

C88 & C181 Ratification Campaign

ervices for transition Unit – ILO, HQ, Genève



Indispensable Role of Employment Services

Employment services are cost-effective labour market interventions

Play a significant role in responding to the future of work driven by the megatrends (technology, climate change, demographic shifts, globalization)

The Global call to action for a human-centred recovery from the COVID-19 crisis commits to an inclusive economic growth and employment including the strengthening of public and private employment agencies

Recurrent Discussion Committee: Employment 2022 Resolution point 31: Support Member States in developing and implementing active labour market policies and modernizing and strengthening the capacities of public employment services, and leveraging possible cooperation, where appropriate, and considering the complementary role of private employment agencies, when adequately regulated, in line with Convention No. 181

Expected to play a key role in the supporting jobs recovery

PES contribute to making the job market more transparent, fair, and inclusive

Private employment agencies can act as a stepping-stone to formal and regular employment, if well regulated and monitored.



Convention 88 from 1948 on employment services





Convention 88 from 1948 on employment services

Article 1

- 1. Each Member of the International Labour Organisation for which this Convention is in force shall maintain or ensure the maintenance of a free public employment service.
- 2. The essential duty of the employment service shall be to ensure, in co-operation where necessary with other public and private bodies concerned, the best possible organisation of the employment market as an integral part of the national programme for the achievement and maintenance of full employment and the development and use of productive resources.

Article 2

The employment service shall consist of a national system of employment offices under the direction of a national authority.

Article 3

The system shall comprise a network of local and, where appropriate, regional offices, sufficient in number to serve each geographical area of the country and conveniently located for employers and workers

- ✓ Public service
- ✓ Free
- √ National system
- ✓ Local Network

Convention 88 from 1948 on employment services

Article 6

The employment service shall be so organised as to ensure effective recruitment and placement, and for this purpose shall:

Major services listed:

- ✓ Registration of jobseekers
- ✓ Job search assistance
- ✓ Orientation
- ✓ Training
- ✓ Support for professional mobility
- √ Support for geographical mobility
- ✓ Support for international mobility
- ✓ Implementation of unemployment insurance/assistance

- √ Advice for recruitment
- ✓ Collection and distribution of job offers
- ✓ Intermediation of supply and demand
- ✓ Collection and dissemination of labour market information
- ✓ Support during redundancies



► Convention 88 from 1948 on employment services

Article 7

Measures shall be taken:

- (a) to facilitate within the various employment offices specialisation by occupations and by industries, such as agriculture and any other branch of activity in which such specialisation may be useful; and
- (b) to meet adequately the needs of particular categories of applicants for employment, such as disabled persons.



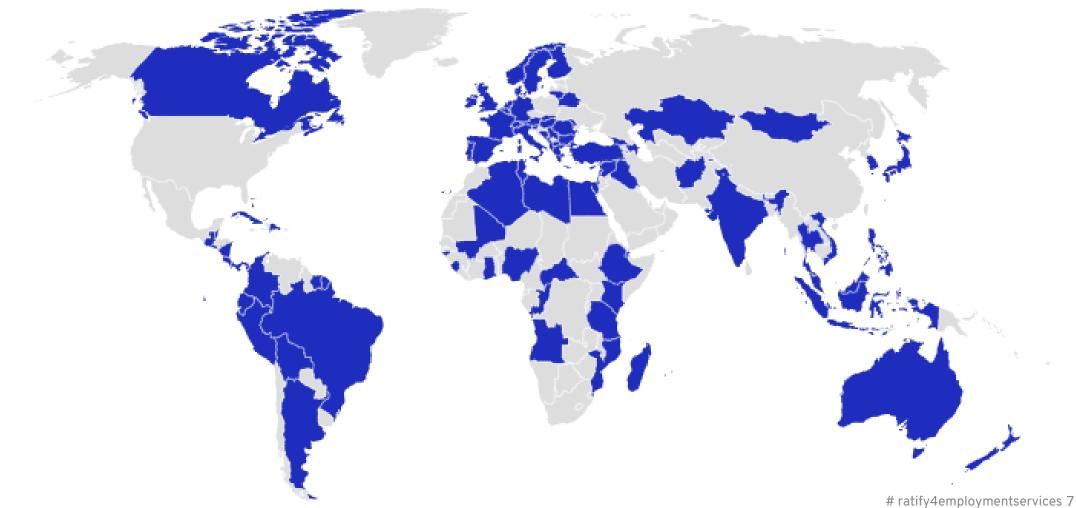
PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL





▶ Ratifications Convention 88 from 1948 on employment services

Ratifications: 92







Public employment services are essential to the socio-economic development of a country

They are essential

Mediation and facilitation

Anticipate the future of the labour market

Improve employability

Enhance the function of the labour market

Ensure equal

opportunities for

the most

vulnerable

Supply decision makers, employers, stakeholders and the public with labour market information for understanding the labour makret

Human centred support to return to/enter into employment

> Absorb the distress of those who have lost

Support the choice of profession in line with labour market demands and their jobs changes

Accompany the transition

Operational arm for

the implementation

of the employment

policy

Facilitate demand and supply matching

Support governments to overcome labour market disruptions

Act for a more transparent, fair and inclusive labour market

PES =



Convention 181 from 1997 on private employment agencies



Convention 181 from 1997 on private employment agencies

The Convention aims to guarantee the right conditions for implementation by:

- ✓ Allow private employment agencies to operate within the framework of a country-specific licensing or accrediation system, determining the conditions for carrying out their acitivites and providing for inspection mechanisms.
- ✓ Protect workers using their services by:
- Guaranteeing the fundamental rights of workers: freedom of association,
- Promote equal opportunities and treatment prohibiting discrimination
- Protect the use of personal data
- Prevent abusive and fraudulent practices especially against migrant workers
- Organize mechanisms and procedures for filing and investigating complaints

Article 7

« Private employment agencies shall not charge directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, any fees or costs to workers. »

Justified exceptions may be allowed

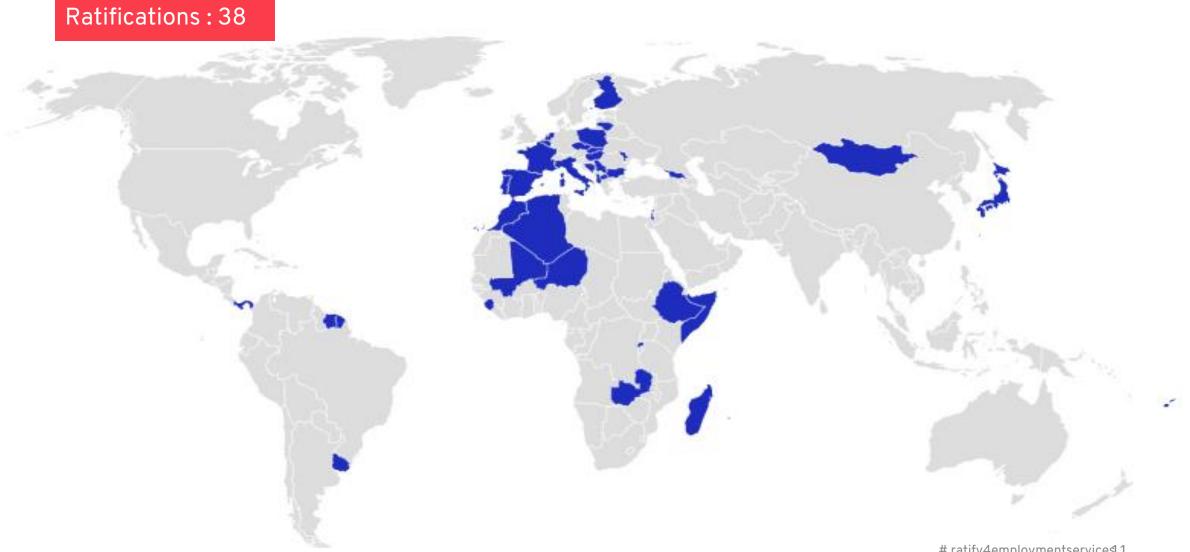
Article 13

« A Member shall, in accordance with national law and practice and after consulting the most representative organizations of employers and workers, formulate, establish and periodically review conditions to promote cooperation between the public employment service and private employment agencies ..»





Ratifications Convention 181 on private recruitment agencies





Why are Conventions No. 88 and No. 181 important?

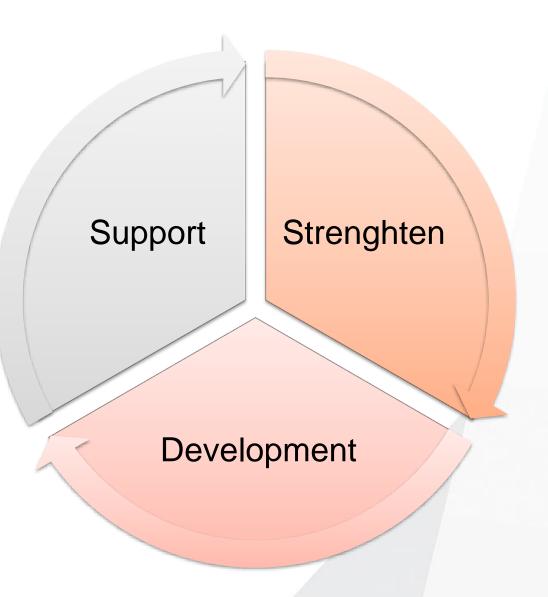
Together, they provide a solid normative basis for effective employment services

Ratifying these Conventions provides a basis for development of a conducive national legal framework

An affective national legal framework ensures adequate checks and balances in the employment services ecosystem



Purpose of ratifying Conventions No. 88 and No. 181?







ILO support towards ratification



Submission to the competent national authorities



Assessment of national law and practice against requirements of the Convention



Tripartite
endorsement of
the (gap)
analysis, and
establishment of
a roadmap
towards
ratification



Ratification process according to national constitutional requirements



Transmission of the instrument of ratification



Entry in to force



Follow-up and reporting





Why ratify these Conventions?





Examples from countries:



Uruguay

Japan

► Nigeria

France

Panama

Ethiopia

Let's work together

ratify4employmentservices

Email me at: palmolsson@ilo.org

 Discover which countries have ratified <u>C88</u> and <u>C181</u>



