, this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising convention.

Article 33

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Appendix 4

Convention n. 98

Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Thirty-second Session on 8 June 1949, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals concerning the application of the principles of the right to organise and to bargain collectively, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this first day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine the following Convention, which may be cited as the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949:

Article 1

1. Workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment.
2. Such protection shall apply more particularly in respect of acts calculated to--
 - (a) make the employment of a worker subject to the condition that he shall not join a union or shall relinquish trade union membership;

(b) cause the dismissal of or otherwise prejudice a worker by reason of union membership or because of participation in union activities outside working hours or, with the consent of the employer, within working hours.

Article 2

1. Workers' and employers' organisations shall enjoy adequate protection against any acts of interference by each other or each other's agents or members in their establishment, functioning or administration.

2. In particular, acts which are designed to promote the establishment of workers' organisations under the domination of employers or employers' organisations, or to support workers' organisations by financial or other means, with the object of placing such organisations under the control of employers or employers' organisations, shall be deemed to constitute acts of interference within the meaning of this Article.

Article 3

Machinery appropriate to national conditions shall be established, where necessary, for the purpose of ensuring respect for the right to organise as defined in the preceding Articles.

Article 4

Measures appropriate to national conditions shall be taken, where necessary, to encourage and promote the full development and utilisation of machinery for voluntary negotiation between employers or employers' organisations and workers' organisations, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements.

Article 5

1. The extent to which the guarantees provided for in this Convention shall apply to the armed forces and the police shall be determined by national laws or regulations.

2. In accordance with the principle set forth in paragraph 8 of Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation the ratification of this Convention by any Member shall not be deemed to affect any existing law, award, custom or agreement in virtue of which members of the armed forces or the police enjoy any right guaranteed by this Convention.

Article 6

This Convention does not deal with the position of public servants engaged in the administration of the State, nor shall it be construed as prejudicing their rights or status in any way.

Article 7

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 8

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 9

1. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall indicate --
 - a) the territories in respect of which the Member concerned undertakes that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied without modification;

- b) the territories in respect of which it undertakes that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;
 - c) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;
 - d) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision pending further consideration of the position.
2. The undertakings referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.
 3. Any Member may at any time by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservation made in its original declaration in virtue of subparagraph (b), (c) or (d) of paragraph 1 of this Article.
 4. Any Member may, at any time at which the Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of such territories as it may specify.

Article 10

1. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in accordance with paragraph 4 or 5 of Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall indicate whether the provisions of the Convention will be applied in the territory concerned without modification or subject to modifications; when the declaration indicates that the provisions of the Convention will be applied subject to modifications, it shall give details of the said modifications.
2. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may at any time by a subsequent declaration renounce in whole or in part the right to have recourse to any modification indicated in any former declaration.
3. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may, at any time at which this Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of the application of the Convention.

Article 11

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 12

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications, declarations and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisation.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organisation of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 13

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications, declarations and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding articles.

Article 14

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 15

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 11 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 16

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

Appendix 5

Convention n. 100

Equal Remuneration Convention (1951)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Thirty-fourth Session on 6 June 1951, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value, which is the seventh item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this twenty-ninth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one the following Convention, which may be cited as the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951:

Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention--

(a) the term *remuneration* includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker's employment;

(b) the term *equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value* refers to rates of remuneration established without discrimination based on sex.

Article 2

1. Each Member shall, by means appropriate to the methods in operation for determining rates of remuneration, promote and, in so far as is consistent with such methods, ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

2. This principle may be applied by means of--

(a) national laws or regulations;

(b) legally established or recognised machinery for wage determination;

(c) collective agreements between employers and workers; or

(d) a combination of these various means.

Article 3

1. Where such action will assist in giving effect to the provisions of this Convention measures shall be taken to promote objective appraisal of jobs on the basis of the work to be performed.

2. The methods to be followed in this appraisal may be decided upon by the authorities responsible for the determination of rates of remuneration, or, where such rates are determined by collective agreements, by the parties thereto.

3. Differential rates between workers which correspond, without regard to sex, to differences, as determined by such objective appraisal, in the work to be performed shall not be considered as being contrary to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

Article 4

Each Member shall co-operate as appropriate with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Convention.

Article 5

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 6

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 7

1. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall indicate --
 - a) the territories in respect of which the Member concerned undertakes that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied without modification;
 - b) the territories in respect of which it undertakes that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications;
 - c) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;
 - d) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision pending further consideration of the position.

2. The undertakings referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may at any time by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservation made in its original declaration in virtue of subparagraph (b), (c) or (d) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Any Member may, at any time at which the Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of such territories as it may specify.

Article 8

1. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in accordance with paragraph 4 or 5 of Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall indicate whether the provisions of the Convention will be applied in the territory concerned without modification or subject to modifications; when the declaration indicates that the provisions of the Convention will be applied subject to modifications, it shall give details of the said modifications.

2. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may at any time by a subsequent declaration renounce in whole or in part the right to have recourse to any modification indicated in any former declaration.

3. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may, at any time at which this Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of the application of the Convention.

Article 9

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 10

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications, declarations and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisation.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organisation of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 11

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications, declarations and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding articles.

Article 12

At such times as may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 13

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides--

a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 14

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

Appendix 6

Convention n. 105

Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fortieth Session on 5 June 1957, and

Having considered the question of forced labour, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having noted the provisions of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and

Having noted that the Slavery Convention, 1926, provides that all necessary measures shall be taken to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery and that the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956, provides for the complete abolition of debt bondage and serfdom, and

Having noted that the Protection of Wages Convention, 1949, provides that wages shall be paid regularly and prohibits methods of payment which deprive the worker of a genuine possibility of terminating his employment, and

Having decided upon the adoption of further proposals with regard to the abolition of certain forms of forced or compulsory labour constituting a violation of the rights of man referred to in the Charter of the United Nations and enunciated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this twenty-fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven the following Convention, which may be cited as the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957:

Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to suppress and not to make use of any form of forced or compulsory labour--

- (a) as a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system;
- (b) as a method of mobilising and using labour for purposes of economic development;
- (c) as a means of labour discipline;
- (d) as a punishment for having participated in strikes;
- (e) as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination.

Article 2

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to take effective measures to secure the immediate and complete abolition of forced or compulsory labour as specified in Article 1 of this Convention.

Article 3

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 4

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 5

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 6

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisation.
2. When notifying the Members of the Organisation of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 7

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 8

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 9

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 10

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

Appendix 7

Convention n. 111

Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Forty-second Session on 4 June 1958, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to discrimination in the field of employment and occupation, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention, and

Considering that the Declaration of Philadelphia affirms that all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity, and

Considering further that discrimination constitutes a violation of rights enunciated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

adopts this twenty-fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight the following Convention, which may be cited as the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958:

Article 1

1. For the purpose of this Convention the term *discrimination* includes--

(a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation;

(b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organisations, where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies.

2. Any distinction, exclusion or preference in respect of a particular job based on the inherent requirements thereof shall not be deemed to be discrimination.

3. For the purpose of this Convention the terms *employment* and *occupation* include access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment.

Article 2

Each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes to declare and pursue a national policy designed to promote, by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation, with a view to eliminating any discrimination in respect thereof.

Article 3

Each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes, by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice--

(a) to seek the co-operation of employers' and workers' organisations and other appropriate bodies in promoting the acceptance and observance of this policy;

(b) to enact such legislation and to promote such educational programmes as may be calculated to secure the acceptance and observance of the policy;

(c) to repeal any statutory provisions and modify any administrative instructions or practices which are inconsistent with the policy;

(d) to pursue the policy in respect of employment under the direct control of a national authority;

(e) to ensure observance of the policy in the activities of vocational guidance, vocational training and placement services under the direction of a national authority;

(f) to indicate in its annual reports on the application of the Convention the action taken in pursuance of the policy and the results secured by such action.

Article 4

Any measures affecting an individual who is justifiably suspected of, or engaged in, activities prejudicial to the security of the State shall not be deemed to be discrimination, provided that the individual concerned shall have the right to appeal to a competent body established in accordance with national practice.

Article 5

1. Special measures of protection or assistance provided for in other Conventions or Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference shall not be deemed to be discrimination.

2. Any Member may, after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organisations, where such exist, determine that other special measures designed to meet the particular requirements of persons who, for reasons such as sex, age, disablement, family responsibilities or social or cultural status, are generally recognised to require special protection or assistance, shall not be deemed to be discrimination.

Article 6

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to apply it to non-metropolitan territories in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

Article 7

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 8

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 9

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 10

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisation.
2. When notifying the Members of the Organisation of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 11

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 12

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 13

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 14

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

Appendix 8

Convention n. 138

Minimum Age Convention (1973)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fifty-eighth Session on 6 June 1973, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to minimum age for admission to employment, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Noting the terms of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, the Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921, the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932, the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936, the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959, and the Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965, and

Considering that the time has come to establish a general instrument on the subject, which would gradually replace the existing ones applicable to limited economic sectors, with a view to achieving the total abolition of child labour, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this twenty-sixth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three the following Convention, which may be cited as the Minimum Age Convention, 1973:

Article 1

Each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons.

Article 2

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall specify, in a declaration appended to its ratification, a minimum age for admission to employment or work within its territory and on means of transport registered in its territory; subject to Articles 4 to 8 of this Convention, no one under that age shall be admitted to employment or work in any occupation.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention may subsequently notify the Director-General of the International Labour Office, by further declarations, that it specifies a minimum age higher than that previously specified.
3. The minimum age specified in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years.
4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, a Member whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, initially specify a minimum age of 14 years.
5. Each Member which has specified a minimum age of 14 years in pursuance of the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall include in its reports on the application of this Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation a statement--
 - (a) that its reason for doing so subsists; or
 - (b) that it renounces its right to avail itself of the provisions in question as from a stated date.

Article 3

1. The minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years.
2. The types of employment or work to which paragraph 1 of this Article applies shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, national laws or regulations or the competent authority may, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, authorise employment or work as from the age of 16 years on condition that the health, safety and morals of the young persons concerned are fully protected and that the young persons have received adequate specific instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity.

Article 4

1. In so far as necessary, the competent authority, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, may exclude from the application of this Convention limited categories of employment or work in respect of which special and substantial problems of application arise.
2. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall list in its first report on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation any categories which may have been excluded in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article, giving the reasons for such exclusion, and shall state in subsequent reports the position of its law and practice in respect of the categories excluded and the extent to which effect has been given or is proposed to be given to the Convention in respect of such categories.
3. Employment or work covered by Article 3 of this Convention shall not be excluded from the application of the Convention in pursuance of this Article.

Article 5

1. A Member whose economy and administrative facilities are insufficiently developed may, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, initially limit the scope of application of this Convention.

2. Each Member which avails itself of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall specify, in a declaration appended to its ratification, the branches of economic activity or types of undertakings to which it will apply the provisions of the Convention.

3. The provisions of the Convention shall be applicable as a minimum to the following: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; electricity, gas and water; sanitary services; transport, storage and communication; and plantations and other agricultural undertakings mainly producing for commercial purposes, but excluding family and small-scale holdings producing for local consumption and not regularly employing hired workers.

4. Any Member which has limited the scope of application of this Convention in pursuance of this Article--

(a) shall indicate in its reports under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation the general position as regards the employment or work of young persons and children in the branches of activity which are excluded from the scope of application of this Convention and any progress which may have been made towards wider application of the provisions of the Convention;

(b) may at any time formally extend the scope of application by a declaration addressed to the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Article 6

This Convention does not apply to work done by children and young persons in schools for general, vocational or technical education or in other training institutions, or to work done by persons at least 14 years of age in undertakings, where such work is carried out in accordance with conditions prescribed by the competent authority, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, and is an integral part of--

(a) a course of education or training for which a school or training institution is primarily responsible;

(b) a programme of training mainly or entirely in an undertaking, which programme has been approved by the competent authority; or

(c) a programme of guidance or orientation designed to facilitate the choice of an occupation or of a line of training.

Article 7

1. National laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is--

(a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and

(b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received.

2. National laws or regulations may also permit the employment or work of persons who are at least 15 years of age but have not yet completed their compulsory schooling on work which meets the requirements set forth in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. The competent authority shall determine the activities in which employment or work may be permitted under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and shall prescribe the number of hours during which and the conditions in which such employment or work may be undertaken.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, a Member which has availed itself of the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 2 may, for as long as it continues to do so, substitute the ages 12 and 14 for the ages 13 and 15 in paragraph 1 and the age 14 for the age 15 in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 8

1. After consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, the competent authority may, by permits granted in individual cases, allow exceptions to the prohibition of employment or work provided for in Article 2 of this Convention, for such purposes as participation in artistic performances.

2. Permits so granted shall limit the number of hours during which and prescribe the conditions in which employment or work is allowed.

Article 9

1. All necessary measures, including the provision of appropriate penalties, shall be taken by the competent authority to ensure the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention.
2. National laws or regulations or the competent authority shall define the persons responsible for compliance with the provisions giving effect to the Convention.
3. National laws or regulations or the competent authority shall prescribe the registers or other documents which shall be kept and made available by the employer; such registers or documents shall contain the names and ages or dates of birth, duly certified wherever possible, of persons whom he employs or who work for him and who are less than 18 years of age.

Article 10

1. This Convention revises, on the terms set forth in this Article, the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, the Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921, the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932, the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936, the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959, and the Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965.
2. The coming into force of this Convention shall not close the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936, the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959, or the Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965, to further ratification.
3. The Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, and the Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921, shall be closed to further ratification when all the parties thereto have consented to such closing by ratification of this Convention or by a declaration communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office.
4. When the obligations of this Convention are accepted--

(a) by a Member which is a party to the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, and a minimum age of not less than 15 years is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,

(b) in respect of non-industrial employment as defined in the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932, by a Member which is a party to that Convention, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,

(c) in respect of non-industrial employment as defined in the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937, by a Member which is a party to that Convention, and a minimum age of not less than 15 years is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,

(d) in respect of maritime employment, by a Member which is a party to the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936, and a minimum age of not less than 15 years is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention or the Member specifies that Article 3 of this Convention applies to maritime employment, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,

(e) in respect of employment in maritime fishing, by a Member which is a party to the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959, and a minimum age of not less than 15 years is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention or the Member specifies that Article 3 of this Convention applies to employment in maritime fishing, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,

(f) by a Member which is a party to the Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965, and a minimum age of not less than the age specified in pursuance of that Convention is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention or the Member specifies that such an age applies to employment underground in mines in virtue of Article 3 of this Convention, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,

if and when this Convention shall have come into force.

5. Acceptance of the obligations of this Convention--

(a) shall involve the denunciation of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, in accordance with Article 12 thereof,

(b) in respect of agriculture shall involve the denunciation of the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, in accordance with Article 9 thereof,

(c) in respect of maritime employment shall involve the denunciation of the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, in accordance with Article 10 thereof, and of the Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921, in accordance with Article 12 thereof,

if and when this Convention shall have come into force.

Article 11

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 12

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratifications has been registered.

Article 13

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 14

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisation.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organisation of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 15

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 16

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 17

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 13 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 18

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

Appendix 9

Convention n. 182

Convention Concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (1999)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its 87th Session on 1 June 1999, and

Considering the need to adopt new instruments for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, as the main priority for national and international action, including international cooperation and assistance, to complement the Convention and the Recommendation concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973, which remain fundamental instruments on child labour, and

Considering that the effective elimination of the worst forms of child labour requires immediate and comprehensive action, taking into account the importance of free basic education and the need to remove the children concerned from all such work and to provide for their rehabilitation and social integration while addressing the needs of their families, and

Recalling the resolution concerning the elimination of child labour adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 83rd Session in 1996, and

Recognizing that child labour is to a great extent caused by poverty and that the long-term solution lies in sustained economic growth leading to social progress, in particular poverty alleviation and universal education, and

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989, and

Recalling the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 86th Session in 1998, and

Recalling that some of the worst forms of child labour are covered by other international instruments, in particular the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and the United Nations Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to child labour, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention;

adopts this seventeenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine the following Convention, which may be cited as the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999.

Article 1

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention, the term "child" shall apply to all persons under the age of 18.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Convention, the term "the worst forms of child labour" comprises:

(a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Article 4

1. The types of work referred to under Article 3(d) shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, taking into consideration relevant international standards, in particular Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999.
2. The competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, shall identify where the types of work so determined exist.
3. The list of the types of work determined under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be periodically examined and revised as necessary, in consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

Article 5

Each Member shall, after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, establish or designate appropriate mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the provisions giving effect to this Convention.

Article 6

1. Each Member shall design and implement programmes of action to eliminate as a priority the worst forms of child labour.
2. Such programmes of action shall be designed and implemented in consultation with relevant government institutions and employers' and workers' organizations, taking into consideration the views of other concerned groups as appropriate.

Article 7

1. Each Member shall take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions giving effect to this Convention including the provision and application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions.
2. Each Member shall, taking into account the importance of education in eliminating child labour, take effective and time-bound measures to:
 - (a) prevent the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour;
 - (b) provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration;
 - (c) ensure access to free basic education, and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training, for all children removed from the worst forms of child labour;
 - (d) identify and reach out to children at special risk; and
 - (e) take account of the special situation of girls.
3. Each Member shall designate the competent authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions giving effect to this Convention.

Article 8

Members shall take appropriate steps to assist one another in giving effect to the provisions of this Convention through enhanced international cooperation and/or assistance including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education.

Article 9

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 10

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.
2. It shall come into force 12 months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member 12 months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 11

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 12

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and acts of denunciation communicated by the Members of the Organization.
2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention shall come into force.

Article 13

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for registration in accordance with article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by the Director-General in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 14

At such times as it may consider necessary, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 15

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides --

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 11 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 16

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Convention unanimously adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization during its Eighty-seventh Session which was held at Geneva and declared closed on 17 June 1999.

IN FAITH WHEREOF we have appended our signatures this day of June 1999.

Appendix 10

CEACR: Individual Observation concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (1948) (No. 87) Chile (ratification: 1999) Published: 2010

The Committee notes the Government's reply to the comments of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) of 28 August 2007, which referred to matters under examination by the Committee, as well as to the prohibition of the right to strike by agricultural workers during the harvest. The Committee notes the Government's indication that Chilean labour legislation envisages a semi-regulated procedure under which agricultural workers represented by a trade union negotiate collectively with their employer an instrument known as an "collective agreement" which, once concluded, has the same effect as a collective contract (sections 314bis A and 314bis B). Such bargaining is not of a binding nature, so that it does not give rise to the rights, prerogatives and duties established through regulated collective bargaining, and consequently there is no right to strike. The fact that these workers cannot negotiate a collective agreement or benefit from the right to strike is due to the fact that they perform seasonal work of short duration. In this respect, the Committee recalls that the right to strike is an intrinsic corollary to the right to organize which may only be restricted in the case of essential services (the interruption of which would endanger the life, personal safety or health of the whole or part of the population) and in the case of public servants exercising authority in the name of the State. Under these conditions, observing that agricultural workers do not form part of either of these categories, the Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure in law and practice that agricultural workers can enjoy the right to strike. The Committee requests the Government to provide information in this respect.

The Committee notes the comments made by the ITUC on 26 August 2009 on the application of the Convention. The Committee also notes the comments sent by the National Inter-Enterprise Union of Airport Workers of Chile and other unions in various sectors, dated 24 March 2009, which refer to legislative matters already raised by the Committee, and particularly to questions relating to the right to strike. The Committee requests the Government to provide its observations in this regard.

The Committee recalls that for several years it has been asking the Government to amend or repeal various legislative provisions, or to take steps to ensure that certain workers are afforded the guarantees laid down in the Convention. Specifically, in its previous observation, the Committee requested the Government to take steps to:

repeal section 11 of Act No. 12927 on the internal security of the State, which provides that any interruption or collective suspension, stoppage or strike in public services or services of public utility, or in production, transport or commercial activities which is not in accordance with the law and results in prejudice to the public order or to compulsory legal functions or damage to any vital industries shall constitute an offence and be penalized with imprisonment or relegation;

ensure that officials of the judiciary are afforded the guarantees set forth in the Convention;

amend article 23 of the Political Constitution, which provides that the holding of trade union office is incompatible with active membership in a political party and that the law shall lay down sanctions for trade union officials who participate in party political activities;

amend sections 372 and 373 of the Labour Code, under which an absolute majority of the workers in the enterprise is required for a decision to strike;

amend section 374 of the Labour Code, under which a strike must be carried out within three days of the decision to call it, otherwise the workers in the enterprise concerned shall be deemed to have refrained from going on strike and so accept the employer's final offer;

amend section 379 of the Labour Code, which provides that at any time the group of workers concerned by the negotiations may be called upon to vote, by at least 20 per cent of them, for the purpose of taking a decision, by absolute majority, to censure the negotiating committee, in which case a new committee shall be elected forthwith;

amend section 381 of the Labour Code containing a general prohibition on the replacement of striking workers, but which provides for the possibility of such replacement subject to compliance by the employer with certain conditions in the final offer during the process of negotiation, and the requirement to pay a bond of four units of account (UF) for each worker hired as a replacement;

amend section 384 of the Labour Code, which provides that strikes may not be called by workers in enterprises which provide public utility services, or services the interruption of which would seriously endanger the health, public supply, the national economy or national security (the third subsection of section 384 provides that, in such cases, if no agreement is reached between the parties to the bargaining, the matter shall be referred to compulsory arbitration). The Committee noted previously that the definition of services in which strikes may be prohibited, as well as the list drawn up by the government authorities, is too broad and goes beyond services the interruption of which would endanger the life, personal safety or health of the whole or part of the population. In particular, the list includes certain private port terminals and also the Arica-La

Paz railway, which cannot be considered as essential services in the strict sense of the term. The Committee also notes Case No. 2649 examined by the Committee on Freedom of Association relating to the exercise of the right to strike by workers in sanitary enterprises (water supply).

amend or repeal section 385 of the Labour Code, which provides that, in the event of a strike which by reason of its nature, timing or duration causes a serious risk to health, the supply of goods or services to the population, the national economy or national security, the President of the Republic may order the resumption of work;

amend section 254 of the Penal Code, which provides for penal sanctions in the event of the interruption of public services or public utilities or the abandonment of their posts by public employees; and

amend section 48 of Act No. 19296 which grants broad powers to the Directorate of Labour for the supervision of the accounts and financial and property transactions of associations.

The Committee observes that the Government reiterates its intention to include in the relevant domestic legislation all of the provisions necessary to bring the legislation rapidly into harmony with the Convention. The Committee hopes that the Government will take all the necessary measures in the near future to amend the legislation with a view to bringing it fully into conformity with the provisions of the Convention. The Committee requests the Government to provide information in its next report on any measures adopted in this respect.

Furthermore, in its previous observation, the Committee noted the preparation of a draft revision of the Constitutional Organic Act on Municipalities, No. 18695, and hoped that it would take into account the principle that the prohibition of the right to strike in the public service should be confined to officials exercising authority in the name of the State. The Committee notes the Government's indication that the draft text is undergoing its first constitutional reading in the Chamber of Deputies, and that the proposal to adopt legislation on this subject has been approved, while the only amendments adopted concern the removal of the prohibition for trade union leaders to take office as deputies or senators. In these conditions, the Committee requests the Government to provide information in its next report on any progress made in relation to this draft text.

Appendix 11

CEACR: Individual Observation concerning Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949) (No. 98) Chile (ratification: 1999) Published: 2010

The Committee notes the comments of 24 March 2009 sent by the National Inter- Enterprise Union of Airport Workers of Chile and other unions from various sectors in a lengthy communication covering numerous matters, and also the comments of August 2009 made by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC). The Committee requests the Government to send its observations in this respect, and also on the comments of the ITUC of 28 August 2007 (the Government declares that it has requested information from the competent authorities and will send it once it has been received).

The Committee recalls that in its previous comments it referred to the following provisions of the Labour Code which are not in conformity with the provisions of the Convention:

- section 1 of the Labour Code, which provides that the Code does not apply to officials of the National Congress or the judiciary, or to workers in state enterprises or institutions, or those in which the State contributes or in which it participates or is represented, provided that such officials or workers are subject by law to special regulations;
- section 82 of the Labour Code, which provides that the remuneration of apprentices may on no account be determined by means of collective agreements or contracts, or arbitration awards issued in the context of collective bargaining, and section 305(1), which provides that workers governed by an apprenticeship contract and those engaged solely for a specific task or activity, or for a specific period, may not engage in collective bargaining;
- section 304 of the Labour Code, which does not allow collective bargaining in state enterprises dependent on the Ministry of National Defence or which are connected to the Government through this Ministry, and in enterprises in which it is prohibited by special laws, or in public or private enterprises or institutions in which the State has financed 50 per cent or more of the budget of either of the last two calendar years, either directly or through duties or taxes;

While appreciating the Government's statement in which it indicates that it will take account of the observations made in this respect, the Committee recalls that, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of the Convention, only members of the armed forces, the police and public servants engaged in the administration of the State may be excluded from collective bargaining. The Committee therefore considers that the categories of workers mentioned above should enjoy the right to collective bargaining;

- section 334(b) provides that two or more unions of different enterprises, an inter-enterprise union or a federation or confederation may submit draft collective labour contracts on behalf of their members and the workers who agree to the contracts, but in order to do so it shall be necessary in the enterprise concerned for an absolute majority of the worker members who are entitled to engage in collective bargaining to accord representation to the trade union concerned in an assembly, by secret ballot and in the presence of a public notary. The Committee appreciates the Government's statement that it will take account of these comments in future legal discussions. In the Committee's view, these requirements are difficult to meet and do not promote collective bargaining, and should accordingly be abolished or amended;

- section 334bis, which provides that for employers, bargaining with the inter-enterprise union shall be voluntary or optional and that where an employer refuses, the workers who are members of the inter-enterprise union may submit draft collective contracts in accordance with the general rules set forth in Book IV (on collective bargaining). The Committee appreciates the Government's statement that it will take account of these comments at the appropriate time. The Committee considers that these provisions do not, generally speaking, adequately promote collective bargaining with trade union organizations;

- sections 314bis and 315 of the Labour Code, which provide that groups of workers, even when there are unions, may submit draft collective agreements. The Committee notes the Government's statement that a draft Act is currently under examination which contains various amendments to the current legislation on collective bargaining and will enable collective bargaining to be undertaken by groups of workers formed for this purpose solely in enterprises where there is no existing trade union;

- section 320 of the Labour Code, which places an obligation on employers to notify to all workers in the enterprise the submission of a draft collective agreement so that they can propose draft texts or agree to the draft submitted. The Committee notes that the Government undertakes to keep the Committee informed of any measures adopted in this regard in the future. The Committee recalls that direct bargaining between an enterprise and its workers, over and above representative organizations where these exist, may be to the detriment of the principle that collective bargaining between employers' and workers' organizations is to be encouraged, and that groups of workers should be able to negotiate collective agreements or accords only in the absence of such organizations.

Although it appreciates that the Government is open to the introduction of improvements in relation to the application of the Convention, the Committee emphasizes that significant restrictions on the exercise of the rights established in the Convention have continued to occur for a number of years. The Committee expresses the hope that the Government will take the necessary steps to amend the legislation to bring it into full conformity with the provisions of the Convention. The Committee requests the Government to provide information in its next report on all specific measures adopted in this respect.

Appendix 12

CEACR: Individual Direct Request concerning Forced Labour Convention (1930) (No. 29) Chile (ratification: 1933) Submitted: 2010

Article 2, paragraph 2(c), of the Convention. Prison labour in prisons operated under concession. In its previous direct request, the Committee requested the Government to provide information on the work programme in prisons already operating under concession, particularly on the criteria which make it possible to consider that the work of prisoners in such prisons may be compatible with the explicit provision of the Convention that work exacted from any person as a consequence of a conviction in a court of law is not defined as forced labour provided that the work is carried out under the supervision and control of a public authority and that the person is not hired to or placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies or associations.

Free consent

As regards the matter of free consent, the Committee previously requested the Government to indicate how it is ensured in both law and practice that prisoners give their consent freely for work that they perform in prisons operated under concession and whether any refusal to work is taken into account in assessing the prisoner's conduct.

The Committee notes that, under section 32 of the Penal Code, persons sentenced to the penalty of "presidio" shall be required to carry out work, while those sentenced to a penalty of "reclusión" or "prisión" shall not be required to perform work of any kind. It also notes that, under Act No. 19856 of 2003 on the system of social reintegration, a sentence may be reduced based on proven outstanding conduct during that sentence and that work is one of the mandatory criteria used to assess a prisoner's conduct (section 7(b) of Act No. 19856 of 2003). The Committee also notes the Government's indications concerning the assessment of the work performance of prisoners carried out by the operator. The Committee notes that the possibility of reducing a sentence, as provided for under the above Act, is dependent on consent to work.

The Committee requests the Government to indicate the authority responsible for assessing prisoners' conduct for the purpose of reducing their sentences and the measures taken or envisaged to ensure that a refusal to work for a private enterprise does not constitute a threat of the loss of the advantage provided for under the above Act on the reduction of prison sentences.

Conditions approximating those of a free employment relationship

With regard to working conditions approximating those of a free employment relationship, the Committee notes with interest that, according to the Manual for linking private enterprise to the prison labour programme, the remuneration of prisoners working for private enterprises established on prison complexes is subject to the labour legislation in force. Their conditions of occupational safety and health and of social security are also subject to the labour legislation.

Appendix 13

Chile – ILO Conventions – list of ratifications²¹⁸

C. 1	Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)	15.09.1925
C. 2	Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2)	31.05.1933
C. 6	Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6)	15.09.1925
C. 8	Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920 (No. 8)	18.10.1935
C. 9	Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920 (No. 9)	18.10.1935
C. 11	Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)	15.09.1925
C. 12	Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 12)	15.09.1925
C. 13	White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)	15.09.1925
C. 14	Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)	15.09.1925
C. 16	Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16)	18.10.1935
C. 19	Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)	8.10.1931
C. 20	Night Work (Bakeries) Convention, 1925 (No. 20)	31.05.1933
C. 22	Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 (No. 22)	18.10.1935
C. 24	Sickness Insurance (Industry) Convention, 1927 (No. 24)	8.10.1931
C. 25	Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927 (No. 25)	8.10.1931
C. 26	Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26)	31.05.1933
C. 27	Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27)	31.05.1933
C. 29	Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	31.05.1933
C. 30	Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30)	18.10.1935

²¹⁸ Source: ILO.

C. 32	Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932 (No. 32)	18.10.1935
C. 34	Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933 (No. 34)	18.10.1935
C. 35	Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 35)	18.10.1935
C. 36	Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 36)	18.10.1935
C. 37	Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 37)	18.10.1935
C. 38	Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 38)	18.10.1935
C. 63	Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63) <i>Excluding Part III</i>	10.05.1957
C. 80	Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946 (No. 80)	3.11.1949
C. 87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)	1.02.1999
C. 98	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	1.02.1999
C. 100	Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	20.09.1971
C. 103	Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 103)	14.10.1994
C. 105	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	1.02.1999
C. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	20.09.1971
C. 115	Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)	14.10.1994
C. 121	Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 [Schedule I amended in 1980] (No. 121)	30.09.1999
C. 122	Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)	24.10.1968
C. 127	Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127)	3.11.1972
C. 131	Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)	13.09.1999
C. 135	Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)	13.09.1999
C. 136	Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136)	14.10.1994
C. 138	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) <i>Minimum age specified: 15 years</i>	1.02.1999
C. 140	Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 (No. 140)	13.09.1999

C. 144	Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)	29.07.1992
C. 151	Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)	17.07.2000
C. 156	Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)	14.10.1994
C. 159	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)	14.10.1994
C. 161	Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)	30.09.1999
C. 162	Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162)	14.10.1994
C. 169	Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)	15.09.2008
C. 182	Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	17.07.2000

Denunciation

C. 4	Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4) Denounced on 27.08.1976	8.10.1931
C. 45	Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45) Denounced on 30.05.1997	16.03.1946

Denunciation (as a result of the ratification of Convention No. 121)

C. 42	Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42) Denounced on 30.09.1999	14.10.1994
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Denunciation (as a result of the ratification of Convention No. 138)

C. 5	Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5) Denounced on 1.02.1999	15.09.1925
C. 7	Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920 (No. 7) Denounced on 1.02.1999	18.10.1935
C. 10	Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 10)	18.10.1935

- Denounced on 1.02.1999
- C. 15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921 (No. 15) 18.10.1935
Denounced on 1.02.1999

Denunciation of this Convention and ratification of Convention No. 103

- C. 3 Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3) 15.09.1925
Denounced on 3.10.1997

Denunciation of this Convention and ratification of Convention No. 121

- C. 17 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17) 8.10.1931
Denounced on 8.08.2000
- C. 18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925 (No. 18) 31.05.1933
Denounced on 8.08.2000