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Choice of Conventions and Recommendations on which reports should be requested under article 19 of the ILO Constitution in 2027

Purpose of the document

The Governing Body is invited to provide guidance on the instruments that would be covered in the General Survey to be prepared by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in 2027 for discussion by the International Labour Conference in 2028 (see the draft decision in paragraph 71).

Relevant strategic objective: Labour protection.

Main relevant outcome: Outcome 1: Strong, modernized normative action for social justice.

Policy implications: None at this stage.

Legal implications: None.

Financial implications: None at this stage.

Follow-up action required: Implementation of the Governing Body decisions.

Author unit: International Labour Standards Department (NORMES).

Related documents: GB.334/PV; GB.335/INS/5; GB.337/PV; GB.341/PV; GB.343/PV; GB.344/INS/3/1; GB.344/LILS/2; GB.346/PV; GB.347/PV(Rev.); GB.349/INS/7; GB.349/PV(Rev.1); GB.350/LILS/2; GB.350/PV; GB.352/LILS/3; GB.352/PV; GB.353/LILS/1; GB.353/PV; GB.354/INS/11.

► Contents

	Page
Introduction	5
Proposed instruments for the General Survey to be prepared by the Committee of Experts in 2027 for discussion by the Committee on the Application of Standards in 2028.....	8
Option 1 – Prospects of ratification of selected up-to-date instruments	8
Option 2 – Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169), 1989.....	13
Option 3 – Work in Fishing Convention (No. 188) and Recommendation (No. 199), 2007	16
Option 4 – Protection of Workers' Claims (Employer's Insolvency) Convention (No. 173) and Recommendation (No. 180), 1992	19
Option 5 – No selection of instruments, pausing the preparation of a General Survey in 2027	20
Draft decision.....	20
Appendices	
I Interconnections between the General Surveys proposed under Option 1.1. and the recurrent discussions	21
II Draft special form of report under article 19, adopted in 1967	23
III List of Conventions and Recommendations on which the Governing Body has previously decided to request reports from governments under article 19 of the Constitution.....	24

► Introduction

1. In accordance with established practice, the Governing Body is invited to examine and approve proposals regarding the choice of Conventions and Recommendations on which governments might be requested to submit reports under article 19, paragraphs (5)(e) and (6)(d), of the ILO Constitution, with a view to the preparation of the annual General Surveys by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (Committee of Experts).
2. Four main objectives may be singled out in requesting reports under those provisions of the Constitution: (i) promoting ratification; (ii) inducing countries to take a look at where they stand in relation to the ratification and implementation of instruments, including by giving effect to their contents even in the absence of ratification (also to provide due recognition of efforts undertaken); (iii) guiding the implementation of the instruments; and (iv) evaluating the impact and relevance of standards.¹
3. Since 2010, the topics of the General Surveys prepared by the Committee of Experts on the basis of reports requested under article 19 have been aligned with the theme of the recurrent discussion by the International Labour Conference under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008), as amended in 2022. These topics are normally discussed by the Committee on the Application of Standards at the Conference session one year in advance of the session at which the Conference holds the related recurrent discussion. However, as the Governing Body decided, exceptionally, not to include a recurrent discussion on the agenda of the 113th Session (2025) of the Conference, General Surveys on selected instruments are prepared by the Committee of Experts as from 2026 two years in advance of the recurrent discussion by the Conference on the related strategic objective.
4. Moreover, in its 2016 resolution on advancing social justice through decent work, the Conference called on the ILO to “[a]dopt modalities to ensure that general surveys and the related discussion by the Committee on the Application of Standards contribute to the recurrent discussions as appropriate”.² More broadly, it called on the ILO to “[e]nsure that there are appropriate and effective linkages between the recurrent discussions and the outcomes of the Standards Initiative, including exploring options for making better use of article 19, paragraphs 5(e) and 6(d), of the ILO Constitution, without increasing the reporting obligations of member States”.³ It may be recalled that exploring options for making better use of article 19 also forms part of the Governing Body’s work plan for the strengthening of the supervisory system.⁴ In its resolution, the Conference also expressed a clear overarching concern “to better focus recurrent discussions and ensure that they are grounded in current realities and challenges so as to ... deliver a regularly updated review of Members’ diverse needs and realities with respect to each strategic objective”.⁵

¹ GB.331/INS/5/REF, para. 11.

² ILO, [Resolution on advancing social justice through decent work](#), International Labour Conference, 105th Session, 2016, para. 15.2(b).

³ ILO, Resolution on advancing social justice through decent work, para. 15.1.

⁴ GB.334/PV, para. 288(7)(c) and GB.349/INS/7.

⁵ ILO, Resolution on advancing social justice through decent work, para. 15.2(a).

5. Furthermore, with the adoption in 2019 of the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, following up on the recommendations of the Standards Review Mechanism has become an institutional priority.⁶
6. At its 343rd Session (November 2021), the Governing Body selected the Labour Administration Convention (No. 150) and Recommendation (No. 158), 1978, as instruments relevant to the strategic objective of social dialogue, for the General Survey to be prepared by the Committee of Experts in 2023 with a view to a discussion by the Committee on the Application of Standards in 2024.⁷ This decision was based on the premise that the Conference would initiate a new cycle of recurrent discussions in 2025 or shortly thereafter and that the existing sequence of recurrent discussions would be maintained. At its 347th Session (March 2023), the Governing Body decided to initiate in 2026 a new cycle of recurrent discussions under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008), as amended in 2022, and to place an item on the strategic objective of social dialogue on the agenda of the 114th Session (2026) of the Conference for a recurrent discussion.⁸
7. At its 349th Session (October–November 2023), the Governing Body chose the Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017 (No. 205), as the instrument on which a General Survey would be prepared by the Committee of Experts in 2025 for discussion by the Committee on the Application of Standards in 2026 in anticipation of a recurrent discussion on employment at the 116th Session (2028) of the Conference. At the same time, the Governing Body chose instruments on employment security (the Termination of Employment Convention (No. 158) and Recommendation (No. 166), 1982) as the instruments on which a General Survey would be prepared by the Committee of Experts in 2026 for discussion by the Committee on the Application of Standards in 2027.⁹
8. The Governing Body is invited to examine and approve proposals on the choice of instruments for a General Survey that would be prepared by the Committee of Experts in 2027 and subsequently discussed by the Committee on the Application of Standards in 2028 with a view to contributing to the recurrent discussion on labour protection in 2029. In its examination, the Governing Body may wish to take into account the proposals for the streamlining of reporting on ratified Conventions under article 22 of the Constitution through the progressive roll-out of thematic implementation reports, which it is examining at its present session.¹⁰ These proposals foresee a possible transitional period (2027–29) during which Member States would adapt to modified reporting modalities and during which the overall reporting workload could be controlled accordingly – including the workload associated with preparing reports requested under article 19 of the Constitution. Bearing this in mind, one of the options presented below exceptionally does not require the collection of exhaustive technical data, while it remains fully aligned with the objectives of article 19 and is linked with a subsequent recurrent discussion.
9. Taking into account all the above considerations, five options are being proposed to the Governing Body. The first is intended for exceptional use only. The strategy involves leveraging the reporting framework of article 19 to gather comprehensive data from all Member States

⁶ See the Governing Body's decisions concerning the reports of the fifth and sixth meetings of the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group (GB.337/PV, para. 745, and GB.343/PV, para. 486).

⁷ GB.343/PV, para. 505.

⁸ GB.347/PV(Rev.), para. 58(d).

⁹ GB.349/PV(Rev.1), para. 1021.

¹⁰ GB.355/LILS/1.

on their follow-up to Governing Body recommendations concerning the Standards Review Mechanism. Consequently, this option would apply solely to instruments where such follow-up is an institutional priority under the Mechanism. A sharper focus on the prospects of ratification of up-to-date Conventions and Protocols, on the obstacles in this regard encountered in particular by Member States that remain bound by outdated instruments in significant numbers or are bound by Conventions that have been abrogated, and on the technical assistance that would be appropriate to overcome these obstacles, would usefully inform the consideration of standards-related activities in the recurrent discussions as well as the development of the ILO's standards policy more generally. In addition, such a focus would significantly reduce the reporting workload of governments for a period of one, two or three years, coinciding with the possible transition towards the proposed thematic streamlining of reporting on ratified Conventions under article 22 of the Constitution.¹¹ The General Survey would address in more general terms the extent to which effect is given or proposed to be given to provisions of the instruments concerned.¹² The reporting requirement under article 19 would thus continue to serve its intended purposes. The General Survey would still provide guidance on implementation and evaluate impact, albeit more succinctly.¹³ In addition, it would present a unique opportunity for Member States to share information on progress made in respect of an institutional priority. Should the Governing Body prefer this option, it may wish to consider choosing the instruments for General Surveys to be prepared in three successive years (2027, 2028 and 2029). Proposals for the three sets of instruments are set out in the next section.

10. The second and third options concern instruments providing labour protection to two specific categories of workers: indigenous and tribal peoples (option 2) and fishers (option 3). These instruments are recognized as cutting across the strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda.¹⁴ The recurrent discussion on social protection (labour protection) at the 117th Session (2029) of the Conference would follow up on the examination of a General Survey on the relevant instruments by the supervisory bodies as appropriate. The fourth option concerns instruments more specifically relevant to that recurrent discussion. The fifth option is to pause the preparation of a General Survey for a year.
11. In formulating its proposals, the Office has been mindful of the guidance provided by the Governing Body to limit strictly the number of instruments proposed for selection. The Governing Body may wish to provide guidance to the Office for the subsequent preparation of the report form to be presented to the Governing Body at its 356th Session (March–April 2026).
12. A list of the instruments on which the Governing Body has previously decided to request reports from governments under article 19 is provided in Appendix III.

¹¹ GB.355/LILS/1.

¹² This could be achieved by including a question in the questionnaire similar to that posed for the General Survey of 1969, for example: *Please indicate briefly for each of the Conventions [selected] which has not been ratified by your country the extent to which it is proposed to give effect to the terms of the instrument* (see Appendix II).

¹³ See para. 2 of the present document.

¹⁴ See GB.310/LILS/3/1(Rev.), Appendix, 23.

► Proposed instruments for the General Survey to be prepared by the Committee of Experts in 2027 for discussion by the Committee on the Application of Standards in 2028

Option 1 – Prospects of ratification of selected up-to-date instruments

13. Since its first meeting in 2015, the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group (SRM TWG) has pursued its mandate to contribute to ensuring that the ILO has a clear, robust and up-to-date body of international labour standards. This mandate includes classifying standards and recommending practical and time-bound follow-up action in respect of international labour standards.¹⁵ In these recommendations, endorsed by the Governing Body, the SRM TWG has classified a number of instruments as outdated and has called for the ratification, targeted promotion and effective implementation of the related up-to-date instrument or instruments in those Member States that remain bound by the outdated instruments.
14. Some divergence of views has emerged at the institutional level as to the next steps to be taken in relation to these outdated Conventions.¹⁶ The lack of comprehensive information on action being taken at the national level by Member States still bound by the outdated instruments with respect to the corresponding up-to-date standards further exacerbates this divergence of views. This has led the SRM TWG to recommend that surveys be undertaken in a number of instances to collect information relevant to the ratification of certain up-to-date instruments, including in relation to possible challenges and obstacles, with a view to identifying concrete steps to encourage ratification.¹⁷
15. A General Survey focused on this critical element of standards policy could facilitate tripartite consultations at the national level¹⁸ and a common understanding at the institutional level of the various national circumstances influencing the ratification and effective implementation of up-to-date standards, particularly in countries where outdated instruments remain in force or were in force before they were abrogated or withdrawn by the Conference; the prospects of, and obstacles to, their ratification; and the technical assistance that may be required to overcome these obstacles. An examination by the Committee of Experts would provide comprehensive information on further progress made in respect of the recommendations of the SRM TWG¹⁹ and on the impact of promotional work giving effect to those recommendations and would enable the Office to better tailor its technical assistance activities. It would also give wider prominence and currency to the recommendations of the SRM TWG and encourage the engagement of the tripartite constituents on these issues.

¹⁵ See the [ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work](#), IV(A).

¹⁶ See [GB.354/INS/11](#), para. 23.

¹⁷ See [GB.352/LILS/3](#), 4.

¹⁸ The Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144), requires tripartite consultations for the purpose of re-examining at appropriate intervals unratified Conventions and of Recommendations to which effect has not yet been given, to consider what measures might be taken to promote their implementation and ratification as appropriate (Article 5(1)(c)). The Tripartite Consultation (Activities of the International Labour Organisation) Recommendation, 1976 (No. 152), recommends tripartite consultations on questions arising out of reports to be made to the International Labour Office under article 19 of the ILO Constitution (Paragraph 5(e)).

¹⁹ The Committee of Experts consistently provides these encouragements in the context of its supervision of outdated instruments that remain in force and its supervision of Convention No. 144.

16. The proposed General Survey, while departing from the established practice in recent years of focusing on a limited set of instruments framing a specific theme, would not be unprecedented. To mark the ILO's 50th anniversary (1969), the Governing Body decided at its 170th Session (November 1967) to request governments to report in 1968 on the ratification prospects and difficulties as regards a list of 17 Conventions chosen from among the most important instruments adopted by the Conference over the years.²⁰ The reports that were requested concerned a cross-section of instruments, covering freedom of association, forced labour, equality and non-discrimination, social policy, labour administration, employment policy and services, wages, social security, minimum age and maternity protection.²¹ Because of the large number of instruments involved in this case, the Governing Body decided to ask governments to indicate merely for each of the Conventions concerned (a) the extent to which it was proposed to give effect to the terms of the instrument and (b) any difficulties which prevented or delayed ratification.²² A copy of the article 19 report form approved at that time is contained in Appendix II.
17. Proceeding along these lines, it would be possible for the proposed report form to direct questions to all Member States that have not ratified the selected up-to-date standards. Alternatively, the report form could be more focused, directing questions more specifically to those Member States still bound by the outdated instruments that have not ratified the related up-to-date standards.²³ A targeted questionnaire would aim to minimize the reporting burden. In this regard, it may be recalled that Member States are no longer requested to provide regular article 22 reports on outdated instruments in the absence of a pending comment from the supervisory system.²⁴ A General Survey would thus add value to the collection of information for targeted promotional work and technical assistance.
18. Several options exist regarding the instruments to be selected. It would be possible to include succinct questions concerning up-to-date instruments identified by the SRM TWG for follow-up action, or concerning those that relate specifically to a subject area covered by outdated instruments.²⁵ However, information regarding the implementation or ratification of the fundamental instruments is already requested in the context of the annual follow-up under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998), as amended in 2022. Furthermore, some of the issues concerned – such as employment injury – have been the subject of recent General Surveys, with corresponding information on the challenges facing

²⁰ GB.170/PV, p. 93.

²¹ ILO, *The Ratification Outlook after Fifty Years: Seventeen Selected Conventions*, Report III (Part 3), International Labour Conference, 53rd Session, 1969.

²² See ILO, *The ratification outlook after fifty years: Seventeen selected Conventions*, para. 4. For the same reason, the Committee of Experts arranged the General Survey into chapters, dealing with each subject, and "[w]ithin each chapter the various instruments are reviewed in the following manner: after a brief summary of the instrument and a reference to the ratifications it has secured thus far, the main obstacles to implementation mentioned by governments are analysed, together with any pertinent indications which might contribute to a solution of these difficulties; the chapter then indicates the measures taken or envisaged by governments in order to give fuller effect to a Convention and concludes with a survey of ratification prospects".

²³ In the case of Conventions that have been abrogated or withdrawn, these questions would be asked to those Member States that were bound by them at the time of abrogation.

²⁴ GB.349/PV(Rev.1), para. 369(e).

²⁵ Most of the up-to-date instruments promoted for ratification pursuant to the recommendations of the SRM TWG and adopted by the Governing Body relate to a subject area covered by outdated instruments. The exceptions to this are the recommendations to promote the Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162), the Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170), the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174), the Dock Work Convention, 1973 (No. 137), and the Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991 (No. 172).

Member States. Lastly, certain up-to-date instruments may also be selected for a separate General Survey, as is presented below in options 2 and 3.

19. Consideration could also be given to spreading reports over time, as described below.

Option 1.1.

20. Reports could be spread over a period of three years. This period would correspond to the transitional period proposed for the roll-out of thematic implementation reports under article 22 of the Constitution.²⁶ Should the Governing Body approve this transitional period and wish to focus the article 19 reports on the prospects of ratification of up-to-date instruments for three years, it would be possible to maintain a close link with the strategic objectives that form the basis of recurrent discussions at the Conference (see table 1). It should be noted that only the up-to-date instruments related to the strategic objectives of employment, social protection (labour protection) and fundamental principles and rights at work would be proposed for a General Survey, as it would not be possible to prepare General Surveys in time on instruments related to social dialogue (the recurrent discussion of the current cycle scheduled for 2026) or social protection (social security) (the recurrent discussion of the current cycle scheduled for 2027).²⁷ It should also be noted that the Governing Body has not yet decided on a new cycle of recurrent discussions to be held after 2030.

²⁶ GB.355/LILS/1.

²⁷ The proposals do not include the social security instruments examined by the SRM TWG on old age, invalidity and survivors' benefits (C.35, C.36, C.37, C.38, C.39 and C.40 related to C.102 (Parts V, IX and X) and C.128), or the instruments on sickness insurance (C.24 and C.25 related to C.102 (Parts II and III) and/or C.130), which could be considered in the future.

► **Table 1. Option 1.1.: Distribution of up-to-date instruments on which article 19 reports would be requested in 2027, 2028 and 2029 for three General Surveys, and interconnections between the proposed General Surveys and the recurrent discussions**

Year	General Survey prepared by the Committee of Experts (Nov.–Dec.)	General Survey submitted to the Committee on the Application of Standards (June)	Recurrent discussion
2026	C.158 and R.166	R.205	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of social dialogue and tripartism
2027	First General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on employment policy, labour statistics ¹ and maternity protection ²	C.158 and R.166	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of social protection (social security)
2028	Second General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on occupational safety and health (OSH) ³ and child labour ⁴	First General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on employment policy, labour statistics and maternity protection	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of employment
2029	Third General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on specific categories of workers ⁵ and labour inspection ⁶	Second General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on OSH and child labour	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of social protection (labour protection)
2030	To be determined	Third General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on specific categories of workers and labour inspection	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of fundamental principles and rights at work

¹ C.181, C.88, C.160 and C.102 (Part IV) or C.118 or C.168 (linked to the outdated C.34, C.96, C.2 and C.63). ² C.183 (linked to the outdated C.3 and C.103). ³ C.176, C.167, C.155, P.155, C.161 and C.187 (linked to the outdated C.45 and C.62) and C.162, C.170 and C.174. ⁴ C.138 (linked to the outdated C.10, C.33, C.59 and C.123). ⁵ C.188 on fishers (linked to the outdated C.112, C.113, C.114 and C.126); C.152 on dock workers (linked to the outdated C.32) and C.137; C.169 on indigenous and tribal peoples (linked to the outdated C.107); and C.172 on hotel and restaurant workers. ⁶ C.81 and C.129 (linked to the outdated C.85).

21. Further details on how option 1.1. would fit in with the timeline of recurrent discussions at future sessions of the Conference (2028–30) are provided in Appendix I.

Option 1.2.

22. Should the Governing Body approve the transitional period, article 19 reports could be spread over a period of two years (2027 and 2028) so that the instruments selected for the second and third years under option 1.1. would be combined for the second year (see table 2).

► **Table 2. Option 1.2.: Distribution of up-to-date instruments on which article 19 reports would be requested in 2027 and 2028 for two General Surveys, and interconnections between the proposed General Surveys and the recurrent discussions**

Year	General Survey prepared by the Committee of Experts (Nov.–Dec.)	General Survey submitted to the Committee on the Application of Standards (June)	Recurrent discussion
2026	C.158 and R.166	R.205	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of social dialogue and tripartism
2027	First General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on employment policy, labour statistics ¹ and maternity protection ²	C.158 and R.166	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of social protection (social security)
2028	Second General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on OSH, ³ child labour, ⁴ specific categories of workers ⁵ and labour inspection ⁶	First General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on employment policy, labour statistics and maternity protection	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of employment
2029	To be determined	Second General Survey on up-to-date instruments linked to outdated instruments on OSH, child labour specific categories of workers and labour inspection	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of social protection (labour protection)
2030	To be determined	To be determined	Recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of fundamental principles and rights at work

¹ C.181, C.88, C.160 and C.102 (Part IV) or C.118 or C.168 (linked to the outdated C.34, C.96, C.2 and C.63). ² C.183 (linked to the outdated C.3 and C.103). ³ C.176, C.167, C.155, P.155, C.161 and C.187 (linked to the outdated C.45 and C.62) and C.162, C.170 and C.174. ⁴ C.138 (linked to the outdated C.10, C.33, C.59 and C.123). ⁵ C.188 on fishers (linked to the outdated C.112, C.113, C.114 and C.126); C.152 on dock workers (linked to the outdated C.32) and C.137; C.169 on indigenous and tribal peoples (linked to the outdated C.107); and C.172 on hotel and restaurant workers. ⁶ C.81 and C.129 (linked to the outdated C.85).

Option 1.3.

23. A single report on all the up-to-date instruments referred to above could be requested in 2027. Depending on the number of instruments selected, this would obviously increase the reporting burden in that year.

Option 2 – Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169), 1989

24. It is estimated that some 476 million women and men worldwide belong to indigenous and tribal peoples, 70 per cent of which live in Asia and the Pacific, 16.3 per cent in Africa, 11.5 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1.6 per cent in North America and 0.1 per cent in Europe and Central Asia.²⁸ While indigenous and tribal peoples contribute significantly to economic, social and cultural life, they continue to face persistent obstacles to the full and effective realization of their economic, social and cultural rights, as well as their civil and political rights.
25. The economies of indigenous and tribal peoples are dependent on natural resources and ecosystems, with which they share a complex cultural relationship. With most living in rural, often geographically isolated regions, they often lack control over their traditional lands, territories and resources.²⁹
26. Indigenous peoples are nearly three times as likely as their non-indigenous counterparts to be living in extreme poverty.³⁰ Across 23 countries representing 83 per cent of the global indigenous population, they make up approximately 9.3 per cent of the total population yet account for nearly 19 per cent of those living below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day.³¹ The significantly higher poverty rates of indigenous peoples can be attributed, to a large extent, to structural discrimination, also reflected in low public investments on indigenous lands.³²
27. Their generalized marginalization and poverty situation makes indigenous peoples vulnerable to discrimination and exploitative practices, such as bonded labour, trafficking, hazardous work and worst forms of child labour. In particular, indigenous children are at high risk, as child labour and exclusion from education among indigenous children is a direct result of the marginalization and broader violations of the rights of indigenous communities.³³
28. Indigenous workers, particularly indigenous women, are significantly more likely than non-indigenous workers to be engaged in the informal economy – often in low-paid, insecure and hazardous jobs without social protection – reflecting systemic barriers to education, skills development and decent work opportunities.³⁴ Indigenous women face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination on the grounds of both gender and indigenous identity, including in the form of violence and harassment.

²⁸ ILO, *Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future*, 2019.

²⁹ ILO, “Indigenous and Tribal Peoples”.

³⁰ ILO, *Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169*.

³¹ ILO, *Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169*.

³² ILO, *Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents: Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)*, 2013

³³ ILO, “Indigenous children at high risk of being in child labour”.

³⁴ ILO, *Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169*.

29. The contribution of indigenous and tribal peoples to national economies and development often remains unrecognized, as their production systems are frequently subsistence-oriented and their work is concentrated in the informal economy, including as unskilled labourers or domestic workers.³⁵ Some traditional practices of indigenous peoples, such as shifting cultivation, fishing and pastoralism, are often considered outdated and antithetical to “development” and may be even prohibited, in spite of being sustainable and key for the preservation of traditional knowledge and biodiversity.³⁶
30. Indigenous and tribal workers often face additional challenges, including lack of documentation, which results in exclusion from the protection of labour legislation and denial of access to social security, public services and formal employment. Limited labour inspection in remote areas, combined with linguistic and cultural barriers, further hinders the effective enforcement of their labour rights.³⁷
31. Many indigenous and tribal communities continue to face exclusion from decision-making processes, often lacking legal recognition, institutional support and effective mechanisms for participation and consultation. This marginalization limits their ability to influence policies affecting their lands, resources, livelihoods and working conditions.³⁸
32. Indigenous and tribal peoples are at particular risk from the direct impacts of climate change, despite having contributed the least to its causes, as well as from certain climate-related mitigation and adaptation measures. Forest- and forestry-related activities remain central to the traditional occupations and livelihoods of many indigenous communities, and are of particular importance for mitigating climate change and preserving biodiversity. In Latin America, for example, deforestation rates in indigenous territories are up to 50 per cent lower than in other areas, illustrating the critical role that traditional occupations and indigenous knowledge play in sustaining forests and mitigating climate change.³⁹
33. Access to decent work enables indigenous women and men to harness their potential as change agents in poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change action.⁴⁰ Advancing decent work for indigenous and tribal peoples directly supports the achievement of Goals 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and contributes to Goals 10, 13, 16 and 17. With a view to enabling evidence-based policy reforms, there is a pressing need to enhance both the visibility and the quality of information on indigenous and tribal peoples, in order to compile accurate statistics and generate comprehensive and reliable data that better reflect their realities.
34. The ILO is the custodian organization of the only binding instrument protecting the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples: the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). This landmark and up-to-date Convention replaced the earlier Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107), which is now closed to ratification and no longer considered up to date. Nevertheless, Convention No. 107 remains legally in force in 17 countries that are home to some of the biggest populations of indigenous and tribal peoples in the world.

³⁵ ILO, *Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169*.

³⁶ ILO, *Traditional Occupations of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Labour Statistics*, 2023.

³⁷ ILO, *Traditional Occupations of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Labour Statistics*.

³⁸ ILO, *Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169*.

³⁹ ILO, *Traditional Occupations of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Labour Statistics*.

⁴⁰ ILO, “Indigenous and Tribal Peoples”.

35. The SRM TWG observed that Convention No. 107 contains outmoded terminology and reflects an inappropriate integrationist approach and therefore recommended the targeted promotion of the ratification and effective implementation of Convention No. 169 in Member States in which Convention No. 107 is currently in force.⁴¹ As of today, Convention No. 169 has received 24 ratifications, the most recent of which was registered in June 2021.
36. Convention No. 169 adopts an integral approach to the protection of the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples and is based on recognition of the aspirations of indigenous and tribal peoples to control their institutions, ways of life and economic development, as well as respect for their cultures. It recognizes the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples; sets out obligations for governments in relation to the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes for these peoples; promotes economic empowerment and decent work for indigenous men and women; and promotes dialogue and mutual trust between governments and indigenous peoples.
37. Convention No. 169 offers a multi-pronged framework promoting the rights of indigenous peoples as an integral part of inclusive and sustainable development and for enabling them to maintain, develop and leverage their knowledge, occupations, economies and institutions.
38. In 2015, the Governing Body endorsed a strategy to reinforce ILO action concerning indigenous and tribal peoples, comprising seven main elements: promoting Convention No. 169 and its implementation; strengthening institutionalized dialogue, consultation and participation; fundamental principles and rights at work, working conditions and livelihoods; extending social protection; indigenous and tribal women; closing the data and knowledge gap; and partnerships.⁴² In March 2019, the Governing Body endorsed a strategic plan for engagement with United Nations (UN) system bodies and regional organizations regarding Convention No. 169.⁴³
39. In 2007, the UN General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which affirms rights to self-determination, lands, territories, resources and cultural integrity consistent with the Convention's provisions. Convention No. 169 and the UN Declaration constitute two legal instruments of a different nature and scope, which complement and reinforce each other.
40. Notably, Convention No. 169, is among the most frequently referenced ILO Conventions in the Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council, with recommendations calling for its ratification, for legislative alignment or for the implementation of its provisions, thereby underscoring its role as a key ILO standard within the UN human rights monitoring framework.
41. A General Survey on Convention No. 169 would, for the first time, allow the supervisory bodies to undertake a comprehensive review of law and practice in Member States that have not yet ratified the Convention, including those that remain bound by the outdated Convention No. 107. Pursuant to the SRM TWG recommendations, the Office is currently compiling country profiles of countries that remain bound by Convention No. 107. These profiles could be used for the preparation of a General Survey. A General Survey would also provide an opportunity to identify and analyse the legal, institutional and practical obstacles to ratification, as well as the challenges encountered in application by ratifying States. It would also enable the supervisory bodies to offer a detailed overview of the scope and content of the Convention's

⁴¹ GB.352/LILS/3.

⁴² GB.325/POL/2.

⁴³ GB.335/POL/2.

provisions; identify progress, good practices and global trends in challenges in the application of the Convention; and highlight measures that could facilitate broader ratification and more effective application in law and practice.

42. At its 352nd Session (October–November 2024), the Governing Body approved the recommendations of the SRM TWG in respect of Convention No. 169, including the recommendation that the Office should “conduct a survey of the tripartite constituents, including at sectoral level where appropriate, in those Member States in which the outdated instrument concerning indigenous and tribal peoples is in force in relation to challenges and obstacles to ratification of Convention No. 169, with a view to identifying concrete next steps to encourage ratification, to be discussed in a tripartite meeting”.⁴⁴

Option 3 – Work in Fishing Convention (No. 188) and Recommendation (No. 199), 2007

43. Based on the latest estimates, approximately 62 million people are engaged in the primary sector of fisheries and aquaculture (54 per cent in fisheries, 36 per cent in aquaculture and 10 per cent unspecified) working full-time, part-time or on an occasional basis. This workforce is predominantly concentrated in Asia (77 per cent), followed by Africa (16 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (5 per cent). Where sex-disaggregated data are available, women make up 24 per cent of the total workforce, 53 per cent of which are reported to be employed on a full-time basis, compared with 57 per cent of men.⁴⁵
44. Contributing directly to global food security and nutrition and providing livelihoods to more than 600 million people worldwide, the fisheries sector is fully recognized for its role in poverty eradication and in the achievement of sustainable development, particularly for developing countries.⁴⁶ Through its economic, social and environmental impact, decent work in the fishing sector is integral to the realization of Goals 1, 2 and 8, and in particular targets 8.7 and 14, of the 2030 Agenda and makes significant cross-cutting contributions to Goals 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 17.
45. According to the ILO’s *World Employment and Social Outlook 2023: The Value of Essential Work*, fishing is classified as part of the essential or “key” sectors whose continued operation is critical to safeguarding the functioning of society and the economy, especially during crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁷ These sectors are characterized by their critical role in meeting fundamental human needs, sustaining employment, preserving public welfare, supporting socio-economic resilience and maintaining the stability of supply chains, particularly during periods of systemic disruption.
46. Fishing is recognized as a hazardous occupation⁴⁸ and is vulnerable to decent work deficits, such as excessively long working hours, long periods at sea, and complex employment relationship and remuneration systems. While many fishers are self-employed, often lacking adequate protection, precarious forms of employment and fair recruitment deficits are

⁴⁴ See GB.352/LILS/3, Annex I, para 13.3.1(b).

⁴⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024: Blue Transformation in Action*, 2024, viii, xxii, 6 and 63.

⁴⁶ FAO, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024*, 149; FAO, *2021 COFI Declaration for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture*, 2021, 1, 7.

⁴⁷ ILO, *World Employment and Social Outlook 2023: The Value of Essential Work*, 2023, 211.

⁴⁸ ILO, *Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)*, Preamble.

common practice.⁴⁹ Many of these jobs are informal and lack adequate social protection, exposing workers to economic vulnerability, occupational hazards and limited access to decent work opportunities.

47. The fishing sector is prone to high levels of poverty, vulnerabilities and marginalization. Many fishing communities are located in remote areas, where livelihood opportunities are limited, with high unemployment rates (particularly among young people) and unhealthy and unsafe working conditions.⁵⁰
48. Climate change affects communities and livelihoods in fisheries, particularly those with small-scale fishers, which is a result of both their geographical location and their poverty situation.⁵¹ Many operate in low-lying coastal areas and small islands highly vulnerable to sea-level rise, extreme weather events and ecosystem changes, while the lack of social protection constrains their ability to respond. These combined factors threaten livelihoods, deepening existing vulnerabilities.
49. The latest global estimates of 2021 identified that at least 128,000 fishers are trapped in forced labour aboard fishing vessels.⁵² Due to the isolated nature of the sector, the actual figure is likely to be higher.⁵³ Being on board vessels in remote locations, in extreme isolation, often at deep sea for months or even years, they are extremely vulnerable to labour abuses. Sadly, capture fisheries have one of the highest occupational fatality rates of any industry.⁵⁴
50. About 60 per cent of children engaged in child labour are in the agricultural sector, including fisheries, where they engage in all types of activities in a way that is incompatible with school attendance and is hazardous to their health, safety or morals.⁵⁵
51. Migrant fishers in particular are vulnerable to the risk of forced labour and serious decent work deficits, such as abusive and fraudulent recruitment and placement practices, child labour, isolation and abuse of vulnerability, abandonment, absence of a written fisher's work agreement, underpayment and withholding of wages, retention of identity documents, blacklisting when asserting rights, violence and intimidation, illegal transfer of fishers at sea, excessively long working hours and other abusive working and living conditions.⁵⁶
52. The ILO's standard-setting in the fishing sector has progressed from a fragmented set of instruments to a unified and comprehensive framework, adopted nearly two decades ago. Early standards – such as the Hours of Work (Fishing) Recommendation, 1920 (No. 7), the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 112), the Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 113), the Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959 (No. 114), and the Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966 (No. 126) – addressed specific aspects of employment.

⁴⁹ ILO, [Conclusions on the promotion of decent work for migrant fishers](#), Tripartite Meeting on Issues relating to Migrant Fishers, 2017, 1–3.

⁵⁰ FAO, [Strengthening Coherence between Social Protection and Fisheries Policies: Framework for Analysis and Action](#), 2022, 1.

⁵¹ FAO, [Impacts of Climate Change on Fisheries and Aquaculture: Synthesis of Current Knowledge, Adaptation and Mitigation Options](#), 2018, 21.

⁵² ILO, [Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage](#), 2022, 3, 32.

⁵³ ILO, [Forced labour in commercial fishing](#), 2024.

⁵⁴ ILO, [“Forced labour and human trafficking in fisheries”](#).

⁵⁵ ILO and FAO, [Guidance on Addressing Child Labour in Fisheries and Aquaculture](#), 2013, iii.

⁵⁶ ILO, [Conclusions on the promotion of decent work for migrant fishers](#), 1, 2.

53. The Work in Fishing Convention (No. 188) and Recommendation (No. 199), 2007, revised and brought up to date in an integrated manner most of the existing ILO fishing instruments, while extending comprehensive protection to all fishers. They seek to ensure that fishers enjoy decent conditions of work on fishing vessels, by establishing minimum requirements for work on board, condition of service, accommodation and food, occupational safety and health (OSH) protection, medical care and social security.
54. Convention No. 188 has received 24 ratifications to date, the most recent of which was registered in June 2025. This low ratification record stands in contrast to the Convention's significance for promoting decent work in the fishing sector and safeguarding the rights, safety and well-being of fishers worldwide.
55. A General Survey on work in fishing would provide an overview of the current state of law and practice in this area across Member States and help identify obstacles to the ratification and application of relevant up-to-date instruments as well as any recommendations to be made by the ILO supervisory bodies in this regard. It would be the first ever opportunity for a General Survey focusing on decent working conditions in the fishing sector, enabling an assessment of the relevance, impact and application of both Convention No. 188 and Recommendation No. 199 and provide guidance for their broader ratification and effective application. To date, the Committee of Experts has examined around 20 first reports and a limited number of second reports on the application of the Convention.
56. At its ninth meeting, the SRM TWG recommended a package of practical follow-up actions focused on Convention No. 188, including targeted and general promotional campaigns, and collaboration by the tripartite constituents, including at the sectoral level, to take active steps towards its ratification and implementation in Member States in which outdated Conventions Nos 112, 113, 114 and 126 are still in force.⁵⁷ The package included a meeting of experts on training for fishers and other aspects of the fishing sector, to be scheduled in due course. A General Survey on Convention No. 188 and Recommendation No. 199 could inform the deliberations of that meeting of experts.
57. In 2007, at its 96th Session, the International Labour Conference adopted the resolution concerning promotion of welfare for the fishers, stating that the Organization should promote "the provision of effective social protection and social security to all fishers". A decade later, the ILO convened the Tripartite Meeting on Issues relating to Migrant Fishers as part of the follow-up to that resolution, which reaffirmed that promoting decent work for migrant fishers is fundamental to ensuring a fair and functional labour market in the fishing sector.⁵⁸
58. On the ground, several technical cooperation projects have been and are currently being implemented to address the specific challenges that fishers are facing. Among different projects, notably in major countries of origin of fishers as well as in important port or coastal States, the ILO's [8.7 Accelerator Lab Initiative](#) seeks to accelerate the fight against forced labour in the fishing industry by replicating promising practices and identifying new solutions.
59. In addition to international labour standards relevant to work in fishing, a broad range of international and regional instruments contribute to the promotion of safe and healthy working conditions for fishers.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ GB.352/LILS/3.

⁵⁸ ILO, Conclusions on the promotion of decent work for migrant fishers.

⁵⁹ See, for example, the Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on the Implementation of the Provisions of the 1993 Protocol relating to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, 1977.

60. Recent inter-agency initiatives have highlighted persistent decent work challenges in the fishing sector and reinforced calls for the broader ratification and effective implementation of Convention No. 188. In particular, in November 2023, the Work at Sea Conference organized jointly by the ILO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) recognized ongoing decent work deficits for fishers and emphasized the need to accelerate the ratification and enforcement of key instruments such as Convention No. 188.⁶⁰ At its fifth session, held in January 2024, the Joint Ad Hoc Working Group of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the IMO and the ILO on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters issued recommendations urging States to accede to key fishing-related instruments, including Convention No. 188.⁶¹
61. These developments highlight the appropriateness and timeliness of a General Survey on work in fishing, which would allow the Organization to assess the extent of application of relevant instruments, identify remaining gaps and provide guidance to promote their broader ratification and effective application.

Option 4 – Protection of Workers' Claims (Employer's Insolvency) Convention (No. 173) and Recommendation (No. 180), 1992

62. The Protection of Workers' Claims (Employer's Insolvency) Convention (No. 173) and Recommendation (No. 180), 1992, establish an international framework for securing the timely payment of wages and other entitlements in cases of insolvency.
63. Both Convention No. 173 and Recommendation No. 180 are classified as up-to-date instruments and are provisionally scheduled to be reviewed by the SRM TWG in 2027.
64. Following a period of long-term decline in enterprise insolvencies, punctuated by spikes during the global financial crisis (2008–09) and the COVID-19 pandemic, the world is entering a new phase of rising insolvencies fuelled by global economic volatility, the delayed easing of interest rates to fight inflation, the structural transformation in a number of sectors, the introduction of new technologies and the lingering impact of recent crises. Mechanisms to protect workers' claims in the event of employer insolvency are gaining renewed relevance as institutions mitigating the social effects of economic shocks with the potential to prevent labour disputes over unpaid wages remain underdeveloped.
65. Convention No. 173 has currently been ratified by 21 Member States, with the most recent ratification registered in 2006. A General Survey, undertaken on the basis of governments' reports, would provide an opportunity to review national law and practice to assess the extent to which they give effect to the instruments at hand, examine the challenges faced by Members in their application, and analyse the relevance of the principles in question in the context of evolving labour market dynamics.
66. The protection of workers' claims in the event of the insolvency of their employer has evolved within the ILO's normative framework from early provisions on wage protection and employment security to the adoption of specific international labour standards. Initial attention to the matter was reflected in 1949 with the adoption of the Protection of Wages Convention (No. 95) and Recommendation (No. 85), 1949, which provide for the regular and prompt payment of wages and the priority of workers' claims in bankruptcy proceedings.

⁶⁰ ILO, "More must be done to protect seafarers and fishers' rights says Work at Sea Conference", 2023.

⁶¹ IMO, "UN agencies align actions to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing", 2024.

- 67. A deeper understanding of the unfolding of insolvencies prompted the ILO to address the issue more directly, leading to the adoption in 1992 of Convention No. 173 and Recommendation No. 180. These instruments provide for the protection of workers' claims through either a system of priority of claims in insolvency proceedings or the establishment of guarantee institutions, or a combination of both, and specify the types of claims to be covered, including wages, holiday pay and severance entitlements.
- 68. The expected further rise in insolvencies combined with the rising cost of living has potentially severe consequences for workers who face the sudden loss of their employment together with non-payment of wages and other entitlements. Convention No. 173 and Recommendation No. 180 provide clear and adaptable models to ensure that workers' claims in the event of employer insolvency are effectively protected. In the light of recent global challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, financial sector instability and large-scale corporate restructurings, they offer tested policy tools to safeguard workers' rights, livelihoods and purchasing power in such situations.
- 69. A General Survey on the protection of workers' claims in the event of employer insolvency would present the first ever opportunity for the supervisory system to obtain a comprehensive and up-to-date picture of the situation in law and practice across Member States in relation to Convention No. 173 and Recommendation No. 180. Such a survey would help identify the extent to which existing national frameworks provide effective protection, the mechanisms most commonly used (priority of claims, guarantee institutions or combinations thereof) and the gaps that leave workers vulnerable to losing wages, holiday pay or severance entitlements in the event of employer insolvency.

Option 5 – No selection of instruments, pausing the preparation of a General Survey in 2027

- 70. During the informal consultations on proposals for the streamlining of reporting on ratified Conventions under article 22 of the Constitution, some of the constituents expressed support for a possible proposal to pause the preparation of a General Survey for a year (2027). Pursuing this option would mean that the contribution of general surveys to the recurrent discussion on social protection (labour protection) in 2029 – as provided in part I(B) of the follow-up to the 2008 Declaration would not be possible. More specifically, the general surveys and the related discussion by the Committee on the Application of Standards would not contribute to the recurrent discussion, among other things by assessing the results of the ILO's normative activity in respect of the strategic objective concerned.⁶²

► Draft decision

- 71. **The Governing Body requested the Office to prepare, for its consideration at its 356th Session (March–April 2026), the article 19 report form on the [instruments relevant to one of the five options presented in the document] for the General Survey to be prepared by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in 2027 for discussion by the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards in 2028.**

⁶² ILO, Resolution on advancing social justice through decent work, para. 15.

► **Appendix I****Interconnections between the General Surveys proposed under Option 1.1. and the recurrent discussions**

Should the Governing Body decide to pursue option 1.1, article 19 reports will be requested from Member States in 2027, 2028 and 2029 on the prospects of ratification of up-to-date instruments. The proposed distribution of instruments for the ensuing General Surveys is detailed in the table below. The selection of these instruments is based on the strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda scheduled for recurrent discussion at the 116th (2028), 117th (2029) and 118th (2030) Sessions of the Conference.

The proposed General Survey would not concern these outdated instruments (some of which have been abrogated); it would focus on the corresponding up-to-date instruments. The outdated instruments are referenced here solely to reflect the recommendations of the SRM TWG, with a view to the identification of the corresponding up-to-date instruments.

Should the Governing Body decided to pursue option 1.2 (see para. 22), these instruments would be included in the Second General Survey.

Strategic objective	General Survey prepared by the Committee of Experts	General Survey submitted to the Committee on the Application of Standards	Recurrent discussion	Outdated instruments	Up-to-date instruments
Employment	R.205 (2025)	2026	2028		
	First General Survey (2027) on up-to-date instruments (linked to outdated instruments) on employment policy	2028	2028	C.34 (withdrawn) C.96 (possible abrogation in 2030) C.2 (Standards Review Mechanism progress review in 2026)	C.181 C.88, C.160 and C.102 (Part IV) or C.118 or C.168
	C.158 (2026)	2027	2028		
Labour protection [and social dialogue]	First General Survey (2027) on up-to-date instruments (linked to outdated instruments) on maternity protection	2028	2029	C.3, C.103 (possible abrogation in 2033)	C.183
	Third General Survey (2029) on instruments on specific categories of workers	2030	To be determined	C.112, C.113, C.114, C.126 (fishers) C.32 (dock work) C.107 (indigenous and tribal peoples)	C.188 (fishers) C.137, C.152 (dock workers) C.169 (indigenous and tribal peoples) C.172 (hotel and restaurant workers)

Strategic objective	General Survey prepared by the Committee of Experts	General Survey submitted to the Committee on the Application of Standards	Recurrent discussion	Outdated instruments	Up-to-date instruments
	Third General Survey (2029) on instruments on labour inspection	2030	To be determined	C.85 (abrogated)	C.81, C.129
Fundamental principles and rights at work	Second General Survey (2028) on instruments on minimum age and OSH	2029	2030	C.10, C.33, C.59, C.123 (possible abrogation in 2028) C.45 (abrogated) C.62 (abrogated)	C.138 C.176 C.167 C.155 C.187

► Appendix II

Draft special form of report under article 19, adopted in 1967¹

DRAFT SPECIAL FORM OF REPORT UNDER ARTICLE 19 OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
ON CERTAIN UNRATIFIED CONVENTIONS SELECTED FOR
REVIEW IN CONNECTION WITH THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE I.L.O.

- I. Please indicate briefly for each of the Conventions appearing in the appended list which has not been ratified by your country:
- (a) the extent to which it is proposed to give effect to the terms of the instrument;
 - (b) any difficulties which prevent or delay its ratification.

[In the absence of recent new developments as regards a given Convention, reference may be made to information previously supplied to the I.L.O. in a report on an unratified Convention (Article 19, paragraph 5(c) and paragraph 7(a) and (b)(iv), of the Constitution) or in connection with the submission of a Convention to the competent authorities (Article 19, paragraph 5(c) and paragraph 7(a) and (b)(iii), of the Constitution)]

- II. Please indicate the representative organisations of employers and workers to which copies of the present report have been communicated in accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

¹ GB.170/13/27.

► Appendix III

List of Conventions and Recommendations on which the Governing Body has previously decided to request reports from governments under article 19 of the Constitution

1949	
C. 29	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
C. 68	Food and Catering (Ships' Crews) Convention, 1946
C. 69	Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946
C. 71	Seafarers' Pensions Convention, 1946
C. 73	Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946
C. 74	Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946
R. 35	Forced Labour (Indirect Compulsion) Recommendation, 1930
R. 36	Forced Labour (Regulation) Recommendation, 1930
R. 67	Income Security Recommendation, 1944
R. 68	Social Security (Armed Forces) Recommendation, 1944
R. 69	Medical Care Recommendation, 1944
R. 77	Vocational Training (Seafarers) Recommendation, 1946
1950	
C. 32	Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932
C. 81	Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
C. 85	Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947
R. 40	Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Reciprocity Recommendation, 1932
R. 57	Vocational Training Recommendation, 1939
R. 60	Apprenticeship Recommendation, 1939
R. 81	Labour Inspection Recommendation, 1947
R. 82	Labour Inspection (Mining and Transport) Recommendation, 1947
1951	
C. 44	Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934
C. 88	Employment Service Convention, 1948
R. 44	Unemployment Provision Recommendation, 1934
R. 45	Unemployment (Young Persons) Recommendation, 1935
R. 51	Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1937
R. 71	Employment (Transition from War to Peace) Recommendation, 1944
R. 73	Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1944
R. 83	Employment Service Recommendation, 1948
1952	
C. 84	Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947
C. 87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
C. 97	Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949
R. 86	Migration for Employment Recommendation (Revised), 1949

1953	
C. 94	Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949
R. 84	Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Recommendation, 1949
C. 95	Protection of Wages Convention, 1949
R. 85	Protection of Wages Recommendation, 1949
1954	
C. 60	Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937
C. 78	Medical Examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946
R. 79	Medical Examination of Young Persons Recommendation, 1946
C. 79	Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946
R. 80	Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Recommendation, 1946
1955	
C. 98	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
R. 91	Collective Agreements Recommendation, 1951
C. 100	Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
R. 90	Equal Remuneration Recommendation, 1951
1956	
C. 81	Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
R. 81	Labour Inspection Recommendation, 1947
R. 82	Labour Inspection (Mining and Transport) Recommendation, 1947
C. 87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
1957	
C. 26	Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928
R. 30	Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Recommendation, 1928
C. 99	Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951
R. 89	Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1951
1958	
C. 87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
C. 98	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
C. 84	Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947
R. 91	Collective Agreements Recommendation, 1951
1959	
C. 5	Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919
C. 59	Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937
C. 6	Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919
C. 90	Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948
C. 77	Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946
1960	
C. 102	Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952

(Reports were also requested under Article 76 of the Convention)

1961	
C. 29	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
C. 105	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
R. 35	Forced Labour (Indirect Compulsion) Recommendation, 1930
R. 36	Forced Labour (Regulation) Recommendation, 1930
1962	
C. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
R. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Recommendation, 1958
1963	
C. 52	Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936
C. 101	Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952
R. 47	Holidays with Pay Recommendation, 1936
R. 98	Holidays with Pay Recommendation, 1954
C. 14	Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921
C. 106	Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957
R. 103	Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Recommendation, 1957
1964	
C. 3	Maternity Protection Convention, 1919
C. 103	Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952
R. 12	Maternity Protection (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1921
R. 95	Maternity Protection Recommendation, 1952
1965	
C. 81	Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
R. 81	Labour Inspection Recommendation, 1947
R. 82	Labour Inspection (Mining and Transport) Recommendation, 1947
1966	
C. 1	Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919
C. 30	Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930
C. 47	Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935
R. 116	Reduction of Hours of Work Recommendation, 1962
1967	
C. 29	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
C. 105	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
1968	
17 Conventions (basic human rights, social policy, labour administration, employment policy and services, wages, social security, minimum age and maternity protection)	
1969	
R. 97	Protection of Workers' Health Recommendation, 1953
R. 102	Welfare Facilities Recommendation, 1956
R. 112	Occupational Health Services Recommendation, 1959
R. 115	Workers' Housing Recommendation, 1961

1970	
C. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
R. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Recommendation, 1958
1971	
C. 122	Employment Policy Convention, 1964
R. 122	Employment Policy Recommendation, 1964
R. 107	Seafarers' Engagement (Foreign Vessels) Recommendation, 1958
R. 108	Social Conditions and Safety (Seafarers) Recommendation, 1958
1972	
C. 87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
C. 98	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
1973	
R. 119	Termination of Employment Recommendation, 1963
1974	
C. 100	Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
R. 90	Equal Remuneration Recommendation, 1951
1975	
R. 113	Consultation (Industrial and National Levels) Recommendation, 1960
1976	
C. 118	Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962
1977	
R. 123	Employment (Women with Family Responsibilities) Recommendation, 1965
1978	
C. 29	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
C. 105	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
1979	
C. 97	Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949
C. 143	Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
R. 86	Migration for Employment Recommendation (Revised), 1949
R. 151	Migrant Workers Recommendation, 1975
1980	
C. 138	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
R. 146	Minimum Age Recommendation, 1973
1981	
C. 144	Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976
R. 152	Tripartite Consultation (Activities of the International Labour Organisation) Recommendation, 1976
1982	
C. 87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
C. 98	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
C. 141	Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975
R. 149	Rural Workers' Organisations Recommendation, 1975

1983	
C. 14	Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921
C. 106	Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957
C. 132	Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970
R. 116	Reduction of Hours of Work Recommendation, 1962
1984	
C. 81	Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
C. 129	Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969
R. 81	Labour Inspection Recommendation, 1947
R. 82	Labour Inspection (Mining and Transport) Recommendation, 1947
1985	
C. 100	Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
R. 90	Equal Remuneration Recommendation, 1951
1986	
C. 119	Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963
R. 118	Guarding of Machinery Recommendation, 1963
C. 148	Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977
R. 156	Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Recommendation, 1977
1987	
C. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
R. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Recommendation, 1958
1988	
C. 102	Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952
C. 128	Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967
R. 131	Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Recommendation, 1967
1989	
C. 147	Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976
R. 155	Merchant Shipping (Improvement of Standards) Recommendation, 1976
1990	
C. 140	Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974
R. 148	Paid Educational Leave Recommendation, 1974
C. 142	Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
R. 150	Human Resources Development Recommendation, 1975
1991	
C. 26	Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928
R. 30	Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Recommendation, 1928
C. 99	Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951
R. 89	Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1951
C. 131	Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970
R. 135	Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970
1992	
C. 156	Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981
R. 165	Workers with Family Responsibilities Recommendation, 1981

1993	
C. 87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
C. 98	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
1994	
C. 158	Termination of Employment Convention, 1982
R. 166	Termination of Employment Recommendation, 1982
1995	
C. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (Special Survey)
1996	
C. 150	Labour Administration Convention, 1978
R. 158	Labour Administration Recommendation, 1978
1997	
C. 159	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983
R. 168	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Recommendation, 1983
1998	
C. 97	Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949
R. 86	Migration for Employment Recommendation (Revised), 1949
C. 143	Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
R. 151	Migrant Workers Recommendation, 1975
1999	
C. 144	Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976
R. 152	Tripartite Consultation (Activities of the International Labour Organisation) Recommendation, 1976
2000	
C. 4	Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919
C. 41	Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934
C. 89	Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948
P. 89	Protocol of 1990 to the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948
2001	
C. 137	Dock Work Convention, 1973
R. 145	Dock Work Recommendation, 1973
2002	
C. 95	Protection of Wages Convention, 1949
R. 85	Protection of Wages Recommendation, 1949
2003	
C. 122	Employment Policy Convention, 1964
R. 169	Employment Policy (Supplementary Provisions) Recommendation, 1984
C. 142	Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
R. 189	Job Creation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Recommendation, 1998
2004	
C. 1	Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919
C. 30	Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930

2005	
C. 81	Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
P. 81	Protocol of 1995 to the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
R. 81	Labour Inspection Recommendation, 1947
R. 82	Labour Inspection (Mining and Transport) Recommendation, 1947
C. 129	Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969
R. 133	Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1969
2006	
C. 29	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
C. 105	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
2007	
C. 94	Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949
R. 84	Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Recommendation, 1949
2008	
C. 155	Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
P. 155	Protocol of 2002 to the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
R. 164	Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981
2009	
C. 88	Employment Service Convention, 1948
C. 122	Employment Policy Convention, 1964
C. 142	Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
C. 181	Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997
R. 189	Job Creation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Recommendation, 1998
R. 193	Promotion of Cooperatives Recommendation, 2002
2010	
C. 102	Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952
C. 168	Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, 1988
R. 67	Income Security Recommendation, 1944
R. 69	Medical Care Recommendation, 1944
2011	
C. 29	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
C. 105	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
C. 87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948
C. 98	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
C. 100	Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
C. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
C. 138	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
C. 182	Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999
2012	
C. 151	Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978
C. 154	Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981
R. 159	Labour Relations (Public Service) Recommendation, 1978
R. 163	Collective Bargaining Recommendation, 1981

2013	
C. 131	Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970
R. 135	Minimum Wage Fixing Recommendation, 1970
2014	
C. 11	Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921
C. 141	Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975
R. 149	Rural Workers' Organisations Recommendation, 1975
2015	
C. 97	Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949
C. 143	Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
R. 86	Migration for Employment Recommendation (Revised), 1949
R. 151	Migrant Workers Recommendation, 1975
2016	
C. 167	Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988
C. 176	Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995
C. 184	Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001
C. 187	Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006
R. 175	Safety and Health in Construction Recommendation, 1988
R. 183	Safety and Health in Mines Recommendation, 1995
R. 192	Safety and Health in Agriculture Recommendation, 2001
R. 197	Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 2006
2017	
C. 1	Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919
C. 14	Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921
C. 30	Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930
C. 47	Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935
R. 116	Reduction of Hours of Work Recommendation, 1962
C. 89	Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948
P. 89	Protocol of 1990 to the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948
R. 13	Night Work of Women (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1921
C. 106	Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957
R. 103	Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Recommendation, 1957
C. 132	Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970
R. 98	Holidays with Pay Recommendation, 1954
C. 171	Night Work Convention, 1990
R. 178	Night Work Recommendation, 1990
C. 175	Part-Time Work Convention, 1994
R. 182	Part-Time Work Recommendation, 1994
2018	
R. 202	Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012

2019	
C. 122	Employment Policy Convention, 1964
C. 159	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983
C. 177	Home Work Convention, 1996
R. 168	Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Recommendation, 1983
R. 169	Employment Policy (Supplementary Provisions) Recommendation, 1984
R. 184	Home Work Recommendation, 1996
R. 198	Employment Relationship Recommendation, 2006
R. 204	Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015
2020	
Addendum to the 2020 General Survey (Employment)	
2021	
C. 149	Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977
R. 157	Nursing Personnel Recommendation, 1977
C. 189	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011
R. 201	Domestic Workers Recommendation, 2011
2022	
C. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
R. 111	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Recommendation, 1958
C. 156	Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981
R. 165	Workers with Family Responsibilities Recommendation, 1981
C. 183	Maternity Protection Convention, 2000
R. 191	Maternity Protection Recommendation, 2000
2023	
C. 150	Labour Administration Convention, 1978
R. 158	Labour Administration Recommendation, 1978
2024	
C. 121	Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 [Schedule I amended in 1980]
R. 121	Employment Injury Benefits Recommendation, 1964
C. 102	Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (Part VI)
C. 12	Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921
2025	
R. 205	Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017
2026	
C. 158	Termination of Employment Convention, 1982
R. 166	Termination of Employment Recommendation, 1982
2027	
To be decided by the Governing Body	