

At the forty-eighth International Labour Conference in June 1964, the main debate focussed on methods of modernizing and streamlining the programmes and structure of the ILO. Among other things, it adopted three new conventions on hygiene in commerce and offices, employment injury benefits, and employment policy and, through an amendment to its constitution, changed the procedure for applying ILO conventions to dependent territories. At the Conference, the Canadian Minister of Labour announced that, beginning in 1965, Canada would contribute \$50,000 annually for five years to the International Institute for Labour Studies in the form of an outright grant and through the provision of Canadian fellowships for study and research at the Institute and a further \$50,000 annually for four years toward the International Centre for Advanced Technical Training at Turin, Italy, provided its finances are sufficient for it to begin operations in 1965. Both projects are sponsored by the ILO.

At the June meeting of the Governing Body (of which Canada is one of the ten permanent members of chief industrial importance), the Canadian Government representative was elected as chairman for the following year. At a meeting in November 1964, the Governing Body appointed a working party to examine the question of revising the programme and structure of ILO. Among other subjects discussed at the three sessions in 1964 were the 1965 budget, the Working Capital Fund, the role of various agencies assisted financially by ILO, and the agenda of various meetings, including the American Regional Conference, which will meet in Canada late in 1966.

Since most of the members who have joined ILO over the past 20 years are developing countries, the Organization's programmes of technical assistance have increased steadily, to the point that in 1964 technical-aid expenditures totalled about \$14 million, including administrative costs. Of this amount, projects of the United Nations Special Fund and of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) accounted for \$6.3 million and \$5.75 million respectively, while the balance came from the ILO regular budget. Canada provided numerous experts for these training projects in developing countries, and a growing number of ILO trainees were brought to Canada for courses arranged by the Department of Labour.

In November 1964, the Canadian Government, after obtaining the concurrence of the ten provincial governments, registered with the ILO its ratification of ILO Convention No. 111 prohibiting discrimination in the field of employment and occupation. It was the twenty-first ILO Convention ratified by Canada.