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WIMUN NEW YORK 2026

SIMULATION HANDBOOK

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

International Labour Council

Simulation Handbook

The International Labour Organization (ILO) celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2019. Given the widespread labour unrest at the end of World War I, the Paris Peace Conference which opened on 29 January 1919, moved to establish a Commission to draft the Constitution of a new institution the International Labour Organization to appease the workers. The text of the ILO Constitution, which was adopted in April 1919, was included in the Treaty of Versailles that was signed on 28 June 1919. The same treaty also established the League of Nations.

The ILO outlasted the League of Nations and went on to become the first specialized agency to join the United Nations and continues to play a big role in establishing labour standards that can be legally binding on Member States of the UN. These standards are founded on the idea of 'social justice' and the principle that 'labour is not a commodity.' They are also driven by the assertion that peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice.

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The struggle for social justice aims to create more egalitarian societies. Labour law attempts to address the inequality in bargaining power between the workers and their employers. It does this by protecting the workers' right to collective bargaining when negotiating the terms of a contract with their employers. To date, the ILO has adopted 190 legally binding Conventions on a wide range of work-related issues.

Finding decent work is the key to achieving social justice. Decent work is about:

- Equal access to employment without discrimination;
- Earning a living wage that allows workers and their families to live above the poverty line with dignity;
- Social protection in case of illness, pregnancy or the normal ups and downs which most of us face in life;
- Being free from exploitation;
- Allowing people to organise themselves in trade unions and engage in making decisions on policies that affect their lives; and,
- Working in safe conditions.

Another important way to achieve social justice is through social dialogue. That is why the ILO was founded on a tripartite system where representatives of three groups—governments, employers and workers — engage in consultation and negotiation to establish international labour standards and develop policy.

Structure of ILO

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

The International Labour Office is the permanent secretariat of the International Labour Organization - its operational headquarters. Administration and management are decentralized in regional, area and branch offices in more than 40 countries under the leadership of a Director-General.

GOVERNING BODY

The Governing body is the executive council of the ILO. It meets three times a year in Geneva. It takes decisions on ILO policy and establishes the programme and the budget, which it then submits to the Conference for adoption.

The Governing Body is the executive body of the International Labour Organization (the Office is the secretariat of the Organization). It meets three times a year, in March, June and November. It takes decisions on ILO policy, decides the of the International Labour Conference, adopts the draft Programme and Budget of the Organization for submission to the Conference, and elects the Director-General.

It is composed of 56 titular members (28 Governments, 14 Employers and 14 Workers) and 66 deputy members (28 Governments, 19 Employers and 19 Workers). Ten of the titular government seats are permanently held by States of chief industrial importance (Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States). The other Government members are elected by the Conference every three years (the last elections were held in June 2014). The Employer and Worker members are elected in their individual capacity.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The International labour Conference sets the International labour standards and the broad policies of the ILO. It meets annually in Geneva. Often called an international parliament of labour, the Conference is also a forum for discussion of key social and labour questions. The Committees that typically meet during the ILC include:

- Standard Setting Committee
- Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
- General Discussion Committee
- Recurring Discussion Committee
- Finance Committee
- Selection Committee
- Credentials Committee

Additional information about the International Labour Conference

The Member States of the ILO meet at the International Labour Conference, often referred to simply as the "ILC", held every year in Geneva, Switzerland.

At a real International Labour Conference in Geneva, each Member State is represented by a delegation consisting of two government delegates, an employer delegate, a worker delegate, and their respective advisers.(Employer and Worker delegates are nominated in agreement with the most representative national organizations of employers and workers within each country.) However, at WIMUN 2026, each delegation will consist of only one government delegate, one employer delegate and one worker delegate in order to maximize the number of countries participating in the simulation. To compensate for the absence of a second government representative in each delegation, if a vote is requested on an amendment, each government representative will be counted twice to maintain the balance that exists in an actual conference.

Every delegate has the same rights, and all can express themselves freely and vote as they wish, if and when a vote is requested. This means that the bloc of worker delegates and the bloc of employer delegates can vote against their government's representatives or against each other. This diversity of viewpoints, however, does not prevent decisions from being adopted by very large majorities.

Many of the government representatives are cabinet ministers responsible for labour affairs in their own countries. Heads of State and prime ministers also take the floor at the Conference. International organizations attend as observers.

The Conference, which is often called an international parliament of labour, has several main tasks.

- First, there is the drafting and adoption of international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations. Conventions are international treaties that, once adopted by the Conference, are open to ratification by member States. Ratification creates a legal obligation to apply the provisions of the Convention in question. Recommendations, on the other hand, are intended to provide guidance on how to implement a Convention on the national level, but are not open to ratification, and are not legally binding.
- The Conference also supervises the application of Conventions and Recommendations at the national level. It examines the reports which the governments of all member States are required to submit, detailing their compliance with obligations arising out of ratified Conventions, and their law and practice with respect to the Conventions and Recommendations (ratified or not) on which reports have been requested by the Governing Body of the ILO.

Additional information about the International Labour Conference (cont.)

- Since the adoption of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998), another important function of the Conference is to examine the Global Report prepared by the Office covering the four fundamental rights, namely: (a) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; (b) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; (c) the effective abolition of child labour; and (d) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.
- The Conference is also a forum where social and labour questions of importance to the entire world are discussed freely - sometimes passionately. ILO's Director-General presents a report each year that focuses on a different theme related to the course of social progress in the world. In past years, these reports have addressed many topics including but not limited to: Defending values, promoting change: Social justice in a global economy (1994), Promoting employment (1995), Decent Work (1999), Reducing the decent work deficit: A global challenge (2001) and A fair globalization: Creating opportunities for all (2004), Decent work for sustainable development (2007), A new era of social justice (2011), Fair migration: Setting an ILO agenda (2014), Work in a changing climate: The Green Initiative (2017), Work for a brighter future (2019), A Human-centred Recovery from the COVID-19 Crisis (2021), Global Challenges and the World of Work (2022), Towards a Renewed Social Contract (2024), Jobs, Rights, and Growth: Reinforcing the Connection (2025).
- The Conference also passes resolutions that provide guidelines for the ILO's general policy and future activities. At WIMUN 2026, the simulation of the General Discussion Committee will focus on the topic "Decent work and the Care Economy". The outcome of the General Discussion Committee's deliberations is a document that summarizes the actions that Governments, Employers and Workers have agreed should be taken by to address this issue. The outcome document of this Committee is referred to as Conclusions. They are not legally-binding and are accompanied by a short resolution requesting that they be considered by the ILO Governing Body when planning future work on this issue.

Types of Meetings

The simulation of the ILC at WIMUN NY 2026 will start with [Committee](#) meetings and finish with a [Closing Plenary](#) to formally adopt Conclusions and a resolution to guide the Governing Body in its future work on "Decent work and the Care Economy."

Officials of the General Discussion Committee

While a typical International Labour Conference may include several different committees, such as the Committee on the Application of Standards, the Recurrent Discussion Committee, the General Discussion Committee, the Standard Setting Committee and others, the simulation of the ILC at the WIMUN NY 2026 will only focus on the General Discussion Committee. The agenda of each Committee that meets in a given session of the ILC is set by the Governing Body of the ILO.

The [Chair](#) of the General Discussion Committee is elected from the government delegates along with two Vice-Chairs that are each elected from the Worker and Employers groups respectively. The Chair is assisted by the [Coordinator](#) who is a staff member of the International Labour Office which serves as the Secretariat of the ILO.

The simulation of the General Discussion Committee at WIMUN NY 2026 will include one Chairperson and one Coordinator who have been selected by the WIMUN Secretariat. Before the simulation can start, delegates representing employers and workers must each nominate a Vice-Chairperson to represent them during Committee meetings. The Vice-Chairpersons are the only ones allowed to speak on behalf of either the Workers or Employers during formal meetings of the Committee. In order to encourage the greatest participation of delegates during the conference, any delegate in the Worker or Employer groups can request to become a Vice-Chairperson of their bloc at any time during the conference.

In addition to these positions, the Governments must decide which government delegates will represent the Government group as a bloc as well as who will be the spokespersons for the political and regional groups that the countries they represent belong to.

Stages of General Discussion Committee Sessions

A formal meeting of the General Discussion Committee is divided into the following segments:

1. [Nomination of the Employer and Worker Vice-Chairs](#)
2. [Adoption of the Tentative Plan of Work of the Committee](#)
3. [Overview of the Committee's Work](#) by the Deputy Director-General for Policy (also known as the representative of the Secretary General) or Chief of Unit that will provide important background information on the agenda item, "Decent Work and the Care Economy."
4. [Adoption of ILO Discussion Points](#) that frame the discussion on the agenda item and then summarized in the Conclusions that are drafted and adopted in the General Discussion Committee.
5. [Opening statements](#) by the Employer Vice-Chairperson, Worker Vice-Chairperson, political groups, Government, Employer and Worker delegates.
6. [General discussion on Discussion Points](#)
7. [Drafting of Conclusions](#) (in 3 separate groups - Governments, Workers and Employers - and then merging them until there is one draft Conclusions that serves as the negotiating text)
8. [Consideration of amendments](#) to the Draft Conclusions (see further comments on this stage below)
9. [Adoption of title and draft Conclusions as amended](#)
10. [Adoption of draft resolution](#)
11. [Closing remarks](#) from government delegates, the Vice-Chairs of the Employer and Worker groups, and the Chair.

The Amendment Process

After the delegates have thoroughly discussed all of the Points in the draft Conclusions, they then turn their attention to discussing all of the amendments that have been submitted by Government, Employer and Worker delegates for consideration. All amendments must be submitted to the Coordinator of the Committee electronically. When submitting amendments, delegates must indicate the location of the amendment in the text, who is submitting the amendment and what the amendment is (see sample amendment in the Annex).

If it is clear that a majority of delegates favors the adoption of amendment and there are no strong objections to it being adopted, then it is usually adopted without a vote. The great majority of amendments are adopted without a vote. However, if the Committee is divided between those in favor and those who have strong objections against it, the Vice-Chairs of either the Employer or Worker groups or any of the government delegates can request a vote so that the Committee can move forward in its deliberation.

Voting, however, should only be a last resort. When this occurs, the Chair can recommend that the Committee continue to discuss their differences in informal consultations with the aim of reaching a compromise before action is taken. If a vote is taken, only a simple majority of delegates is required in order for it to be adopted. If one government delegate requests a vote, the motion has to be first seconded by one or more delegates and then approved by a simple majority before the amendment is put to a vote. When a vote is requested by the Vice-Chairs of either the Worker or Employer groups, it does not need to be seconded.

If, on the other hand, it is clear that a majority of delegates oppose an amendment, then it is usually withdrawn by the delegate who proposed it rather than put it to a vote.

According to the ILO rules of procedure, if there are several amendments, on the same Point (see example of a Point in the Sample Conclusions found in the Annex), the Chair will determine the order in which they shall be discussed. The Coordinator normally assists the Chair in deciding on the order in which amendments are considered. An amendment that has the greatest impact on the content of an Article is considered first. If for example, there are a few amendments to make minor changes to a Point and another amendment to delete the entire Point, the latter would be discussed first because it has the greatest impact on the text. If that amendment fails, then the delegates turn their attention to the more minor amendments. If the amendment is adopted, then there would be no need to consider the other amendments. In this manner, the amendments are considered in the descending order of their impact on the content of a Point.

There are five types of amendments. Delegates can propose to: 1) delete, 2) insert, 3) add, 4) replace any part of the text and 5) merge or 5) move paragraphs. Here are some basic examples of these amendments:

- In the last line of Point 6, delete “national”.
- In the first line, of Point 6 replace “heart” by “core”.
- Between the third and fourth lines of Point 11, insert “For the purposes of this Paragraph, ...”
- At the end of the last line of Point 7, add “and social security contributions”.
- Move “where reliable mechanisms...” to the end of Point 4.

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Each amendment must be discussed and a decision reached on its fate.

There are four possible outcomes. Amendments can:

- Be adopted by consensus or vote.
- Be rejected by consensus or vote.
- Be withdrawn for lack of support, or some other reason.
- Fall if made irrelevant by the adoption of another amendment or if it fails to be seconded when proposed by a single government.

In contrast to negotiations taking place in other UN bodies, such as the General Assembly or Security Council, government delegates participating in International Labour Conferences are usually experts in their field and therefore do not have to contact their capitals before making decisions on amendments. This helps to speed up the negotiation process.

Stages of ILO Closing Plenary

Following the General Discussion Committee sittings, a Closing Plenary will be convened to consider the following items:

1. Adopt the Conclusions on Decent work and the Care Economy by consensus
2. Adopt a resolution (see sample in Annex)
3. Closing statements of delegates
4. Closing statement of President
5. Close of conference

ILO Rules of Procedure

Plenary Meetings

1. No delegate shall address the Conference without having asked and obtained permission of the President.
2. Speakers shall be called upon in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak.

General Discussion Committee Meetings

1. No motion or amendment shall be discussed unless it has been seconded.
2. Motions as to procedure include the following:
 - a motion to consider two or more Points together that are considered a package;
 - b. a motion to discuss amendments in a caucus;
 - c. a motion to defer discussion on one part of the Conclusions until discussion of another part of the Convention has been concluded;
 - d. a motion to adjourn the debate on a particular question;
 - e. a motion for the closure of the discussion.

Things to Know about the Rules of Procedure

1. There are no moderated and unmoderated caucuses.
2. Passing notes during Formal Meetings is not allowed.
3. The presiding officer during meetings will never ask, "Are any points or motions on the floor?"
4. Parliamentary points (e.g., Points of Personal Privilege, Points of Information, and Points of Inquiry) and motions (e.g., Motion for Moderated or Unmoderated Caucuses, Motion to Set Agenda, Motions to Set Speaking Time, Motion to Move to Voting Procedures, etc.) are not used during the conference. Parliamentary rules of procedure are not used at the ILO because it is not a Parliament.
5. Delegates will not be allowed to yield their time to the Chair or another delegation.
6. The only time seconding a motion is required is when an amendment is proposed by a single government. If it is not seconded by another government, it will not be considered by the Committee. Amendments that are proposed by two or more governments or the Workers or Employers, do not need to be seconded.

Double Delegations: Procedures

In the ILO, each country delegation has one worker and one employer delegate and two government delegates (forming a double delegation). While the worker and employer delegates each speak as one voice when making statements, government delegates can speak on behalf of their assigned country or as a spokesperson for a regional or political group their country belongs to.

General Principle

A double delegation must always speak and act as one voice. While internal discussion and disagreement within a government delegation may occur privately, it must never be expressed publicly during formal proceedings.

What This Means in Practice

Statements on Discussion Points

- Only one delegate from each double delegation may take the floor when making a statement on each Discussion Point.
- The statement must reflect a single, unified national position agreed upon by both delegates.

Statements on behalf of a regional or political group

- Only one delegate from a double delegation may take the floor when making a statement on behalf of a regional or political group, if chosen to be a spokesperson.
- If more than one statement is made as a spokesperson for a regional or political group, the delegates in a double delegation can alternate if they so choose.

Drafting and Merging Resolutions (Vienna Formula)

- During the drafting process double delegates can work together or work on separate paragraphs but must agree on what they propose putting into the text of their resolution.
- During the merging process only one delegate per country may:
 - Serve as a regional group leader or be designated as the lead negotiator speaking on behalf of the region the assigned country belongs to.
 - Double delegations must decide internally which delegate will assume this role at any given stage.
 - Delegates may alternate roles during different phases of the conference, but not simultaneously.

Communication with Chairs and Head Delegates

- All messages (written or electronic) sent to the Chair, Head Delegate, or Secretariat must reflect the joint position of both delegates. Double delegations must coordinate before submitting Amendments, Requests, or Objections.
- Conflicting or uncoordinated messages from the same country may be treated as procedural errors and may be disregarded.

Double Delegations: Procedures (cont.)

Submission of Amendments

- Double delegations must jointly agree on which amendments are submitted on behalf of their country.
- Delegates may take turns submitting amendments, but each submission must reflect the agreed position of both delegates.
- Amendments submitted without internal agreement may be ruled out of order.

Debate on Amendments

- During debate on a specific amendment, only one delegate may argue on behalf of the country.
- Delegates may alternate speaking roles across different amendments, but both delegates may not speak on the same amendment at the same time.
- In smaller-group negotiations where multiple amendments are being debated simultaneously, each delegate may participate in a different group.
- In all cases, coordination of positions is essential, and both delegates remain responsible for ensuring consistency.

Statements After Adoption

- The same procedures apply after the adoption of the resolution and Conclusions:
 - Only one delegate may speak on behalf of the country.
 - The statement must reflect the jointly agreed position of both delegates.

Internal Coordination

Delegates in a double delegation are strongly encouraged to:

- Divide research and drafting tasks strategically,
- Consult frequently during negotiations,
- Agree in advance on priorities, red lines, and acceptable compromises.

Internal disagreement is a normal part of diplomacy—but it must never appear in formal debate, written submissions, or procedural exchanges.

Key Reminder

Double delegations mirror real-world diplomatic practice, where multiple officials represent a single national position. Success depends not on speaking more often, but on effective

Terms not used in in the Simulation of ILC at the WIMUN 2026

1. Dais: This term is not used at the UN and is therefore not a part of the terminology used at WIMUN 2026. The officials presiding over a meeting comprise what is called the Bureau.
2. Honourable Delegates, Honorable President, or Honourable Chair: These terms are used in a Parliament and since the UN is not a Parliament it is not appropriate to use them during the simulation of UN meetings. When making a statement during the General Debate, delegates should address their comments directly to the person presiding over the meeting (e.g., Mr./Madame President during Plenary meetings or Mr./Madame Chair for Committee meetings) and not to the delegates.
3. House: In some conferences, the person presiding over a meeting might say, "Will the House come to order" if the delegates are making too much noise. Again, since the UN is not a Parliament, it is inappropriate to refer to the Assembly or a Committee as the "House" when addressing delegates.
4. Director: Most MUN conferences have a Director that oversees working papers and draft resolutions and acts as an expert on topics. The simulation of the International Labour Conference does not have Directors. There is a President who presides over Plenary meetings and a Chair who presides over Committee meetings and the ILO Secretariat staff who assist in making sure that meetings run smoothly.
5. Friendly and Unfriendly amendments: These terms are not used at the UN and are not used when referring to amendments or sub-amendments that are proposed by government, employer and worker delegates.
6. Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses: These terms do not exist at the UN. Sometimes delegates may "caucus" informally to discuss amendments with the aim of reaching agreement on whether to accept, reject or agree to an alternate wording of the amendment but they are not referred to as moderated or unmoderated. In most cases, amendments are discussed during a formal meeting of the committee and if consensus is not reached on whether to accept, reject or agree to an alternate wording of the amendment, a decision can be taken by putting the amendment to a vote. When a vote is taken, government delegates, employer delegates and worker delegates each control one third of the votes.

Annex

The culmination of the simulation is the adoption of an outcome document called Conclusions which represents a consensus-based summary of the discussions and deliberations held during the conference on a particular topic. It serves as a formal record and guideline for future action by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and its constituents. While not legally binding, the Conclusions carry significant moral and political weight, guiding ILO activities and influencing national and international labor policies.

COMPONENTS OF THE CONCLUSIONS:

1. Context and Rationale:

- An introduction that outlines the importance of the topic, key challenges, and the main issues identified during the discussion.

2. Actions taken:

- What has been done; interventions that have been implemented to address issues that need to be addressed

3. Recommendations:

- Actions governments, employers, workers, and the ILO should take to address the challenges or problems that have been identified.

A. Terminology used to refer to different parts of Conclusions

Note: Conclusions are divided into Sections. Each Section is divided into Points. If Points are further divided into clauses, then it must begin with a Chapeau. See example of how the sections are referred in the following two pages.



Title

Technical Meeting on the Promotion of Decent Work and a Just Transition in the Building Materials Industry, including Cement

Geneva, 23–27 September 2024

Conclusions and recommendations¹

Section title

Opportunities and challenges for the promotion of decent work and a just transition in the building materials industry, including cement

Point

1. The building materials industry plays a crucial role in economic growth, enterprise development and job creation. It is a diverse industry comprising the production of numerous types of building materials, including cement, and different business sizes. It holds significant potential to create decent job opportunities, including in supply chains, and to offer business opportunities to all enterprises, including multinational enterprises (MNEs) and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Moreover, the industry provides opportunities for innovation and market expansion, particularly through the development of low-carbon materials and other practices that drive economic, social, and environmental progress. Given its sensitivity to geopolitical crises, economic cycles, and price volatility in the raw materials and energy markets, both enterprises and workers in the industry may face heightened vulnerability.

Point

2. The industry includes subsectors with a considerable carbon footprint, and the structural transformations towards environmentally sustainable building materials have major implications for both enterprises and workers. Efforts to transition away from high carbon production processes include the use of new technology, efficient energy sources, minimizing the impact of raw material extraction, embracing green material practices, local sourcing, the circular economy and investing in methods to reduce the carbon footprint of traditional materials. This transition can pose challenges, including skills mismatches and job transitions and, in some cases, job losses, and constraints for sustainable enterprise development, particularly amongst the MSMEs.

3. Regional demographic shifts and urbanization patterns are driving changes in the demand for built environments and infrastructure and are shaping the future of work in the industry. Furthermore, rapid technological changes are transforming the industry and hold great

¹ In accordance with established procedures, the Conclusions and recommendations will be submitted to the 353rd Session (March 2025) of the Governing Body of the ILO for its consideration.

in supply chains. Furthermore, governments should develop and implement appropriate regulatory frameworks to ensure correct classification of employment relationships in the industry and develop strategies for a successful transition from the informal to the formal economy and addressing decent work deficits within the industry.

17. Ensuring equal opportunities and treatment between women and men is essential for the future of the industry. This includes respecting the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value, eliminating gender bias, advancing maternity protection, and promoting a work environment that is free from violence and harassment.

Recommendations for future action by the International Labour Organization and its Members

18. Governments have the duty to adopt, implement and effectively enforce national laws and regulations to ensure that fundamental principles and rights at work, as set out in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) as amended in 2022, and ratified international labour Conventions are applied to all workers in the building materials industry, taking into account their obligations under the ILO Constitution. They should also promote responsible and progressive public procurement to advance environmental sustainability and decent work, in line with relevant international labour standards.

Point

Chapeau 19. In addition, governments, in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations, where appropriate, should:

Clause (a) actively promote freedom of association and inclusive and effective social dialogue, including collective bargaining and tripartite cooperation, at all levels to forge social consensus for ambitious policies and measures for a just transition;

Clause (b) provide for adequate policy and regulatory frameworks, invest, and cooperate to enable the industry to effectively address climate change and promote a just transition;

(c) strengthen labour administration, including labour inspection, to ensure compliance with laws and regulations;

(d) address violence and harassment at work, promote a safe and healthy working environment and develop effective OSH management systems;

(e) promote an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises, with targeted measures to enhance productivity, innovation and entrepreneurship, including improved access to finance; strengthen business resilience and pursue environmentally sustainable business and production models, especially for MSMEs;

(f) develop sustainable strategies to strengthen social dialogue and operationalize living wages, based on the Conclusions of the ILO Meeting of experts on wage policies, including living wages (February 2024) and ensure that all workers enjoy decent working conditions, taking into account respect for fundamental rights and international labour standards on working time;

(g) cooperate to address skills needs in the industry through provision of skills development and lifelong learning opportunities, encompassing reskilling and upskilling, technical and vocational education and training systems, and through digitalization of education systems; as well as facilitate recognition of prior learning and previous experience;

(h) promote equality of opportunity for all workers, ensure equal pay for work of equal value and work-life balance, and address gender-based occupational segregation and the

B. Sample Resolution

An example of a typical resolution that is always adopted after the Conclusions it must begin with a Chapeau. See example of Conclusions following negotiations in a real meeting of the General Discussion meeting to learn the terminology used to refer to different parts of the text.

Resolution concerning the general discussion on addressing informality and promoting the transition to formality for decent work

(12 June 2025)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization, meeting in Geneva at its 113th Session, 2025,

Having undertaken a general discussion on innovative approaches to addressing informality and promoting the transition to formality for decent work based on the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204), and duly taking into account the Declaration of Philadelphia (1944) and the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work (2019):

1. adopts the following conclusions;
2. invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to give due consideration to the conclusions and to guide the International Labour Office in giving effect to them;
3. requests the Director-General to:
 - (a) prepare a plan of action on innovative approaches to addressing informality and promoting the transition to formality for decent work to give effect to the conclusions, for the consideration of the Governing Body at its 355th Session (November 2025);
 - (b) communicate the conclusions to relevant international and regional organizations;
 - (c) take into account the conclusions when preparing future programme and budget proposals and mobilizing extrabudgetary resources;
 - (d) keep the Governing Body informed of their implementation.

Annex (cont.)

COMPONENTS OF THE CONCLUSIONS: (CONT.)

C. Sample Amendments to Conclusions

Examples of how to word an amendment:

1. Delete " _____ " between " _____ " and " _____ ".
2. Insert " _____ " between " _____ " and " _____ ".
3. Add " _____ " at the end of " _____ ".
4. Replace " _____ " with " _____ ".
5. Replace clause (a) with " _____ ".
6. Insert " _____ " after " _____ ".
7. Replace " _____ " with " _____ " after " _____ ".
8. Add " _____ " after " _____ ".
9. Delete the final word " _____ " and clauses (a) to (c) inclusive.
10. Insert " _____ ", before " _____ ".
11. Add a new clause: " _____ " after the chapeau.
12. At the end of the clause, add " _____ ".
13. Insert a new clause: " _____ ".
14. Move clause (a) after clause (b).

When submitting amendments to the Coordinator you must indicate the location of where the amendment will go, who is proposing the amendment and what the change is that is being proposed. This is how it should look when submitting in electronically:

| Location | Submitted by | Amendment |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Point 3 | the Employer members | Replace "global supply chains have resulted in" with "freedom of association and collective bargaining can be found in some global supply chains" after "working time" |
| Point 16 sub-clause (f) | Netherlands on behalf of EU | Add new sub-clause: "Fight corruption, including by protection of whistle-blowers" |
| Point 18 | the Employer members | Replace "complaints" with "operational-level grievance" and to delete "for workers within their supply chains" |