KEYNOTES

National Strategies and Systems for Occupational Safety and Health

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Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) has been a central issue for the ILO ever since its creation in 1919 and continues to be a fundamental requirement for achieving the objectives of the Decent Work Agenda. However, it is estimated that about 2.3 million workers die each year from work-related accidents and diseases. The ILO has developed a number of OSH Conventions and Recommendations such as Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No.155), Occupational Health Services Convention (No.161) and Chemicals Convention (No.170). In 2003, the International Labour Conference reviewed the ILO standards and activities in the field of OSH and developed Global Strategy for OSH, which underlined the importance of creating preventative safety and health culture and the management systems approach which would support the full-functioning of the ILO instruments at the national level. Following the guidance of the Global Strategy, Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No.187) and Recommendation (No.197) were adopted in 2006. These new international standards aim at placing OSH high at national agendas and applying systems approach to OSH at the national level and promoting the application and ratification of other ILO Conventions on OSH. As of July 2010, 15 countries have ratified the Convention No.187 and many more countries are in the process of ratification. Soonest application and ratification of the new Convention by all countries are essential steps forward for improving occupational safety and health globally.

The ILO has been promoting the strategic approach to OSH as guided by the Convention No.187. Key elements of this approach include development of national OSH policy, national OSH programmes and national OSH systems by the government in consultation with social partners. The preparation and regular updating of national OSH profile (summary of national OSH situations) are important steps for a systematic review and reinforcement of national programmes and systems as well as for sharing experience nationally and internationally. Actions for strategic national approach to OSH would include expansion of training, information and advisory services and the reviewing and redesigning of legislation with a view to ensuring full coverage of legal protection and supporting the full functioning of the national OSH system.

Key words: Occupational safety and health, national strategies, Decent Work Agenda

Decent Work - Safe Work

The magnitude of the global impact of occupational accidents and diseases in terms of human suffering and related economic costs have been a long-standing source of concern at workplace, national and international levels. It is estimated that about 2.3 million workers die each year from work-related accidents and diseases. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) has been a central issue for the ILO ever since its creation in 1919 and continues to be a fundamental requirement for achieving the objectives of the Decent Work Agenda. Thus Decent Work must be Safe Work.

The development of international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations have been a key contribution to the global efforts to reduce work-related accidents and diseases. Recent Conventions on OSH were adopted during 1982-2002 include:

- Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No.155)
- Occupational Health Services Convention (No.161)
- Asbestos Convention (No.161)
- Safety and Health in Construction Convention (No.167)
- Chemicals Convention (No.170)
- Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention (No.174)
- Safety and Health in Mines Convention (No.176)
- Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention (No.184)
- Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No.187)
- Protocol of 2002 to the Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No.155)

In addition to Conventions listed above, there are many more Conventions directly or indirectly address the occupational safety and health. Over the years, the ILO has developed OSH programmes to support its member States supplementing international labour standards. Thus in 2003, the International Labour Conference had a general discussion on standard-related activities in the area of occupational safety and health with a view to developing a holistic approach for the improvement of occupational safety and health. As an outcome of the discussion, Global Strategy on OSH was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 2003. The Strategy highlighted the importance of creating national preventative safety and health culture and the systems approach to OSH both at the enterprise and national levels. It called for the ILO action in the following areas: 1) Promotion, awareness raising and advocacy, 2) ILO instruments, 3) Technical assistance and cooperation, 4) Knowledge development, management and dissemination, and 5) International collaboration. Full text of the Global Strategy in English is available at http://www.ilo.org/safework/info/publications/lang-en/docName-WCMS_107535/index.htm.

Among others, the ILO started to organize World Day for Safety and Health at Work every year on 28 April as a new activity for awareness raising world-wide and for the creation of preventative safety and health culture. The number of countries and enterprises observing the World Day has grown and various innovative activities have been organized in over 100 countries in recent years. The ILO has been publishing reports on specific theme each year. The theme for 2010 was “Emerging risks and new patterns of prevention in a changing world of work”. Another important work of the ILO in this area is the organization of World Congress on Safety and Health at Work. Most recently it was held in Seoul, the Republic of Korea in 2008 with the participation of over 4,000 people. On the occasion of the World Congress, Safety and Health Summit was held as the first time in the history. The Summit was attended by the Ministers, CEOs of multinational enterprises, trade union leaders, leaders of OSH...
institutions and social security agencies as well as the representatives of the ILO Governing Body. The Summit adopted Seoul Declaration on Safety and Health (http://www.seouldeclaration.org/) which called for actions by all stakeholders of the society.

Another key follow up action to the Global Strategy is the development of a new instrument on promotional framework for OSH. The International Labour Conference had discussions on the new instrument in 2005 and 2006 and Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No.187) was adopted in 2006 together with its accompanying Recommendation (No.197). These new international labour standards have been providing the framework for the systems approach to OSH at the national level. New standards are also expected to support national tripartite efforts to place OSH high at national agendas as well as to improve application and ratification of existing ILO OSH Conventions. As of July 2010, Convention No.187 has been ratified by following 16 countries: 2007 (Japan), 2008 (Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, Finland, Sweden, Cuba, Czech Republic), 2009 (Denmark, Niger, Spain, Cyprus, Serbia), 2010 (Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany). Many more countries are in the process of ratification.

A management systems approach

One of the main pillars for the Global Strategy is the application of a management systems approach to OSH at the national level. A model for such an approach at the enterprise level has been described in the ILO Guidelines on occupational safety and health management systems. As suggested in the Global Strategy on OSH, the application of this management systems approach at the national level, as proposed below, builds on this concept and related methodology. This approach at the national level is the core element of the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention.

At the enterprise level

The systems approach to the management of OSH at the enterprise level provided in the ILO Guidelines on occupational safety and health management systems (ILO-OHS 2001) is based on the concept of continual improvement of performance through the application of the PDCA cycle (“plan-do-check-act”). The Guidelines include five sections, namely Policy, Organizing, Planning and implementation, Evaluation, and Action for improvement.

- “Policy” is the basis of the OSH management system and sets the direction for the organization to follow.
- “Organizing” provides guidance on management structures and the allocation of responsibility and accountability for delivering the policy.
- “Planning and implementation” gives guidance on initial review, system planning, development and implementation, OSH objectives and risk control.
- “Evaluation” describes how to monitor and measure performance and carry out audits and reviews, identifying areas for improvement.
- “Action for improvement” addresses arrangements for taking preventive and corrective action and for continual improvement of performance through various measures.

These Guidelines have been successfully applied at enterprise level in many countries. In the following section, an attempt is made to describe a model for a management systems approach to OSH at the national level.

At the national level

Based on the above, the main steps in developing such a management approach at the national level include the following:

- Firstly, national policy on OSH should be formulated in consultation with representative organizations of employers and workers, as laid down in the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155). Other concerned parties may also be consulted as appropriate.
- Secondly, a national system for OSH should be developed which contains the infrastructure to implement the policy and national programmes on OSH.
- Thirdly, a national programme on OSH should be developed, based on the analysis of the OSH situation, which preferably should be summarized as a national profile on OSH, and implemented over a specific period of time.
- Finally, at its conclusion, such a programme should be reviewed and replaced by a new national programme on OSH.

The following table compares the main elements of a systems approach at the enterprise and national levels.

**Table 1: Comparison of the main elements of a management systems approach to OSH at the enterprise and national levels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enterprise level</th>
<th>National level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting OSH policy within the enterprise</td>
<td>Setting national policy on OSH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishing organization and responsibilities within the enterprise</td>
<td>Establishing and progressively developing a national system for OSH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning and implementing the elements of an OSH management system</td>
<td>Formulating and implementing national programmes on OSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluating and reviewing performance within the enterprise</td>
<td>Reviewing national programmes on OSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking action for continual improvement</td>
<td>Formulating new national programmes on OSH for continual improvement</td>
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Promotional Framework for OSH

The Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No.187) and its accompanying Recommendation (No.197) are new types of international labour standards with the focus of promoting OSH with the objectives of placing OSH high at national agenda and promoting preventative safety and health culture and systems approach at the national level. The design concept of the new Convention includes 1) promotional, 2) non-prescriptive, 3) avoid duplication with provisions of existing OSH instruments, 4) promote application of existing OSH instruments, 5) target continual improvement of national OSH system and performance. Key elements of the Convention are explained below and the core part of the text of the Convention is annexed.

National Policy on OSH

The formulation of national policy on OSH on a tripartite basis is the fundamental basis for promoting occupational safety and health for the whole country. The Convention calls for the formulation of national policy in accordance with the principles laid down in Article 4 of the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No.155). Through national policy, member States are to promote the right of workers to a safe and healthy working environment as well as basic principles such as assessing occupational risks or hazards, combating occupational risks or hazards at source, and developing national preventative safety
and health culture. The Convention also requires member States to periodically consider what measures could be taken to ratify relevant occupational safety and health Conventions of the ILO.

**National programmes on OSH**

A key element in making a management systems approach operational at the national level is the formulation and development of national programmes on OSH. These programmes are strategic programmes with predetermined time frame (e.g. lasting five years) that focus on specific national priorities for OSH, based on analyses of the situations in the countries concerned, which should preferably be summarized as national profiles on OSH. Each programme should be developed and implemented following tripartite consultation between government, employers and workers, and endorsed by the highest government authorities. While such programmes need clear objectives, targets and indicators, overall they should also aim to strengthen the national system for OSH to ensure sustainability of improvements and to build and maintain a national preventative safety and health culture.

National programmes on OSH should be developed taking into account ILO instruments on OSH. In view of a progressive improvement of national systems for OSH, the target should be the effective implementation of the relevant up-to-date Conventions and Recommendations, as well as of other instruments such as codes of practice and guidelines adopted in this area.

A conceptual diagram of the strategy for strengthening national systems for OSH through national programmes on OSH is shown in figure 1.

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**Figure 1: The management systems approach to OSH at the national level**

In order to ensure a coherent and effective use of scarce resources and to coordinate efforts better, the development of a national programme on OSH should include a number of logical steps:

- national tripartite agreement to establish a national programme on OSH;
- establishment of coordination mechanisms for the elaboration and implementation of the programme;
- preparation of a national profile on OSH;
- analysis and identification of strong and weak points in the national systems for OSH, using the national profile on OSH;
- identification of priorities for national action to improve OSH;
- development of action plans in a national programme on OSH, including indicators of success;
- launch of the national programme on OSH with the endorsement of the highest national authorities (to ensure OSH is placed high on national agendas);
- establishment of sustainable mechanisms for review, updating of data and continual improvements in effectiveness;
- eventual designation of new priorities for action through the establishment of a new national programme on OSH based on an updated national profile on OSH.

**National profiles on OSH**

Once the government, employers and workers reach a consensus to formulate a national programme on OSH, the first technical step is to carry out a review of the national OSH situation. In order to carry out this review systematically, the preparation of a national profile on OSH is suggested. A national profile on OSH summarizes the existing OSH situation, including national data on occupational accidents and diseases, high-risk industries and occupations, and the description of national systems for OSH and capacity. The elements of information to be compiled as national profile on OSH are described in the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation. National profiles on OSH also facilitate a systematic review of the improvements in national systems for OSH and programmes.

A national profile on OSH should:

- be prepared at the country level through a process that involves all the national competent and other designated authorities concerned with the various aspects of OSH, and more importantly the most representative organizations of employers and workers;
- include basic data on all the parameters that may affect the sound management of OSH, at both the national and enterprise levels, including available legislative framework, enforcement and implementation mechanisms and infrastructures, workforce distribution, human and financial resources devoted to OSH, OSH initiatives at the enterprise level and level of protection;
- provide practical information on ongoing activities at the country level (e.g. activities related to the implementation of international agreements, ongoing and planned technical assistance projects);
- enable a country to identify gaps in and needs for further development of existing legal, institutional, administrative and technical infrastructure related to the sound management of OSH, taking into account relevant ILO Conventions, Recommendations and codes of practice;
- provide a means for improved coordination among all parties interested in OSH. The process of preparing the profile itself
may serve as a starting point for improved coordination and should facilitate communications and an improved understanding of the potential problems and activities being undertaken within the country.

**National systems for OSH**

National systems for OSH are infrastructures which provide the main framework for the implementation of national programmes on OSH. In turn, one of the main aims of national programmes on OSH should be to strengthen national systems for OSH. For the competent authority, it is not enough just to establish OSH legislation and to make arrangements for its enforcement. While tripartite collaboration, inspection and enforcement are still vital components of any national system for OSH, there is a need to develop other elements of the system covering specific functions - either within or in collaboration with key players such as labour inspectors. For example, most employers, particularly those of small enterprises, need various supports just to comply with the legislation, such as providing OSH training to workers handling hazardous substances, conducting technical inspection of dangerous machines and carrying out medical surveillance. Further support and services are required to promote good practice covering many other aspects of OSH, which are outside the legal sphere. Although national systems for OSH can vary from one country to another, they should have many elements in common. These include:

(a) laws, regulations, collective agreements where appropriate, and any other relevant instrument on occupational safety and health;
(b) authority or authorities responsible for OSH, designated in accordance with national law and practice;
(c) mechanisms for ensuring compliance with national laws and regulations, including systems of inspection;
(d) arrangements to promote, at the level of the undertaking, cooperation between management, workers and their representatives as an essential element of workplace-related prevention measures;
(e) national tripartite body on OSH;
(f) information and advisory services on OSH;
(g) the provision of occupational safety and health training;
(g) occupational health services in accordance with national law and practice;
(h) research on OSH;
(i) the mechanism for the collection and analysis of data on occupational accidents and diseases, taking into account relevant ILO instruments;
(j) provisions for collaboration with relevant insurance schemes covering occupational accidents and diseases;
(k) support mechanisms for a progressive improvement of occupational safety and health conditions in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and in the informal economy.

While the priority aspects in reinforcing national OSH systems depend on the development and the needs of each country as well as availability of resources, most countries could expand or improve network of OSH support services to enterprises without much funding from the government. Such services include OSH consultancy, training, working environment monitoring, health surveillance, and technical inspection of machineries. It is important for the competent authority to provide firm foundation for these support service network either by administrative guidance or by legislative provisions. Legislative provisions could include clarification of employer responsibilities for action, competency requirements for support service providers, and government supervision. In designing each sub-system, attention should be given to ensuring the availability of services nation-wide at reasonable costs.

**Placing OSH high on national political agendas**

A major challenge in the Global Strategy on OSH is the call to place OSH high on national political agendas. There is general agreement that the protection of workers is of great importance and that OSH is a priority issue, but it is a fact that OSH has not been given sufficient attention in practice in many countries. The Global Strategy refers to the adoption of national programmes on OSH as a means to solve this problem by stating that “the endorsement and launching of a national programme on OSH by the highest government authority, for example by the Head of State, government or parliament, would have a significant impact on strengthening national OSH capacities and mobilization of national and international resources”. Several national programmes on OSH launched in recent years by member States have, in fact, been signed or endorsed by parliament, deputy prime ministers or other high authorities in national governments.

**ILO technical cooperation and assistance for national programmes on OSH**

The Global Strategy also highlighted the importance of providing technical advisory and financial support to, in particular, developing countries and countries in transition for the timely strengthening of their national OSH capacities and programmes. Priority should be given to countries where the assistance is most needed and where the commitment for sustained action is obvious. The launch of national programmes on OSH was mentioned as one example of demonstrating national commitment. Properly formulated national programmes on OSH have clear priorities for action based on tripartite consultation and a review of the national OSH situation. Thus, technical cooperation activities to support the implementation of national programmes on OSH are ensured success in view of their relevance and sustainability. While the launch of national programmes on OSH is a good criterion for providing technical and financial support, many developing countries require technical support in formulating a national programme on OSH. Thus, the formulation of a national programme on OSH is a priority area for ILO technical cooperation with a view to supporting national commitment to OSH.

During last several years, the ILO has been working closely with a number of member States in the preparation of national profiles on OSH and elaboration of national programmes on OSH. With a view to promoting the implementation and ratification of the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No.187) as well as the Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No.155), the ILO will continue to focus its technical assistance in these areas in the coming years.
ANNEX
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROMOTIONAL FRAMEWORK
FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH, 2006 (No.187)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,
Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Ninety-fifth Session on 31 May 2006,
Recognizing the global magnitude of occupational injuries, diseases and deaths, and the need for further action to reduce them, and
Recalling that the protection of workers against sickness, disease and injury arising out of employment is among the objectives of the International Labour Organization as set out in its Constitution, and
Recognizing that occupational injuries, diseases and deaths have a negative effect on productivity and on economic and social development, and
Noting paragraph III(g) of the Declaration of Philadelphia, which provides that the International Labour Organization has the solemn obligation to further among the nations of the world programmes which will achieve adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations, and
Mindful of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-Up, 1998, and
Noting the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No.155), the Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981(No. 164), and other instruments of the International Labour Organization relevant to the promotional framework for occupational safety and health, and
Recalling that the promotion of occupational safety and health is part of the International Labour Organization’s agenda of decent work for all, and
Recalling the Conclusions concerning ILO standards-related activities in the area of occupational safety and health - a global strategy, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 91st Session (2003), in particular relating to ensuring that priority be given to occupational safety and health in national agendas, and
Stressing the importance of the continuous promotion of a national preventative safety and health culture, and
Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to occupational safety and health, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and
Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention;
adopts this day of June of the year two thousand and six the following Convention, which may be cited as the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006.

I. DEFINITIONS

Article 1
For the purpose of this Convention:
(a) the term “national policy” refers to the national policy on occupational safety and health and the working environment developed in accordance with the principles of Article 4 of the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155);
(b) the term “national system for occupational safety and health” or “national system” refers to the infrastructure which provides the main framework for implementing the national policy and national programmes on occupational safety and health;
(c) the term “national programme on occupational safety and health” or “national programme” refers to any national programme that includes objectives to be achieved in a predetermined time frame, priorities and means of action formulated to improve occupational safety and health, and means to assess progress;
(d) the term “a national preventative safety and health culture” refers to a culture in which the right to a safe and healthy working environment is respected at all levels, where government, employers and workers actively participate in securing a safe and healthy working environment through a system of defined rights, responsibilities and duties, and where the principle of prevention is accorded the highest priority.

II. OBJECTIVE

Article 2
1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall promote continuous improvement of occupational safety and health to prevent occupational injuries, diseases and deaths, by the development, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers, of a national policy, national system and national programme.
2. Each Member shall take active steps towards achieving progressively a safe and healthy working environment through a national system and national programmes on occupational safety and health by taking into account the principles set out in instruments of the International Labour Organization (ILO) relevant to the promotional framework for occupational safety and health.
3. Each Member, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers, shall periodically consider what measures could be taken to ratify relevant occupational safety and health Conventions of the ILO.
III. NATIONAL POLICY

Article 3

1. Each Member shall promote a safe and healthy working environment by formulating a national policy.
2. Each Member shall promote and advance, at all relevant levels, the right of workers to a safe and healthy working environment.
3. In formulating its national policy, each Member, in light of national conditions and practice and in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers, shall promote basic principles such as assessing occupational risks or hazards; combating occupational risks or hazards at source; and developing a national preventative safety and health culture that includes information, consultation and training.

IV. NATIONAL SYSTEM

Article 4

1. Each Member shall establish, maintain, progressively develop and periodically review a national system for occupational safety and health, in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers.
2. The national system for occupational safety and health shall include among others:
   (a) laws and regulations, collective agreements where appropriate, and any other relevant instruments on occupational safety and health;
   (b) an authority or body, or authorities or bodies, responsible for occupational safety and health, designated in accordance with national law and practice;
   (c) mechanisms for ensuring compliance with national laws and regulations, including systems of inspection; and
   (d) arrangements to promote, at the level of the undertaking, cooperation between management, workers and their representatives as an essential element of workplace-related prevention measures.
3. The national system for occupational safety and health shall include, where appropriate:
   (a) a national tripartite advisory body, or bodies, addressing occupational safety and health issues;
   (b) information and advisory services on occupational safety and health;
   (c) the provision of occupational safety and health training;
   (d) occupational health services in accordance with national law and practice;
   (e) research on occupational safety and health;
   (f) a mechanism for the collection and analysis of data on occupational injuries and diseases, taking into account relevant ILO instruments;
   (g) provisions for collaboration with relevant insurance or social security schemes covering occupational injuries and diseases; and
   (h) support mechanisms for a progressive improvement of occupational safety and health conditions in micro-enterprises, in small and medium-sized enterprises and in the informal economy.

V. NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Article 5

1. Each Member shall formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate and periodically review a national programme on occupational safety and health in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers.
2. The national programme shall:
   (a) promote the development of a national preventative safety and health culture;
   (b) contribute to the protection of workers by eliminating or minimizing, so far as is reasonably practicable, work-related hazards and risks, in accordance with national law and practice, in order to prevent occupational injuries, diseases and deaths and promote safety and health in the workplace;
   (c) be formulated and reviewed on the basis of analysis of the national situation regarding occupational safety and health, including analysis of the national system for occupational safety and health;
   (d) include objectives, targets and indicators of progress; and
   (e) be supported, where possible, by other complementary national programmes and plans which will assist in achieving progressively a safe and healthy working environment.
3. The national programme shall be widely publicized and, to the extent possible, endorsed and launched by the highest national authorities.

VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 6

This Convention does not revise any international labour Conventions or Recommendations.

Article 7

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.
Article 8
1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have
been registered with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the
Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification is registered.

Article 9
1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the
Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registra-
tion. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of
ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for
another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention within the first year of each new period of ten years
under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 10
1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organization of the
registration of all ratifications and denunciations that have been communicated by the Members of the Organization.
2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification that has been communicated, the
Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into
force.

Article 11
The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for regis-
tration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and denunciations that
have been registered.

Article 12
At such times as it may consider necessary, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General
Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference
the question of its revision.

Article 13
1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:
   (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this
       Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come
       into force;
   (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification
       by the Members.
2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have
   not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 14
The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.