



The only tripartite U.N. agency, since 1919 the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States -186 of the 193 UN member states- to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

The ILO was founded in 1919, in the wake of a destructive war, to pursue a vision based on the premise that universal, lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice. The ILO became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946.

Each of the 183 Member States has the right to send a delegation to the International Labour Conference representing government, workers, and employers each of whom having the right to express themselves freely and vote independently jointly shaping the policies and programmes of the Organization.

ILO primarily aims to set international labour standards, promote rights at work, support decent employment opportunities, and enrich social protection through strengthening of dialogue on issues of work. It also focuses on providing equal opportunities for both women and men for obtaining decent work concerning freedom, security, equity, and human dignity.

In 1969, the organization received the Nobel Peace Prize for improving fraternity and peace among nations, pursuing decent work and justice for workers, and providing technical assistance to other developing nations.

The final document of the Committee will be a resolution.