



## ► Room document: 24\*

### Promotion and ratification of ILO Convention No. 160 (1985) on Labour Statistics



**21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians**  
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\* This document was not formally edited

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## ► Introduction

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1. The ILO being a normative institution, one of its main missions is that of setting and promoting standards and rights at work. The ILO's legal instruments (Conventions (or Protocols) and Recommendations) guide its work in various fields and are key in the fulfilment of its mandate (See Box 1).
2. The ILO has been concerned with labour statistics since its founding in 1919. Article 10.1 of the ILO Constitution established that "the functions of the Office shall include the collection and distribution of information relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour...."
3. The first instrument on labour statistics is Convention No. 63 (Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work), adopted in 1938 following a resolution of the Fifth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1937. The Convention seeks to improve the comparability of statistics. It requires ratifying States to compile, publish and communicate statistics relating to wages and hours of work in the mining, manufacturing, and agriculture sectors.

### ► Box 1. What are international labour standards?

International labour standards are legal instruments drawn up by the ILO's constituents (governments, employers and workers) setting out basic principles and rights at work. They are either Conventions (or Protocols), which are legally binding international treaties that can be ratified by member States, or Recommendations, which serve as non-binding guidelines. In many cases, a Convention lays down the basic principles to be implemented by ratifying countries, while a related Recommendation supplements the Convention by providing more detailed guidance on how it could be applied. Recommendations can also be autonomous, i.e not linked to a Convention. Conventions and Recommendations are drawn up by representatives of governments, employers and workers and are adopted at the annual International Labour Conference. Once a standard is adopted, member States are required, under article 19(6) of the ILO Constitution, to submit it to their competent authority (normally Parliament) within a period of twelve months for consideration. In the case of Conventions, this means consideration for ratification. If it is ratified, a Convention generally comes into force for that country one year after the date of ratification. Ratifying countries undertake to apply the Convention in national law and practice and to report on its application at regular intervals. Technical assistance is provided by the ILO, if necessary.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> International Labour Standards: Rules of the Game For A Global Economy, ILO 2019, See at: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms\\_672549.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_672549.pdf)

4. Almost five decades later, ILO Convention No. 160 and Recommendation No. 170 on labour statistics were adopted to revise and expand the by then outdated ILO Convention No. 63, to take account of modern needs for an integrated system of labour statistics and to provide for both short- and longer-term requirements for data on "a range of statistics far beyond the scope of Convention No. 63"<sup>1</sup>. The topics covered by Convention No. 160 include statistics on labour force, employment, unemployment, occupational accidents and illnesses and industrial disputes. With Convention No. 63 considered outdated, the new standards provide the elements necessary to describe, understand, analyse and plan the many and complex dimensions of the modern economy and of society in general.

<sup>1</sup> 2 ILO: *Record of Proceedings*, ILC, 71st Session, Geneva, 1985, [Report of the Committee on Convention No. 63 \(Statistics\)](#), p. 35/1 and p. 25/1.

5. Since the adoption of Convention No. 63 and Convention No. 160, the critical importance of the collection, compilation and publication of timely, reliable, and comprehensive labour statistics has, if anything, been enhanced in the current world of work. Labour statistics play a vital role in the efforts of member States to achieve decent work for all and are essential to enable the ILO to support these efforts. The importance of comprehensive and comparable labour statistics has been accentuated in the context of global efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goals: labour statistics, through the global indicator framework, are embedded in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and are a critical part of the measurement framework for Sustainable Development Goal 8 on the promotion of “sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. As an SDG indicators custodian agency, the ILO reports to the UN Statistics Division data for 14 SDG indicators, grouped under 4 of the 17 Goals. In view of the increased demands put on national statistical systems, the ILO’s role in strengthening countries’ capacity for producing high-quality labour statistics has become even more crucial.

## ► International labour standards on labour statistics

6. Convention No. 63 was intended as a basis for the improvement and expansion of national statistics on wages and hours of work and for the promotion of their international comparability. Convention No. 63 is divided into six Parts, with Parts II, III and IV forming the substantive and technical sections, which provide for the collection, compilation and transmittal to the ILO of statistics relating to wage earners: average earnings and hours worked in mining and manufacturing (Part II), time rates of wages and normal hours of work in mining and manufacturing (Part III), and wages and hours of work in agriculture (Part IV). The other Parts of Convention No. 63 relate to general and miscellaneous provisions regarding the obligations of ratifying Members.
7. Convention No. 160 and Recommendation No. 170 cover a range of statistics far beyond the scope of Convention No. 63. They provide for both short- and longer-term requirements for data on the labour force (called at the time economically active population), employment, unemployment and underemployment; wages, including earnings and wage rates, and hours of work including normal hours of work and hours actually worked, wage structure and distribution; labour cost; consumer price indices; household income and expenditure; occupational accidents and illnesses; and industrial disputes. They lay out the basic framework for the progressive elaboration of national labour statistics programmes and aim to improve the international comparability of labour statistics. Convention No. 160 is divided into four Parts, with Part II on 'Basic Labour Statistics' forming the substantive and technical sections. It provides for the collection, compilation and publication of labour statistics for these subjects and specifies the coverage of the statistics. Recommendation No. 170 provides detailed guidance on how the principles in Convention No. 160 could be applied. It is meant to complement the Convention and provide non-binding guidelines for the development of labour market statistical systems.

► **Table 1. Substantive provisions of Convention No. 63 and Convention No. 160**

Section of the Convention	Convention No. 63	Convention No. 160
<b>General Provisions</b>	Art 1 Obligation to compile, publish and communicate statistics relating to wages and hours of work	Art 1 Obligation to regularly collect, compile and publish basic labour statistics
		Art 2 Ensures that the Convention remains up-to date by requiring States to take into consideration the latest ILO (including the ICLS) standards and guidelines when designing or revising concepts, definitions and methodologies
		Art 3 Requires States to consult representative employers' and workers' organizations with regard to Article 2
	Art 3 Protection of confidentiality of information	Art 4 Protection of confidentiality of information
		Art 5-6 Obligation to communicate to the ILO published statistics; information on their publication and detailed description of sources, concepts, definitions and methodology.
<b>Labour Statistics</b>	Art 5-12 Average earnings and hours actually worked in mining and manufacturing industries (including building and construction)	Art 7-8 Labour force (economically active population, employment, unemployment and visible underemployment)

	Art 13-21 Time rates of wages and of normal hours of work in mining and manufacturing industries (including building and construction)	Art 9-10 Wages and working time (average earnings and hours of work)
	Art 22 Wages and hours of work in agriculture	Art 11 Labour cost
		Art 12 Consumer price indices
		Art 13 Household income and expenditures
		Art 14 Occupational injuries and diseases
		Art 15 Industrial disputes
<b>Acceptance of obligations</b>	Art 2 Allows ratifying states to exclude from its acceptance of the Convention:  (a) Any one of Parts II, III, or IV; or (b) Parts II and IV; or Parts III and IV.	Art 16 Requires States to accept the obligations of one or more Articles in Part II, and to indicate with which Article(s) of Part II it undertakes to comply. States may progressively accept the obligations of additional Articles from Part II.
		Art 17 Provides for progressive expansion by enabling States to place limits on the scope of the statistics collected pursuant to the Article(s) of Part II which the State accepts.

8. Convention No. 160, like Convention No. 63 that allows ratifying countries to exclude certain parts of the Convention from its acceptance (Art. 2 of Convention No. 63), provides for flexibility and allows for the progressive application and expansion of the scope of the collection, compilation and publication of statistics on each of the subjects covered. This flexibility was introduced to facilitate ratification of Convention No. 160 and its effective implementation by accommodating the needs of member States.
9. Convention No. 160 was also designed to accommodate advances in the field of labour statistics by providing that member States should review (in consultation with the social partners), and if appropriate revise or update the concepts, definitions, methodology and classifications used in collecting, compiling and publishing labour statistics, taking into consideration the international Recommendations on labour statistics established under the auspices of the ILO and relevant recommendations of other competent international organizations.

## ► The proposal to abrogate Convention No. 63 and the ratification of Convention No. 160

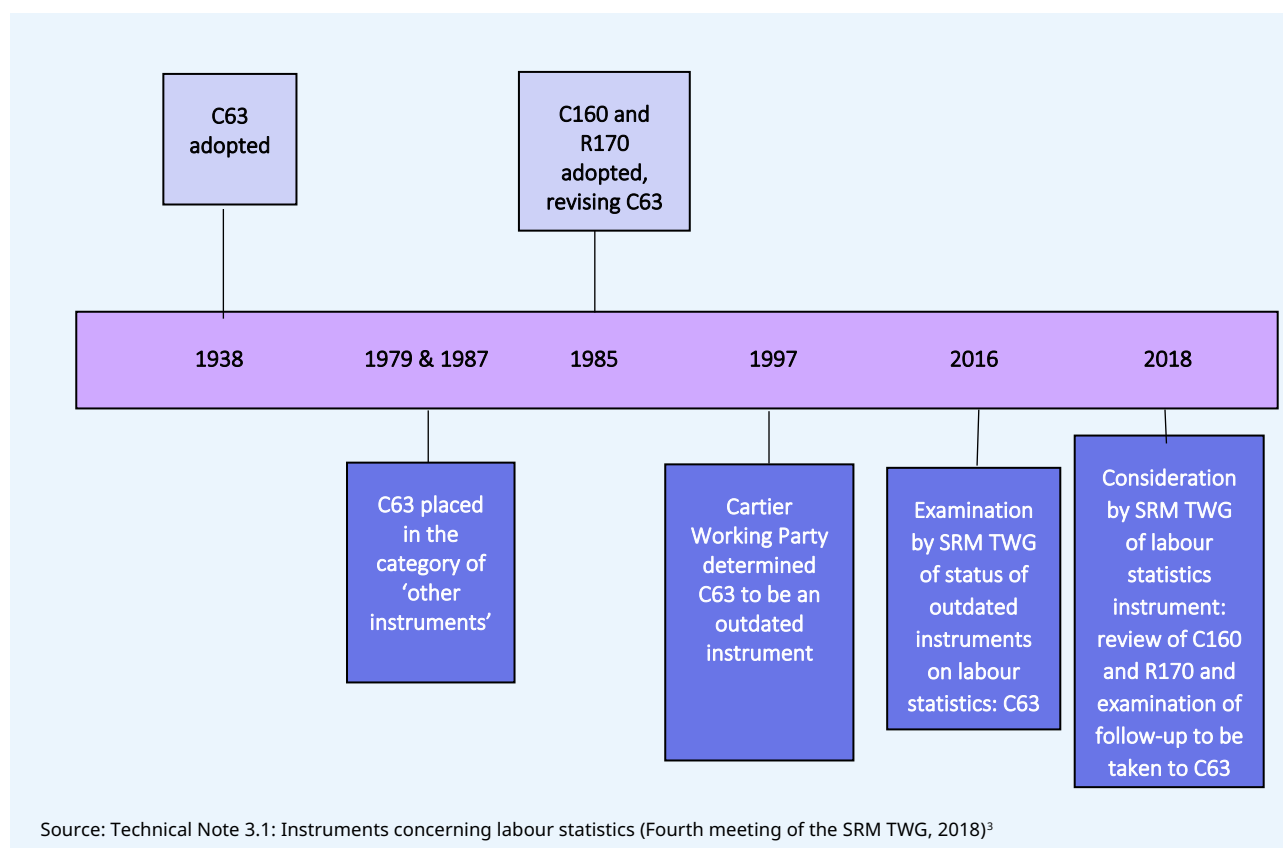
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10. In 1984, the Committee set up by the 70th International Labour Conference (ILC) for the revision of Convention No. 63, concluded that in view of the rapid changes occurring in the structure of the world of work, Convention No. 63 had become obsolete.<sup>2</sup> Since 1988, Convention No. 63 has been closed to further ratifications. In 2018, the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group (SRM TWG) confirmed the status of Convention No. 63 as outdated and recommended to the ILO Governing Body (GB) that an item be placed on the agenda of the ILC for its abrogation at its 112th session in 2024 (see Figure 1).
11. The SRM TWG was launched in 2015 with the mandate to review the ILO's international labour standards with the aims to ensure that the ILO has a clear, robust and up-to-date body of international labour standards that respond to the changing patterns of the world of work, for the purpose of the protection of workers and taking into account the needs of sustainable enterprises. It has the role of making recommendations to the GB on the status of standards; identifying gaps in coverage, including those requiring new standards; and practical and time-bound follow-up action, as appropriate. Instruments determined to be outdated may be proposed for abrogation or withdrawal. Abrogation of ILO Conventions means that these standards are no longer part of the ILO's body of standards and cease to bind any country that has ratified them.

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<sup>2</sup> ILO: Record of Proceedings, ILC, 71st Session, Geneva, 1985, Report of the Committee on Convention No. 63 (Statistics), p. 35/1 and p. 25/1. See at: [https://ilo.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/delivery/41ILO\\_INST:41ILO\\_V2/1246539890002676](https://ilo.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/delivery/41ILO_INST:41ILO_V2/1246539890002676)

► Figure 1. ILO regulation of labour statistics: Chronology of developments



12. To date, the SRM TWG has had eight meetings and has made varied recommendations for practical and time-bound follow-up actions. These recommendations are the results of its review of 104 instruments concerning occupational safety and health, labour inspection, labour statistics, employment policy and social security, including its examination of the follow-up to 63 outdated instruments.
13. A key component of the SRM TWG's work is the promotion of up-to-date Conventions. With respect to labour statistics, the Working Group encouraged the Office to actively promote the ratification of Convention No. 160 and provide the necessary technical assistance in this regard. In view of the proposal that the ILC consider the abrogation of Convention No. 63 in 2024, as a priority, the Office is following-up with member States and non-metropolitan territories currently bound by Convention No. 63 to explore the possibility of ratifying the related up-to-date Convention No. 160.<sup>4</sup>
14. To this end, as a first step, the Office sent customized letters to the Member States in which Convention 63 is still in force informing them that the ILC will consider the abrogation of Convention No. 63 and highlighting that the Governing Body has encouraged the country to ratify the related up-to-date instrument, Convention No. 160. As a second step, the Office is developing internal plans of action, identifying opportunities, coordinating actions between relevant counterparts and maintaining momentum in relation to the follow-up to the Governing Body's requests to Member States. The third step in this process is individualised contact with Member States concerned.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See at: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---normes/documents/genericdocument/wcms\\_636098.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/genericdocument/wcms_636098.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> See at: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---normes/documents/genericdocument/wcms\\_889903.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/genericdocument/wcms_889903.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> See at: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---normes/documents/genericdocument/wcms\\_889903.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/genericdocument/wcms_889903.pdf)



15. It should be noted that the above follow-up is also being carried out with respect to ILO Convention No. 2 on Unemployment (1919), also with the request of a 'remedial ratification' of Convention No. 160. Convention No. 160 is one of the up-to-date Conventions promoted under the SRM TWG for Convention No. 2, given that under Article 1 of the Convention, each ratifying Member State is bound to communicate all available information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment. As data collection, compilation and publication on unemployment falls under article 7 of Convention No. 160, efforts to promote its ratification are also carried out in relation to Convention No. 2.<sup>6</sup>
16. Convention No. 63 is still in force for 14 countries. Those countries are: Algeria, Barbados, Chile, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Kenya, Myanmar, Nicaragua, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay. Of the 14 countries, nine countries are also ratifiers of Convention No. 2. Those countries are: Chile, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Kenya, Myanmar, Nicaragua, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic.
17. Convention No. 63 has been denounced by 20 member States, all of which were automatic denunciations upon their respective ratification of Convention No. 160. Since 2002, however, there have been no new denunciations of Convention No. 63.

► **Table 2. List of countries ratifier to Convention No. 63**

Country	Year of ratification	Status
Algeria	1962	In Force
Barbados	1967	In Force
Chile	1957	In Force
Cuba	1954	In Force
Djibouti	1978	In Force
Egypt	1940	In Force
France	1951	In Force
Kenya	1964	In Force
Myanmar	1961	In Force
Nicaragua	1981	In Force
South Africa	1939	In Force
Syrian Arab Republic	1960	In Force
United Republic of Tanzania	1962	In Force
Uruguay	1954	In Force
Australia	1939	Automatic Denunciation in 1989 by ratification of convention C160
Austria	1958	Automatic Denunciation in 1989 by ratification of convention C160
Canada	1946	Automatic Denunciation in 1996 by ratification of convention C160
Denmark	1939	Automatic Denunciation in 1989 by ratification of convention C160
Finland	1947	Automatic Denunciation in 1989 by ratification of convention C160
Germany	1954	Automatic Denunciation in 1992 by ratification of convention C160
Guatemala	1961	Automatic Denunciation in 1994 by ratification of convention C160
Ireland	1946	Automatic Denunciation in 1996 by ratification of convention C160
Mauritius	1969	Automatic Denunciation in 1995 by ratification of convention C160
Mexico	1942	Automatic Denunciation in 1989 by ratification of convention C160

<sup>6</sup> Countries where Convention No. 2 is in force but have not ratified Convention No. 160 are: Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Netherlands	1940	Automatic Denunciation in 1992 by ratification of convention C160
New Zealand	1940	Automatic Denunciation in 2002 by ratification of convention C160
Norway	1940	Automatic Denunciation in 1989 by ratification of convention C160
Panama	1971	Automatic Denunciation in 1997 by ratification of convention C160
Portugal	1983	Automatic Denunciation in 1994 by ratification of convention C160
Spain	1971	Automatic Denunciation in 1990 by ratification of convention C160
Sri Lanka	1952	Automatic Denunciation in 1994 by ratification of convention C160
Sweden	1939	Automatic Denunciation in 1989 by ratification of convention C160
Switzerland	1940	Automatic Denunciation in 1989 by ratification of convention C160
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1947	Automatic Denunciation in 1988 by ratification of convention C160

18. In relation to the 14 member States bound by Convention No. 63, the SRM TWG requested the 2018 ICLS to call on them to consider ratifying Convention No. 160. Following up on that request, the 2018 ICLS provided a detailed room document on the promotion and ratification of Convention No. 160 and noted that:
19. “Given the benefits of ratification of C160 both for the ratifying country and the ILO, the Office strongly encourages countries not having ratified it to explore the possibility of doing so. In this regard, the Office can provide more information as needed, upon request. The Office will accompany the process of ratifying and implementing C160 with technical assistance and support, to the extent possible.
20. The call the consider ratification of C160 is extended to all countries: those with a highly developed national statistical system already in de facto compliance with the Convention, and those with more data availability challenges requiring development work to build a comprehensive and solid national statistical system.”<sup>7</sup>
21. Convention No. 160 is in force in 51 member States and has never been denounced. Sierra Leone was the last country to ratify it in 2022, albeit the only ratification recorded since 2016, when Cote D'Ivoire ratified Convention No. 160.

► **Table 3. List of countries ratifier to Convention No. 160**

Country	Year of ratification	Status
Armenia	2005	Acceptance of Articles 7, 12 and 13 of Part II
Australia	1987	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Austria	1987	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Azerbaijan	1992	Acceptance of Articles 7 to 10 of Part II
Belarus	1990	Acceptance of Articles 7 to 10 of Part II
Benin	2000	Acceptance of Articles 7, 8, 12-15, of Part II
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1990	Acceptance of Articles 7, 8 and 15 of Part II
Brazil	1990	Acceptance of Articles 7 to 10, 12, 13 and 15 of Part II
Canada	1995	Acceptance of Articles 7, 8, 9(1) and 10-15 of Part II
Colombia	1990	Acceptance of Articles 7, 8 and 10-15 of Part II
Costa Rica	2001	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Cyprus	1987	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II

<sup>7</sup> Labour statistics in the international labour code. A case for the promotion and ratification of the Labour Statistics Convention (C160, 1985), ICLS/20/2018/Room document 22, p. 11. See at: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_645952.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_645952.pdf)

Czechia	1993	Acceptance of Articles 7-10 and 12-14 of Part II
Côte d'Ivoire	2016	Acceptance of Articles 7-10 and 12-15 of Part II
Denmark	1988	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
El Salvador	1987	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Eswatini	1992	Acceptance of Articles 7, 8, 10 and 12 to 15 of Part II
Finland	1987	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Germany	1991	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Greece	1993	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Guatemala	1993	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Hungary	2010	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
India	1992	Acceptance of Article 8 of Part II
Ireland	1995	Acceptance of Articles 7-9 and 11-15 of Part II
Israel	2010	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Italy	1989	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Kyrgyzstan	1992	Acceptance of Articles 7 to 10
Latvia	1994	Acceptance of Articles 7, 12 and 13 of Part II
Lithuania	1999	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Mauritius	1994	Acceptance of Articles 7-10 and 12-15 of Part II
Mexico	1988	Acceptance of Articles 7-9, 11, 12, 14 and 15 of Part II
Netherlands	1990	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
New Zealand	2001	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Norway	1987	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Panama	1996	Acceptance of Articles 7-10 and 12-15 of Part II
Poland	1991	Acceptance of Articles 7-8 and 12-15 of Part II
Portugal	1993	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Republic of Korea	1997	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Republic of Moldova	2012	Acceptance of Articles 7 to 13 and 14, paragraph 1 of Part II
Russian Federation	1990	Acceptance of Articles 7 to 15 of Part II
San Marino	1988	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Sierra Leone	2022	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Slovakia	1993	Acceptance of Articles 7-10 and 12-14 of Part II
Spain	1989	Acceptance of Articles 7-9 and 12-15 of Part II
Sri Lanka	1993	Acceptance of Articles 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15 of Part II
Sweden	1986	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
Switzerland	1987	Acceptance of Articles 7-10 and 12-15 of Part II
Tajikistan	1993	Acceptance of Articles 7 to 10 of Part II
Ukraine	1991	Acceptance of Articles 7-10 of Part II
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1987	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II
United States of America	1990	Acceptance of all the Articles of Part II 6

## ► Ratification and the effective implementation of Convention No. 160

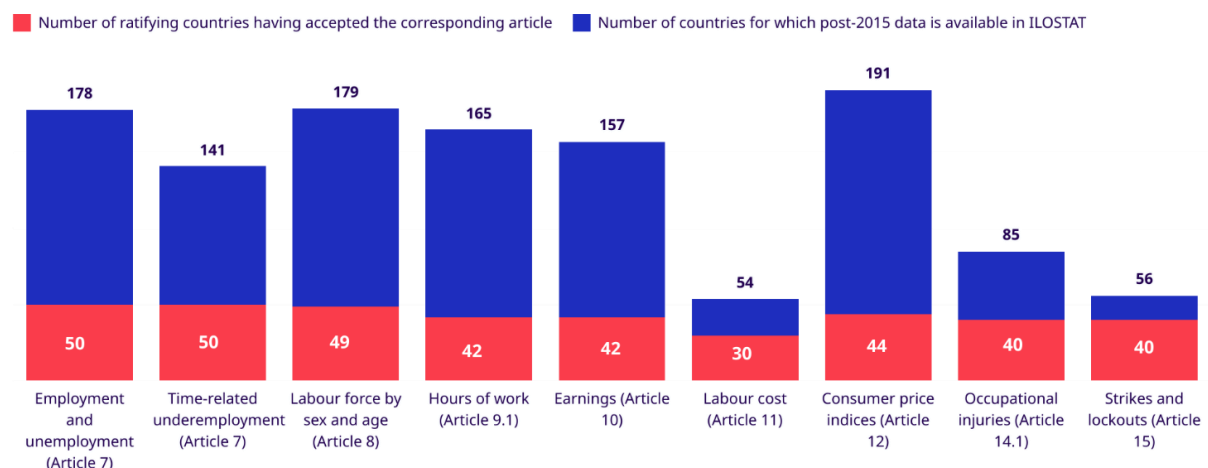
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22. Convention No. 160 is the only binding international labour standard in terms of labour statistics, and as such, it is at the heart of the mandate of the ILO Department of Statistics. Alongside its constitutional mandate, the Convention guides and legitimizes the work of the Department as it provides a legal basis for the Department's activities (data and metadata compilation and dissemination, standard-setting, providing training and assistance) and gives the Department valid grounds for requesting or raising funding for assistance in matters pertaining to labour statistics.
23. Alongside the effective implementation of the Articles accepted by the member State, a related obligation arising from the ratification of Convention No. 160 is the regular reporting under Article 22 of the ILO Constitution on the measures taken to apply Convention 160 in law and in practice. With respect to Convention No. 160, ratifying member States are required to submit reports only every six years. However, in cases where the data and the corresponding methodology are widely available online in the official website of the national statistical office (or the competent national authority), in official publications by the national statistical office (or the competent national authority) or if they are submitted to the Department of Statistics via its annual questionnaire or other arrangements, they are considered duly reported to the Office, without the need to include every item again in the report on the implementation of Convention No. 160.
24. Since the adoption of Convention No. 160, no significant problems have been highlighted by the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the body entrusted with the examination of the reports submitted on ratified Conventions. The comments of the CEACR under Convention No. 160 largely reflect the relevance and timeliness of information provided to the ILO Department of Statistics for publication on ILOSTAT, the ILO's portal to labour statistics. Its most recent comments concern primarily requests for clarification and for information on the effect given to the last Resolution on Statistics of Work, Employment and Labour Underutilization (resolution I) adopted by the 19th ICLS in October 2013. The general compliance among ratifying countries with Convention No. 160 is also demonstrated by the fact that to date, no country has been examined by the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards (a standing tripartite committee of the ILC mandated with the examination of the CEACR reports) in relation to its effective implementation of Convention No. 160.
25. However, as the 2018 ICLS room document prepared for the promotion and ratification of Convention No. 160 noted, compared to the number of countries who are de facto complying with Convention No. 160, or the number of countries who could potentially ratify it without major efforts or implications, the current number of ratifications (51) is rather low. This is evidenced by the considerable difference between the number of countries having ratified Convention No. 160 and the number of countries for which recent data on the key labour market indicators is available on ILOSTAT (see Figure 2).
26. ILOSTAT contains post-2015 data from a labour force survey (or other household survey) for over 170 countries and post-2015 data on topics typically coming from other sources (topics such as strikes and lockouts, occupational injuries, and labour inspection) for almost 100 countries. The ILO has access to microdata files of household surveys for over 160 countries, and agreements with several national and regional agencies allowing it to receive data in batch for a large number of countries.

27. In the above regards, the ILO Department of Statistics has been providing key technical assistance and capacity building to numerous countries across all regions. The Department's support encompasses, among others, the development of Labour Market Statistical Systems, the implementation of the latest resolutions adopted by the 19th and 20th ICLS, the conduction of labour force surveys, the measurement of specific labour market issues of interest to each country.
28. As such, numerous countries around the world have a developed national statistical system, at least in terms of labour statistics, compiling and disseminating statistics from reliable sources on the main labour-related topics. Many of them even have continuous monthly, quarterly or annual collections in place, allowing for the production of regular labour statistics. Other countries have some labour data compilation and are making efforts to further develop their labour market information system.

► **Figure 2. Number of countries for which post-2015 data on the main topics of labour statistics is available in ILOSTAT vs number of countries having ratified Convention No. 160 and accepted corresponding articles**

► **C160 ratification and ILOSTAT data**



Source: ILOSTAT and NORMLEX

29. Looking at the 14 countries for whom, in view of the upcoming abrogation of Convention No. 63, remedial ratification of Convention No. 160 is a priority, preliminary analysis indicates that for most of them, ratification of Convention No. 160 and the acceptance of all or some of the Articles of Part II should not require major efforts. As Figure 3 demonstrates, data under Articles 7-10 of the Convention (labour force, wages and working time) is submitted by all but one country<sup>8</sup>, with only 5 out of the 14 countries having to make some efforts in ensuring that the collection, compilation and/or publication of such statistics is carried out more regularly.
30. With Convention No. 160 allowing a) ratifying member States to exclude certain parts of the Convention from its acceptance and b) for the progressive application and expansion of the scope of the collection, compilation and publication of statistics on each of the subjects covered (for which the Office stands ready to provide technical assistance and support), it is expected that the remedial

<sup>8</sup> The only exception is Barbados regarding Article 9.1 on hours of work.

ratification of Convention No. 160 under the work of the SRM TWG will be achieved within the forceable future.

► **Figure 3. Availability of data in ILOSTAT on the main topics of labour statistics covered by Convention No. 160 for countries bound by Convention No. 63**

► **C160 and ILOSTAT data availability, selected countries**

Country	Data reporting			Data coverage (latest year available in ILOSTAT)								
	ILOSTAT questionnaire responses	Microdata sharing	19th ICLS application	Employment and unemployment Article 7	Labour force by sex and age Article 8	Hours of work Article 9.1	Earnings Article 10	Labour cost Article 11	Consumer price indices Article 12	Household income and expenditures Article 13	Occupational injuries Article 14.1	Strikes and lockouts Article 15
Barbados	Not since 2017	LFS, HS (SLC)	Yes	2019	2019	0	2022	0	2022	2016	2016	2015
Chile	Yearly	HS (CASEN), LFS (ENE)	Yes	2022	2022	2022	2021	2019	2022	0	2018	2020
Cuba	Once in 2011		No	2017	2014	2010	2021	0	2008	0	2010	0
Djibouti	Never	HS (EDAM)	No	2017	2017	2017	2017	0	2022	1996	0	0
Algeria	Not since 2018		No	2017	2017	2017	2022	0	2022	0	2008	2004
Egypt	Not since 2019	LFS, SWTS	No	2021	2021	2021	2022	0	2022	2008	2018	2003
France	Yearly	LFS (EE)	Yes	2022	2022	2022	2023	2022	2022	2021	2020	2021
Kenya	Irregular, latest in 2022	HS (HBS), LFS	Yes	2021	2021	2021	2022	0	2022	2019	1989	1997
Myanmar	No longer requested	LFS	Yes	2020	2020	2020	2022	0	2020	0	2019	2008
Nicaragua	Irregular, latest in 2021	LFS (ECH), HS (EMNV)	No	2014	2014	2014	2014	0	2022	2014	2010	2009
Syrian Arab Republic	Once in 2011		No	2011	2011	2007	2022	0	2013	1997	2005	0
Tanzania, United Republic of	Not since 2014	LFS, NHBS, NPS, SWTS	Yes	2020	2020	2020	2022	0	2022	2014	0	0
Uruguay	Yearly	ECH	Yes	2022	2022	2022	2020	0	2022	0	2018	2021
South Africa	Yearly	LFS	Yes	2022	2022	2022	2022	2020	2022	2010	2016	2020



A value of 0 indicates no data.

Source: ILOSTAT





## ► Next steps – call for the ratification of Convention No. 160

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31. Convention No. 160 continues to be a highly relevant and up-to-date international labour standard and a binding international labour statistics standard. It is a development tool, not a means of coercion: its purpose is to contribute to the development of a solid and comprehensive national system of labour statistics with a view to informing labour market policy formulation, implementation and evaluation, labour market research, labour market analysis including trends and patterns.
32. As such it is a crucial tool and its ratification by member States remains important both for the member States and for the ILO, and particularly the ILO's Department of Statistics.
33. The process of ratifying, implementing and monitoring the implementation of Convention No. 160 implies a close collaboration between the ILO, the Government concerned and the relevant national agencies in the national statistical system. The ratification of ILO Conventions is usually decided by the parliament in each country, and typically the possibility for ratification of specific Conventions is brought to the attention of the parliament by the relevant authorities in the labour ministry. For Convention No. 160, given its technical and statistical subject matter, the best suited national agency to identify the extent to which the corresponding Member State could ratify and apply the Convention will most likely be the national statistical office necessitating a close collaboration also between the national statistical office and the labour ministry.
34. While the ratifying country is bound to comply with Convention No. 160, this obligation should mobilize resources to fund data collection activities, especially those designed and carried out by national statistical offices, both within the country and in the ILO (technical assistance or cooperation). Convention No. 160 gives the Department of Statistics valid grounds for requesting or raising funding for assistance to the constituents in matters pertaining to labour statistics. In turn, countries' reports submitted under Article 22 of the ILO Constitution on the implementation of Convention No. 160 cast light on countries' deficits, thus bringing to the attention of the ILO the need for technical assistance in specific areas. All of this contributes to improving the data coverage and the data quality of data under ILOSTAT.
35. In view of the GB's decision, in follow-up to the SRM TWG's recommendations, that Convention No. 160 is an up-to-date instrument and to propose the abrogation of Convention No. 63 by the ILC in 2024, the Office reiterates its call made to all Member States during the 2018 ICLS to consider the ratification of Convention No. 160.
36. This is of particular importance for countries currently still bound by Convention No. 63 (and/or Convention No. 2), which, if abrogated by the ILC, will cease to be a part of the ILO's body of standards. For all other countries, the ratification of Convention No. 160 is promoted as part of a general ratification campaign on the basis of its up-to-date status.
37. As a first step, the Office will organize a meeting with representatives of the Permanent Missions to the UN in Geneva of the 14 countries that are still bound by Convention No. 63. The meeting will be organized and conducted with the involvement of ILO officials representing both Statistics and NORMES Department (the department in charge of labour standards) in the ILO's regional and country offices concerned. The purpose of the meeting will be to provide technical information on the viability of ratification and to discuss the actions needed for the ratification and effective implementation of Convention No. 160. As a second step, the Office will provide technical guidance

to the follow-up to at the country level with the involvement of both the national statistical office and the relevant ministry to bring forward the request for ratification.

38. The above regard, the Office will continue to devote efforts to assist countries to ratify and effectively apply Convention No. 160. The Department of Statistics will continue to contribute to the cross-Office collaboration to follow-up the SRM TWG's recommendations, including the development of internal plans of action, the identification of opportunities for ratification, and the provision of technical oversight of the implementation of Convention No. 160 by ratifying Member States, among others, to ensure that the reporting duty under the Convention is not burdensome.

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## ► Annex I

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### C063 - Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63)

#### Preamble

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fourth Session on 2 June 1938, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture, which is the sixth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention, and

Having determined that, although it is desirable that all Members of the Organisation should compile statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked which comply with the requirements of Part II of this Convention, it is nevertheless expedient that the Convention should be open to ratification by Members which are not in a position to comply with the requirements of that Part,

adopts this twentieth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight the following Convention, which may be cited as the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938:

#### PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes that

- (a) it will compile as required by this Convention statistics relating to wages and hours of work;
- (b) it will publish the data compiled in pursuance of this Convention as promptly as possible and will endeavour to publish data collected at quarterly or more frequent intervals during the succeeding quarter and to publish data collected at intervals of six or twelve months during the succeeding six or twelve months respectively; and
- (c) it will communicate the data compiled in pursuance of this Convention to the International Labour Office at the earliest possible date.

##### Article 2

1. Any Member which ratifies this Convention may, by a declaration appended to its ratification, exclude from its acceptance of the Convention:

- (a) any one of Parts II, III, or IV; or
- (b) Parts II and IV; or
- (c) Parts III and IV.

2. Any Member which has made such a declaration may at any time cancel that declaration by a subsequent declaration.

3. Every Member for which a declaration made under paragraph 1 of this Article is in force shall indicate each year in its annual report upon the application of this Convention the extent to which any progress has been made with a view to the application of the Part or Parts of the Convention excluded from its acceptance.

### **Article 3**

Nothing in this Convention imposes any obligation to publish or to reveal particulars which would result in the disclosure of information relating to any individual undertaking or establishment.

### **Article 4**

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes that its competent statistical authority shall, unless it has already obtained the information in some other way, make enquiries relating either to all, or to a representative part, of the wage earners concerned, in order to obtain the information required for the purpose of the statistics which it has undertaken to compile in accordance with this Convention.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as requiring any Member to compile statistics in cases in which, after enquiries made in the manner required by paragraph 1 of this Article, it is found impracticable to obtain the necessary information without the exercise of compulsory powers.

## **PART II. STATISTICS OF AVERAGE EARNINGS AND OF HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

### **Article 5**

1. Statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked shall be compiled for wage earners employed in each of the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction.

2. The statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked shall be compiled on the basis of data relating either to all establishments and wage earners or to a representative sample of establishments and wage earners.

3. The statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked shall--

- (a) give separate figures for each of the principal industries; and
- (b) indicate briefly the scope of the industries or branches of industry for which figures are given.

### **Article 6**

The statistics of average earnings shall include--

- (a) all cash payments and bonuses received from the employer by the persons employed;
- (b) contributions such as social insurance contributions payable by the employed persons and deducted by the employer; and
- (c) taxes payable by the employed persons to a public authority and deducted by the employer.

### **Article 7**

In the case of countries and industries in which allowances in kind, for example in the form of free or cheap housing, food or fuel, form a substantial part of the total remuneration of the wage earners employed, the statistics of average earnings shall be supplemented by particulars of such allowances, together with estimates, so far as practicable, of their money value.

### **Article 8**

The statistics of average earnings shall be supplemented, so far as practicable, by indications as to the average amount of any family allowances per person employed in the period to which the statistics relate.

#### **Article 9**

1. The statistics of average earnings shall relate to average earnings per hour, day, week or other customary period.
2. Where the statistics of average earnings relate to average earnings per day, week or other customary period, the statistics of actual hours shall relate to the same period.

#### **Article 10**

1. The statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked, referred to in Article 9, shall be compiled once every year and where possible at shorter intervals.
2. Once every three years and where possible at shorter intervals the statistics of average earnings and, so far as practicable, the statistics of hours actually worked shall be supplemented by separate figures for each sex and for adults and juveniles; provided that it shall not be necessary to compile these separate figures in the case of industries in which all but an insignificant number of the wage earners belong to the same sex or age group, or to compile the separate figures of hours actually worked for males and females, or for adults and juveniles, in the case of industries in which the normal hours of work do not vary by sex or age.

#### **Article 11**

Where the statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked relate not to the whole country but to certain districts, towns or industrial centres, these districts, towns or centres shall, so far as practicable, be indicated.

#### **Article 12**

1. Index numbers showing the general movement of earnings per hour and where possible per day, week or other customary period shall be compiled at as frequent and as regular intervals as possible on the basis of the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Part of this Convention.
2. In compiling such index numbers due account shall be taken, inter alia, of the relative importance of the different industries.
3. In publishing such index numbers indications shall be given as to the methods employed in their construction.

### **PART III. STATISTICS OF TIME RATES OF WAGES AND OF NORMAL HOURS OF WORK IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

#### **Article 13**

Statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work of wage earners shall be compiled for a representative selection of the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction.

#### **Article 14**

1. The statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall show the rates and hours--
  - (a) fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards;

(b) ascertained from organisations of employers and workers, from joint bodies, or from other appropriate sources of information, in cases where rates and hours are not fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards.

2. The statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall indicate the nature and source of the information from which they have been compiled and whether it relates to rates or hours fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, or to rates or hours fixed by arrangements between employers and wage earners individually.

3. When rates of wages are described as minimum (other than statutory minimum) rates, standard rates, typical rates, or prevailing rates, or by similar terms, the terms used shall be explained.

4. Normal hours of work, where not fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, shall be taken as meaning the number of hours, per day, week or other period, in excess of which any time worked is remunerated at overtime rates or forms an exception to the rules or custom of the establishment relating to the classes of wage earners concerned.

#### **Article 15**

1. The statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall give

(a) at intervals of not more than three years, separate figures for the principal occupations in a wide and representative selection of the different industries; and

(b) at least once a year, and if possible at shorter intervals, separate figures for the main occupations in the most important of these industries.

2. The data relating to time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall be presented, so far as practicable, on the basis of the same occupational classification.

3. Where the sources of information from which the statistics are compiled do not indicate the separate occupations to which the rates or hours apply, but fix varying rates of wages or hours of work for other categories of workers (such as skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and unskilled workers) or fix normal hours of work by classes of undertakings or branches of undertakings, the separate figures shall be given according to these distinctions.

4. Where the categories of workers for which figures are given are not separate occupations, the scope of each category shall, in so far as the necessary particulars are given in the sources of information from which the statistics are compiled, be indicated.

#### **Article 16**

Where the statistics of time rates do not give the rates per hour but give rates per day, week, or other customary period

(a) the statistics of normal hours of work shall relate to the same period; and

(b) the Member shall communicate to the International Labour Office any information appropriate for the purpose of calculating the rates per hour.

#### **Article 17**

Where the sources of information from which the statistics are compiled give separate particulars classified by sex and age, the statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall give separate figures for each sex and for adults and juveniles.

#### **Article 18**

Where the statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work relate not to the whole country but to certain districts, towns or industrial centres, these districts, towns or centres shall, so far as practicable, be indicated.

#### **Article 19**

Where the sources of information from which the statistics at time rates and of normal hours of work are compiled contain such particulars, the statistics shall at intervals not exceeding three years indicate--

- (a) the scale of any payment for holidays;
- (b) the scale of any family allowances;
- (c) the rates or percentage additions to normal rates paid for overtime; and
- (d) the amount of overtime permitted.

#### **Article 20**

In the case of countries and industries in which allowances in kind, for example in the form of free and cheap housing, food or fuel, form a substantial part of the total remuneration of the wage earners employed, the statistics of time rates of wages shall be supplemented by particulars of such allowances, together with estimates, so far as practicable, of their money value.

#### **Article 21**

1. Annual index numbers showing the general movement of rates of wages per hour or per week shall be compiled on the basis of the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Part of this Convention, supplemented, where necessary, by any other relevant information which may be available (for example, particulars as to changes in piece-work rates of wages).
2. Where only an index number of rates of wages per hour or only an index number of rates of wages per week is compiled, there shall be compiled an index number of changes in normal hours of work constructed on the same basis.
3. In compiling such index numbers due account shall be taken, inter alia, of the relative importance of the different industries.
4. In publishing such index numbers indications shall be given as to the methods employed in their construction.

### **PART IV. STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN AGRICULTURE**

#### **Article 22**

1. Statistics of wages shall be compiled in respect of wage earners engaged in agriculture.
2. The statistics of wages in agriculture shall--
  - (a) be compiled at intervals not exceeding two years;
  - (b) give separate figures for each of the principal districts; and
  - (c) indicate the nature of the allowances in kind (including housing), if any, by which money wages are supplemented, and, if possible, an estimate of the money value of such allowances.
3. The statistics of wages in agriculture shall be supplemented by indications as to--
  - (a) the categories of agricultural wage earners to which the statistics relate;
  - (b) the nature and source of the information from which they have been compiled;

- (c) the methods employed in their compilation; and
- (d) so far as practicable, the normal hours of work of the wage earners concerned.

## **Part V. Miscellaneous Provisions**

### **Article 23**

1. Any Member the territory of which includes large areas in respect of which, by reason of the difficulty of creating the necessary administrative organisation and the sparseness of the population or the stage of economic development of the area, it is impracticable to compile statistics complying with the requirements of this Convention may exclude such areas from the application of this Convention in whole or in part.
2. Each Member shall indicate in its first annual report upon the application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation any areas in respect of which it proposes to have recourse to the provisions of this Article and no Member shall, after the date of its first annual report, have recourse to the provisions of this Article except in respect of areas so indicated.
3. Each Member having recourse to the provisions of the present Article shall indicate in subsequent annual reports any areas in respect of which it renounces the right to have recourse to the provisions of this Article.

### **Article 24**

1. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office may, after taking such technical advice as it may deem appropriate, communicate to the Members of the Organisation proposals for improving and amplifying the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Convention or for promoting their comparability.
2. Each Member ratifying this Convention undertakes that it will--
  - (a) submit for the consideration of its competent statistical authority any such proposals communicated to it by the Governing Body;
  - (b) indicate in its annual report upon the application of the Convention the extent to which it has given effect to such proposals.

## **PART VI. FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 25**

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

### **Article 26**

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

### **Article 27**

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, the Director-General of the International Labour Office shall so notify all the Members of



the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

#### **Article 28**

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### **Article 29**

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### **Article 30**

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 28 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### **Article 31**

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

## ► Annex II

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### C160 - Labour Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160)

#### Preamble

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Seventy-first Session on 7 June 1985, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the revision of the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63), which is the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and

Considering that these proposals should take the form of an international Convention,

adopts this twenty-fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five the following Convention, which may be cited as the Labour Statistics Convention, 1985:

#### I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### Article 1

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes that it will regularly collect, compile and publish basic labour statistics, which shall be progressively expanded in accordance with its resources to cover the following subjects:

- (a) economically active population, employment, where relevant unemployment, and where possible visible underemployment;
- (b) structure and distribution of the economically active population, for detailed analysis and to serve as benchmark data;
- (c) average earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) and, where appropriate, time rates of wages and normal hours of work;
- (d) wage structure and distribution;
- (e) labour cost;
- (f) consumer price indices;
- (g) household expenditure or, where appropriate, family expenditure and, where possible, household income or, where appropriate, family income;
- (h) occupational injuries and, as far as possible, occupational diseases; and
- (i) industrial disputes.

##### Article 2

In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics required under this Convention, Members shall take into consideration the latest standards and guidelines established under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation.

##### Article 3

In designing or revising the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the collection, compilation and publication of the statistics required under this Convention, the representative organisations of employers and workers, where they exist, shall be consulted with a view to taking into account their needs and to ensuring their co-operation.

#### **Article 4**

Nothing in this Convention shall impose an obligation to publish or reveal data which could result in the disclosure in any way of information relating to an individual statistical unit, such as a person, a household, an establishment or an enterprise.

#### **Article 5**

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to communicate to the International Labour Office, as soon as practicable, the published statistics compiled in pursuance of the Convention and information concerning their publication, in particular-

- (a) the reference information appropriate to the means of dissemination used (titles and reference numbers in the case of printed publications and the equivalent descriptions in the case of data disseminated in other forms); and
- (b) the most recent dates or periods for which the different types of statistics are available, and the dates of their publication or release.

#### **Article 6**

Detailed descriptions of the sources, concepts, definitions and methodology used in collecting and compiling statistics in pursuance of this Convention shall be-

- (a) produced and updated to reflect significant changes;
- (b) communicated to the International Labour Office as soon as practicable; and
- (c) published by the competent national body.

### **II. BASIC LABOUR STATISTICS**

#### **Article 7**

Current statistics of the economically active population, employment, where relevant unemployment, and where possible visible underemployment, shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

#### **Article 8**

Statistics of the structure and distribution of the economically active population shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole, for detailed analysis and to serve as benchmark data.

#### **Article 9**

1. Current statistics of average earnings and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) shall be compiled covering all important categories of employees and all important branches of economic activity, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.
2. Where appropriate, statistics of time rates of wages and normal hours of work shall be compiled covering important occupations or groups of occupations in important branches of economic activity, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

#### **Article 10**

Statistics of wage structure and distribution shall be compiled covering employees in important branches of economic activity.

#### **Article 11**

Statistics of labour cost shall be compiled covering important branches of economic activity. Where possible, these statistics shall be consistent with data on employment and hours of work (hours actually worked or hours paid for) of the same scope.

#### **Article 12**

Consumer price indices shall be computed in order to measure variations over time in the prices of items representative of the consumption patterns of significant population groups or of the total population.

#### **Article 13**

Statistics of household expenditure or, where appropriate, family expenditure and, where possible, household income or, where appropriate, family income shall be compiled covering all types and sizes of private households or families, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

#### **Article 14**

1. Statistics of occupational injuries shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole, covering, where possible, all branches of economic activity.
2. As far as possible, statistics of occupational diseases shall be compiled covering all branches of economic activity, and in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole.

#### **Article 15**

Statistics of industrial disputes shall be compiled in such a way as to be representative of the country as a whole, covering, where possible, all branches of economic activity.

### **III. ACCEPTANCE OF OBLIGATIONS**

#### **Article 16**

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall, in pursuance of the general obligations referred to in Part I, accept the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of the Articles of Part II.
2. Each Member shall specify in its ratification the Article or Articles of Part II in respect of which it accepts the obligations of this Convention.
3. Each Member which has ratified this Convention may subsequently notify the Director-General of the International Labour Office that it accepts the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of the Articles of Part II which were not already specified in its ratification. These notifications shall have the force of ratification as from the date of their communication.
4. Each Member which has ratified this Convention shall state, in its reports on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the position of its law and practice on the subjects covered by the Articles of Part II in respect of which it has not accepted the obligations of the Convention and the extent to which effect is given or is proposed to be given to the Convention in respect of such subjects.

#### **Article 17**

1. A Member may limit initially the scope of the statistics referred to in the Article or Articles of Part II in respect of which it has accepted the obligations of this Convention to specified categories of workers, sectors of the economy, branches of economic activity or geographical areas.

2. Each Member which limits the scope of the statistics in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall indicate in its first report on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the Article or Articles of Part II to which the limitation applies, stating the nature of and reasons for such limitation, and shall state in subsequent reports the extent to which it has been possible or it is proposed to extend the scope to other categories of workers, sectors of the economy, branches of economic activity or geographical areas.

3. After consulting the representative organisations of employers and workers concerned, a Member may, by a declaration communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in the month following each anniversary of the coming into force of the Convention, introduce subsequent limitations on the technical scope of the statistics covered by the Article or Articles of Part II in respect of which it has accepted the obligations of the Convention. Such declarations shall take effect one year after the date on which they are registered. Each Member which introduces such limitations shall provide in its reports on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation the particulars referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

#### **Article 18**

This Convention revises the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938.

### **IV. FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 19**

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

#### **Article 20**

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### **Article 21**

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it, after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.
3. After consulting the representative organisations of employers and workers concerned, a Member which has ratified this Convention may, after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by a declaration communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office, withdraw its acceptance of the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of the Articles of Part II, provided that it maintains its acceptance of these obligations in

respect of at least one of these Articles. Such withdrawal shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it was registered.

4. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article, exercise the right of withdrawal provided for in that paragraph, shall be bound by the Articles of Part II in respect of which it has accepted the obligations of the Convention for another period of five years and, thereafter, may withdraw its acceptance of these obligations at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

## **Article 22**

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organisations.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organisations of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organisation of the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

## **Article 23**

The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

## **Article 24**

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

## **Article 25**

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides-

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 21 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

## **Article 26**

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.