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Legal Issues and International Labour Standards Section

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FIRST ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Incomplete delegations to the International Labour Conference and Regional Meetings

Purpose of the document

This document, for debate and guidance, updates the Governing Body on the follow-up given by the Office to its request for information regarding incomplete and non-accredited delegations to sessions of the International Labour Conference and Regional Meetings. It covers the four-year period 2010–13, during which the 99th Session (2010), 100th Session (2011), 101st Session (2012) and 102nd Session (2013) of the International Labour Conference (ILC) took place, as well as the 17th American Regional Meeting (December 2010), the 12th African Regional Meeting (October 2011), the 15th Asia–Pacific Regional Meeting (December 2011) and the Ninth European Regional Meeting (April 2013).

Policy implications: None.

Legal implications: None.

Financial implications: None.

Follow-up action required: Subject to guidance provided by the Governing Body.

Author unit: Office of the Legal Adviser (JUR).

Related documents: *Provisional Records* Nos 5A, 5B and 5C, ILC, 99th Session, 2010; *Provisional Records* Nos 5A, 5B and 5D, ILC, 100th Session, 2011; *Provisional Records* Nos 4A, 4B and 4C, ILC, 101st Session, 2012; *Provisional Records* Nos 4A(Rev.), 4B and 4D, ILC, 102nd Session, 2013; AMRM.17/D.4(Corr.); AFRM.12/D.5; APRM.15/D.5(Corr.); ERM.9/D.6; GB.189/21/28; GB.192/21/39; GB.195/25/49; GB.205/21/10; GB.218/21/21; GB.221/19/2; GB.225/20/14; GB.232/17/19; GB.239/18/16; GB.245/13/10; GB.252/16/11; GB.259/14/11; GB.265/12/2; GB.273/14/2; GB.280/18/2; GB.298/15/4.

Introduction

1. The composition of each delegation and the procedure for appointing delegates and advisers to sessions of the International Labour Conference (ILC) are governed by article 3 of the ILO Constitution.¹ An equivalent provision for Regional Meetings is contained in the Rules for Regional Meetings.² The important resolution concerning the strengthening of tripartism in the overall activities of the ILO, adopted by the ILC at its 56th Session (1971), made it clear that sending tripartite delegations to the Conference and Regional Meetings was not only a right of member States but also an obligation laid upon them.³ The appointment of a full tripartite delegation is also essential in view of article 4, paragraph 2, of the ILO Constitution, which provides that if a member State fails to nominate one of the non-governmental delegates, the other non-governmental delegate who has been accredited loses the right to vote.
2. Acting on the aforementioned 1971 resolution, the Governing Body at its 183rd Session (June 1971) requested the Director-General to carry out inquiries concerning the extent of, and the reasons for, the failure of governments to send tripartite delegations to sessions of the ILC and Regional Meetings and to report to it on this subject. At its 205th Session (February–March 1978), the Governing Body decided to authorize the Director-General to extend the scope of the inquiries to cases of failure by member States to send any delegations at all.⁴
3. The decisions requesting the Office to regularly report on member States' failure to participate in sessions of the ILC or Regional Meetings and also to accredit tripartite delegations reflect concerns regarding the impact that such situations can have, particularly when recurrent, on the tripartite functioning of the ILO decision- and policy-making bodies.
4. The last report on the subject was submitted for information to the Governing Body at its 298th Session (March 2007).⁵ In order to include the last full cycle of Regional Meetings, this report covers the period June 2010–June 2013, during which the 99th Session (2010), 100th Session (2011), 101st Session (2012) and 102nd Session (2013) of the ILC took place, as well as the 17th American Regional Meeting (December 2010), the 12th African Regional Meeting (October 2011), the 15th Asia–Pacific Regional Meeting (December 2011) and the Ninth European Regional Meeting (April 2013).

¹ Article 3, para. 1, of the ILO Constitution provides as follows: “The meetings of the General Conference of representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members.”

² Article 1, para. 1, of the Rules for Regional Meetings (2008) provides as follows: “Each Regional Meeting shall be composed of two Government delegates, one Employers’ delegate, and one Workers’ delegate for each State or territory invited by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to be represented at it. Acceptance by a State or territory of an invitation to be represented at a Regional Meeting implies that it assumes responsibility for the travel and subsistence expenses of its tripartite delegation.”

³ See para. 2(g)(i) and (iii) of the resolution.

⁴ GB.205/21/10.

⁵ GB.298/15/4.

Overview

5. On 17 April 2014, a request for information was sent to the governments concerned seeking explanations for their failure to accredit either a full tripartite delegation or any delegation at all to sessions of the ILC or to Regional Meetings that took place during the aforementioned period (June 2010–June 2013). Seventy communications were sent and 32 replies were received.⁶ Full information is contained in the appendix to this document.
6. With respect to incomplete delegations, letters were sent to the 34 governments concerned. Eight governments indicated that partial delegations were accredited primarily owing to financial constraints; six referred to the internal situation of the country; and two invoked reasons relating to the nomination process. Eighteen governments provided no response (resulting in a response rate of 53 per cent).
7. With respect to non-accredited delegations, letters were sent to the 50 governments concerned. Ten governments indicated that their absence was primarily due to financial constraints; four made reference to the internal situation of the country; and one mentioned scheduling difficulties. One government indicated that it had not received an invitation, and one government expressed regrets but provided no reason. Thirty-three governments provided no response (resulting in a response rate of 34 per cent).

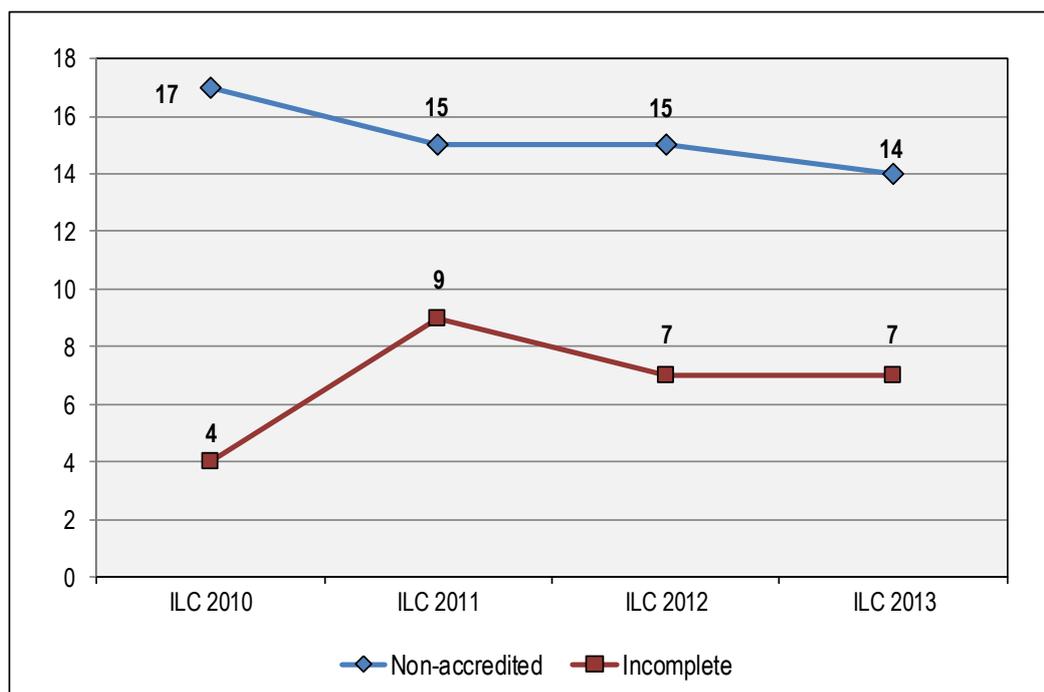
International Labour Conference

8. During the period under review (2010–13), the number of member States accrediting full tripartite delegations to sessions of the ILC remained at a consistent level of approximately 88 per cent. Despite this apparently high proportion (and taking into account the ILO's membership base of 185 member States),⁷ an average of 22 member States per year were nevertheless represented by incomplete delegations or not represented at all (see figure 1 below).⁸

⁶ Governments that failed to accredit a full tripartite delegation or any delegation at all during the review period received a single communication covering both situations.

⁷ During the period under review, Palau and South Sudan became member States on 29 May and 29 April 2012 respectively, thereby increasing the total ILO membership from 183 to 185.

⁸ Statistics contained in this document for incomplete delegations reflect the absence of either one or both Government delegates.

Figure 1. International Labour Conference: Non-accredited and incomplete delegations (2010–13)

9. When a longer time frame of ten years (2004–13) is examined, the available statistics indicate that the current level in the number of non-accredited delegations commenced in 2008, whereas the overall number of member States that failed in their constitutional obligation to accredit full tripartite delegations to sessions of the ILC varied from four to 11 per year in the same period.⁹
10. In order to identify potential general trends, the number of non-accredited and incomplete delegations has been analysed by region (see figures 2 and 3 below). Figure 2 indicates that proportionally there were higher numbers of non-accredited delegations from the Americas and the Asia–Pacific region, the majority of which derived from the Caribbean¹⁰ and Pacific Island¹¹ subregions, respectively. Figure 3 indicates that there was a relatively high number of incomplete delegations from Europe, and this was particularly the case for the Central Asia subregion.

⁹ The respective numbers for non-accredited delegations, incomplete delegations and total ILO membership per ILC session are as follows:

- 10, 10 and 177 at the 92nd Session (June 2004);
- 10, 11 and 178 at the 93rd Session (June 2005);
- 12, 11 and 179 at the 95th Session (June 2006) (the 94th Session was a maritime session);
- 10, 7 and 180 at the 96th Session (June 2007);
- 14, 8 and 182 at the 97th Session (June 2008);
- 16, 4 and 183 at the 98th Session (June 2009).

¹⁰ This subregion comprises the following member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

¹¹ This subregion comprises the following member States: Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Figure 2. International Labour Conference: Non-accredited delegations by region (2010–13)

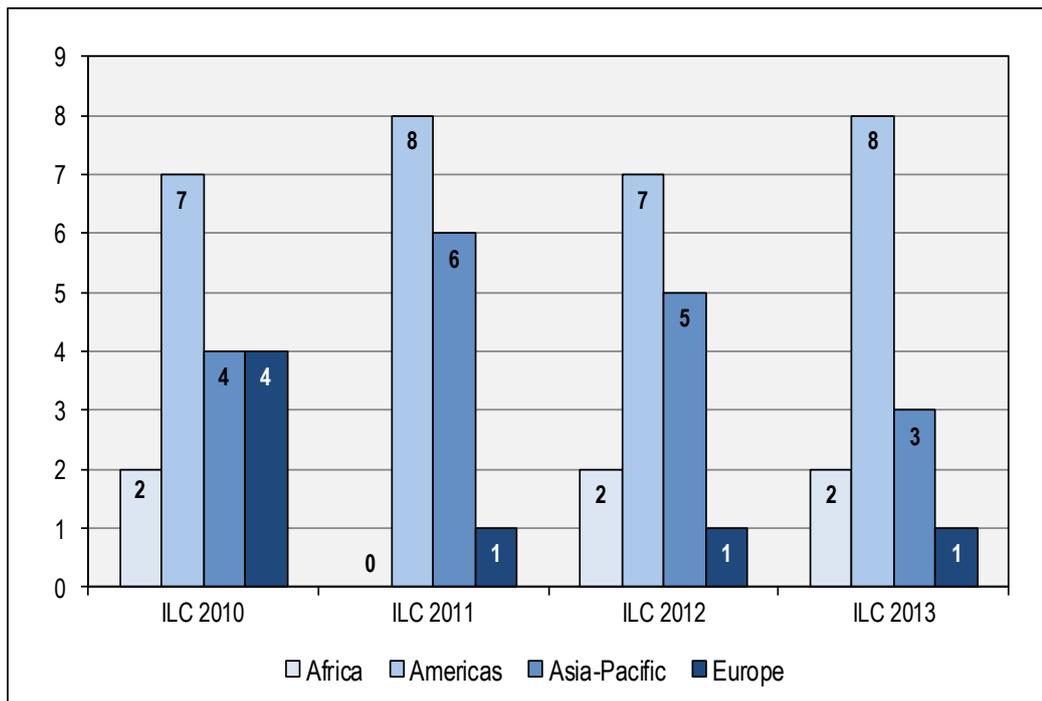
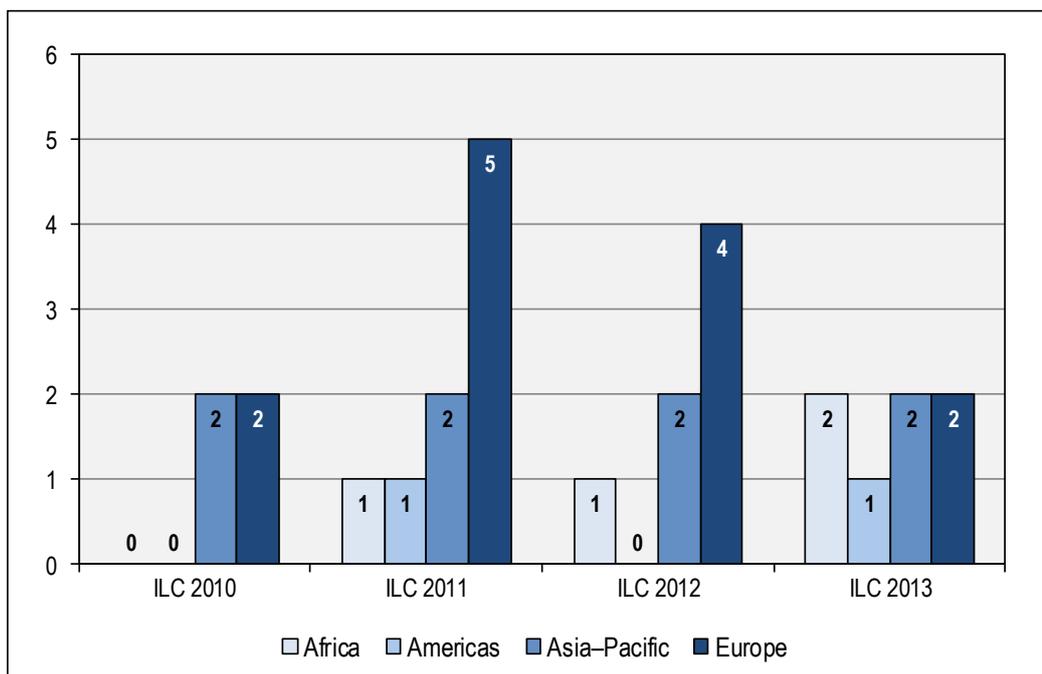


Figure 3. International Labour Conference: Incomplete delegations by region (2010–13)

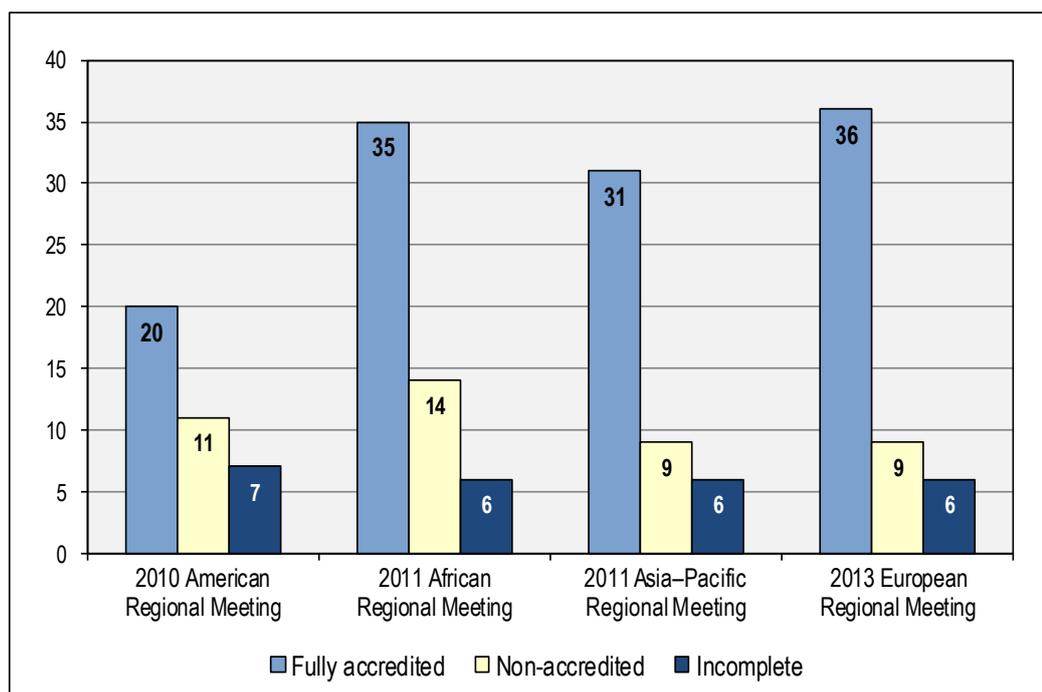


11. The fact that the non-accreditation figures are in some cases two to three times higher for the Americas or the Asia-Pacific region than for Europe might be indicative of the significant financial implications of attendance at sessions of the ILC, in particular for smaller member States that are geographically remote from Switzerland. However, no definite conclusions may be drawn as few responses to the request for explanations were received from the subregions concerned.

Regional Meetings

12. At the four Regional Meetings under review, the proportion of member States¹² that accredited full tripartite delegations was 53 per cent for the 17th American Regional Meeting (December 2010); 64 per cent for the 12th African Regional Meeting (October 2011); 67 per cent for the 15th Asia–Pacific Regional Meeting (December 2011); and 71 per cent for the Ninth European Regional Meeting (April 2013). By comparison with figures for attendance at sessions of the ILC (namely, around 88 per cent), there was a higher proportion of delegations that were either incomplete or not accredited at all at Regional Meetings (see figure 4 below).

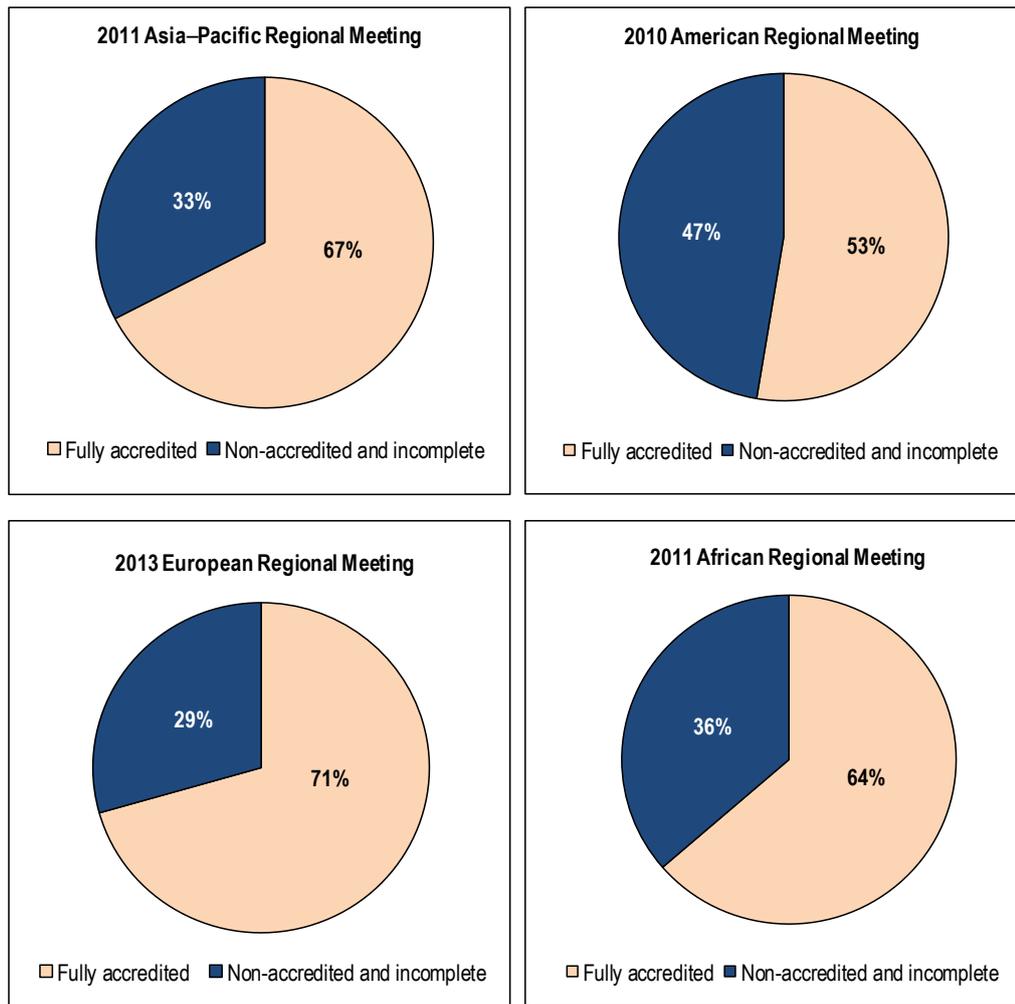
Figure 4. Regional Meetings: Non-accredited and incomplete delegations (2010–13)



13. Accordingly, the percentage of non-accredited and incomplete delegations was 47 per cent for the 17th American Regional Meeting (December 2010); 36 per cent for the 12th African Regional Meeting (October 2011); 33 per cent for the 15th Asia–Pacific Regional Meeting (December 2011); and 29 per cent for the Ninth European Regional Meeting (April 2013) (see figure 5 below).

¹² Includes not only member States that are geographically within the respective region, but also those that are responsible for the external relations of non-metropolitan territories located in the region.

Figure 5. Regional Meetings: Percentage of non-accredited and incomplete delegations (2010–13)



Role of the Credentials Committee

14. In 2005, a new provision was included in the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference with a view to providing a mechanism for countering the effects of situations where a member State deliberately fails to nominate either an Employers' or a Workers' delegate. Specifically, article 5, paragraph 2, now provides as follows: "The Credentials Committee shall examine, in accordance with the provisions of section B of Part II: (a) the credentials as well as any objection relating to the credentials of delegates and their advisers or to the failure to deposit credentials of an Employers' or Workers' delegate ...".

15. For the period under review, 14 objections were filed out of a possible total of 26 in relation to the failure to deposit credentials of an Employers' or a Workers' delegate (namely, an objection rate of 54 per cent).¹³ Specifically:
- For the 99th Session (2010) of the ILC, two separate objections were lodged concerning the failure to deposit credentials of Employers' delegates. Two further objections were lodged, the first concerning the failure to deposit credentials of an Employers' and a Workers' delegate and the second concerning the failure to deposit credentials of a Workers' delegate. The Credentials Committee received explanations in all four objections filed.¹⁴
 - For the 100th Session (2011) of the ILC, two objections were lodged concerning the failure to deposit credentials of a Workers' delegate, and two more objections were lodged concerning the failure to deposit credentials of an Employers' and a Workers' delegate. No objections were lodged with respect to a further six incomplete delegations, four of which were exclusively governmental and two of which did not have an Employers' delegate. One of the filed objections became moot after the government concerned accredited a tripartite delegation. The Credentials Committee received explanations in two of the three remaining objections.¹⁵
 - For the 101st Session (2012) of the ILC, three objections were lodged concerning the failure to deposit credentials of an Employers' and a Workers' delegate. No objections were filed with respect to a further three incomplete delegations, two of which were exclusively governmental and one of which did not have an Employers' delegate. The Credentials Committee received explanations in one of the three objections filed.¹⁶
 - For the 102nd Session (2013) of the ILC, three objections were lodged for the failure to deposit credentials of an Employers' and a Workers' delegate. No objections were lodged for a further three incomplete delegations, one of which was exclusively governmental and two of which did not have an Employers' delegate. The Credentials Committee received explanations in one of the three objections filed.¹⁷
16. For the period under review, the Credentials Committee received eight responses to its 13 requests for information (see appendix). In contrast, 32 responses were received to the 70 letters sent by the Director-General for the same time frame (namely, a 62 per cent response rate for the Credentials Committee compared to a 46 per cent response rate for the Office's circular letter). Notwithstanding this higher response rate, it would appear that the Credentials Committee's mechanism remains underutilized despite the fact that it is arguably more effective in obtaining on-the-spot information concerning difficulties

¹³ Article 5, para. 2, of the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference does not foresee the possibility of filing objections where only one or no Government delegate has been accredited. Since it was during the 101st Session (2012) and 102nd Session (2013) of the ILC that such a situation arose, neither occurrence has been taken into account.

¹⁴ See *Provisional Record* No. 5C, ILC, 99th Session, 2010, paras 21–27; 62–79.

¹⁵ See *Provisional Record* No. 5D, ILC, 100th Session, 2011, paras 46–52; 61–62; 70–77; 90–92.

¹⁶ See *Provisional Record* No. 4C, 101st Session, 2012, paras 65–67; 81–86.

¹⁷ See *Provisional Record* No. 4D, 102nd Session, 2013, paras 48–54; 80–82.

experienced by a government in accrediting non-governmental delegates to the Conference.

17. The Credentials Committee has expressed repeated regret at the number of delegations that have been either incomplete or not accredited to ILC sessions and it has consistently urged all governments to comply with their constitutional obligations and fulfil the requirement of article 3 of the ILO Constitution to send fully tripartite delegations to the ILC.¹⁸

Possible future action

18. In light of the preceding observations, a number of points may be made with a view to facilitating further reflection on this matter and potentially reaching a consensus on possible next steps.
19. The regular reporting undertaken by the Director-General, through a standard communication sent on a multi-annual basis inviting member States to explain the challenges they encounter in meeting their constitutional obligations, has yielded limited information. In view of the possibility of filing an objection with the Credentials Committee (concerning failure to appoint a tripartite delegation), the question arises whether the regular reporting undertaken by the Director-General at the Governing Body's request (with respect to incomplete delegations) remains necessary or should be discontinued as a duplication of procedures.
20. Even if no conclusive assessment with respect to the effectiveness of the process before the Credentials Committee is possible at this stage, thought could be given to exploring ways of promoting article 5, paragraph 2, of the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference, for instance, through awareness-raising activities undertaken at headquarters and in field offices as part of pre-ILC information sessions.
21. The reduction, on a trial basis, of the ILC from three to two weeks may enable a greater number of member States to accredit full tripartite delegations to future ILC sessions.
22. As financial constraints appear to be the predominant reason for incomplete or non-accredited delegations, consideration might be given to the possibility of funding, in whole or in part and under certain conditions, the participation of member States that have repeatedly failed to accredit tripartite delegations or any delegations at all to sessions of the ILC and Regional Meetings.¹⁹ In addition, specific measures could be

¹⁸ See *Provisional Record* No. 5B, 99th Session, 2010, paras 11–12; *Provisional Record* No. 5B, 100th Session, 2011, paras 11–13; *Provisional Record* No. 4B, 101st Session, 2012, paras 11–12; *Provisional Record* No. 4B, 102nd Session, 2013, paras 11–12.

¹⁹ A constitutional amendment so as to permit the inclusion in future budgets of provisions for the financing of full tripartite delegations from selected member States was discussed in the Governing Body Working Party on Constitutional Amendments concerning Conference Delegations, established at the 233rd Session (May–June 1986) of the Governing Body. Detailed financial arrangements were postponed, and at the 239th Session (February–March 1988) of the Governing Body the Working Party was suspended in favour of consultations by the Director-General. At its 242nd Session (February–March 1989), the Governing Body took note of the Director-General's report on the understanding that it would be discussed at a future session of the Governing Body. However, to date, this discussion has not been resumed. During the discussion of the Director-General's report on incomplete delegations at tripartite meetings at the 259th Session (March 1994) of the Governing Body, the Employers' group made reference to previous discussions and noted that the Governing Body should not consider the issue closed.

taken, in collaboration with host country services (“International Geneva”), to support delegations in search of low-budget accommodation or other facilities.

23. It may be necessary to explore the possible correlation between the failure of member States to fulfil their constitutional obligation to participate in sessions of the ILC and Regional Meetings and their overall engagement with the International Labour Organization (for example, reporting obligations, membership dues).²⁰

Draft decision

24. The Governing Body:

- (a) *urges member States to comply with their constitutional obligations to accredit full tripartite delegations to sessions of the International Labour Conference and Regional Meetings; and*
- (b) *requests the Director-General to engage in awareness raising with regard to the need for member States to accredit full tripartite delegations in order to enable the Organization to fully discharge its mandate, and to continue to regularly monitor the situation of member States which fail to accredit any tripartite delegation to sessions of the International Labour Conference and Regional Meetings, taking into account the guidance provided by the Governing Body.*

²⁰ Regarding reporting obligations, for instance, in 2010, five States among those which were absent or accredited incomplete delegations to the ILC failed to submit a first report for one or more ratified Conventions. Six other States had also failed to supply information in reply to the Committee of Experts. In 2011, one State among those which were absent or accredited incomplete delegations to the ILC failed to submit a first report for one or more ratified Conventions, and four States had not sent a report for two or more years. Seven States had also failed to supply information in reply to the Committee of Experts. In 2012, two States among those which were absent or accredited incomplete delegations failed to submit a first report for one or more ratified Conventions, and three States had not sent a report for two or more years. Two States had also failed to supply information in reply to the Committee of Experts. In 2013, three States among those which were absent or accredited incomplete delegations failed to submit a first report for one or more ratified Conventions, and two States had not sent a report for two or more years. Eight States had also failed to supply information in reply to the Committee of Experts.

Appendix

International Labour Conference (ILC)

Member State	ILC 2010 (99th Session)	ILC 2011 (100th Session)	ILC 2012 (101st Session)	ILC 2013 (102nd Session)	Government reply to Office letter/Credentials Committee
Antigua and Barbuda	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None
Armenia	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	–	Work overload of relevant representatives and financial constraints.
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	Incomplete (No Employers' delegate)	None
Belize	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Financial constraints.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Incomplete (No Employers' delegate)	Incomplete (No Employers' delegate)	Incomplete (No Employers' delegate)	–	Financial constraints; no agreement among employers' organizations for participation of one government-funded representative. Objection at ILC 2010 (99th Session) Reply: The Government received no reply to its invitation to the Employers' groups to nominate a representative.
Dominica	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None.
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	Incomplete (One Government delegate missing)	None. Objection at ILC 2011 (100th Session) Objection became moot after the Government accredited a tripartite delegation.
Fiji	–	Incomplete (No Workers' delegate)	–	–	None. Objection at ILC 2011 (100th Session) Reply: In an effort to increase the participation of women at meetings, the Government would only accept the nomination of a female Workers' delegate.
Grenada	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None.

Member State	ILC 2010 (99th Session)	ILC 2011 (100th Session)	ILC 2012 (101st Session)	ILC 2013 (102nd Session)	Government reply to Office letter/Credentials Committee
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None.
Guyana	–	Non-accredited	–	Non-accredited	None.
Haiti	–	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	–	–	None.
Iraq	Incomplete (No Employers' delegate)	–	–	–	Employers' and workers' organizations invited to put forward names of representatives, but the exceptional and difficult circumstances experienced after 2003 adversely affected the process of formation of the unions. Objection at ILC 2010 (99th Session) Reply: Travel by federations, unions or associations, which included employers' and workers' organizations, was subject to the authorization of the Secretariat-General of the Council of Ministers.
Kyrgyzstan	Non-accredited	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	None. Objection at ILC 2012 (101st Session) and ILC 2013 (102nd Session) Reply: The Government invited the employers' and workers' organizations to nominate their respective representatives but both informed the Government that they were unable to self-finance delegates. The Government stated that it did not have the financial capacity to sponsor the social partners.
Libya	–	Incomplete (only one Government delegate; no Employers' delegate; no Workers' delegate)	–	–	None.
Marshall Islands	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None.

Member State	ILC 2010 (99th Session)	ILC 2011 (100th Session)	ILC 2012 (101st Session)	ILC 2013 (102nd Session)	Government reply to Office letter/Credentials Committee
Myanmar	Incomplete (no Workers' delegate)	Incomplete (no Workers' delegate)	–	–	Since the enactment of the Labour Organization Law 2011, complete tripartite delegations have been accredited. Objection at ILC 2010 (99th Session) and ILC 2011 (100th Session) Reply: Following numerous objections and pending the adoption of legislation regarding the formation of workers' organizations, a Workers' delegate was not accredited.
Nicaragua	–	–	–	Incomplete (no Employers' delegate)	None.
Palau	–	–	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None.
Rwanda	–	–	–	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	None.
St Kitts and Nevis	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None.
Saint Lucia	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None.
Samoa	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	–	None.
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	Incomplete (no Government delegates)	Non-accredited	None.
Seychelles	Non-accredited	–	–	–	Financial constraints. Participation assured at ensuing ILC sessions.
Sierra Leone	Non-accredited	–	–	–	None.
Solomon Islands	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	None. Objection at ILC 2013 (102nd Session) Reply: None.
Somalia	–	–	Non-accredited	–	None.

Member State	ILC 2010 (99th Session)	ILC 2011 (100th Session)	ILC 2012 (101st Session)	ILC 2013 (102nd Session)	Government reply to Office letter/Credentials Committee
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	–	None.
Tajikistan	Non-accredited	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	Incomplete (only one Government delegate; no Employers' delegate; no Workers' delegate)	Non-accredited	None. Objection at ILC 2011 (100th Session) and ILC 2012 (101st Session) Reply: None.
Timor-Leste	–	Non-accredited	–	–	None.
Turkmenistan	Non-accredited	Incomplete (only one Government delegate; no Employers' delegate; no Workers' delegate)	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	–	The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection was only established in 2011. Objection at ILC 2012 (101st Session) Reply: None.
Tuvalu	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	None. Objection at ILC 2013 (102nd Session) Reply: None.
Uzbekistan	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	Incomplete (No Employers' delegate)	–	–	Hectic work schedule of delegates and coincidence of ILC dates with important meetings in the country. Objection at ILC 2010 (99th Session) Reply: Neither of the representative employers' or workers' organizations had been able to nominate members to this session of the ILC. They had been actively consulted and had participated in the ILC preparation.
Vanuatu	–	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	Non-accredited	None.

Regional Meetings

Member State	17th American Regional Meeting, 2010	Government reply
Antigua and Barbuda	Incomplete (one Government delegate missing)	None.
Bahamas	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	Amount of travel to international meetings limited owing to financial constraints. Communication sent during 17th American Regional Meeting Reply: None.
Belize	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	Financial constraints. Communication sent during 17th American Regional Meeting Reply: None.
Cuba	Non-accredited	Workload due to drafting of new Labour Code.
Dominica	Non-accredited	None.
France	Incomplete (one Government delegate missing)	Delegation was tripartite.
Grenada	Non-accredited	None.
Guatemala	Incomplete (only one Government delegate; no Employers' delegate; no Workers' delegate)	Government requirement to self-finance owing to financial constraints. Employers' and workers' organizations invited to put forward representatives but no names received.
Guyana	Non-accredited	None.
Haiti	Non-accredited	None.
Honduras	Incomplete (one Government delegate missing)	Delegation was tripartite.
Jamaica	Non-accredited	Financial constraints.
Mexico	Incomplete (No Employers' delegate)	None.
Netherlands	Non-accredited	Constitutional reform of overseas territories in 2010.
St Kitts and Nevis	Non-accredited	None.
Saint Lucia	Non-accredited	None.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Non-accredited	None.
United Kingdom	Non-accredited	No invitation received.

Member State	12th African Regional Meeting, 2011	Government reply
Burundi	Incomplete (only one Government delegate; no Employers' delegate; no Workers' delegate)	None. Communication sent during 12th African Regional Meeting Reply: Government delegate issued oral apology on behalf of Government for failure to be represented on tripartite basis at Meeting, invoking financial constraints and emphasizing that his own mission costs were covered by National Institute for Social Security.
Cameroon	Non-accredited	None.
Cabo Verde	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	Financial constraints. Communication sent during 12th African Regional Meeting Reply: Government stated that it did not intend to participate in Meeting but, following letter dated 6 October from ILO Regional Director inviting the Minister to participate in a panel, it was decided to compose a small delegation. Insufficient time to consult workers' and employers' organizations and accredit their respective representatives.
Central African Republic	Incomplete (no Employers' delegate)	Financial constraints due to long-term military and political crises. Communication sent during 12th African Regional Meeting Reply: Difficult financial situation.
Chad	Non-accredited	None.
Djibouti	Non-accredited	Financial constraints.
Eritrea	Non-accredited	Financial constraints.
France	Incomplete (One Government delegate missing)	Delegation was tripartite.
Gambia	Non-accredited	None.
Liberia	Non-accredited	None.
Libya	Non-accredited	None.
Madagascar	Non-accredited	Financial constraints. Socio-political crisis led to adoption of austerity policy by Government.
Mauritania	Incomplete (one Government delegate missing)	Delegation was tripartite.
Rwanda	Non-accredited	None.
Sao Tome and Principe	Non-accredited	None.
Senegal	Incomplete (no Employers' delegate)	Last minute administrative coordination issues prevented participation of complete tripartite delegation.
Sierra Leone	Non-accredited	None.
Somalia	Non-accredited	None.
Uganda	Non-accredited	Financial constraints.
United Kingdom	Non-accredited	No invitation received.

Member State	15th Asia–Pacific Regional Meeting, 2011	Government reply
Brunei Darussalam	Incomplete (only Government delegates)	Absence of employers' and workers' representatives due to unavoidable circumstances. Decision to attend made shortly before Meeting; inclusion of Workers' and Employers' representatives unintentionally overlooked. Communication sent during 15th Asia–Pacific Regional Meeting Reply: Decision to attend Regional Meeting taken only shortly before the start of the Meeting; inclusion of Workers' and Employers' representatives in delegation was unintentionally overlooked.
Fiji	Non-accredited	None.
France	Incomplete (no Employers' delegate)	No affirmative response to invitation from representative employers' organization.
Jordan	Incomplete (one Government delegate missing)	None.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Incomplete (one Government delegate missing)	Letter retracted.
Lebanon	Non-accredited	Political and security problems. Minister of Labour resigned; delay in nomination of his successor.
Maldives	Incomplete (one Government delegate missing)	Letter retracted.
Marshall Islands	Non-accredited	None.
Russian Federation	Non-accredited	None.
Samoa	Non-accredited	None.
Syrian Arab Republic	Non-accredited	None.
Tuvalu	Non-accredited	None.
United States	Non-accredited	None.
Vanuatu	Non-accredited	None.
Yemen	Incomplete (only one Government delegate; no Employers' delegate; no Workers' delegate)	Political crisis in 2011 until formation of new Government.

Member State	Ninth European Regional Meeting, 2013	Government reply
Albania	Non-accredited	Regrets (no reasons given).
Armenia	Non-accredited	Work overload of relevant representatives and financial constraints.
Azerbaijan	Incomplete (no Government delegates)	None.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Incomplete (no Workers' delegate)	Financial constraints; no agreement among workers' organizations for participation of one government-funded representative.
Israel	Incomplete (only one Government delegate; no Employers' delegate; no Workers' delegate)	Financial constraints; Government budget not finalized and process of approval for work-related travel very complicated. Delegation decided to refrain in order to ensure participation in ILC 2013 (102nd Session).
Kyrgyzstan	Non-accredited	None.
Malta	Non-accredited	None.
Republic of Moldova	Incomplete (one Government delegate missing)	Financial constraints.
Russian Federation	Incomplete (no Employers' delegate)	None.
San Marino	Non-accredited	Mutual agreement not to attend taken by all parties to tripartite delegation in order to make tangible contribution to objective of expenditure review.
Tajikistan	Non-accredited	None.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Non-accredited	Due to consequences of world economic crisis, preference was given to ILC 2013 (102nd Session) as regards participation.
Turkmenistan	Non-accredited	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection was only established in 2011.
United Kingdom	Incomplete (no Employers' delegate)	Not possible for Employers' group to identify a representative who could attend.
Uzbekistan	Non-accredited	Relevant partners were busy preparing for ILO high-level mission to organize joint monitoring of child labour in cotton harvest in Uzbekistan.