Committee: International Labour Organization: ILO

Agenda Item: Achieving the Decent Work Agenda Through Reinforcement of Collective Agreements

Delegate: China Government Representative / Yiğit Tangül

China, officially the People's Republic of China (PRC),is a country in East Asia. Beijing is the country's capital, while Shanghai is its most populous city by urban area and largest financial center. China plays a vital and a global role as permanent member of the UN Security Council, a founding member of several multilateral and regional organizations such as the AIIB, the Silk Road Fund, the New Development Bank, and the RCEP and a member of the BRICS, the G20, APEC, the SCO, and the East Asia Summit. China’s income level is categorized “Upper middle income” by the World Bank. China’s GPD (current prices, billions of U.S. Dollars) is 19.53 thousand U.S. dollars according to IMF. The People’s Republic Of China’s inflation rate is currently at 0.10%. Unemployment rate was 5.1% in 2021. China is a founding member of International Labour Organization.

Unfortunately, we see that all parts and members of the industry are facing a lot of problems in today's world, and some of these problems are rooted in the past, but they have not been solved yet. We can definitely say that decent work is one of the leading problems. The Chinese government clearly shows its sensitivity on this issues. As a founding member of the ILO, the government continues to work closely with ILO. In China, there is currently a national plan called “14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and Vision 2035 of the People's Republic of China” which is a plan for the economic and social development. These plan shows the importance that government puts on that topic. As an example from close past to the cooperations with ILO, The International Labour Organization and its tripartite constituents in China have signed a new Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) for 2023-2025, the fourth since 2006. This aggrement is fully aligned to and designed to support implementation of decent work elements of China's 14th Five Year Development Plan and relevant national laws, policies, strategies and plans. The DWCP focusses on decent work, social protection, the decent work components of the SDG’s etc. The cooperation also aims at enhancing inclusive practices and institutions for harmonious labour relations and better working conditions; and seeks to bolster China's contribution to international exchange to achieve SDGs through SSTC. The cooperation places significant emphasis on the gender dimension and strengthens tripartism and social dialogue, which are central to all ILO activities. Trade union density rate was 44.2% in 2017 which shows the importance of the unions. Population covered by at least one social protection benefit rate was 75.6% in 2021 according to Social Security Inquiry Database of China and that shows the social protections importance in China. In China there is only one legally-mandated trade union, namely the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU). All enterprise trade unions have to be affiliated and connected to the ACFTU via a hierarchical network of local and regional union federations. The ACFTU is the world’s largest trade union, with around 303 million members, including 140 million migrant workers, in 2.81 million grassroots trade unions in 2018. The ACFTU plays a vital role on the Chinese Industry. For Collective bargaining the Chinese government has been taking steps. For example, there is a local regulation that provides a legal framework for collective bargaining is the Guangdong Provincial Regulations on Enterprise Collective Contracts, which was approved in September 2014. Under China's Labor Contract Law, the employer and the employees are permitted to enter into a “collective contract”, which outlines provisions on matters such as work hours, social security, and more. In this situation, trade unions can negotiate the contract with the employer on behalf of the employees. For the Goal 8 China has taken so many important steps. The general public has been encouraged to start up businesses and make innovations, and notable achievements have been registered in promoting employment and entrepreneurship. Better environment has been fostered for employment promotion and entrepreneurship. Support has been given to the development of the ‘Maker in China’ Platform. Over 4000 innovation and entrepreneurial bases have been set up for micro and small enterprises. Public employment service system has been improved and employment of key groups has been pushed forward steadily. China has formulated the Medium and Long-Term Youth Development Program (2016-2025), expanding areas of employment for young people and fully leveraging fiscal, financial, tax, subsidy and other policy tools to support them in finding various forms of employment through multiple channels or starting their own businesses. Labor protection law enforcement has been strengthened and workers’ lawful rights and interests have been further promoted. Grid and network management of labor security supervision has been conducted and a monitoring network on labor security covering both urban and rural areas has taken shape. Workplace safety has been enhanced to create a safe and healthy work environment for laborers. As China Government's Representative we highly believe that global and common solutions should be find since the decent work problem is a global problem. The workings standarts should be increased with considering the employer’s rights.

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