



► Record of Proceedings

2A

International Labour Conference – 110th Session, 2022

Date: 2 June 2022

Reports on Credentials

First report of the Credentials Committee

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1. The Credentials Committee of the 110th Session of the International Labour Conference is composed as follows:

Chairperson:	Ms Cheryl Daytec (Government substitute delegate, Philippines)
Employer Vice-Chairperson:	Mr Fernando Yllanes Martínez (Employers' substitute delegate, Mexico)
Worker Vice-Chairperson:	Mr Jeff Vogt (Workers' delegate, United States of America)

Composition of the Conference

Status of accreditation of Member States

2. As at 1 June 2022 at 4 p.m., 177 of the 187 Member States of the International Labour Organization (ILO) have accredited a delegation. The following 9 Member States ¹ (2 less than in 2021 and 2019) have not accredited a delegation:

Dominica	Palau
Equatorial Guinea	Tonga
Fiji	Tuvalu
Gambia	Vanuatu
Marshall Islands	

3. The Committee notes with regret that the number of Members that have not accredited a delegation has not further decreased as compared to previous years although the hybrid format of this session of the Conference allowed for remote participation of delegates through a videoconferencing system, without the costs and prolonged absence entailed by a Conference session held entirely in-person. The Committee regrets in particular the absence of those Governments invited to provide information to the Committee on the Application of Standards as it deprives that Committee of the benefit of a direct exchange with the Government concerned when examining its case. ²
4. The following Member States have accredited incomplete delegations:
 - Sudan (no Workers' delegate)
 - Yemen (exclusively governmental)
5. The Committee notes that, by appointing a delegation that is exclusively governmental, or that lacks an Employers' or Workers' delegate, the Government deprives the employers or workers of the country, as the case may be, of their right to be represented in the highest policymaking body of the ILO and to participate in its work. Without the participation of Government, Employer and Worker representatives, the Conference cannot function properly or attain its

¹ Not counting Myanmar (see paras 15–29 concerning the representation of Myanmar).

² At the 110th Session of the International Labour Conference, one Government has not accredited a delegation (Fiji) and is on the list of individual cases on the application of ratified Conventions (see [CAN/D.2](#)).

objectives. The Committee expects that the Governments concerned will proceed with submitting nominations in the coming days.

Delegates and advisers

► **Table** **Accredited delegates, substitute delegates and advisers**

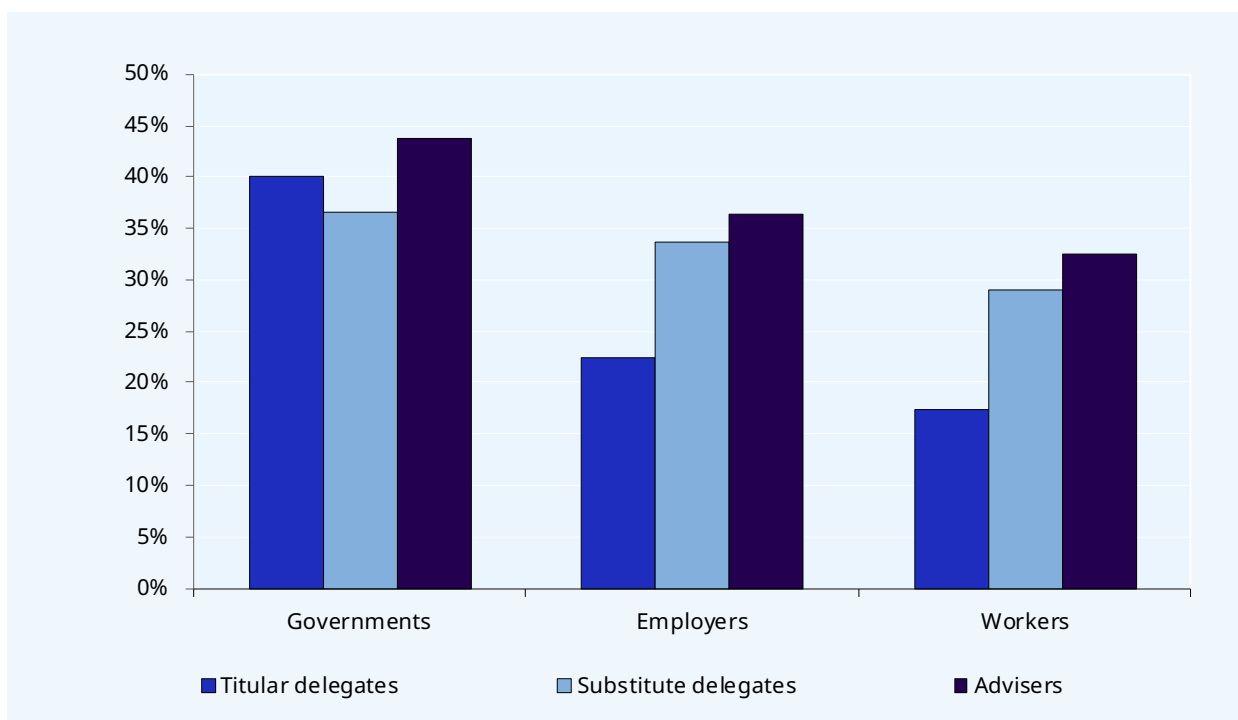
	Governments	Employers	Workers	Total
Delegates *	350	176	175	701
Substitute delegates **	538	167	233	938
Advisers	1 214	539	704	2 457
Total	2 102	882	1 112	4 096

* As in 2021, all accredited delegates and advisers will be considered registered as attending the Conference (see ILC.110/D.1, para. 9). ** Advisers who are permanently appointed as substitute delegates in the credentials.

6. Detailed information by Member State is provided in the appendix. Updated information on the composition of the Conference is also available at [Delegations to the 2022 International Labour Conference](#).

Proportion of women accredited in delegations

7. The Committee regrets that the overall proportion of women delegates and advisers that have been accredited to this session of the Conference (36.5 per cent) has decreased as compared to the preceding session of the Conference (38.3 per cent in 2021). There are 41.5 per cent women in Government delegations (43.4 per cent in 2021), 33.2 per cent women in the Employers' delegations (33.1 per cent in 2021) and 29.6 per cent women in the Workers' delegations (33.1 per cent in 2021).

► **Figure 1. Proportion of women by function and group**

8. The Committee notes that women continue to be unevenly distributed by function and group. As reflected above, the Committee notes that titular delegates from across the Government, Employers' and Workers' groups are predominantly men.
9. This year, the minimum target of 30 per cent of women's participation has not been reached in the Employers' titular delegate category (22.7 per cent) and in the Workers' titular delegate and substitute delegate categories (17.7 per cent and 29 per cent respectively). The Committee, therefore, stresses once again the importance of the constituents of all Member States reaching at least the 30 per cent minimum target in all groups and, in particular, as regards women in leadership positions with the goal of gender parity (between 47 to 53 per cent of women).

Quorum

10. Eighteen Member States accredited to the Conference are in arrears in their financial contributions to the Organization under the terms of article 13(4) of the ILO Constitution and therefore may not, at present, participate in the voting of the Conference, including its committees. These are: Afghanistan, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Islamic Republic of Iran, Libya, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Yemen. Therefore, 65 delegates from these Member States are not taken into account in calculating the quorum, nor one delegate who, in accordance with article 4(2) of the ILO Constitution, cannot vote due to the incomplete nature of its delegation (Sudan, see paragraph 4, above).
11. In conformity with article 17(3) of the ILO Constitution and article 22 of the Standing Orders of the Conference, the necessary quorum to give a vote validity is provisionally set at 317. Regularly updated information regarding the composition of the Conference and the quorum for votes is available on the [Conference website](#).

Other participants

12. There are 135 Ministers or Vice-Ministers accredited under article 2(2)(a) of the Standing Orders of the Conference, as well as an additional 14 that have been accredited as delegates.
13. In accordance with the operational arrangements³ for the 110th Session of the International Labour Conference, categories of participants without active participation rights in the Conference, also referred to as “persons without an institutional role at the Conference”, who are usually admitted to the Conference, could not be included in the credentials of the delegations. This concerns in particular other persons accompanying a delegation (such as representatives of states or provinces, or of legislative or judicial bodies) appointed in accordance with article 2(2)(d) of the Standing Orders. They are nonetheless able to follow the discussions remotely as members of the general public.
14. The Conference is also being attended by the following observers: one non-Member State (Holy See), one liberation movement (Palestine), representatives of the United Nations and some of its bodies, as well as representatives from specialized agencies and other official international organizations, non-governmental international organizations with consultative status, and representatives of other non-governmental international organizations.

Representation of Myanmar

15. On 6 May 2022, a document signed by Mr Myint Kyaing, “Union Minister, Ministry of Labour”, containing the credentials of a tripartite delegation of Myanmar was submitted through a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in Geneva. The delegation included Government delegates and advisers from the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Mission in Geneva, including the Chargé d'affaires ad interim, as well as an Employers' delegate from the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and a Workers' delegate from the Myanmar Seafarers Federation. On 9 May 2022, the Permanent Mission in Geneva requested the access code to the online accreditation system.
16. On 17 and 19 May 2022, a document signed by Mr Nai Suwunna, “Union Minister for Labour of the National Unity Government” (NUG), notifying the appointment of a tripartite delegation representing the “National Unity Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar” was submitted through electronic mail and a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Myanmar to the United Nations in New York. The delegation included, as Government representatives, the Minister of Labour, the Deputy Minister of Labour, and the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations in New York, as well as four persons listed as diplomats of the Permanent Mission of Myanmar in Geneva, but who, according to the official listing of Permanent Missions of the United Nations Office at Geneva, no longer serve at the Permanent Mission. The delegation also comprised an Employers' delegate and two advisers from the Myanmar Overseas Employment Agencies Federation and a Workers' delegate from the Industrial Workers' Federation of Myanmar, and three advisers from the Federation of General Workers Myanmar, the All Myanmar Trade Union Network and the Myanmar Railway Workers Union Federation.

³ ILC.110/D.1.

17. The Office replied to both that it had no authority to determine which credentials should be accepted and therefore, pending a decision of the Credentials Committee, neither delegation could be accredited to the Conference.
18. On 19 May 2022, the Office received a further communication from Mr Nai Suwunna, NUG “Union Minister for Labour” addressed to the Credentials Committee requesting it to allow a tripartite delegation representing the NUG to participate at the present session of the Conference. It recalled elements of Myanmar’s history and indicated that, following the attempted coup by the military on 1 February 2021, human rights abuse had proliferated country wide, more than 1.6 million workers had lost their jobs and the economy had shrunk. A “Spring Revolution” and a Civil Disobedience Movement, including a number of civil servants and officials from the Ministry of Labour, had arisen to resist the coup. The NUG, and in particular the Ministry of Labour, was working to prevent the abuse of workers’ rights during the revolution, to provide public services and to ensure the compliance of the labour frameworks with international labour standards. The NUG “Union Minister” also offered to cooperate with the ILO on the formation of the ILO Commission of Inquiry and its investigating process and requested the technical assistance of the ILO on a number of topics.
19. In a note verbale dated 26 May 2022 addressed to the Office, the Permanent Mission of Myanmar in Geneva regretted that the NUG had deposited credentials. It restated that the NUG qualified as an unlawful association under the Unlawful Association Act of 20 April 2021 and had been designated as a terrorist group. It recalled that a state of emergency had been declared in Myanmar on 1 February 2021 by ordinance of the President’s Office, and that the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the State had been transferred to the Commander in Chief of Defense Services, as provided for in the Constitution of Myanmar. The de jure Government of Myanmar was therefore the State Administration Council (SAC) formed by the Commander in Chief in line with section 419 of the Constitution. Given that the state of emergency had been extended for a further six months on 31 January 2022, the SAC remained the only legitimate Government. The ILO was therefore requested not to recognize the credentials submitted by the NUG. The Permanent Mission reiterated these statements in a note verbale addressed to the Committee on 31 May 2022 in which it also stated that not permitting the participation at the Conference of representatives from the Ministry of Labour, which has assumed responsibility for labour matters on the ground and has been providing information on relevant developments to the ILO, would be unfair and inconsistent with ILO rules.
20. *The Committee recalls that at the previous session of the Conference, competing credentials had been received on behalf of the same two entities, namely the SAC and the NUG. It took note of statements concerning the situation in Myanmar made in the ILO and in other international organizations, and of the treatment of the question of Myanmar’s representation in the United Nations General Assembly and in bodies of specialized agencies. Taking into account United Nations General Assembly resolution 396(V) of 14 December 1950, the Committee decided that no delegates for Myanmar would be accredited at that session of the Conference (ILC.109/Records Nos 3B and 3E).*
21. *The Committee takes note of the developments that have taken place in the ILO concerning Myanmar since the closure of the last session of the Conference in December 2021, in particular, that no invitations have been extended to Myanmar to attend any ILO meetings, including the 344th Session of the Governing Body in March 2022, the fourth meeting of the Special Tripartite Committee of the Maritime Labour Convention in April 2022 or the 17th Asia and Pacific Regional Meeting scheduled for December 2022.*

22. *It also notes that at its 344th Session (March 2022), the Governing Body deplored the lack of progress towards respecting the will of the people, democratic institutions and processes, and the fact that the democratically elected Government had not been restored, and decided to establish a Commission of Inquiry in accordance with article 26(4) of the ILO Constitution in respect of the non-observance of the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).*
23. *The Committee further notes that the application of Convention No. 87 by Myanmar will be discussed at the Committee on the Application of Standards during the current session of the Conference while a further report on the situation in the country will be submitted for the consideration of the Governing Body at its 345th Session (June 2022).*
24. *The Committee also takes note of the resolution of the United Nations Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/HRC/RES/49/23 of 8 April 2022), which condemned the military coup and the deposing of the elected civilian Government as an unacceptable attempt to forcibly overturn the results of the general elections of 8 November 2020 and a halt in the democratic transition of Myanmar. The Council called upon the Myanmar armed forces to end the declaration of martial law and to return to the democratic transition in Myanmar and end all obstruction to the democratic process in Myanmar.*
25. *The Committee recalls again the history of objections concerning the credentials of the Workers' delegation of Myanmar between 1999 and 2011 and reiterates its view that the capacity and willingness of authorities to nominate representative tripartite delegations to the International Labour Conference are directly linked to their compliance with principles and obligations arising from the very fact of membership in the Organization, in particular freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.*
26. *The Committee recalls that, according to United Nations General Assembly resolution 396(V) of 14 December 1950, whenever more than one authority claims to be the government entitled to represent a State, the attitude adopted by the General Assembly concerning any such question should be taken into account in other organs of the United Nations and in the specialized agencies. Consequently, a consistent line of precedents has it (see Dominican Republic (1965), Cambodia (1998), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (2011), Myanmar (2021)) that the question of recognition of governments and their representation in the ILO is considered a political matter in relation to which the Organization should be guided by any position adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The decision to accept either set of credentials effectively requires that the Credentials Committee determines which entity is internationally recognized as representing the Government of the Member State in the Organization. In such case, accreditation is no longer a procedural formality but becomes a substantive question with significant political implications.*
27. *The Committee recalls in this regard, that on 1 December 2021, the Credentials Committee of the United Nations General Assembly considered the credentials of United Nations Member States, including Myanmar, and decided to defer its decision on the credentials of Myanmar. Its report was approved on 6 December 2021 by the General Assembly, which did not consider the question since then. Since that time, several entities have deferred consideration of the question regarding the credentials of Myanmar and kept its seat vacant pending further guidance from the United Nations General Assembly, including the Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (March 2022) and the resumed Fifth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (February–March 2022). Most recently, on 23 May 2022, the Credentials Committee of the 75th Session of the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization acknowledged that the question of the representation of*

Myanmar was still pending before the United Nations General Assembly and decided to defer the question of the representation of Myanmar on the understanding that no one would represent Myanmar at the 75th Session of the World Health Assembly.

- 28.** *In light of the above considerations, taking into account United Nations General Assembly resolution 396(V) of 14 December 1950, the Committee decides that no delegates for Myanmar will be accredited at the 110th Session of the Conference.*
- 29.** *The Committee hopes that the General Assembly will soon be in a position to make a determination as regards the representation of Myanmar as the current situation affects not only the representation of the Government of Myanmar at the International Labour Conference but also precludes the participation of the employers and workers of Myanmar in the Conference.*

Monitoring cases, objections and communications

- 30.** In addition to the three cases of monitoring (concerning the nomination of the Workers' delegations of Djibouti, Mauritania and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), of which the Committee is seized in accordance with article 34 of the Standing Orders following decisions taken at the last session of the Conference, the Committee has before it several objections and communications. It has forthwith commenced their examination. The Committee believes that its work is facilitated when credentials reach the International Labour Office within the time limit set for their submission.
- 31.** The Credentials Committee submits the present report to the Conference so that it may take note of its content.

1 June 2022

(Signed)

Ms Cheryl Daytec, Chairperson
Mr Fernando Yllanes Martínez
Mr Jeff Vogt

Appendix I

- 1) Government delegates
- 2) Employers' delegates
- 3) Workers' delegates
- 4) Government advisers
- 5) Employers' advisers
- 6) Workers' advisers

List of accredited delegates and advisers

	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)		1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)		1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)		1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)
Afghanistan	2 1 1 - - -	Dominican Republic	2 1 1 18 6 12	Lithuania	2 1 1 8 1 -	Saudi Arabia	2 1 1 17 4 7
Albania	2 1 1 2 1 3	Ecuador	2 1 1 12 1 3	Luxembourg	2 1 1 9 3 6	Senegal	2 1 1 20 1 12
Algeria	2 1 1 13 12 9	Egypt	2 1 1 9 7 12	Madagascar	2 1 1 12 5 12	Serbia	2 1 1 7 3 2
Angola	2 1 1 6 1 1	El Salvador	2 1 1 21 11 12	Malawi	2 1 1 10 6 5	Seychelles	2 1 1 1 - -
Antigua and Barbuda	2 1 1 1 - -	Equatorial Guinea	- - - - - -	Malaysia	2 1 1 16 12 12	Sierra Leone	2 1 1 3 - -
Argentina	2 1 1 24 12 12	Eritrea	1 1 1 1 - 1	Maldives	2 1 1 9 5 5	Singapore	2 1 1 14 4 8
Armenia	2 1 1 4 8 2	Estonia	2 1 1 4 - 1	Mali	2 1 1 24 2 5	Slovakia	2 1 1 5 3 3
Australia	2 1 1 13 3 2	Eswatini	2 1 1 5 2 2	Malta	2 1 1 11 5 4	Slovenia	2 1 1 5 1 1
Austria	2 1 1 11 3 6	Ethiopia	2 1 1 6 - 4	Marshall Islands	- - - - -	Solomon Islands	2 1 1 2 1 1
Azerbaijan	2 1 1 12 5 11	Fiji	- - - - -	Mauritania	2 1 1 10 2 5	Somalia	2 1 1 2 - 2
Bahamas	2 1 1 14 3 6	Finland	2 1 1 8 3 4	Mauritius	2 1 1 11 - -	South Africa	2 1 1 14 5 5
Bahrain	2 1 1 12 2 11	France	2 1 1 24 9 12	Mexico	2 1 1 11 12 12	South Sudan	2 1 1 6 1 -
Bangladesh	2 1 1 21 7 8	Gabon	2 1 1 15 9 11	Mongolia	2 1 1 3 2 1	Spain	2 1 1 13 9 12
Barbados	2 1 1 2 3 1	Gambia	- - - - -	Montenegro	2 1 1 - - -	Sri Lanka	2 1 1 7 - 6
Belarus	2 1 1 6 5 12	Georgia	2 1 1 1 1 3	Morocco	2 1 1 17 4 12	Sudan	2 1 - 6 - -
Belgium	2 1 1 20 5 12	Germany	2 1 1 12 4 5	Mozambique	2 1 1 8 - 1	Suriname	1 1 1 - - -
Belize	2 1 1 4 4 4	Ghana	2 1 1 8 12 12	Myanmar	- - - - -	Sweden	2 1 1 7 4 4
Benin	2 1 1 14 8 12	Greece	2 1 1 13 9 5	Namibia	2 1 1 9 1 1	Switzerland	2 1 1 13 2 7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1 1 1 6 3 5	Grenada	2 1 1 - - -	Nepal	2 1 1 2 2 9	Syrian Arab Republic	2 1 1 3 2 4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 1 1 - - 1	Guatemala	2 1 1 7 4 3	Netherlands	2 1 1 16 5 12	Tajikistan	2 1 1 - - -
Botswana	2 1 1 10 3 11	Guinea	2 1 1 24 6 11	New Zealand	2 1 1 4 1 1	Thailand	2 1 1 24 12 12
Brazil	2 1 1 20 12 12	Guinea-Bissau	2 1 1 - - -	Nicaragua	2 1 1 2 3 3	Timor-Leste	2 1 1 8 - -
Brunei Darussalam	2 1 1 7 - -	Guyana	2 1 1 - - -	Niger	2 1 1 23 11 11	Togo	2 1 1 14 4 10
Bulgaria	2 1 1 9 5 2	Haiti	2 1 1 5 1 3	Nigeria	2 1 1 24 12 12	Tonga	- - - - -
Burkina Faso	2 1 1 16 3 5	Honduras	2 1 1 6 2 -	North Macedonia	2 1 1 3 - -	Trinidad and Tobago	2 1 1 19 5 12
Burundi	2 1 1 2 - -	Hungary	2 1 1 10 3 5	Norway	2 1 1 7 8 12	Tunisia	2 1 1 10 5 10
Cabo Verde	2 1 1 3 - 1	Iceland	2 1 1 3 1 3	Oman	2 1 1 10 12 4	Turkey	2 1 1 24 12 12
Cambodia	2 1 1 14 4 6	Israel	2 1 1 7 1 1	Pakistan	2 1 1 15 2 -	Turkmenistan	2 1 1 8 1 1
Cameroon	2 1 1 9 4 3	India	2 1 1 19 11 12	Palau	- - - - -	Tuvalu	- - - - -
Canada	2 1 1 15 5 4	Indonesia	2 1 1 24 12 12	Panama	2 1 1 7 3 3	Uganda	2 1 1 2 12 12
Central African Republic	2 1 1 5 1 3	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 1 1 6 12 11	Papua New Guinea	2 1 1 2 - 2	Ukraine	2 1 1 6 2 9
Chad	2 1 1 16 1 4	Iraq	2 1 1 18 8 7	Paraguay	2 1 1 3 1 8	United Arab Emirates	2 1 1 16 2 2
Chile	2 1 1 14 5 4	Ireland	2 1 1 7 - 1	Peru	2 1 1 24 12 10	United Kingdom	2 1 1 15 3 5
China	2 1 1 20 7 8	Italy	2 1 1 14 6 11	Philippines	2 1 1 21 12 11	United Republic of Tanzania	2 1 1 24 6 12
Colombia	2 1 1 23 9 12	Jamaica	2 1 1 7 - -	Poland	2 1 1 11 5 5	United States of America	2 1 1 23 6 4
Comoros	2 1 1 7 4 5	Japan	2 1 1 23 4 7	Portugal	2 1 1 13 7 10	Uruguay	2 1 1 8 3 2
Congo	2 1 1 23 7 10	Jordan	2 1 1 14 1 2	Qatar	2 1 1 10 6 1	Uzbekistan	2 1 1 4 - 1
Cook Islands	2 1 1 2 - -	Kazakhstan	2 1 1 2 5 5	Republic of Korea	2 1 1 24 7 11	Vanuatu	- - - - -
Costa Rica	2 1 1 8 1 1	Kenya	2 1 1 24 12 11	Republic of Moldova	2 1 1 2 2 5	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2 1 1 24 12 12
Côte d'Ivoire	2 1 1 23 10 12	Kiribati	2 1 1 1 - -	Romania	2 1 1 8 6 6	Viet Nam	2 1 1 7 3 1
Croatia	2 1 1 6 1 1	Kuwait	2 1 1 8 1 3	Russian Federation	2 1 1 10 8 10	Yemen	2 - - 2 - -
Cuba	2 1 1 5 1 2	Kyrgyzstan	2 1 1 1 2 1	Rwanda	2 1 1 2 1 3	Zambia	2 1 1 23 12 9
Cyprus	2 1 1 4 8 9	Lao People's Democratic Repub.	2 1 1 9 1 2	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2 1 1 - - -	Zimbabwe	2 1 1 21 1 11
Czechia	2 1 1 7 1 3	Latvia	2 1 1 4 2 1	Saint Lucia	2 1 1 - - 1		
Democratic Repub. of the Congo	2 1 1 24 12 12	Lebanon	2 1 1 4 8 12	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2 1 1 - - 3		
Denmark	2 1 1 8 2 4	Lesotho	2 1 1 11 1 1	Samoa	2 1 1 1 3 3	Total	350 176 175 1752 706 937
Djibouti	2 1 1 3 1 1	Liberia	2 1 1 1 - -	San Marino	2 1 1 4 5 6		
Dominica	- - - - -	Libya	2 1 1 5 1 5	Sao Tome and Principe	2 1 1 - - -		

Appendix II

Proportion of women accredited in Conference delegations

	G	E	T	Tot		G	E	T	Tot		G	E	T	Tot
Afghanistan.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Denmark.....	30,0	66,7	20,0	33,3	Liberia.....	66,7	0,0	0,0	40,0
Albania.....	75,0	0,0	50,0	50,0	Djibouti.....	40,0	100,0	0,0	50,0	Libya.....	28,6	0,0	16,7	20,0
Algeria.....	6,7	38,5	0,0	15,8	Dominican Republic.....	40,0	28,6	38,5	37,5	Lithuania.....	70,0	50,0	0,0	61,5
Angola.....	33,3	50,0	-	37,5	Ecuador.....	35,7	0,0	25,0	30,0	Luxembourg.....	45,5	0,0	28,6	31,8
Antigua and Barbuda.....	33,3	100,0	0,0	40,0	Egypt.....	45,5	25,0	23,1	31,3	Madagascar.....	57,1	66,7	15,4	42,4
Argentina.....	42,3	23,1	15,4	30,8	El Salvador.....	52,2	25,0	23,1	37,5	Malawi.....	25,0	42,9	33,3	32,0
Armenia.....	50,0	11,1	66,7	33,3	Eritrea.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Malaysia.....	61,1	23,1	7,7	34,1
Australia.....	73,3	50,0	66,7	68,2	Estonia.....	83,3	100,0	100,0	88,9	Maldives.....	81,8	16,7	50,0	56,5
Austria.....	61,5	50,0	28,6	50,0	Eswatini.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Mali.....	19,2	33,3	33,3	22,9
Azerbaijan.....	28,6	50,0	50,0	40,6	Ethiopia.....	37,5	0,0	0,0	21,4	Malta.....	53,8	33,3	0,0	37,5
Bahamas.....	62,5	50,0	28,6	51,9	Finland.....	80,0	75,0	60,0	73,7	Mauritania.....	9,1	0,0	16,7	10,0
Bahrain.....	57,1	33,3	8,3	34,5	France.....	40,0	60,0	50,0	46,8	Mauritius.....	38,5	0,0	0,0	33,3
Bangladesh.....	17,4	25,0	11,1	17,5	Gabon.....	35,3	20,0	8,3	23,1	Mexico.....	38,5	23,1	30,8	30,8
Barbados.....	50,0	100,0	100,0	80,0	Georgia.....	66,7	50,0	25,0	44,4	Mongolia.....	60,0	33,3	0,0	40,0
Belarus.....	50,0	0,0	46,2	37,0	Germany.....	57,1	80,0	50,0	60,0	Montenegro.....	100,0	0,0	100,0	75,0
Belgium.....	50,0	66,7	15,4	41,5	Ghana.....	50,0	46,2	23,1	38,9	Morocco.....	31,6	20,0	38,5	32,4
Belize.....	50,0	80,0	40,0	56,3	Greece.....	66,7	30,0	83,3	58,1	Mozambique.....	30,0	0,0	0,0	23,1
Benin.....	43,8	77,8	69,2	60,5	Grenada.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Namibia.....	54,5	50,0	50,0	53,3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	42,9	25,0	0,0	23,5	Guatemala.....	77,8	40,0	0,0	50,0	Nepal.....	25,0	0,0	0,0	5,9
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	100,0	0,0	100,0	75,0	Guinea.....	26,9	14,3	50,0	31,1	Netherlands.....	50,0	16,7	46,2	43,2
Botswana.....	58,3	50,0	8,3	35,7	Guinea-Bissau.....	50,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	New Zealand.....	66,7	0,0	50,0	50,0
Brazil.....	27,3	30,8	23,1	27,1	Guyana.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Nicaragua.....	75,0	50,0	50,0	58,3
Brunei Darussalam.....	33,3	0,0	0,0	27,3	Haiti.....	28,6	0,0	0,0	15,4	Niger.....	16,0	25,0	8,3	16,3
Bulgaria.....	63,6	66,7	0,0	55,0	Honduras.....	25,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	Nigeria.....	34,6	23,1	23,1	28,8
Burkina Faso.....	44,4	25,0	0,0	32,1	Hungary.....	58,3	75,0	33,3	54,5	North Macedonia.....	80,0	100,0	0,0	71,4
Burundi.....	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Iceland.....	80,0	50,0	50,0	63,6	Norway.....	55,6	66,7	46,2	54,8
Cabo Verde.....	80,0	100,0	50,0	75,0	India.....	19,0	25,0	46,2	28,3	Oman.....	25,0	7,7	20,0	16,7
Cambodia.....	6,3	40,0	14,3	14,3	Israel.....	66,7	50,0	50,0	61,5	Pakistan.....	17,6	0,0	0,0	14,3
Cameroon.....	27,3	60,0	0,0	30,0	Indonesia.....	38,5	30,8	15,4	30,8	Panama.....	33,3	25,0	25,0	29,4
Canada.....	76,5	33,3	40,0	60,7	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	12,5	23,1	8,3	15,2	Papua New Guinea.....	50,0	100,0	0,0	37,5
Central African Republic.....	0,0	50,0	25,0	15,4	Iraq.....	35,0	0,0	25,0	24,3	Paraguay.....	40,0	0,0	33,3	31,3
Chad.....	41,2	0,0	0,0	29,2	Ireland.....	44,4	100,0	50,0	50,0	Peru.....	26,9	30,8	36,4	30,0
Chile.....	43,8	16,7	40,0	37,0	Italy.....	56,3	14,3	58,3	48,6	Philippines.....	47,8	61,5	50,0	52,1
China.....	45,5	25,0	33,3	38,5	Jamaica.....	55,6	0,0	0,0	45,5	Poland.....	84,6	66,7	16,7	64,0
Colombia.....	48,0	20,0	38,5	39,6	Japan.....	28,0	20,0	50,0	31,6	Portugal.....	53,3	37,5	36,4	44,1
Comoros.....	37,5	20,0	33,3	31,6	Jordan.....	18,8	0,0	33,3	19,0	Qatar.....	25,0	28,6	0,0	23,8
Congo.....	12,0	0,0	27,3	13,6	Kazakhstan.....	25,0	16,7	16,7	18,8	Republic of Korea.....	42,3	37,5	41,7	41,3
Cook Islands.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Kenya.....	26,9	46,2	8,3	27,5	Republic of Moldova.....	75,0	33,3	16,7	38,5
Costa Rica.....	70,0	50,0	50,0	64,3	Kiribati.....	100,0	0,0	100,0	80,0	Romania.....	40,0	0,0	28,6	25,0
Côte d'Ivoire.....	20,0	18,2	38,5	24,5	Kuwait.....	20,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	Russian Federation.....	16,7	22,2	18,2	18,8
Croatia.....	50,0	100,0	100,0	66,7	Kyrgyzstan.....	50,0	33,3	50,0	42,9	Rwanda.....	25,0	50,0	25,0	30,0
Cuba.....	57,1	0,0	33,3	41,7	Lao People's Democratic Repub...	27,3	50,0	33,3	31,3	Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	100,0	0,0	100,0	75,0
Cyprus.....	83,3	22,2	30,0	40,0	Latvia.....	50,0	66,7	50,0	54,5	Saint Lucia.....	0,0	0,0	50,0	20,0
Czechia.....	55,6	100,0	25,0	53,3	Lebanon.....	33,3	44,4	15,4	28,6	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	100,0	100,0	40,0	62,5
Democratic Repub. of the Congo..	34,6	23,1	0,0	23,1	Lesotho.....	84,6	100,0	0,0	76,5	Samoa.....	0,0	50,0	100,0	54,5

G	E	T	Tot
41,5%	33,2%	29,6%	36,5%