

TENTH MEETING OF THE SRM TWG

(14-18 SEPTEMBER 2026)

Working Document to support the evaluation of the implementation of the plans of action on follow-up to the recommendations on the Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2)

- This document is presented in accordance with the recommendation at the Fifth Meeting of the SRM TWG on the Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2) that the SRM TWG evaluate the implementation of the tailored plans of action at its meeting in 2026 with a view to taking an informed decision on the appropriate date at which the International Labour Conference should consider the abrogation or withdrawal of Convention No. 2.

14 August 2026

Background

Convention No. 2 provides for: regular communication to the ILO of information concerning unemployment (Art. 1); the establishment of a national system of free public employment agencies (Art. 2); and the extension to workers from other ratifying States of the same rates of benefit under any existing system of unemployment insurance (Art. 3).¹ These three substantive provisions are each addressed in subsequently adopted up-to-date standards, which take a more comprehensive, detailed and integrated regulatory approach to the subjects covered by Convention No. 2.²

In relation to the subject matter of labour statistics (covered by Article 1 of Convention No. 2), the Labour Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160) is the most up-to-date Convention in this area. It requires statistics to be gathered on employment, unemployment and underemployment, with some flexibility. In relation to employment services (covered by Article 2 of Convention No. 2), the Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88), is the most up-to-date Convention on public employment agencies. Convention No. 88 requires the maintenance of a free public employment service, under the direction of a national authority; provides that advisory committees will ensure the cooperation of representatives of employers and workers; and requires effective cooperation between public employment services and private employment agencies not conducted with a view to profit.³ In relation to Article 3 of Convention No. 2 on equality in unemployment benefit, the most up-to-date Conventions concerning unemployment benefit are: the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) (particularly the obligations in its Part IV); the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118); and the Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, 1988 (No. 168). Convention No. 118 requires equality of treatment in respect of unemployment benefits for national and foreign workers. Convention No. 102 (Part IV) and Convention No. 168 contain provisions guaranteeing unemployment benefits, as well as requiring equality of treatment for foreign nationals.⁴ Convention No. 168 goes beyond the minimums established in Part IV of Convention No. 102, and represents the most comprehensive approach to unemployment protection, combining income security with active labour market policies in an integrated framework.⁵

These more recent instruments move beyond the obligation to provide unemployment protection and instead promote the integration of labour market measures, employment policy, and social protection systems, in an integrated framework for labour market governance. These standards address contemporary labour market challenges, including labour market transitions,

¹ See: [Technical Note 1: Instrument concerning unemployment policy and services](#), Fifth Meeting of the SRM TWG, 2019. Information on the ratification of these up-to-date standards, as well as related employment standards, is reflected in Annex II.

² ILO: *Report of the fifth meeting of the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group*, [GB.337/LILS/1](#), paragraph 15; and, [Technical Note 1: Instrument concerning unemployment policy and services](#), p. 12.

³ Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of C.88.

⁴ Art. 68 of C.102 and Art. 6(1) of C.168.

⁵ ILO, CEACR [General Survey concerning social security instruments in light of the 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization](#), paras 27 and following.

and promote related policy responses such as activation measures, improved data systems, and better coordination between employment and social protection policies. The up-to-date Conventions also include more precise definitions, institutional requirements, and implementation modalities than Convention No. 2. In this context, Convention No. 2 provides a more limited point of reference that is not fully aligned with up-to-date international benchmarks, with potential impacts on policy coherence with modern employment and social protection strategies, as well as on comparability of national frameworks with international practice.

Convention No. 2 was examined at the Fifth Meeting of the SRM TWG, held in 2019. The SRM TWG classified Convention No. 2 as an outdated instrument.⁶ It recommended that follow-up action should include plans of action tailored to the Member States currently bound by the Convention, encouraging them to ratify Conventions Nos 88, 102 (Part IV), 118, 160 and 168, as relevant, to avoid a gap in legal protection, including the provision of technical assistance to support ratification for Member States requesting it.⁷ It also recommended that the SRM TWG evaluate implementation of the plans of action at its meeting in 2026 with a view to taking an informed decision on the appropriate date for the International Labour Conference to consider the abrogation or withdrawal of Convention No. 2.⁸

Evaluation

Current status of Member States bound by Convention No. 2

Convention No. 2 is currently in force in 54 Member States.⁹ In order to ensure that there would be no gap in legal protection in Member States bound by Convention No. 2 if it were abrogated by the ILC, the SRM TWG recommended that these Member States consider ratifying one or more of the up-to-date instruments that cover the substantive provisions contained in Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Convention.

Of these 54 Member States, 13 have already ratified up-to-date Conventions covering all the subject matters addressed in Articles 1, 2 and 3 of Convention No. 2,¹⁰ while the remaining 41 have not ratified at least one of the up-to-date Conventions corresponding to those subject matters.

The majority of the Member States bound by Convention No. 2 have already ratified Convention No. 88; only 14 Member States have not.¹¹ 22 Member States have yet to ratify at

⁶ [GB.337/LILS/1](#), Annex I, para. 5.1.

⁷ [GB.337/LILS/1](#), Appendix, para. 16, and Annex I, para. 5.2(i).

⁸ [GB.337/LILS/1](#), para. 5(e) and Annex I, para. 5.2(ii).

⁹ For detailed information on the Member States bound by C.2 and their ratification of related up-to-date Conventions, see Annex I.

¹⁰ Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

¹¹ Chile, Estonia, Guyana, Iceland, Italy, Morocco, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, and United Kingdom. Italy and United Kingdom denounced the Convention in 1971.

least one of the up-to-date social security Conventions relating to Article 3 of Convention No. 2.¹² Lastly, 31 of these Member States have yet to ratify Convention No. 160.¹³

Ten Member States have not ratified any of the up-to-date Conventions related to Convention No. 2.¹⁴ This group is heterogeneous, including countries from all regions, and spanning different legal traditions and income levels.

Progress in the implementation of the tailored plans of action

Tailored internal plans of action

Tailored internal plans of action were developed by the Office in 2020 and 2021 for all Member States bound by Convention No. 2 that had not ratified the related up-to-date standards.¹⁵ These plans aim to identify the actions to be taken by the Office in each of those Member States bound by outdated instruments on employment policy, with the intention of promoting ratification of related up-to-date Conventions or, as the case may be, understanding reasons for non-ratification.

The plans of action were designed as medium-term frameworks covering the period 2021–2030, and brought together up-to-date information from the field and ILO Headquarters on ratification prospects and opportunities, the most recent comments of the CEACR on Convention No. 2, the latest information from ILOSTAT on the periodicity of labour force surveys, overviews of relevant technical assistance and concrete proposals for further Office follow-up, including timelines, national-level contacts and resources required. The initial plans were prepared in collaboration with ACTRAV and ACTEMP and ILO departments responsible for social security and statistics, as well as field colleagues (including International Labour Standards Specialists and, where relevant, country office directors), and were intended to support coordinated Office action, particularly in the field.

As the plans of action identified opportunities and coordinated action between the field and headquarters, they were updated in 2023 to include all the SRM TWG recommendations concerning the ratification of relevant up-to-date instruments by Member States bound by the related outdated instruments. In 2025, in order to streamline the plans of action, outlines of the plans grouped by region were created and disseminated to standards specialists in the field to better facilitate their follow-up activities. The information available to the Office indicates that the plans of action were used to varying degrees, with their perceived usefulness and practical

¹² Australia, Chile, Colombia, Djibouti, Estonia, Ethiopia, Guyana, Hungary, Malta, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, South Africa, and Sudan. The following Member States have ratified Convention No. 102, but have not accepted its Part IV: Argentina, Iceland, Morocco and Poland.

¹³ Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Chile, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, and Venezuela.

¹⁴ Chile, Estonia, Guyana, Iceland, Morocco, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, South Africa, and Sudan.

¹⁵ With respect to unemployment insurance, countries were only included if they had not ratified any of the three related Conventions (Conventions Nos 102 (Part IV), 118 or 168).

application differing across contexts. These plans of action represent one component of follow-up, complementing other ongoing promotional work.

Implementation: ratification campaigns and plans of action follow-up

In line with the SRM TWG recommendations related to Convention No. 2, and the development of the corresponding plans of action, the Office continues to undertake efforts to promote the ratification of Conventions Nos 88, 102 (Part IV), 118, 160 and 168, as relevant. The Office conducts an urgent targeted ratification campaign in this regard, which prioritises promotion of the ratification of up-to-date Conventions by Member States in which outdated Conventions proposed for abrogation are still in force. Such ratification campaigns are tailored to the Convention concerned but usually involve, through engagement with global and national constituents, the provision of technical support, including comparative assessments between national legislation and the requirements of the standards, and supporting tripartite participation in national dialogues.

As part of its urgent targeted ratification campaign, since 2020, the Office has sent individualized letters to all the Member States bound by Convention No. 2. These letters inform them that the ILC will consider the abrogation of Convention No. 2 once a date is determined in 2026, and highlight that the Governing Body has encouraged them to ratify specific related up-to-date instruments to avoid the creation of a gap in legal protection. Alongside the letter campaign, the Office also establishes individualised contact with the concerned Member States, where possible. Promotional work falling within the urgent targeted campaign is included in meetings with constituents, workshops and training programmes.

The Office regularly collates information on developments in relation to this ratification campaign from technical and field specialists. This information, where relevant, is submitted to the SRM TWG, at its September meeting, under ‘Information document 2’, which covers the implementation of SRM TWG recommendations. Initiatives in Member States bound by Convention No. 2 have included: an analysis of the compliance of national legislation in Guyana with the provisions of Convention No. 102;¹⁶ discussions with the Government of Myanmar concerning the possibility of ratifying Convention No. 160;¹⁷ in-depth compatibility analyses of national legislation in relation to Convention No. 102 in Ecuador¹⁸ and Colombia,¹⁹ as well as support for high-level tripartite consideration in Colombia; discussions of technical

¹⁶ ILO: [Information document 2](#), Sixth meeting of the SRM TWG, 2021, pages 6-7.

¹⁷ Before the change in the political situation halted such work. ILO: [Information document 2](#), Sixth meeting of the SRM TWG, 2021, p. 6.

¹⁸ While Ecuador is bound by Convention No. 2 and has already ratified at least one of the up-to-date Conventions corresponding to Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention, Conventions Nos 88 and 118 respectively, it has yet to ratify Convention No. 160, corresponding to Article 1. ILO: [Information document 2](#), Seventh meeting of the SRM TWG, 2022, p. 6; and [Análisis de la legislación ecuatoriana de seguridad social a la luz del Convenio sobre la seguridad social \(norma mínima\), 1952 \(núm. 102\)](#), 2022.

¹⁹ ILO: [Information document 2](#), Eighth meeting of the SRM TWG, 2023, p. 5; and [Análisis de compatibilidad de la legislación colombiana en materia de seguridad social a la luz del Convenio sobre seguridad social \(norma mínima\), 1952 \(núm. 102\)](#), 2023.

assistance with Djibouti and Kenya in relation to the ratification of Convention No. 160;²⁰ a structural analysis in Morocco to assess the national system against Part IV of Convention No. 102 in 2026, for which the Office was supported by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation; and comparative exercises currently underway in South Africa and Egypt²¹ to assess the potential alignment of national legislation with Convention No. 102. Further, Decent Work Country Programmes have also included commitments made by Member States bound by Convention No. 2 to work with social partners and the ILO to implement targeted measures to strengthen public employment services and give effect to the provisions of up-to-date instruments.²²

This promotional work takes place in the context of several ongoing ratification initiatives. Since 2021, the ILO is implementing a global campaign to promote the ratification of Convention No. 102.²³ This campaign, for the period 2021-2026, aims to support countries in the progressive realization of universal social protection systems. It promotes the ratification and effective implementation of Convention No. 102 and other up-to-date ILO social security standards by way of comparative assessments between national social security legislation and practice, and the minimum criteria and key good governance and financing principles established by the Convention. The Office is also implementing a ratification campaign to broaden the adoption of its key employment services Conventions. The campaign was launched in 2022. It emphasizes the critical importance of public and private employment services to achieve robust labour markets and encourages countries to ratify and implement both Convention No. 88 and the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181).²⁴

Significant work is also underway to promote Convention No. 160. In 2024, the ILO published [Strengthening labour statistics: Quick guide to C160 ratification and data reporting](#), which highlights the benefits of the Convention, provides an overview of its ratification process (and a model instrument of ratification), and explains key aspects of reporting on the application of Convention No. 160.

Further, in its regular supervision of Convention No. 2, the Committee of Experts has encouraged Governments to follow up on the Governing Body's decision approving the SRM TWG's recommendations, and to consider ratifying the most up-to-date instruments in this subject area.²⁵ The Committee has also reiterated the possibility for Governments to request technical assistance from the Office in this regard.

²⁰ ILO: [Information document 2](#), Ninth meeting of the SRM TWG, 2024, p. 6.

²¹ While Egypt is bound by Convention No. 2 and has already ratified at least one of the up-to-date Conventions corresponding to Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention, Conventions Nos 88 and 118 respectively, it has yet to ratify Convention No. 160, corresponding to Article 1.

²² [Guyana Decent Work Country Programme 2025-2030](#), 2025, pages 54-55.

²³ ILO: [ILO Global campaign on the ratification of Convention No. 102 gains momentum](#), 2026.

²⁴ ILO: [ILO Launches Ratification Campaign to Broaden Adoption of its Key Employment Services Conventions](#), 2022.

²⁵ [Guyana](#), [direct request](#), adopted in 2024, [Colombia](#), [direct request](#), adopted in 2022. The Committee has also encouraged Governments to consider ratifying other related up-to-date Conventions, including the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), and the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181): [Colombia](#), [direct request](#), adopted in 2022, [Egypt](#), [direct request](#), adopted in 2022, [Myanmar](#), [direct request](#), adopted in 2020, [Montenegro](#), [direct request](#), adopted in 2019.

Recent developments and current context

The up-to-date instruments promoted for ratification in relation to Convention No. 2 have been ratified by 7 Member States since the 2019 recommendations. Four Member States have ratified Convention No. 160: Sierra Leone (2022); North Macedonia, (2023); Pakistan and Barbados (2025). Of the ten Member States that have ratified Convention No. 102, three Member States have accepted Part IV on unemployment benefit: Comoros (2022); Côte d'Ivoire (2023); and Suriname (2024). However, only one of these ratifications concerns a country bound by Convention No. 2 – North Macedonia. Conventions Nos 88, 118 and 168 have not received any recent ratifications.

During this period, the Committee of Experts has continued its regular supervision of Convention No. 2. There are currently 8 pending comments. In its examination of Convention No. 2, the Committee has requested information on specific measures taken to implement the three substantive provisions of the Convention:

- Article 1: information on measures to combat unemployment, particularly in relation to persons belonging to disadvantaged groups, such as young persons, older workers, persons with disabilities and women;²⁶ measures concerning migrant workers and informal workers;²⁷ and the compilation of up-to-date statistical data, disaggregated by sex, age, region and economic sector on the impact of these measures;²⁸
- Article 2: information on measures to coordinate the activities of public and private employment services,²⁹ and to combat unlawful labour intermediation, including through labour inspection activities;³⁰ and
- Article 3: information on the application in practice of the unemployment benefit, including the number of claimants and beneficiaries, and the benefits provided.³¹

In 2029, the Committee of Experts will have the opportunity to examine Conventions Nos 88, 160, 118, 102 (Part IV) and 168 in a General Survey on unratified Conventions.³² Member States that have not ratified those standards will be requested to report on the measures

With respect to Convention No. 181, the Committee has systematically drawn the attention of governments to the complementarity of Conventions Nos 88 and 181, highlighting that proper coordination and cooperation between public employment services and private employment agencies contributes to improving the efficiency of labour markets. See, ILO: CEACR General observation on the Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88), and the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181), 2025.

²⁶ Myanmar, [direct request](#), adopted in 2020; Egypt, [direct request](#), adopted in 2022; Guyana, [direct request](#), adopted in 2024; Kenya, [direct request](#), adopted in 2025.

²⁷ Myanmar, [direct request](#), adopted in 2020; Colombia, [direct request](#), adopted in 2022.

²⁸ Morocco, [direct request](#), adopted in 2020; Estonia, [direct request](#), adopted in 2022; Egypt, [direct request](#), adopted in 2022; Colombia, [direct request](#), adopted in 2022; Guyana, [direct request](#), adopted in 2024; Kenya, [direct request](#), adopted in 2025.

²⁹ Montenegro, [direct request](#), adopted in 2019; Guyana, [direct request](#), adopted in 2024; Kenya, [direct request](#), adopted in 2025.

³⁰ Colombia, [direct request](#), adopted in 2022.

³¹ Morocco, [direct request](#), adopted in 2020; Colombia, [direct request](#), adopted in 2022; Guyana, [direct request](#), adopted in 2024.

³² ILO: *Proposed forms for reports to be submitted under article 19 of the ILO Constitution in 2027, 2028 and 2029*. [GB.356/LILS/3](#), paragraph 5(iii) and Appendix III.

proposed to give effect to the Conventions, as well as on any difficulties which prevent or delay the ratification. Information will also be sought on what technical assistance would be most useful in relation to those standards, which can inform future Office support.

Statistics

Information from the ILO field offices and relevant technical Department indicate that a number of the 31 countries still bound by Convention No. 2 that have not ratified Convention No. 160 appear to have well-developed labour statistics systems that are broadly in line with Convention No. 160. For these Member States, obstacles to ratification may relate to competing priorities or questions regarding the added value of ratification when the practice is compliant. A particular challenge may arise in countries where the labour administration and national statistical entities do not work closely together. For other Member States, ongoing capacity building, training and technical assistance on labour statistics has been an opportunity to promote the implementation and ratification of Convention No. 160. In this context, a number of countries have reported an interest in ratification. Lastly, prospects of ratification are low in several conflict-affected countries.

Regarding the implementation of Article 1 of Convention No. 2 on the communication to the ILO of statistical information on unemployment, there have been significant evolutions in the last decade regarding data sharing. Since 2016, the ILO has entered into Memorandums of Understanding with National Statistics Offices from more than 100 Member States. The ILO currently has access to more than 15'000 household survey datasets across 168 countries, allowing it to produce and publish a wide range of detailed and internationally-comparable labour statistics. According to ILOSTAT data, recent unemployment data is available to the ILO for 143 countries, including the vast majority of the 31 countries still bound by Convention No. 2 that have not ratified Convention No. 160.³³

Public employment services

14 Member States bound by Convention No. 2 have not ratified Convention No. 88. Two of those were previously bound by Convention No. 88, but denounced that Convention in 1971.³⁴

Information from the ILO technical department and field offices indicate that the institutional contexts of these countries vary considerably. While several maintain well-developed public employment services within regional and national labour market coordination systems that reflect the principles embodied in Convention No. 88, others have continued to strengthen employment service institutions as part of broader labour market development and governance efforts, including with ongoing ILO support. Further, certain other countries, maintain public employment service functions on a relatively modest scale, consistent with their institutional

³³ Post-2019 unemployment data has been shared with the ILO from 27 of the countries concerned, all except the *Central African Republic, Djibouti, Nicaragua* and the *Syrian Arab Republic*.

³⁴ *Italy* (denunciation: 9 August 1971); and *United Kingdom* (denunciation: 6 August 1971).

capacity. ILO support in these countries has focused primarily on strengthening labour market institutions, employment policy and governance, including through youth employment, skills development and employability programmes targeting vulnerable groups. Employment service delivery arrangements differ across these countries and, in some cases, may include a greater reliance on private provision, while public authorities continue to retain oversight and coordination functions. Finally, for those countries bound by Convention No. 2 that have faced prolonged political instability and conflict-related crises, the restoration of basic labour market governance and institutional stability remain necessary preconditions for broader employment service reforms.

Social protection

Among the 22 countries that remain bound by Convention No. 2 but have not yet ratified Convention No. 118, Convention No. 168, or accepted Part IV (Unemployment Benefit) of Convention No. 102,³⁵ interest and prospects for moving to the up-to-date social security standards vary. According to the last World Social Protection Report 2024-26, roughly half the countries in this group possess unemployment systems, though certain frameworks seemingly diverge from up-to-date standards. In these contexts, Governments may choose to not pursue ratification due to prevailing uncertainties of compatibility with the standards, or a perception that regional and country initiatives suffice.

Certain countries in this cohort are actively expanding their unemployment systems, and their current institutional focus is on parametric adjustments, as well as fostering the linkages between unemployment insurance and active labour market policies. Ratification of up-to-date technical instruments is currently hindered by severe institutional constraints, widespread informality, or ongoing situations of conflict. In half of the countries in this group, unemployment schemes are simply not yet in place. The Office's focus remains on building the case for introducing unemployment protection schemes, strengthening capacity and system building. In several of these countries, the Office provides technical assistance and advisory services to identify financially sustainable options, legal and institutional frameworks for the design and implementation of the future schemes, in line with international standards, in a manner that could allow for ratification in the future. Lastly, for the Member States within this group that have already ratified Convention No. 102 but have not yet accepted Part IV, the Office supports, upon request, assessments for subsequent acceptance of obligations to cover the risk of unemployment. This includes analysing any gaps to provide actionable information to tripartite constituents of Member States. This analytical exercise fosters robust dialogue with Member States about their current law and practice relative to up-to-date standards.

³⁵ Argentina (has ratified C.102, and accepted parts II, V, VII, VIII, IX and X), Australia, Chile, Colombia, Djibouti, Estonia, Ethiopia, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland (has ratified C.102, and accepted Parts V, VII and IX), Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (has ratified C.102, and accepted Parts II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X), Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Poland (has ratified C102, and accepted Parts II, V, VII, VIII and X), Republic of Korea, Seychelles, South Africa, and Sudan.

Possible action to be considered in relation to Convention No. 2

Following its evaluation of the implementation of the tailored plans of action, and in accordance with the decision taken at the Fifth Meeting, the SRM TWG will take a decision on the appropriate date at which the International Labour Conference should consider the abrogation or withdrawal of Convention No. 2.

With a view to taking an informed decision on the appropriate date at which the International Labour Conference should consider the abrogation or withdrawal of Convention No. 2, the SRM TWG's recommendations could include one or more of the following:

- (i) Recommending that abrogation by the Conference be considered at a particular session of the Conference as it determines;
- (ii) Recommending that a decision to abrogate Convention No. 2 should take into account the need for a transition by a certain number of ratifying States from ratifications of Convention No. 2 to ratifications of the later instruments regulating its subject matter, including by recommending that abrogation by the Conference be considered either:
 - a. At a time when all of the 54 Member States currently bound by Convention No. 2 have ratified later Conventions regulating the subject matter of at least one of its three provisions; or
 - b. At a time when all of the 54 Member States currently bound by Convention No. 2 have ratified later Conventions regulating the subject matter of at least two of its three provisions; or
 - c. At an undetermined date that ensures there is no gap in legal protection in Member States in which Convention No. 2 is currently in force.
- (iii) Taking into consideration elements from the Agreed framework for selected outdated Conventions, and recommending that the practical and time-bound package of follow-up action include a fixed date for consideration of abrogation by the Conference and a date for a mid-term evaluation to: (i) assess the progress made with respect to the implementation of the package of follow-up action, including actions and activities by the Office and constituents; and (ii) assess progress with respect to ratifications of the relevant up-to-date instruments, including by Member States still bound by those outdated Conventions.³⁶
- (iv) Strengthened promotion of ratification of relevant up-to-date Conventions Nos 88, 160, 118, 102 (Part IV) and 168 in countries in which Convention No. 2 is still in force, including recommendations that:
 - a. the tripartite constituents should collaborate to take active steps towards ratification and effective implementation of the up-to-date standards by Member States in which Convention No. 2 is currently in force; and
 - b. the Office should support the tripartite constituents in taking steps towards ratification of Conventions Nos 88, 160, 118, 102 (Part IV) and 168 by

³⁶ ILO, *Agreed framework for selected outdated Conventions*, [GB.356/LILS/2](#), Appendix II, pages 42-43.

Member States in which Convention No. 2 is currently in force by pursuing and strengthening the implementation of a proactive plan of action tailored to each Member State concerned.

Annex I

Member States bound by Convention No. 2 and the status of their ratification of the most up-to-date instruments in the subject-area - Conventions Nos 88, 102 (Part IV), 118, 160 and 168:

Member States highlighted in green have ratified the up-to-date Conventions covering all the subject matters addressed in Articles 1, 2 and 3 of Convention No. 2.

C.2	Article I	Article II	Article III		
	C.160	C.88	C.102 (Pt. IV)	C.118	C.168
Argentina		Argentina			
Australia	Australia	Australia			
Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria		
Belgium		Belgium	Belgium		Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Central African Republic		Central African Republic		Central African Republic	
Chile					
Colombia	Colombia	Colombia			
Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus		
Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	
Djibouti		Djibouti			
Ecuador		Ecuador		Ecuador	
Egypt		Egypt		Egypt	
Estonia					
Ethiopia		Ethiopia			
Finland	Finland	Finland		Finland	Finland
France		France	France	France	
Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	
Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece		
Guyana					
Hungary	Hungary	Hungary			
Iceland					
Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	
Italy	Italy	<i>Denounced (1971)</i>		Italy	
Japan		Japan	Japan		
Kenya		Kenya		Kenya	
Luxembourg		Luxembourg	Luxembourg		
Malta		Malta			
Mauritius	Mauritius	Mauritius			
Montenegro		Montenegro	Montenegro		

<u>Morocco</u>					
<u>Myanmar</u>					
<u>Netherlands (Kingdom of the)</u>	<u>Netherlands (Kingdom of the)</u>	<u>Netherlands (Kingdom of the)</u>	<u>Netherlands (Kingdom of the)</u>		
<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>New Zealand</u>			
<u>Nicaragua</u>		<u>Nicaragua</u>			
<u>North Macedonia</u>	<u>North Macedonia</u>	<u>North Macedonia</u>	<u>North Macedonia</u>		
<u>Norway</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>Norway</u>
<u>Papua New Guinea</u>					
<u>Poland</u>	<u>Poland</u>				
<u>Republic of Korea</u>	<u>Republic of Korea</u>	<u>Republic of Korea</u>			
<u>Romania</u>		<u>Romania</u>			<u>Romania</u>
<u>Serbia</u>		<u>Serbia</u>	<u>Serbia</u>		
<u>Seychelles</u>					
<u>Slovenia</u>		<u>Slovenia</u>	<u>Slovenia</u>		
<u>South Africa</u>					
<u>Spain</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Spain</u>		
<u>Sudan</u>					
<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Sweden</u>
<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>			<u>Switzerland</u>
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>		<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>		<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>	
<u>Türkiye</u>		<u>Türkiye</u>		<u>Türkiye</u>	
<u>Ukraine</u>	<u>Ukraine</u>		<u>Ukraine</u>		
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>	<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>	<i>Denounced (1971)</i>	<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
<u>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</u>		<u>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</u>		<u>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</u>	
Number of MS that need to ratify the related up-to-date Convention	31	14	22 (These are MS that have not ratified at least one of the related up-to-date Conventions corresponding to Article 3)		

Annex II

Information on the number of ratifications of Convention No. 2, the Conventions promoted for ratification by Member States bound by Convention No. 2, and other related Conventions:

Convention	Number of ratifications	Latest ratifications
<u>Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2)</u>	57 ratifications	Republic of Korea (2011)
Conventions promoted for ratification by Member States bound by Convention No. 2		
<u>Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)</u>	92 ratifications	Viet Nam (2019)
<u>Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118)</u>	38 ratifications	Philippines (1994)
<u>Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)</u>	68 ratifications: Acceptance of Part IV: 31	Angola (2025)
<u>Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, 1988 (No. 168)</u>	8 ratifications	Belgium (2011)
<u>Labour Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160)</u>	54 ratifications	Barbados (2025)
Other related Conventions		
<u>Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)</u>	117 ratifications	Côte d'Ivoire (2025)
<u>Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)</u>	40 ratifications	Djibouti (2025)