labour interests, since the ILO is a tripartite organization) to do so.²² Concerns have been expressed that the ILO, while well situated to play an institutional role in the labour-globalization interface, has yet to fully realize its potential in addressing labour issues. These concerns, however, may be diminishing as the ILO evolves into a more dynamic organization, as witnessed by the establishment of a Working Party on the Social Dimensions of the Liberalization of International Trade.²³

²²The ILO's Governing Body has tasked its Committee on International Labour Standards and Legal Issues (LILS) to address the issue of possible reform of the ILO's standard setting process. This paper suggests that it may be worthwhile for the LILS to look at ILO reform with respect to the type of changes that would be needed, and the associated problems, to accommodate the trade rules approach of the WTO.

²³ As with a number of other international organizations, the ILO has been criticized in some quarters for failing to realize its potential. Discussions with Canadian government officials indicate that the ILO is evolving into a more dynamic organization with a greater ability to address the labour-globalization interface. See Gordon Betcherman, "Labour in a More Global Economy", a paper prepared for the Office of International Affairs, Human Resources and Labour Canada, 1993, pp. 19-20.