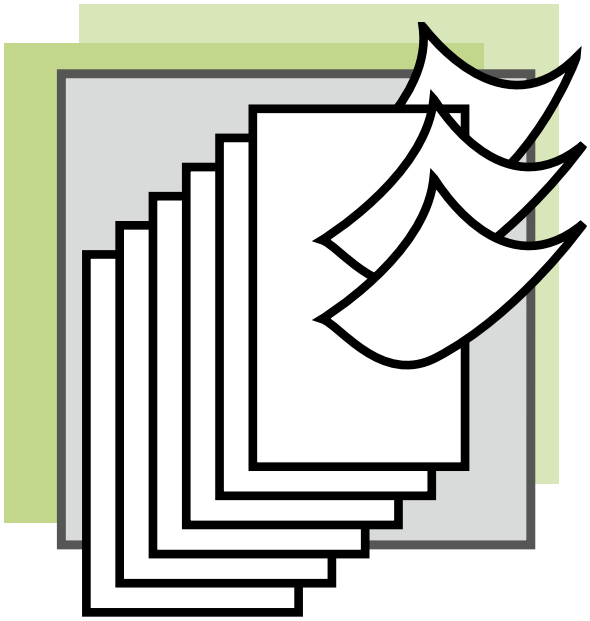
International Labour Office

Geneva

Report VII (1)

Abrogation of six international labour Conventions and withdrawal of three international labour Recommendations



International Labour Conference

107th Session, 2018

ATTENTION

This report contains a questionnaire which, in accordance with Article 45bis(2) of the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference, calls for a reply from Governments, after consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers. **The replies to the questionnaire will form the basis of the background report for the ILC discussion. They must reach the Office no later than 30 November 2017.**

International Labour Conference, 107th Session, 2018

Report VII(1)

Abrogation of six international labour Conventions and withdrawal of three international labour Recommendations

Seventh item on the agenda

International Labour Office, Geneva

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Introduction

At its 328th Session (November 2016) the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to place on the agenda of the 107th Session (2018) of the International Labour Conference the question of the abrogation of six Conventions as well as the withdrawal of three Recommendations: the Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926 (No. 21); the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50); the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 64); the Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 65); the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947 (No. 86); the Abolition of Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1955 (No. 104); the Hours of Work (Fishing) Recommendation, 1920 (No. 7); the Migration for Employment Recommendation, 1939 (No. 61); and the Migration for Employment (Co-operation between States) Recommendation, 1939 (No. 62). [1]

The decision of the Governing Body was based on the recommendations of the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group (SRM TWG) [2] formulated at its second meeting which was held from 10 to 14 October 2016. [3] This will be the second time that the International Labour Conference will be called upon to decide on the possible abrogation of international labour Conventions. At its 106th Session (2017) the International Labour Conference will consider for the first time the abrogation of four Conventions in force and the withdrawal of an additional two Conventions. [4]

Pursuant to the new paragraph 9 of article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation that took effect on 8 October 2015 upon the entry into force of the 1997 constitutional amendment, the Conference is now empowered, by two-thirds majority and upon recommendation by the Governing Body, to abrogate a Convention in force if it appears that it has lost its purpose or that it no longer makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization. The ability to abrogate Conventions is an

[1] GB.328/INS/3(Add.), para. 10(b).

[2] The SRM TWG was established by the Governing Body at its 323rd Session (March 2015) to contribute to "the overall objective of the Standards Review Mechanism to ensure that the ILO has a clear, robust and up-to-date body of international labour standards that respond to the changing patterns of the world of work, for the purpose of the protection of workers and taking into account the needs of sustainable enterprises." Pursuant to paragraph 9 of its Terms of Reference, the SRM TWG is mandated to "... review the international labour standards with a view to making recommendations to the Governing Body on: (a) the status of the standards examined, including up-to-date standards, standards in need of revision, outdated standards, and possible other classifications; (b) the identification of gaps in coverage, including those requiring new standards; (c) practical and time-bound follow-up action, as appropriate." Additional information is available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/WCMS_449687/lang--en/index.htm.

[3] GB.328/LILS/2/1.

[4] ILO: *Report VII(1), Abrogation of four and withdrawal of two international labour Conventions*, ILC, 106th Session Geneva, 2017, available at http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/106/reports/reports-to-the-conference/WCMS_431648/lang--en/index.htm.

important tool of the Standards Review Mechanism process which is aimed at ensuring that the Organization has a robust and up-to-date body of labour standards.

Should the Conference decide to abrogate the above-referenced Conventions, these Conventions would be removed from the ILO's body of standards and, as a result, Members that have ratified and are still bound by them will no longer be obliged to submit reports under article 22 of the Constitution and they may no longer be subject to representations (article 24) or complaints (article 26) for non-observance. For their part, the ILO supervisory bodies will not be required to examine the implementation of these Conventions and the Office will take the necessary steps to ensure that abrogated instruments are no longer reproduced in any collection of international labour standards or referred to in new instruments, codes of conduct or similar documents. [5]

In accordance with article 45bis(2) of the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference, when an item on abrogation or withdrawal of Conventions and Recommendations is placed on the agenda of the Conference, the Office must communicate to the governments of all member States not later than 18 months before the opening of the session of the Conference at which the item is to be discussed, a short report and questionnaire requesting them to indicate within a period of 12 months their position on the subject of said abrogation or withdrawal. In this respect, the governments are requested to consult the most representative organizations of employers and workers before finalizing their replies. On the basis of the replies received, the Office shall draw up a report containing a final proposal which shall be distributed to governments four months before the opening of the session of the Conference at which the item is to be discussed.

As the Governing Body has placed this item on the agenda of the 107th Session (2018) of the International Labour Conference, governments are requested, after having duly consulted the most representative organizations of employers and workers, to transmit their replies to the questionnaire below so that they reach the Office *no later than 30 November 2017*.

This report and the questionnaire are available on the ILO website at: http://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/107/reports/reports-to-the-conference/lang--en/index.htm and http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/departments-and-offices/jur/lang--en/index.htm. Governments are encouraged, where possible, to complete the questionnaire in electronic format and to submit their replies electronically to the following email address: jur@ilo.org.

[5] Further information on the significance, effects and procedure of abrogation can be found in document GB.325/LILS/INF/1, available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_415188.pdf.

Status of Conventions Nos 21, 50, 64, 65, 86 and 104

1. Following their examination by the Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards between 1995 and 2002 (known as the Cartier Working Party), Conventions Nos 21, 50, 64, 65, 86 and 104 were "shelved" by the Governing Body as they were found to no longer correspond to current needs and to have become obsolete. [1] A summary on the current status of these Conventions is provided below.

Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926 (No. 21)

2. This Convention was adopted on 29 December 1927. To date, it has received a total of 33 ratifications and five denunciations. Convention No. 21 was last ratified by the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993, following the dissolution of Czechoslovakia. In 1996, at the time the Governing Body decided to shelve the Convention with immediate effect, it was noted that Convention No. 21 referred to "transport conditions by boat that have now disappeared or are only of marginal significance" and that "provisions concerning measures to safeguard the welfare of migrant workers and their families during the journey, and in particular on board ship," have been contained in the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97). [2] Accordingly, the ratification of the Convention was no longer promoted, detailed reports on its application were no longer requested on a regular basis and its publication in Office documents was discontinued.

3. The Governing Body further decided to invite States parties to Convention No. 21 to contemplate ratifying Convention No. 97 while at the same time denouncing the earlier Convention. Convention No. 97, which is of a broad and general application, calls for measures to facilitate the departure, journey and reception of migrants for employment, the maintenance of appropriate medical services, and the permission for migrants to transfer their earnings and savings. The Convention also prohibits the inequality of treatment between migrant workers and nationals in respect of living and working conditions, social security, employment taxes and access to justice. However, as Convention No. 21 does not contain an automatic denunciation provision and, in any case, it is not revised by Convention No. 97, the ratification of Convention No. 97 does not

[1] GB.283/LILS/WP/PRS/1/2, para. 31. "Shelving" implied that the ratification of the Conventions concerned was no longer encouraged and their publication in Office documents, studies and research papers would be modified. It also meant that detailed reports on the application of these Conventions would no longer be requested on a regular basis. However, the right to invoke provisions relating to representations and complaints under articles 24 and 26 of the Constitution remained intact as well as the right of employers' and workers' organizations to submit observations in accordance with the regular supervisory procedures. Finally, shelving had no impact on the status of the Conventions concerned in the legal systems of member States that had ratified them; *ibid.*, para. 32. The practical consequences of shelving were the same as those of the "dormant status" that the Governing Body attributed in 1985 to a group of 20 Conventions considered to have "lost their relevance".

[2] GB.265/LILS/WP/PRS/1, p. 16.

involve the immediate denunciation of Convention No. 21. In this regard, six States (Brazil, Cuba, Netherlands, Norway, Uruguay and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) have ratified Convention No. 97 but have so far not denounced Convention No. 21. At present, Convention No. 21 remains in force for 26 member States. [3]

Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50)

4. This Convention was adopted on 20 June 1936. To date, it has received a total of 33 ratifications and three denunciations. Convention No. 50 was last ratified by Guatemala in 1989. It regulates certain special systems of recruiting indigenous workers in dependent territories, the term recruiting being defined as "all operations undertaken with the object of obtaining or supplying the labour of persons who do not spontaneously offer their services at the place of employment." In 1996, at the time the Governing Body decided to shelve the Convention with immediate effect, it was noted that Convention No. 50 mainly concerned the recruitment of indigenous workers in dependent territories, a practice that by 1985 had "largely disappeared, though certain independent States still have problems of recruitment of indigenous workers. Moreover, many of the countries that are parties to these Conventions no longer have any dependent indigenous populations in the meaning of the Conventions. Modern-day problems of international migration of labour need to be dealt with within the context of the Conventions concerning migrant workers." [4] Accordingly, the ratification of the Convention was no longer promoted, detailed reports on its application were no longer requested on a regular basis and its publication in Office documents was discontinued.

5. The Governing Body further decided to invite States parties to Convention No. 50 to contemplate ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and/or the Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117), the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), while at the same time denouncing Convention No. 50. Convention No. 169 is the most up-to-date ILO instrument concerning indigenous and tribal peoples and reflects a regulatory approach based on the respect for their cultures, ways of life and traditional institutions as well as the improvement of many of the positive protections offered by the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107). However, as Convention No. 169 does not revise Convention No. 50, ratification of Convention No. 169 does not *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of Convention No. 50. In this regard, four States (Argentina, Fiji, Guatemala and Norway) have ratified Convention No. 169 but have so far not denounced Convention No. 50. At present, Convention No. 50 remains in force for 30 member States. [5]

[3] Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, India, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Slovakia, Sweden, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

[4] GB.265/LILS/WP/PRS/1, p. 18.

[5] Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zambia.

Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 64)

6. This Convention was adopted on 27 June 1939. To date, it has received a total of 31 ratifications and three denunciations. Convention No. 64 was last ratified by Guatemala in 1989. It regulates the written contracts of employment of indigenous workers. In 1996, at the time the Governing Body decided to shelve the Convention with immediate effect, it was noted that Convention No. 64 mainly concerned the recruitment of indigenous workers in dependent territories, a practice that by 1985 had "largely disappeared, though certain independent States still have problems of recruitment of indigenous workers. In addition, many of the countries that are parties to these Conventions no longer have any dependent indigenous populations in the meaning of the Conventions. The problems which arise today in relation to the international migration of labour need to be dealt with in the framework of the Conventions on migrant workers." [6] Accordingly, the ratification of the Convention was no longer promoted, detailed reports on its application were no longer requested on a regular basis and its publication in Office documents was discontinued.

7. The Governing Body further decided to invite States parties to Convention No. 64 to contemplate ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and/or the Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117), the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), while at the same time denouncing Convention No. 64. Convention No. 169 is the most up-to-date ILO instrument concerning indigenous and tribal peoples and reflects a regulatory approach based on the respect for their cultures, ways of life and traditional institutions as well as the improvement of many of the positive protections offered by the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107). However, as Convention No. 169 does not revise Convention No. 64, ratification of Convention No. 169 does not *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of Convention No. 64. In this regard, two States (Fiji and Guatemala) have ratified Convention No. 169 but have so far not denounced Convention No. 64. At present, Convention No. 64 remains in force for 28 member States. [7]

Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 65)

8. This Convention was adopted on 27 June 1939. To date, it has received a total of 33 ratifications and one denunciation. Convention No. 65 was last ratified by Saint Lucia in 1980. It proposes the gradual abolition, without a set time limit, of penal sanctions for indigenous workers who breach their employment contracts. In 1996, at the time the Governing Body decided to shelve the Convention with immediate effect, it was noted that Convention No. 65 mainly concerned the recruitment of indigenous workers in dependent territories, a practice that by 1985 had "largely disappeared, though certain independent States still have problems with the recruitment of indigenous workers. In addition, many of the countries that are parties to these Conventions no longer have any dependent indigenous populations in the meaning of the Conventions. The problems

[6] GB.265/LILS/WP/PRS/1, p. 20.

[7] Bahamas, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zambia.

which arise today in relation to the international migration of labour need to be dealt with in the framework of the Conventions on migrant workers." [8] Accordingly, the ratification of the Convention was no longer promoted, detailed reports on its application were no longer requested on a regular basis and its publication in Office documents was discontinued.

9. The Governing Body further decided to invite States parties to Convention No. 65 to contemplate ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), while at the same time denouncing the earlier Convention. Convention No. 169 is the most up-to-date ILO instrument concerning indigenous and tribal peoples and reflects a regulatory approach based on the respect for their cultures, ways of life and traditional institutions as well as the improvement of many of the positive protections offered by the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107). However, as Convention No. 169 does not revise Convention No. 65, ratification of Convention No. 169 does not *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of Convention No. 65. In this regard, two States (Fiji and Guatemala) have ratified Convention No. 169 but have so far not denounced Convention No. 65. At present, Convention No. 65 remains in force for 32 member States. [9]

Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947 (No. 86)

10. This Convention was adopted on 11 July 1947. To date, it has received a total of 22 ratifications and one denunciation. Convention No. 86 was last ratified by Grenada in 1979. It sets out the maximum length of employment contracts of indigenous workers within the group of instruments composed of Conventions Nos 50, 64 and 65. In 1996, at the time the Governing Body decided to shelve the Convention with immediate effect, it was noted that Convention No. 86 mainly concerned the recruitment of indigenous workers in dependent territories, a practice that by 1985 had "largely disappeared, though certain independent States still have problems with the recruitment of indigenous workers. In addition, many of the countries that are parties to these Conventions no longer have any dependent indigenous populations in the meaning of the Conventions. The problems which arise today in relation to the international migration of labour need to be dealt with in the framework of the Conventions on migrant workers." [10] Accordingly, the ratification of the Convention was no longer promoted, detailed reports on its application were no longer requested on a regular basis and its publication in Office documents was discontinued.

11. The Governing Body further decided to invite States parties to Convention No. 86 to contemplate ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and/or the Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117), the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), while at the same time denouncing Convention No. 86. Convention No. 169 is the most up-to-date ILO instrument concerning indigenous and tribal peoples and reflects a regulatory approach

[8] GB.265/LILS/WP/PRS/1, p. 31.

[9] Bahamas, Barbados, Cameroon, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zambia.

[10] GB.265/LILS/WP/PRS/1, p. 33.

based on the respect for their cultures, ways of life and traditional institutions as well as the improvement of many of the positive protections offered by the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107). However, as Convention No. 169 does not revise Convention No. 86, ratification of Convention No. 169 does not *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of Convention No. 86. In this regard, three States (Fiji, Ecuador and Guatemala) have ratified Convention No. 169 but have so far not denounced Convention No. 86. At present, Convention No. 86 remains in force for 21 member States. [11]

Abolition of Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1955 (No. 104)

12. This Convention was adopted on 21 June 1955. To date, it has received a total of 26 ratifications and one denunciation. Convention No. 104 was last ratified by Guatemala in 1988. It concerns the abolition of penal sanctions for indigenous workers who breach their employment contracts. It largely incorporates the provisions of Convention No. 65 without formally revising it. In 1996, at the time the Governing Body decided to shelve the Convention with immediate effect, it was noted that Convention No. 104 mainly concerned the recruitment of indigenous workers in dependent territories, a practice that by 1985 had "largely disappeared, though certain independent States still have problems with the recruitment of indigenous workers. In addition, many of the countries that are parties to these Conventions no longer have any dependent indigenous populations in the meaning of the Conventions. The problems which arise today in relation to the international migration of labour need to be dealt with in the framework of the Conventions on migrant workers." [12] Accordingly, the ratification of the Convention was no longer promoted, detailed reports on its application were no longer requested on a regular basis and its publication in Office documents was discontinued.

13. The Governing Body further decided to invite States parties to Convention No. 104 to contemplate ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), while at the same time denouncing the earlier Convention. Convention No. 169 is the most up-to-date ILO instrument concerning indigenous and tribal peoples and reflects a regulatory approach based on the respect for their cultures, ways of life and traditional institutions as well as the improvement of many of the positive protections offered by the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107). However, as Convention No. 169 does not revise Convention No. 104, ratification of Convention No. 169 does not *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of Convention No. 104. In this regard, five States (Brazil, Central African Republic, Colombia, Ecuador and Guatemala) have ratified Convention No. 169 but have not so far denounced Convention No. 104. At present, Convention No. 104 remains in force for 25 member States. [13]

[11] Bahamas, Barbados, Ecuador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Panama, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zambia.

[12] GB.265/LILS/WP/PRS/1, p. 34.

[13] Angola, Brazil, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Islamic Republic of Iran, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Yemen.

Status of Recommendations Nos 7, 61 and 62

14. Following their examination by the Working Party on Policy regarding the Revision of Standards between 1995 and 2002 (known as the Cartier Working Party), Recommendations Nos 61 and 62 were found by the Governing Body to have become de facto obsolete following the adoption of later standards on the same subject, whereas with regard to Recommendation No. 7, the Cartier Working Party decided to maintain the status quo considering that no other type of decision was appropriate. [1] A summary on the current status of these three Recommendations is provided below.

Hours of Work (Fishing) Recommendation, 1920 (No. 7)

15. This Recommendation was adopted on 30 June 1920 and aims at limiting the hours of work in the fishing sector recommending that member States should adopt, so far as their special circumstances permit, an eight-hour day or a 48-hour week as the standard for workers employed in the fishing industry. The Preamble of the Work in Fishing Recommendation, 2005 (No. 196), adopted after the examination of Recommendation No. 7 by the Cartier Working Party, explicitly refers to the need to revise Recommendation No. 7, which is accordingly de facto replaced. Recommendation No. 196 was juridically replaced by the Work in Fishing Recommendation, 2007 (No. 199), which together with the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), are the most up-to-date and comprehensive instruments on work in fishing regulating minimum requirements for work on board, conditions of service, accommodation and food, occupational health and safety protection, medical care and social security.

[1] GB.283/LILS/WP/PRS/1/2, paras 42, 45 and 55. According to the methodology followed by the Cartier Working Party, Recommendations which have been replaced by way of explicit Conference decision were referred to as "juridically replaced" whereas Recommendations which have been revised by subsequent standards on the same subject were referred to as "de facto replaced". In the case of juridically replaced Recommendations, later Recommendations include an express provision stating that they "supersede" or "revise and replace" the earlier ones. In the case of de facto replaced Recommendations, later Recommendations often contain a preambular paragraph making reference to the need to revise the earlier instruments without expressly stating that they supersede or replace these instruments. As regards the juridical implications of the replacement of an earlier instrument by express decision of the Conference, it was noted that the later instrument should substitute for the earlier instrument; see GB.274/LILS/WP/PRS/3, paras 2–4 and GB.273/LILS/WP/PRS/3, paras 18–24.

Migration for Employment Recommendation, 1939 (No. 61) and Migration for Employment (Co-operation between States) Recommendation, 1939 (No. 62)

16. These Recommendations were adopted on 28 June 1939 and supplement the Migration for Employment Convention, 1939 (No. 66), which concerned the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment. The Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), revised Convention No. 66 while the Migration for Employment Recommendation (Revised), 1949 (No. 86), explicitly refers in its Preamble to the revision of Recommendations Nos 61 and 62 which are accordingly de facto replaced. Convention No. 66, which never entered into force due to lack of ratifications, was withdrawn by the Conference in 2000. [2]

[2] ILO: *Record of Proceedings*, ILC, 88th Session, Geneva, 2000, p. 27/11.

Questionnaire

In accordance with article 45bis of the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference, governments are invited to consult the most representative organizations of employers and workers before finalizing their replies to this questionnaire. The International Labour Office would be grateful if the replies could reach the Office by *30 November 2017*. Respondents are encouraged, where possible, to complete the questionnaire in electronic format and to submit their replies electronically to the following email address: **jur@ilo.org**.

1. Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926 (No. 21)

Do you consider that Convention No. 21 should be abrogated?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you replied "no" to the question above, please indicate the reasons why you consider that Convention No. 21 has not lost its purpose or still makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization.

2. Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50)

Do you consider that Convention No. 50 should be abrogated?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you replied "no" to the question above, please indicate the reasons why you consider that Convention No. 50 has not lost its purpose or still makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization.

3. Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 64)

Do you consider that Convention No. 64 should be abrogated?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you replied "no" to the question above, please indicate the reasons why you consider that Convention No. 64 has not lost its purpose or still makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization.

4. Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 65)

Do you consider that Convention No. 65 should be abrogated?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you replied "no" to the question above, please indicate the reasons why you consider that Convention No. 65 has not lost its purpose or still makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization.

5. Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947 (No. 86)

Do you consider that Convention No. 86 should be abrogated?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you replied "no" to the question above, please indicate the reasons why you consider that Convention No. 86 has not lost its purpose or still makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization.

6. Abolition of Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1955 (No. 104)

Do you consider that Convention No. 104 should be abrogated?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you replied "no" to the question above, please indicate the reasons why you consider that Convention No. 104 has not lost its purpose or still makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization.

7. Hours of Work (Fishing) Recommendation, 1920 (No. 7)

Do you consider that Recommendation No. 7 should be withdrawn?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you replied "no" to the question above, please indicate the reasons why you consider that Recommendation No. 7 has not lost its purpose or still makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization.

8. Migration for Employment Recommendation, 1939 (No. 61)

Do you consider that Recommendation No. 61 should be withdrawn?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you replied "no" to the question above, please indicate the reasons why you consider that Recommendation No. 61 has not lost its purpose or still makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization.

9. Migration for Employment (Co-operation between States) Recommendation, 1939 (No. 62)

Do you consider that Recommendation No. 62 should be withdrawn?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you replied "no" to the question above, please indicate the reasons why you consider that Recommendation No. 62 has not lost its purpose or still makes a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization.