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Review of annual reports under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

Purpose of the document

The Governing Body is invited to take note of the information submitted under the Annual Review for the period from January to December 2018 and to provide guidance on key issues and priorities to help member States respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work (see the draft decision in paragraph 215).

Relevant strategic objective: Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work.

Main relevant outcome/cross-cutting policy driver: Outcome 2: Ratification and application of international labour standards.

Policy implications: Subject to the guidance of the Governing Body.

Legal implications: None.

Financial implications: None.

Follow-up action required: Subject to the guidance and decisions of the Governing Body.

Author unit: International Labour Standards Department (NORMES).

Related documents: None.

NB: *The information in this report is a summary of the statements contained in government reports, country baselines and comments submitted to the Office by national and international employers' and workers' organizations for the Annual Review 2018. The Office has not verified the accuracy of the information received and reproduced.*

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Executive summary

This document provides an overview of developments and trends concerning the fundamental principles and rights at work in countries that have not yet ratified the relevant fundamental Conventions and the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (the Protocol).¹

The Office has incorporated into this Annual Review under the follow-up to the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work all updated reports and information received from governments and from employers' and workers' organizations during the period from January to December 2018, a reporting period that takes into account the timelines for the preparation of Governing Body documents.

As at 17 January 2019, 28 member States (**Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, Latvia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Panama, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and United Kingdom**) had ratified the Protocol, leaving 159 member States with a continuing obligation to report under the framework of the Annual Review. The reporting rate for the Protocol alone under this review is 43 per cent. It is heartening to note that 38 member States (representing 55 per cent of those reporting) indicated their intention to ratify the Protocol.

Some States provided reports under the Protocol but did not update their information in relation to the other fundamental Conventions.

Many States indicated or confirmed their intention to ratify one or more of the fundamental Conventions. As at 15 January 2019, three new ratifications of these instruments had been registered (**Cook Islands** (Convention No. 182), **Iraq** (Convention No. 87), and **Mexico** (Convention No. 98)). Not including the Protocol, a further 123 ratifications covering 43 member States are still required before the goal of universal ratification of all fundamental Conventions is attained.

Most reports from governments have provided substantial information regarding their intentions, the challenges faced and the actions taken in realizing fundamental principles and rights at work. This is particularly the case in relation to the Protocol, for which governments were asked to fill in a detailed report form (as opposed to replying to country baseline update questions for the other principles). This information on challenges, initiatives and efforts undertaken through promotional activities, labour law reform, tripartite dialogue and international cooperation, together with technical assistance requests, enriches the dialogue at the national and international levels on how to better achieve progress in promoting and realizing the principles and rights set out in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

For a second year, member States were given the option of reporting online using an e-questionnaire tool. The aim of the tool is to facilitate reporting for member States and to enable the compilation of responses received with a view to further analysis. Of a total of 69 countries that submitted a report, 53 opted to submit their report online (77 per cent, as compared to 61 per cent in 2017).

¹ A list of reporting States and the corresponding unratified fundamental Conventions is provided in the appendix.

Although a number of steps have been taken to meet the outstanding requests of reporting States under the Annual Review, further action to campaign for the universal ratification of all fundamental Conventions is required in the light of the resolution concerning the second recurrent discussion on fundamental principles and rights at work adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 106th Session (2017). In addition, the efforts of the “50 for Freedom” campaign to end modern slavery, launched by the ILO in collaboration with the International Organisation of Employers and the International Trade Union Confederation, calling for the ratification of the Protocol, should be pursued.

I. Introduction: Context of the Annual Review 2018

1. The Annual Review process provides an opportunity for tripartite dialogue in the reporting States and can guide ILO technical assistance to those member States to achieve fuller realization of the fundamental principles and rights at work. This process is of heightened importance since the adoption of the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, as it provides a key opportunity for governments and their social partners to determine appropriate steps for achieving the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour, including trafficking in persons.
2. Between 31 January 2018 and the end of the reporting period, five more countries ratified the Protocol (**Bosnia and Herzegovina, Djibouti, Israel, Mozambique and Thailand**), bringing the total number of ratifications to 27, and three new ratifications of the fundamental Conventions were registered (**Cook Islands** (Convention No. 182), **Iraq** (Convention No. 87) and **Mexico** (Convention No. 98)). In addition, the Russian Federation ratified the Protocol on 17 January 2019.
3. With these new ratifications, the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), remains the most ratified fundamental Convention, closely followed by the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), and the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), remain the least ratified of the fundamental Conventions.
4. In 2018, for a second year, member States were given the option of reporting online using an e-questionnaire tool. The report forms in pdf format were shared at the same time for those who preferred to continue to use a hard copy version. The aim of the online reporting system is to facilitate reporting for member States and to enable the compilation of responses received with a view to undertaking further analysis. Of the 69 member States that submitted a report, 53 opted to submit their report online (77 per cent, as compared to 61 per cent in 2017). In addition, 29 member States began to fill in the e-questionnaire, but did not submit the completed report (as compared to nine in 2017).
5. In August 2018, a communication requesting reports and announcing the possibility of reporting online was transmitted to the governments concerned, followed by the communication of a username and password for each government. The online reporting tool comprised the questions contained in the detailed report form on subjects covered by the Protocol (the second half of the report form on the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour) and the country baseline update questions that had been used in previous years for those countries for which baselines had already been established (covering freedom of association and collective bargaining, child labour, equality and non-discrimination, and forced labour).

6. As in previous years, the online questionnaire requested information on the consultations undertaken with the most representative employers' and workers' organizations and enabled the insertion (or attachment) of responses and comments from the organizations. The online reporting tool also had the necessary features for the circulation of the draft report to the social partners – respondents were able to export the completed questionnaire (prior to submission) in pdf format or Excel for circulation. A communication containing login information was also transmitted to the International Organisation of Employers and the International Trade Union Confederation. In addition, instructions were provided so that any workers' or employers' organization wishing to complete a blank e-questionnaire could request their own login information.
7. The online reporting system presents a number of challenges and opportunities. Certain governments provided positive feedback, indicating that: they appreciated being able to report directly online; the system was easy to use; and their specific reporting obligations were set out more clearly than before. Some governments transmitted their reports both online and in hard copy. A few indicated that they did not intend to use the online tool, with no explanation. One of the difficulties encountered was that the communication to each government was sent on the basis of the distribution list used for electronic communications by the Official Meetings, Documentation and Relations Department. For most countries, this was the email address for the respective missions in Geneva, in accordance with protocol indications by member States. However, in a number of cases, the login information was not transmitted to the official or officials responsible for reporting under the annual follow-up, and had to be re-forwarded. A number of requests were made for a different email address to be used for any future online reporting, and for the missions to be copied. Governments that reported technical difficulties with respect to logging in and navigating the online reporting system were provided with the necessary assistance.

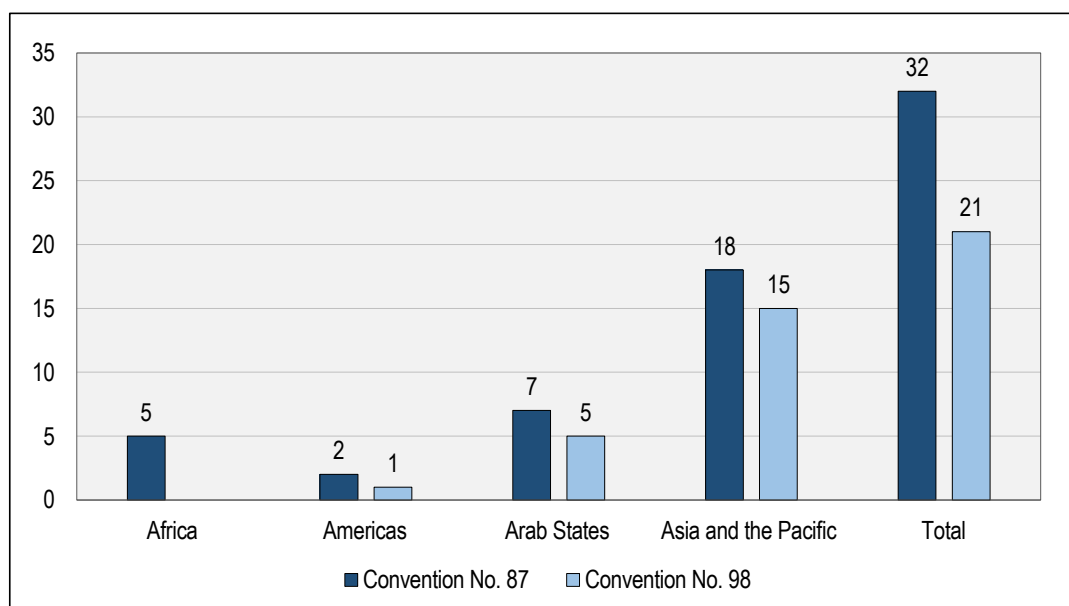
II. Developments and trends concerning the four categories of fundamental principles and rights at work under the Annual Review 2018

A. Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining

1. Ratifications

8. While Conventions Nos 87 and 98 remain the least ratified of the fundamental Conventions, all countries in Europe have ratified both of these Conventions.
9. A total of 32 member States have yet to ratify Convention No. 87, and 21 have yet to ratify Convention No. 98 (see figure 1). **Iraq** ratified Convention No. 87 in June 2018, and **Mexico** ratified Convention No. 98 in November 2018. **Iraq** and **Mexico** have now ratified all eight of the fundamental Conventions.

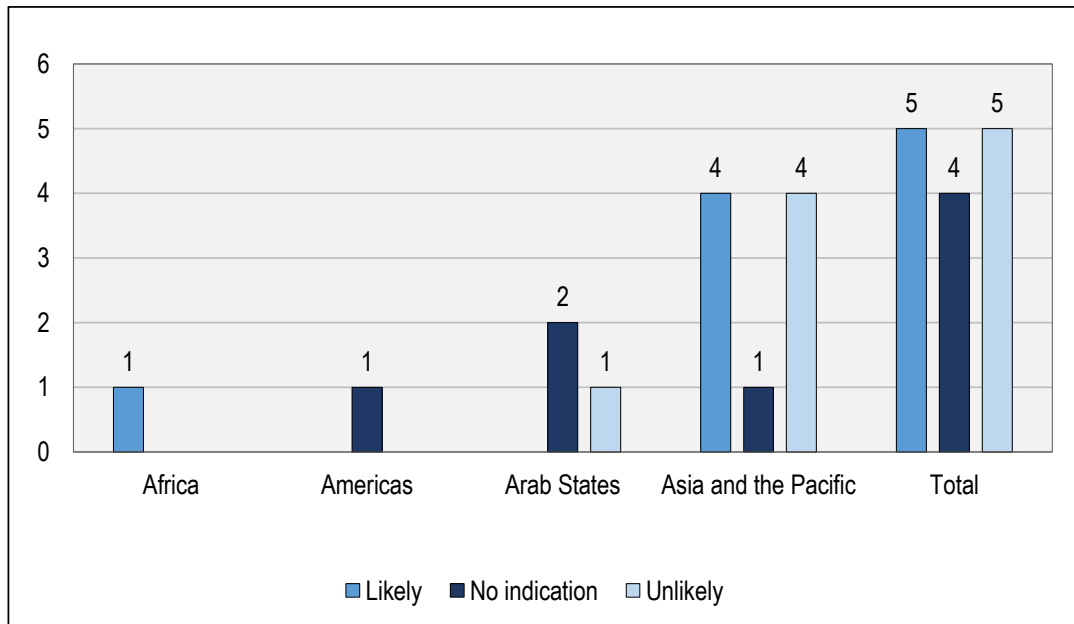
Figure 1. Number of member States, by region, that have not ratified Convention No. 87 and/or Convention No. 98 (as at 15 January 2019)



10. At the regional level, Asia and the Pacific has the largest number of reporting States that have ratified neither Convention No. 87 nor Convention No. 98, followed by the Arab States. There are two member States in the Americas that have not yet ratified Convention No. 87 and one that has not ratified Convention No. 98. Five African States have not ratified Convention No. 87.
11. In Africa, **Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Morocco, South Sudan** and **Sudan** have not yet ratified Convention No. 87.
12. In the Americas, **Brazil** has ratified Convention No. 98 but not Convention No. 87, while the **United States** has not ratified either of the Conventions.
13. In the Arab States, **Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia** and the **United Arab Emirates** have ratified neither Convention No. 87 nor Convention No. 98. **Jordan** and **Lebanon** have not ratified Convention No. 87.
14. In Asia and the Pacific, **Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, China, the Cook Islands, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu** and **Viet Nam** have ratified neither Convention No. 87 nor Convention No. 98. **Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand** and **Singapore** have not yet ratified Convention No. 87, while **Myanmar** has not ratified Convention No. 98.
15. The reporting rate for Convention No. 87 was 47 per cent. During the reporting period, 15 member States (**Morocco** from Africa; the **United States** from the Americas; **Iraq, Jordan, Qatar** and **Saudi Arabia** from the Arab States; and **China, the Cook Islands, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, Nepal, New Zealand, Singapore** and **Thailand** from Asia and the Pacific) reported on Convention No. 87.
16. The **Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, Morocco, Nepal** and **Thailand** reported that the ratification of Convention No. 87 is likely, whereas the **Cook Islands, India, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia** and **Singapore** indicated that ratification is unlikely.

China, Jordan, Qatar and the **United States** did not indicate their intentions concerning the ratification of the Convention (see figure 2).

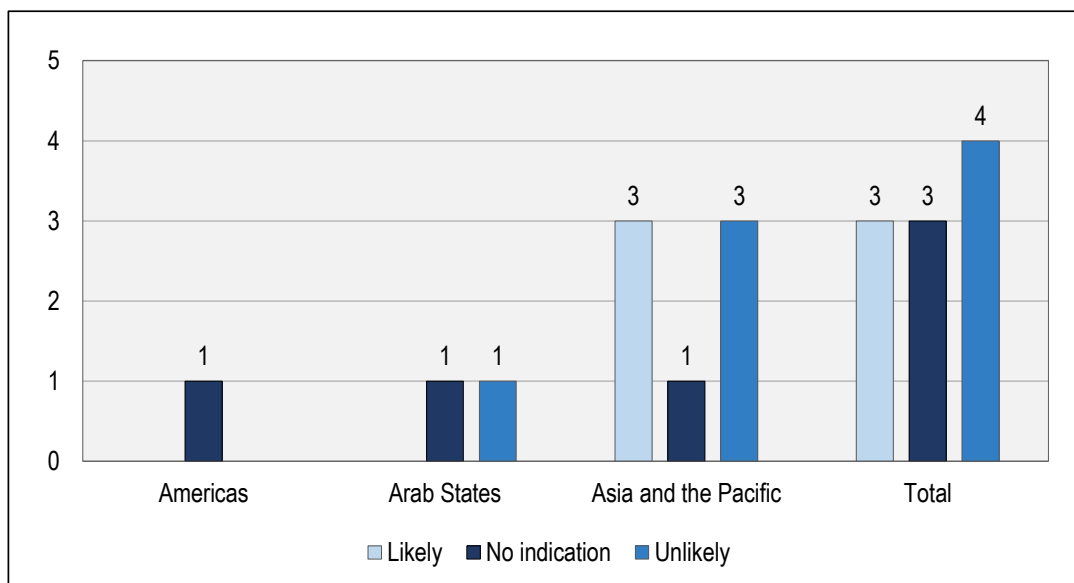
Figure 2. Ratification intentions for Convention No. 87, number of member States by region



17. The reporting rate for Convention No. 98 was 48 per cent. Ten countries (the **United States** from the Americas; **Qatar** and **Saudi Arabia** from the Arab States; and **China**, the **Cook Islands**, **India**, the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, the **Republic of Korea**, **Myanmar** and **Thailand** from the Asia and the Pacific region) reported on the Convention.

18. The **Islamic Republic of Iran**, the **Republic of Korea** and **Thailand** indicated that the ratification of Convention No. 98 is likely. The **Cook Islands**, **India**, **Myanmar** and **Saudi Arabia** reported that ratification is unlikely. **China**, **Qatar** and the **United States** did not indicate their intentions concerning the ratification of the Convention (see figure 3).

Figure 3. Ratification intentions for Convention No. 98, number of member States by region



19. **India** indicated that there was no change from its previous position, the practice being that ratification occurs only when national laws and practices have achieved full compliance with the provisions of the Convention in question. The Government emphasized that it had sought ILO technical assistance on the matter.

2. *Changes in legislation*

20. Various changes were reported by different governments in the area of: policy initiatives (**Morocco, Myanmar and Nepal**); legislative developments (**Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Singapore and United States**); labour inspection and monitoring (**Nepal and New Zealand**); and judicial decisions (**United States**).
21. According to the Government of **China**, in March 2018, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) proposed the enactment of a law on collective consultation. In 2017, the ACFTU had issued a guideline on the evaluation of the effect of collective consultation, based on the experiences of ten pilot provinces, in order to improve the implementation of collective consultation.

3. *Promotional activities*

22. Different promotional activities and initiatives have been carried out including: undertaking research (**Bulgaria, China, Guyana, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea and United States**); information and data compilation and dissemination (**Bulgaria, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea and New Zealand**); provision of training (**Bulgaria, China, Guyana, Indonesia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore and Thailand**); and awareness-raising workshops and events (**Bulgaria, China, Guyana, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand**).
23. According to the Government of **China**, in recent years, the China Enterprise Confederation has held two high-level seminars jointly with the ACFTU, with a focus on building harmonized labour relations in enterprises. The Confederation has also held training for trainers in cooperation with the ILO in this regard.
24. The Government of the **Islamic Republic of Iran** stated that active Iranian organizations increased their knowledge of the concepts of freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining and exchanged views with ILO experts in this regard.
25. According to the Government of **Saudi Arabia**, it is recognized that the establishment of workers' committees in enterprises has given workers an official voice with which to address their rights and needs.
26. According to the **Singapore** National Trades Union Congress, new unions and associations continue to be formed to represent and organize workers in the changing employment landscape caused by disruptions brought about by technological advancements.
27. The **United States** reported that the National Labor Relations Board remains active in investigating and resolving unfair labour practice charges.

4. Challenges

28. The member States that reported during the current reporting period indicated the following challenges: (i) lack of government capacity (**Nepal, New Zealand**); (ii) lack of trade union capacity (**Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand**); (iii) lack of capacity of employers' organizations (**Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand**); (iv) legal incompatibilities with Convention No. 87 and/or Convention No. 98 (**Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia**); (v) lack of awareness of the principle and right and the benefits of the Conventions (**Cook Islands, Nepal, New Zealand**); (vi) lack of social dialogue (**Cook Islands**); (vii) lack of information and data (**Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand**); (viii) social and economic circumstances (**Cook Islands, Myanmar, Nepal, Saudi Arabia**); (ix) prevailing employment practices (**Cook Islands, New Zealand**); (x) social values and cultural traditions (**Nepal, Saudi Arabia**); and (xi) political situation (**Myanmar**).
29. The Government of **Thailand** reported that a lack of understanding in the relevant government agencies and the complicated procedures for amending national law constituted challenges.
30. The Government of the **United States** reported that issues related to freedom of association and the effective recognition of collective bargaining that are debated include questions relating to: the growing number of workers in the "gig economy"; right-to-work legislation; joint employment; and employee and independent contractor status. In addition, lawmakers continue to consider how the federal government should change twentieth century labour and employment laws to accommodate the growing on-demand workforce.

5. Requests for technical assistance

31. Requests for technical assistance were made in respect of: (i) assessment in collaboration with the ILO of the difficulties identified and their implications for realizing the principle (**Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar**); (ii) awareness-raising, legal literacy and advocacy (**Cook Islands, Myanmar, Nepal**); (iii) strengthening data collection and capacity for statistical analysis (**Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal**); (iv) sharing of experiences across countries and regions (**Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal**); (v) reform of labour law and other relevant legislation (**Republic of Korea, Myanmar**); (vi) capacity-building of responsible government institutions (**Cook Islands, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal**); (vii) training of officials, such as police, members of the judiciary, social workers and teachers (**Nepal**); (viii) strengthening the capacity of employers' organizations (**Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Saudi Arabia**); (ix) strengthening the capacity of workers' organizations (**Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Saudi Arabia**); and (x) strengthening tripartite social dialogue (**Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Nepal**).
32. The Government of **Thailand** indicated the need for technical assistance to help improve understanding in the relevant government agencies and to help convince the social partners concerned to accept the principle of freedom of association.
33. The Government of the **United States** emphasized that, to the extent that the ILO might be able to recommend relevant forms of tripartite technical cooperation, the United States would welcome such proposals.

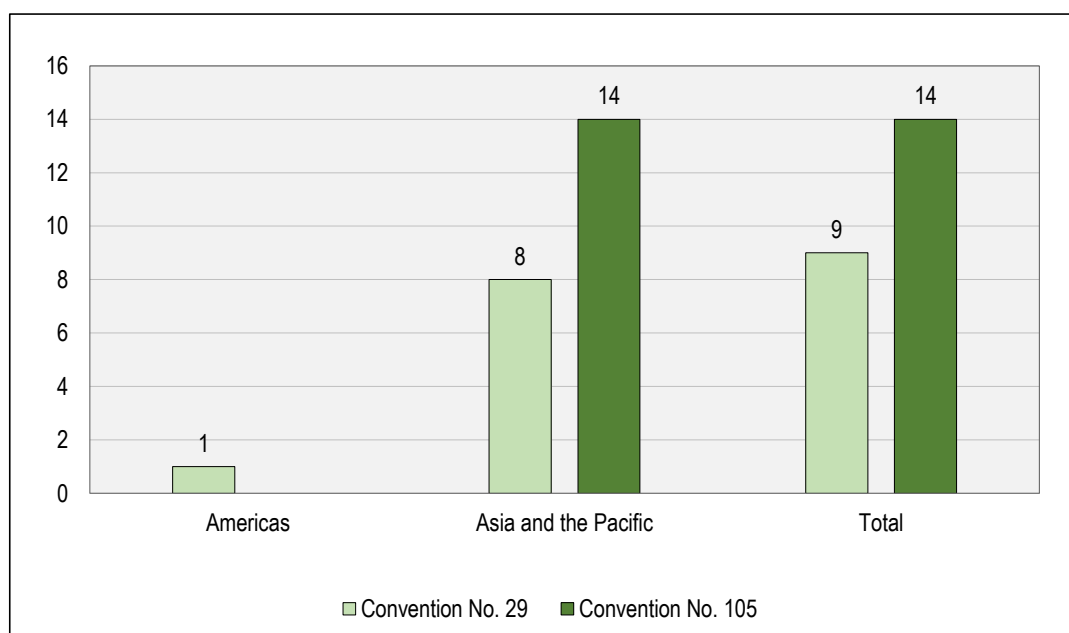
B. The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour

B.I. Conventions Nos 29 and 105

1. Ratifications

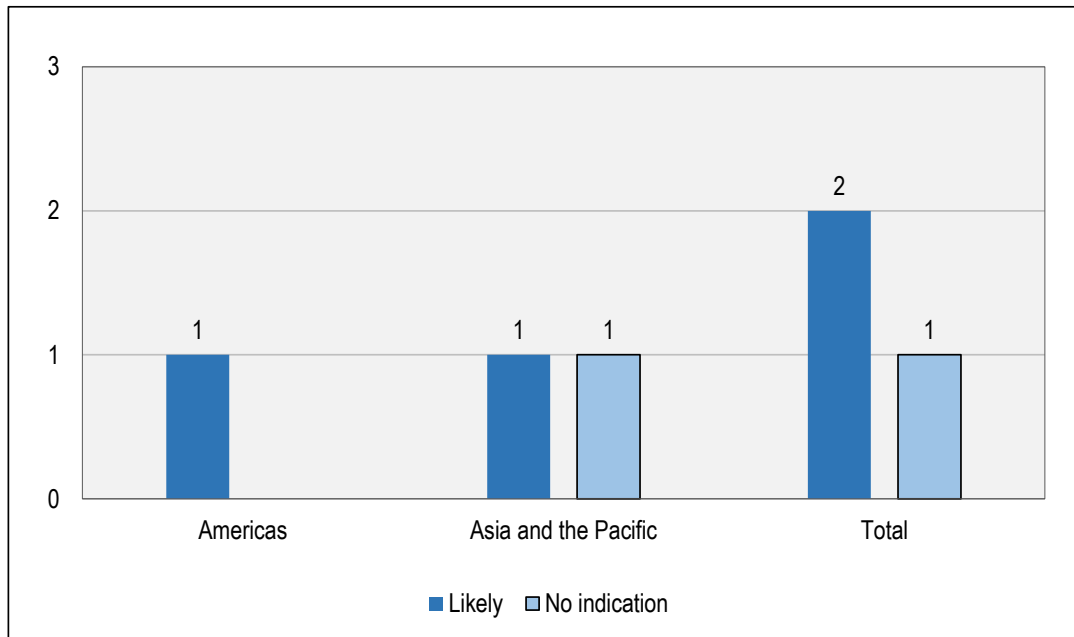
34. No new ratifications of Convention No. 29 and Convention No. 105 were registered during the reporting period. All countries in Africa, the Arab States and Europe have ratified both Conventions.
35. Nine countries have yet to ratify Convention No. 29, while 14 have yet to ratify Convention No. 105 (including **Malaysia** and **Singapore**, which have denounced the Convention). At the regional level, Asia and the Pacific has the largest number of reporting States that have ratified neither of the Conventions (see figure 4).

Figure 4. Number of member States, by region, that have not ratified Convention No. 29 and/or Convention No. 105 (as at 15 January 2019)



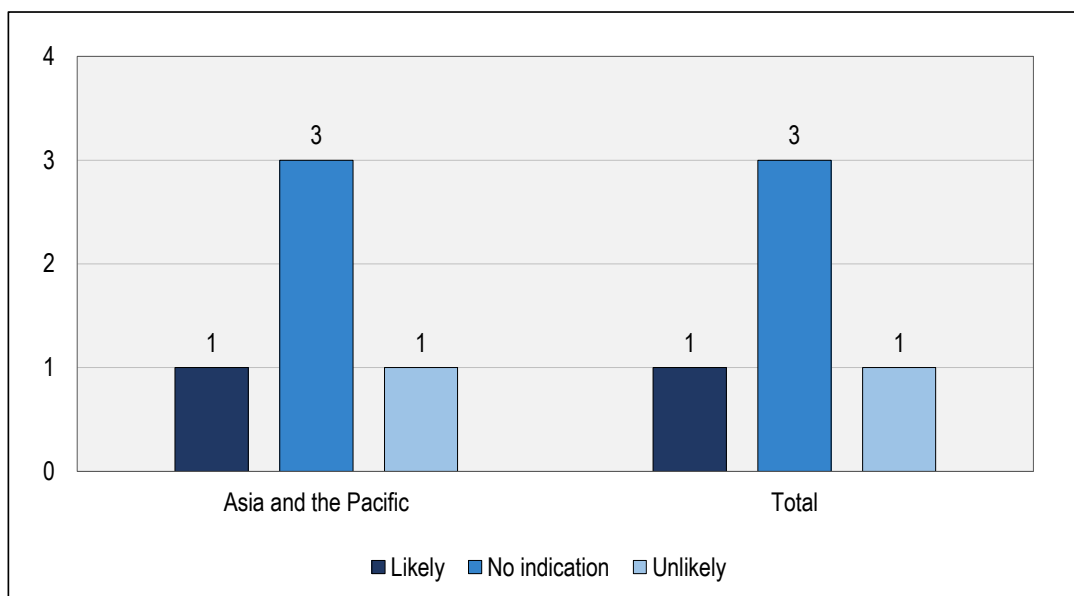
36. The **United States** is the only member State from the Americas that has not ratified Convention No. 29.
37. In the Asia and the Pacific region, **Brunei Darussalam**, **China**, the **Republic of Korea**, the **Marshall Islands**, **Palau**, **Tonga** and **Tuvalu** have ratified neither Convention No. 29 nor Convention No. 105. **Afghanistan** has not ratified Convention No. 29, and **Japan**, the **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, **Myanmar**, **Timor-Leste** and **Viet Nam** have not ratified Convention No. 105. Convention No. 105 is not in force in **Malaysia** and **Singapore** (see paragraph 35 above).
38. In the period under review, the reporting rate for Convention No. 29 was 33 per cent, with three member States reporting. Two of the member States (**Republic of Korea** and **United States**) indicated their intention to ratify Convention No. 29, while one member State (**China**) did not provide any information (see figure 5).

Figure 5. Ratification intentions for Convention No. 29, number of member States by region



39. The reporting rate for Convention No. 105 was 36 per cent, with five member States from the Asia and the Pacific region reporting. One member State (**Republic of Korea**) indicated its intention to ratify the Convention while one other country (**Myanmar**) indicated that the ratification of the instrument is unlikely. Three of the remaining countries (**China, Japan and Singapore**) did not indicate their intentions concerning the ratification of the Convention (see figure 6). The Japanese Trade Union Confederation pointed out the total lack of progress towards the ratification of Convention No. 105 by Japan.

Figure 6. Ratification intentions for Convention No. 105, number of member States by region



2. *Promotional activities*

40. Several countries emphasized that they had conducted promotional activities through awareness-raising campaigns and capacity-building activities, including tripartite workshops and skills enhancement for specialized institutional machinery (**China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Singapore and United States**) and research and information compilation (**China, Republic of Korea, Singapore and United States**).

3. *Challenges*

41. The reporting governments and their social partners emphasized that the following challenges constituted obstacles to the realization of the principle and right: (i) legal incompatibilities (**Republic of Korea**); (ii) lack of capacity of responsible government institutions and of employers' and workers' organizations (**Myanmar**); (iii) lack of information and data (**Myanmar**); and unfavourable socio-economic conditions (**Myanmar**).

4. *Requests for technical assistance*

42. Various governments emphasized the need for ILO technical assistance in the following areas: (i) legal reform and interpretation (**Republic of Korea**); (ii) awareness creation, training and capacity-building (**Myanmar**); (iii) sharing of experiences across countries (**Japan**); (iv) strengthening the capacity of employers' and workers' organizations (**China, Myanmar**); (v) strengthening data collection and the capacity for statistical collection and analysis (**Myanmar**); (vi) assessment in collaboration with the ILO of the difficulties identified and their implication for realizing the principle (**Myanmar**); and (vii) employment creation, skills training and income generation for vulnerable workers (**Myanmar**).²
43. The ACFTU in **China** has expressed its wish to continue its cooperation with the ILO, to learn about advanced international experiences, to enhance information sharing, to deepen the knowledge of relevant Conventions and to promote compliance with international standards in law and in practice.

B.II. *The Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930*

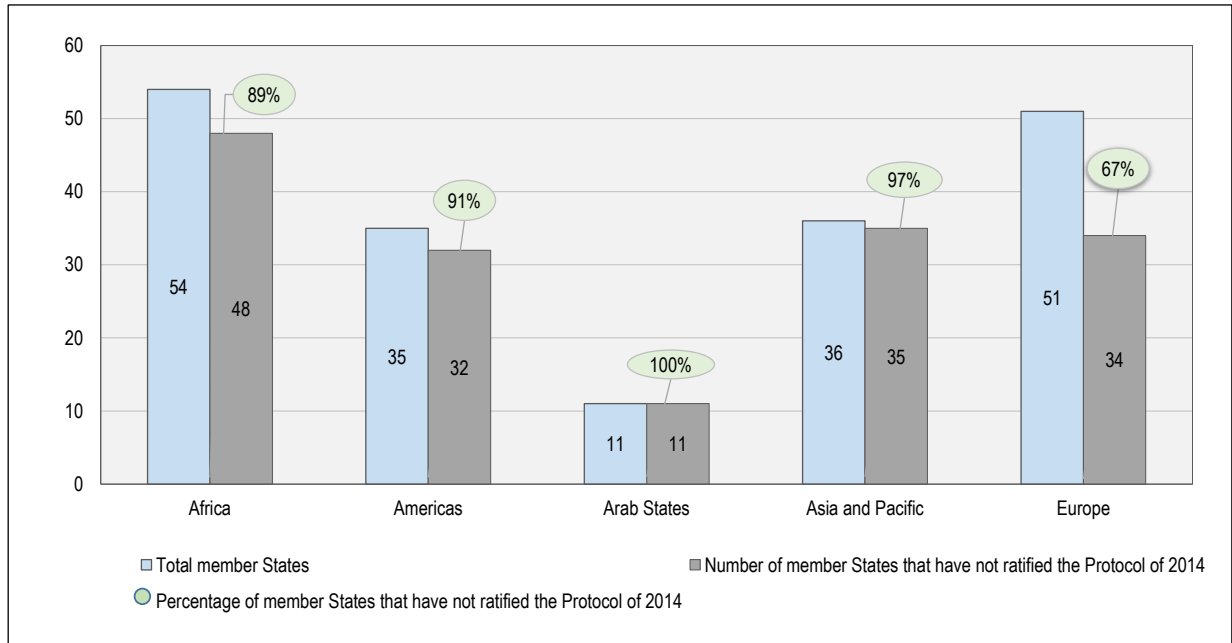
1. *Ratifications*

44. As at 15 January 2019, 27 countries, representing 14 per cent of ILO member States, had ratified the Protocol. Sixty-three per cent of these are European countries, 22 per cent are from Africa, 11 per cent are from the Americas and 4 per cent are from Asia and the Pacific. No country from the Arab States region has yet ratified the Protocol. In the reporting period, five member States (**Bosnia and Herzegovina, Djibouti, Israel, Mozambique and Thailand**) ratified the Protocol. Figure 7 provides an overview of the number and percentage of member States that have not ratified the Protocol, by region.

² Technical assistance was provided by the Office to the Republic of Korea and Japan concerning the legislative framework and scope of Conventions Nos 29 and 105, respectively.

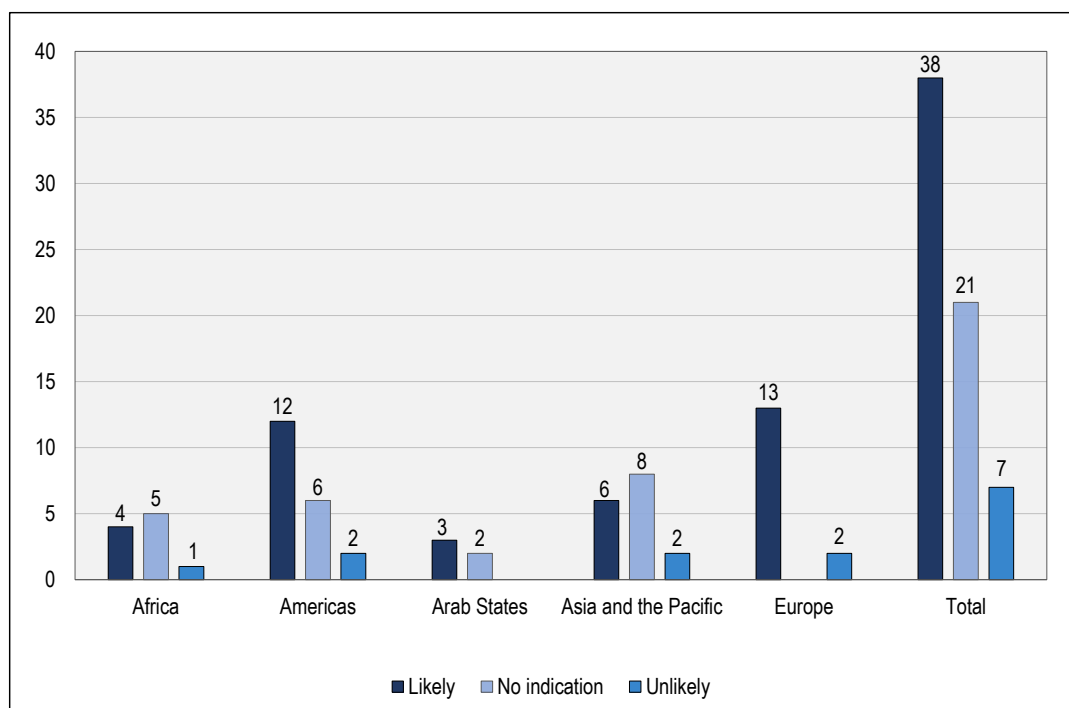
45. Taking into account that the Russian Federation ratified the Protocol on 17 January 2019, 159 member States are yet to ratify the Protocol, out of which nine still have to ratify Convention No. 29.

Figure 7. Number and percentage of member States, by region, that have not ratified the Protocol of 2014 (as at 15 January 2019)



46. A list of member States from each region that have not ratified the Protocol is provided in Part C of the appendix.
47. During the reporting period, 69 member States reported on the Protocol (43 per cent, as compared to 36 per cent in 2017). A list of these member States is provided in Part D of the appendix. Three of these States (**Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel and Thailand**) subsequently ratified the Protocol. In total, 38 member States (55 per cent of those that reported) indicated their intention to ratify the instrument. Seven member States indicated that it is unlikely that the Protocol will be ratified soon. The remaining 21 member States did not indicate their intentions concerning the ratification of the Protocol (see figure 8). Of the countries that reported, 20 are from the Americas, 17 are from Asia and the Pacific, 17 are from Europe, 10 are from Africa and 5 are from the Arab States.

Figure 8. Ratification intentions for the Protocol of 2014, by region



48. The Government of **Algeria** reported that it is in the process of adapting its legislation on forced labour in accordance with its international commitments.
49. The Government of **Bangladesh** indicated that there is a need to undertake a feasibility study before considering the ratification of the Protocol.
50. In **Belgium**, the draft law approving the Protocol will soon be submitted for signature to the competent ministers before being sent to Parliament.
51. The Government of **Bulgaria** reported that amendments to the national legislation would be considered to align it with the provisions of the Protocol; at present, the provision of financial compensation to all victims of forced labour is not yet regulated in the national legislation.
52. The Government of **Canada** indicated that efforts are ongoing to advance a technical review assessing whether federal, provincial and territorial legislation and practices are in line with the Protocol's provisions. The Protocol deals in large part with issues falling under provincial/territorial jurisdiction.
53. The Government of the **Comoros** stated that it does not see the urgency of ratifying the Protocol, since the Labour Code takes into account the provisions of the Protocol.
54. The Government of **Croatia** stated that it will consider the ratification of the Protocol; however, it will first give priority to the ratification of other Conventions.
55. The Government of **Greece** reported that it has already initiated the ratification procedure for the Protocol, following the positive opinion given by the Supreme Labour Council's Division for the Promotion of the Application of International Labour Standards (which is of a tripartite composition) during its meeting on 29 January 2018.

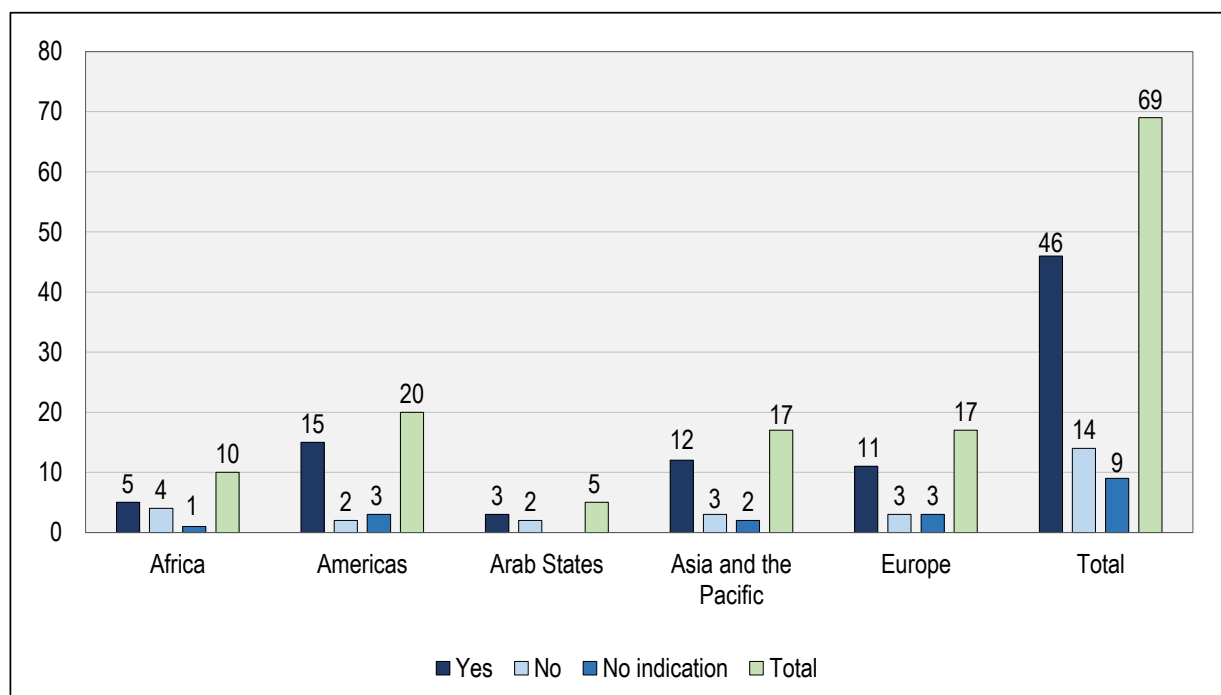
56. According to the Government of the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, current obstacles to the ratification process of the Protocol include the cross-sectoral nature of forced labour issues and the fact that the scope of the duties and responsibilities of different deputy offices in the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare are intertwined with those of other executive departments.
57. The Government of **Ireland** indicated that, further to a review of existing national legislation that was undertaken in the second quarter of 2018, no impediments to ratification have been identified. Accordingly, work is well advanced, in consultation with the social partners, on the ratification of the Protocol.
58. The Government of **Japan** emphasized that further research is needed to determine the consistency between the provisions of the Protocol and national laws and regulations.
59. The Government of **Kuwait** reported that there are no impediments to the ratification process of the Protocol. The issue of ratification will be one of the Government's priorities.
60. In **Lithuania**, the Government has already agreed on the ratification of the Protocol. Currently there are ongoing consultations with competent institutions regarding the implementation of the Protocol and the changes in the national legislation that are needed.
61. The Government of **Malta** stated that consultations with the relevant ministries and entities are ongoing but no serious impediments have been identified affecting the ratification of the Protocol.
62. The Government of **New Zealand** emphasized that it is updating its National Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking to include forced labour and slavery. It is envisaged that, once the work is completed, New Zealand will be better placed to consider ratification of the Protocol in the future.
63. The Government of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** reported that the absence of appropriate administrative and legislative frameworks, limited human resources and a lack of financial resources hamper the ratification process of the Protocol.
64. According to the Government of **Seychelles**, the Ministry of Employment, Immigration and Civil Status will start national consultations with all relevant partners and stakeholders with a view to assessing the legal gaps between the national legislation and practices, and the challenges encountered in the ratification of the concerned instrument, and thereby to take a decision on the possible ratification of the Protocol.
65. The Government of **Sri Lanka** indicated that there are no impediments to the ratification of the Protocol. The Attorney-General has issued a certificate for ratification of the Protocol and this has to be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.
66. The Government of **Suriname** reported that the ratification of the Protocol was approved by the National Assembly in July 2018.
67. The Government of **Uruguay** indicated that the Protocol is once again being reviewed by the Tripartite Advisory Committee created in the framework of the Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144).

2. Relevant national policies and plans of action, legislation and judicial decisions

(i) National policies and plans of action

68. Figure 9 provides an overview by region of the availability of a national policy and plan of action for the suppression of all forms of forced labour in each of the member States that reported during the period under review.

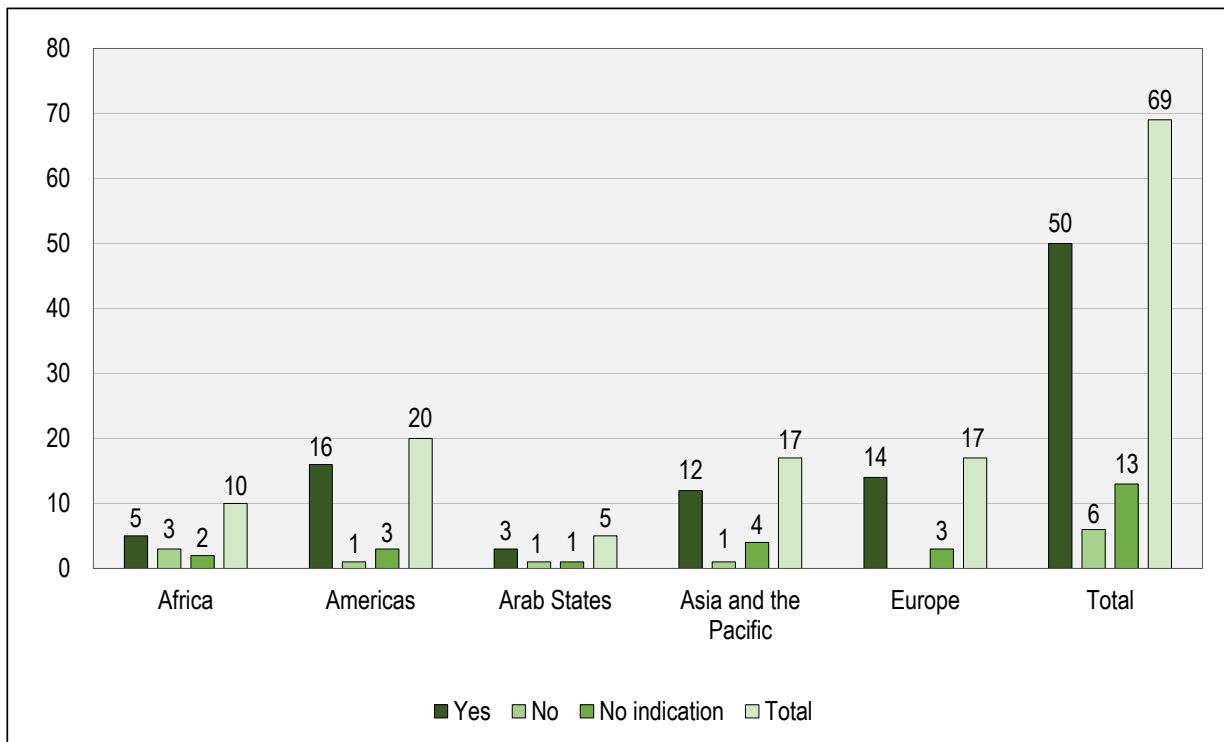
Figure 9. Number of member States, by region, reporting the availability of a national policy and plan of action for the suppression of all forms of forced labour



69. The majority of the member States that reported (about 67 per cent) have a national policy or plan of action to combat all forms of forced labour. A total of 20 per cent of the countries that reported indicated that they do not have such a policy and plan of action, and the remaining 13 per cent provided no indication as to whether or not they have such a policy and plan.

70. The responses of member States with regard to the availability of a national policy and plan of action for combating trafficking in persons are summarized in figure 10.

Figure 10. Number of member States, by region, reporting the availability of a national policy and plan of action to combat trafficking in persons



71. About 72 per cent of the countries that reported stated that they have a national policy and plan of action to combat trafficking in persons. A total of 19 per cent of the countries reported that they do not have such a national policy and plan. The remaining 9 per cent provided no indication as to the availability of a policy and plan.
72. Some governments reported that they do not have national policies to implement the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced or compulsory labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies (**Comoros, Germany, Kiribati, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**). However, all these countries indicated that they have adopted national policies and plans of action that specifically target trafficking in persons. **Algeria and Jordan** indicated that they do not have national policies and plans for combating trafficking in persons but they have adopted policies and plans to suppress all forms of forced labour. **Benin, the Cook Islands, Costa Rica and Togo** indicated that they do not have national policies and action plans either for implementing the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, or for combating trafficking in persons.
73. On the other hand, a number of governments reported that they have national policies and plans of action that are not only aimed at realizing the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, but also set out measures and specific actions for combating trafficking in persons (**Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lithuania, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tunisia, United States and Uruguay**).

74. Some member States (**Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua and Thailand**) did not indicate whether or not they have a national policy and plan of action for suppressing all forms of forced labour and for combating trafficking in persons. **Slovenia** and **Trinidad and Tobago** did not report on the availability of a national policy and plan of action for suppressing all forms of forced labour, while **China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Morocco, Serbia** and the **Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela** did not indicate the availability of a national policy and plan of action for combating trafficking in persons.
75. In some cases, governments that indicated that they have a national policy to combat all forms of forced labour were actually referring to policies aimed at combating the phenomenon of trafficking in persons. According to the information provided, when addressing the suppression of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, several governments therefore place special emphasis on combating trafficking in persons.
76. The Governments of the **Comoros, Costa Rica, Kiribati, Qatar** and **Togo** expressed the need for ILO technical assistance in developing a national policy and/or plan of action aimed at suppressing all forms of forced labour.

(ii) Legislative provisions

77. A number of countries (**Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Guatemala, Guyana, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Nepal, Singapore, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia** and **Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**) referred to existing provisions that criminalize practices of forced labour and/or trafficking in persons (constitutional provisions and general and/or specific legislation).
78. In **Algeria**, several measures have been taken by the National Commission for the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking, including the establishment of a working group for the preparation of a bill on human trafficking.
79. In **Azerbaijan**, the National Action Plan for 2014–18 to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Republic of Azerbaijan was adopted and enacted by Decree No. 667 of the President of the Republic, dated 24 July 2014.
80. The Government of **Cambodia** reported that, regarding prevention and victim protection, the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training has further strengthened its labour inspection at the workplace in order to make sure that there is no use of forced labour.
81. In **Canada**, the Government is in the process of developing Canada’s next strategy to address trafficking in persons. Meanwhile, all relevant departments are still active domestically and internationally to end this crime. Specifically, a national consultation process was undertaken to support the Government of Canada in determining priorities in its next strategy to end human trafficking.
82. In **Georgia**, the Georgian Anti-Trafficking Policy is entirely focused on the so-called “4 Ps” (prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership) and the Government is committed to the adoption of efficient measures in order to enhance these. Every two years, the Interagency Council prepares and approves the national action plans on combating trafficking in human beings. For 2018–20, the plan was adopted by a government decree of April 2018.

- 83.** The Government of the **Republic of Korea** stated that the concept of human trafficking was incorporated into the law of the Republic of Korea as a result of the inclusion of a comprehensive definition of the crime of human trafficking in the 2013 Criminal Act.
- 84.** In **Peru**, Act No. 30838 of 4 August 2018 was adopted. It makes the statute of limitations inapplicable to the criminal offence of trafficking in persons, adding a paragraph to section 88-A of the Criminal Code.
- 85.** The Government of **Qatar** stated that Law No. 15 of 2011 on combating human trafficking was promulgated and that Cabinet Resolution No. 15 of 2017, which includes the establishment of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, was issued.
- 86.** In **Uruguay**, Act No. 19.643 on trafficking in persons (legislation to prevent and combat trafficking) of 20 July 2018 was adopted. It seeks to prevent, prosecute and punish the trafficking and exploitation of persons, as well as to provide assistance, protection and compensation for victims.
- 87.** Other governments referred to their national action plans (for example, **Eswatini, Lithuania, Nepal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka** and **Suriname**).

(iii) Judicial decisions

- 88.** According to the Government of **Canada**, between 2005 and November 2017, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had identified 455 cases where human trafficking-specific charges were laid (433 domestic and 22 international human trafficking cases). Of the cases, 118 have been completed through the courts with human trafficking-specific and/or related convictions. These cases involve 321 victims and 180 individuals who were convicted of multiple offences. The human trafficking cases that remain before the courts involve approximately 506 accused and 420 victims.
- 89.** In **Greece**, the trafficking cases and sentences imposed for the year 2017, according to the Public Prosecutor's Office, include: 21 criminal prosecutions for sexual exploitation; 5 criminal prosecutions for forced labour; 25 convictions in the first instance for sexual exploitation; 2 convictions in the first instance for forced labour; 2 acquittal decisions for sexual exploitation; 41 suspensory decisions for sexual exploitation; 6 suspensory decisions for forced labour; 7 appeals against the judgments at the first instance for sexual exploitation; 1 appeal against the judgments at the first instance for forced labour; and 4 convictions in the second instance for sexual exploitation.
- 90.** The Government of **Singapore** reported that, since the enactment of the Prevention of Human Trafficking Act, three cases of trafficking in persons for labour exploitation have been filed and the cases are currently under court proceedings.

3. Information and data collection

Mechanisms for data collection

- 91.** The governments of a number of countries (**Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cook Islands, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, New Zealand, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tunisia** and **United States**) reported that they collect and analyse statistical data and other information on the nature and extent of forced or compulsory labour. A few other reporting States (**Algeria, Benin, Comoros, Costa Rica, Guyana, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kiribati, Republic**

of **Korea, Morocco, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo and Uruguay**) indicated that they do not currently collect and analyse data. The governments of a number of countries (**Comoros, Costa Rica, Guyana, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Togo**) indicated that ILO technical assistance is required in collecting data on forced or compulsory labour.

92. In **Belgium**, the Labour Inspectorate uses data cross-referencing (data mining and data matching) to carry out targeted controls. These data mining and data matching processes come from different services, namely: the Inspection Department of the National Social Security Office; the Social Inspectorate of the Federal Public Service for Social Security; and the specialized data mining and data matching unit within the Information and Social Research Service (called the Joint Support Cell).
93. In **Canada**, data on human trafficking are collected in a number of ways, including through incidents reported by police, convictions and the issuance of temporary resident permits for potential trafficking victims. Launched in 2016, the Project PROTECT, a partnership between Canadian banks, the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada and law enforcement, has supported the identification and reporting to law enforcement of financial transactions that are suspected of being related to the laundering of illicit proceeds associated with human trafficking for sexual exploitation.
94. In **Chile**, official information on trafficking in persons and related issues in the country is collected by the Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety, on behalf the Government of Chile.
95. In the **Dominican Republic**, relevant information is gathered by the labour inspectorate in order to ensure compliance with the law, which covers forced and compulsory labour.
96. The efforts of the Government of **Eswatini** in collecting and analysing statistical data and other information on the nature and extent of forced or compulsory labour are mentioned as not being optimal. The Government mainly relies on media coverage concerning practices bordering on forced or compulsory labour, something which triggers intensive investigations by the police.
97. In **Germany**, data are collected annually for the Federal Report on Trafficking in Human Beings by the Federal Criminal Police Office and for the criminal prosecution statistics published by the Federal Statistical Office of Germany, in accordance with the current detailed register of criminal offences.
98. In **Guatemala**, the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, through the Monitoring and Statistics Directorate and other substantive directorates, compiles statistical data on trafficking in persons generated by institutions. Similarly, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the judiciary, the Attorney-General's Office and the National Civil Police produce statistics on, inter alia, complaints, the number of cases filed, sentences for trafficking in persons, and the number of victims who have been rescued.
99. In **Honduras**, the information submitted by the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Inter-institutional Commission to Combat the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons and the National Institute of Statistics and the Directorate for Children, Young Persons and the Family (DINAF), as well as through the inspections by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, are analysed in order to develop work plans and institutional strategies aimed at eliminating forced labour.

- 100. Ireland** has developed a comprehensive data collection system whereby all allegations of human trafficking (which are made to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in the anti-human trafficking field and/or to the National Police and Security Service and/or to other state bodies) are reported to the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in a standardized format. The data collection system has been designed to better facilitate the reporting of data to Eurostat for the purposes of compiling statistics at the European Union (EU) level on human trafficking.
- 101.** The Government of **Japan** has assessed and analysed the occurrence of trafficking in persons through the trafficking in persons database, police activities and other measures. In addition, the relevant government agencies prepared and published the annual report in which they assessed and analysed the cases of trafficking in persons.
- 102.** In **Lithuania**, different agencies collect and analyse information related to trafficking and exploitation within their sphere of competence. The Ministry of the Interior issues annual reports on the situation related to the fight against trafficking in human beings. The State Labour Inspectorate also collects relevant data regarding forced labour.
- 103.** The Government of **Peru** referred to a pilot project called INTERTRATA, which has been operational in the South Lima fiscal district since 2016. It is part of the first phase of a process of exchanging information on trafficking in persons involving the integration of information systems on trafficking in persons (National Police and Public Prosecutor's Office). At a later phase, these systems will be interconnected with the alphanumeric databases of institutions that have relevant information on this issue.
- 104.** In **Qatar**, the Government began to collect data in 2018 from the Ministry of the Interior's statistics on the notifications related to forced labour and from the Labour Inspectorate on forced labour indicators. Data are also collected from the Public Prosecutor's Office on the rulings handed down in forced labour cases.
- 105.** In **Tunisia**, the anti-trafficking body is responsible for collecting information and data on the fight against human trafficking to create a database that will be used in the fulfilment of the tasks assigned to it.
- 106.** In the **United States**, the Federal Bureau of Investigation collaborated with the Department of Justice's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit to advance the Bureau's Labor Trafficking Initiative, a proactive platform used to better identify and recover victims of labour trafficking. This platform uses designed enhanced intelligence models combining different data sets to identify potential industries and victims, which can not only lead to additional investigations but also increase data collection on the labour trafficking threat.

4. *Prevention/monitoring, enforcement and sanctions mechanisms*

- 107.** The information provided in this section, as well as in sections 5 and 6, confirms that the vast majority of actions undertaken by member States to combat forced labour practices actually take place in the context of the fight against trafficking in persons. In some cases, replies are of a general nature and do not easily allow for a distinction to be made between prevention and protection mechanisms.
- 108.** In the **Bahamas**, the Trafficking in Persons Act was established to provide comprehensive measures to combat that activity. There is also a Trafficking in Persons Task Force that coordinates the implementation of the Government's Anti-Trafficking in Persons Strategy by identifying and assisting victims, preventing trafficking and ensuring the prosecution of traffickers.

109. In **Bangladesh**, the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 was enacted. To implement the law, punish traffickers and perpetrators, and protect survivors and their families, three rules have been formulated, namely: the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Rule, 2017; the Human Trafficking Suppression Authority Rule, 2017; and the Human Trafficking Fund Rule, 2017.
110. In **Bulgaria**, the Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Act focuses on the prevention and protection of victims, particularly women and children. The law sets out the institutional framework and ensures the interaction between governmental and non-governmental institutions in designing the national policy. A National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was established under the Act. It monitors compliance with the law, develops the policy for counteracting human trafficking and establishes local commissions.
111. According to the Government of **Eswatini**, measures aimed at combating trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced or compulsory labour include: raising public awareness by reaching out to Government, policymakers and community members; adopting an inter-sectoral approach through effective coordination between different spheres of Government, NGOs and other stakeholders; and ensuring the prosecution of offenders or perpetrators of human trafficking.
112. In **Indonesia**, the Government has formed a task force on the crime of trafficking in persons, which is aimed at preventing the practice of trade in people.
113. The Government of **Ireland** emphasized that the Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Ireland sets out a broad-based plan of action for the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour.
114. In **Lithuania**, the task of developing a sufficient campaign against human trafficking was incorporated into the State Security Development Programme for 2015–25, which was adopted in May 2015 by Parliament, and into the inter-institutional action plan implementing the Programme approved by a government resolution in April 2016. The action plan incorporates activities and measures related to the main areas of the fight against trafficking and exploitation, including prevention, prosecution, protection and assistance, training, coordination, data management and monitoring.
115. In **Malta**, the National Action Plan Against Human Trafficking includes measures addressing coordination, prevention, evaluation and monitoring.
116. In **Nepal**, the Government has taken various measures in relation to prevention, protection and facilitation of access to justice and legal enforcement, as well as coordination, cooperation and support, as it implements the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking and Transportation Control.
117. The Government of **New Zealand** emphasized that its National Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking sets out a whole-of-government approach to prevent trafficking, protect victims and prosecute traffickers.
118. In **Qatar**, in June 2017, the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking adopted the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (2017–22) to serve as guidelines for the Committee and the relevant parties so as to prevent, monitor and combat all forms of human trafficking. The Plan provides for the prevention of human trafficking crimes, the protection of victims and the prosecution of offenders, as well as for a regional and international cooperation framework to deal with issues of human trafficking.

- 119.** In **Saudi Arabia**, the Anti-Human Trafficking National Plan (2017–20) is being implemented by the Government. Several Ministerial Cabinet and Shoura Council decrees and labour law provisions serve as a national policy. A dedicated department in the Ministry of Labour and Social Development is devoted to human trafficking crimes.
- 120.** In **Seychelles**, the National Strategic Framework and the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons provide the mechanisms for prosecution, protection, international cooperation and national coordination, as well as for the prevention of trafficking in persons.
- 121.** The Government of **Trinidad and Tobago** indicated that it has taken various measures in the context of its prevention and monitoring mechanism to combat trafficking in human beings. These include: increasing public awareness; increasing human resource capacity in the prevention of trafficking and inter-institutional cooperation; improving the legal and regulatory framework; and ensuring the enforcement of existing national labour standards to deter trafficking for labour exploitation.

5. *Victim identification, release, protection, recovery and rehabilitation, and access to remedies*

- 122.** The various measures indicated by a number of reporting governments (such as **Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, Cuba, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Nepal, Paraguay, Qatar, Singapore** and **Togo**) include: (i) workshops, training and information campaigns; (ii) legal protection of victims and provision of legal aid; (iii) medical and psychological assistance for victims; (iv) appropriate accommodation; and, to a lesser extent, (v) protection of privacy and identity, and measures for specific groups (children, women, migrants).
- 123.** In **Canada**, there are a variety of measures in place for the identification and protection of the victims of forced labour. For example, the Government of Canada announced in its 2018 federal budget (Budget 2018) that it would provide 14.51 million Canadian dollars over five years and 2.89 million Canadian dollars per year ongoing to operate a national human trafficking hotline that will allow victims to easily obtain the assistance they need. In addition, guidelines are used by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada and by officers of the Canadian Border Services Agency to take action to ensure the safety of possible victims and to coordinate with partners to ensure that victims are made aware of the community, police and legal services available to them. When, in the judgement of an officer, an adequate number of indicators are present, the officer can issue a temporary resident permit to the possible victim.
- 124.** The Government of the **Comoros** intends to develop a protocol and a policy to identify and refer victims of trafficking to existing social services for the protection of minors and victims of violence.
- 125.** In **Croatia**, the Government implements national plans for the suppression of trafficking in human beings. The Operational Team of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings ensures day-to-day coordination between stakeholders in handling trafficking cases, including assistance to victims of trafficking. It is composed of representatives of various government ministries, represented by their human trafficking coordinator, as well as representatives of public agencies and NGOs.

126. In **Eswatini**, the National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking 2018–22 includes activities aimed at providing capacity-building to relevant actors for the identification of forced labour practices and the rehabilitation of victims.
127. In **Germany**, counselling and support for victims of trafficking in persons is largely provided by the specialized counselling centres (NGOs) which are funded by the Länder.
128. The Government of **Greece** emphasized that the National Rapporteur's Office has established the National Referral Mechanism, a platform for inter-agency cooperation, managed by the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA), on issues such as the first-level identification and support of victims of trafficking.
129. In **Guyana**, the Trafficking in Persons Act is enforced by a Ministerial Task Force including the Trafficking in Persons Unit and the Guyana Police Force. The Trafficking in Persons Unit of the Ministry of Social Protection conducts regular inspections, especially in the remote interior locations, and offers counselling and witness protection to victims.
130. The Government of **Honduras** referred to the Immediate Response Team, a specialized, multidisciplinary body within the Inter-institutional Commission to Combat the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, which is responsible for providing and ensuring immediate and timely assistance for victims.
131. In **Japan**, in relation to the situation of the victims, the Government permits a renewal of the period of their stay, or a change in their status of residence, and can grant special permission for victims to stay in Japan in order to stabilize their legal status.
132. In **Malta**, the Government applies specific measures for migrants through subsidiary legislation, which provides for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of third-country nationals who are staying in the country illegally.
133. The Government of **Morocco** has envisaged or has already taken various measures, which include: (i) the establishment, pursuant to Decree No. 2.17.740 of 6 July 2018, of a national advisory commission responsible for the coordination of procedures to combat trafficking in persons; (ii) the identification and protection of victims of all forms of forced or compulsory labour and measures to enable their recovery and rehabilitation; (iii) the provision of language training to victims and the facilitation of processes for repatriation to their country of origin or country of residence; and (iv) the preparation of a National Childhood Plan (2016–20), based on the five strategic objectives defined in the integrated public policy for child protection.
134. The Government of **Myanmar** reported that the 2018 Plan of Action for the elimination of forced labour is being implemented.
135. The Government of **Slovakia** stated that victims of trafficking in persons have access to remedies and to justice, in accordance with the National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Persons for the period 2015–18.
136. In **Slovenia**, two programmes on crisis accommodation and safe place accommodation have been co-funded by the Government and implemented by Caritas Slovenia
137. The **United States** reported that, in 2016, the Department of Justice's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit delivered targeted training programmes aimed at identifying potential labour trafficking victims and cases, including programmes for federal, state and local law enforcement, governmental agencies, NGOs and community partners. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act created immigration protections for foreign national victims of

human trafficking, including protection from removal in the form of non-immigrant status for eligible victims of trafficking (the T visa) and certain victims of serious crimes (the U visa); and allowed these non-immigrant status holders the opportunity to adjust to permanent resident status.

- 138.** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration provided US\$700,000 in 2016 to the Program to Support Trafficking Victims Found in the United States: Global Return and Reintegration and Family Reunification. Implemented by the International Organization for Migration, this programme helps reunite trafficking survivors who have T non-immigrant status with eligible family members who are granted T visas to enter the United States, and supports the voluntary return of trafficking survivors identified outside their country of nationality or legal residence. United States law provides certain confidentiality protections to human trafficking victims who are seeking, or who have been granted, T or U non-immigrant status. In addition, federal law (Section 3771 of Title 18 of the United States Code) also provides privacy protections for victims of federal crimes being prosecuted. The Victims' Resource Advocacy Program of the Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security performed outreach, both overseas and domestically, on approximately 30 intensive cases of human trafficking and related abuse in 2016.

6. *International cooperation and initiatives and progress made in advancing this principle and right*

- 139.** The majority of governments indicated that they cooperate with international and regional organizations to combat forced or compulsory labour.
- 140.** **Australia** is playing a lead role in Alliance 8.7, the global partnership for eradicating forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour around the world, as Chair of the Global Coordinating Group.
- 141.** **Bangladesh** ratified the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution in July 2002.
- 142.** **Bulgaria** cooperates closely with Romania, Greece, the European Commission, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the ILO on combating and preventing human trafficking for forced labour. The National Commission for Combating Human Trafficking is the partner of the Romanian National Agency against Trafficking in Persons. Seminars and an international conference were organized within the cooperation framework. On 15 March 2017, Bulgaria participated in the open debate at the 7898th meeting of the United Nations (UN) Security Council on the topic "Trafficking in persons in conflict situations: forced labour, slavery and other similar practices". Bulgaria maintains good cooperation with the ILO.
- 143.** In **Cambodia**, the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training has cooperated with many development partners at both the international and the regional levels, including international organizations such as the ILO, the Better Factories Cambodia programme, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other countries like Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Thailand, to suppress forced labour. The modality of cooperation involved memorandums of understanding, bilateral or multilateral agreements, joint action plans and other formats of engagement.

- 144. Canada** is active in international efforts to end forced labour, mainly through participation in international forums, the provision of support to capacity-building projects and international development work. Canada is an active proponent in regional and multilateral processes such as those established by the UN, the Organization of American States, the OSCE and the ILO, the Regional Conference on Migration, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the global compact on refugees, and the G7 Rome–Lyon Group, where Canada shares best practices and strategies to combat human trafficking, promotes the use of international legal instruments and supports work on emerging trends such as human trafficking in global supply chains, along migration routes, in conflict zones or during humanitarian crises.
- 145.** The Government of **Croatia** has cooperated with a number of international organizations and countries in the region in the implementation of the project entitled “Introduction of Requirements for Establishing Joint Investigation Teams to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings in Southeast Europe”. Croatian authorities have collaborated with foreign governments, EUROPOL, INTERPOL and the South-East European Law Enforcement Center on international investigations that have led to the arrest of suspected traffickers.
- 146.** The Federal Government of **Germany** continues to cooperate actively in all relevant institutions such as the EU, the Council of Europe, the UN and the ILO. This also applies to a lesser extent, to other institutions, such as the OSCE and the Council of the Baltic Sea States. In addition, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs participated (also financially) in projects conducted by the Council of the Baltic Sea States to develop cooperation structures to prevent human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, including the project “Addressing Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation through Improved Partnerships, Enhanced Diagnostics and Intensified Organisational Approaches” (ADSTRINGO project).
- 147. Honduras**, through the Inter-institutional Commission to Combat the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, is still a member of the Regional Coalition against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, which includes Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. The purpose of the Coalition is to contribute to the definition, adoption and promotion of minimum standards, policies and regional processes to combat and prevent trafficking in persons and to improve assistance for victims. Some of the efforts made in 2017 focused on the development of tools and regional coordination for the repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons.
- 148.** The Government of **Japan** is strengthening cooperation with South-East Asian countries, in order to raise awareness of trafficking in persons. Exchange of opinions between relevant government agencies and NGOs will continue. Furthermore, once a year since 2004, the National Police Agency holds meetings of contact points on trafficking in persons, at which officials from embassies in Tokyo, relevant ministries and agencies, prefectural governments, NGOs, the ILO and the International Organization for Migration exchange views and information.
- 149.** In **Kiribati**, the Kiribati Police Service, through the Transnational Crime Unit, works cooperatively with regional bodies on transnational crimes, including human trafficking and forced labour.
- 150. New Zealand** supports the Pacific Immigration Directors’ Conference (PIDC) Secretariat as a member of the Board and key donor. The PIDC conducts research including on people smuggling and human trafficking. In July 2017, the Anglican Diocese of Wellington, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and the United States Embassy in New Zealand hosted the “Tip of the Iceberg” conference on people trafficking. The two-day

conference brought together senior government officials, business leaders, academics, representatives of civil society and faith-based groups, and the interested public to discuss domestic and international actions to tackle these issues. This conference was supplemented by a further workshop hosted in July 2018.

151. The Government of **Peru** highlighted the cooperation with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency through the “Consolidating and expanding efforts to combat forced labour in Brazil and Peru” project, which seeks, inter alia, to improve institutional capacity and the various inter-institutional cooperation agreements concluded by the Public Prosecutor’s Office.
152. **Qatar** indicated that it cooperates with the ILO, especially through the technical cooperation project, and with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. It also cooperates with trade unions (the International Trade Union Confederation, the International Federation of Building and Wood Workers, the International Domestic Workers’ Federation and the International Organisation of Employers). Through bilateral cooperation and memorandums of understanding, Qatar engages with more than 38 labour-sending countries and benefits from experiences and good practices.
153. **Singapore** ratified the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children in January 2016. In addition, Singapore acceded to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, on 28 September 2015. Singapore continued working with partners from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Group of Friends United Against Human Trafficking in New York and Geneva, ASEAN Heads of Specialist Units on Trafficking and the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons of the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime.
154. **Slovakia** follows the anti-forced labour policy within the EU and its Member States. Slovakia also cooperates with selected countries in the field of the prevention of forced marriages.
155. In **Slovenia**, representatives of ministries, and in particular the National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, participated in established events and conferences regularly organized by the OSCE, the Council of Europe, the UN and the European Commission, and in operational meetings mainly within the scope of the operation and support of EUROPOL. At the strategic level, Slovenia participates in the cooperation in the EU network of national mechanisms on trafficking in human beings and in the Network of National Anti-trafficking Coordinators of South-Eastern Europe.
156. In the **United States**, the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit worked with the Government of Mexico to advance the United States–Mexico Bilateral Human Trafficking Enforcement Initiative aimed at strengthening high-impact prosecutions under both United States and Mexican law. The initiative aims to enhance bilateral capacity to recover victims, prosecute traffickers, dismantle trafficking networks and recover victims’ children from the control of trafficking networks.

7. Challenges

157. The challenges reported by member States in relation to the Protocol are summarized in table 1 and in figures 11 and 12.

Table 1. Challenges reported in relation to the Protocol of 2014, by region and country

	Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe
Lack of awareness	Comoros, Eswatini, Seychelles, Togo	Canada, Guyana, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname	Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Lithuania, Malta
Lack of information and data	Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Canada, Guyana, Honduras, Peru, Suriname	Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Kiribati, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar	Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Greece
Social values, cultural traditions	Benin, Tunisia	Colombia, Guatemala, Guyana, Peru, Suriname	Jordan	Indonesia	Croatia, Greece
Social and economic circumstances	Comoros, Eswatini, Togo	Colombia, Peru, Suriname	Jordan	Kiribati, Myanmar	Greece
Political situation		Peru		Kiribati	Greece
Shortcomings in the legislative framework	Eswatini, Mauritius	Honduras, Peru, Suriname		Kiribati	Belgium, Bulgaria, Lithuania
Lack of resources in the institutional framework	Comoros, Eswatini, Seychelles, Togo	Canada, Guyana, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname		Cook Islands, Korea, Republic of, Myanmar	Bulgaria, Greece, Lithuania
Challenges linked to the labour recruitment and placement process	Eswatini, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tunisia	Canada, Peru, Suriname	Jordan	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria
Challenges linked to migration policies	Eswatini, Mauritius, Seychelles, Togo	Peru, Suriname	Jordan	Cook Islands, Sri Lanka	Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia
Lack of social dialogue on the principle		Peru, Suriname	Jordan	Kiribati	
Lack of resources in employers' organizations	Comoros, Seychelles	Peru		Cambodia, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Myanmar	
Lack of resources in workers' organizations	Comoros, Seychelles	Peru		Cambodia, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Myanmar	
Lack of specialized training of public servants to deal with all forms of forced labour and protect the victims					Bulgaria
Lack of identification of the cases of labour exploitation and forced labour					Georgia

Figure 11. Number of member States that have reported challenges in relation to the Protocol of 2014

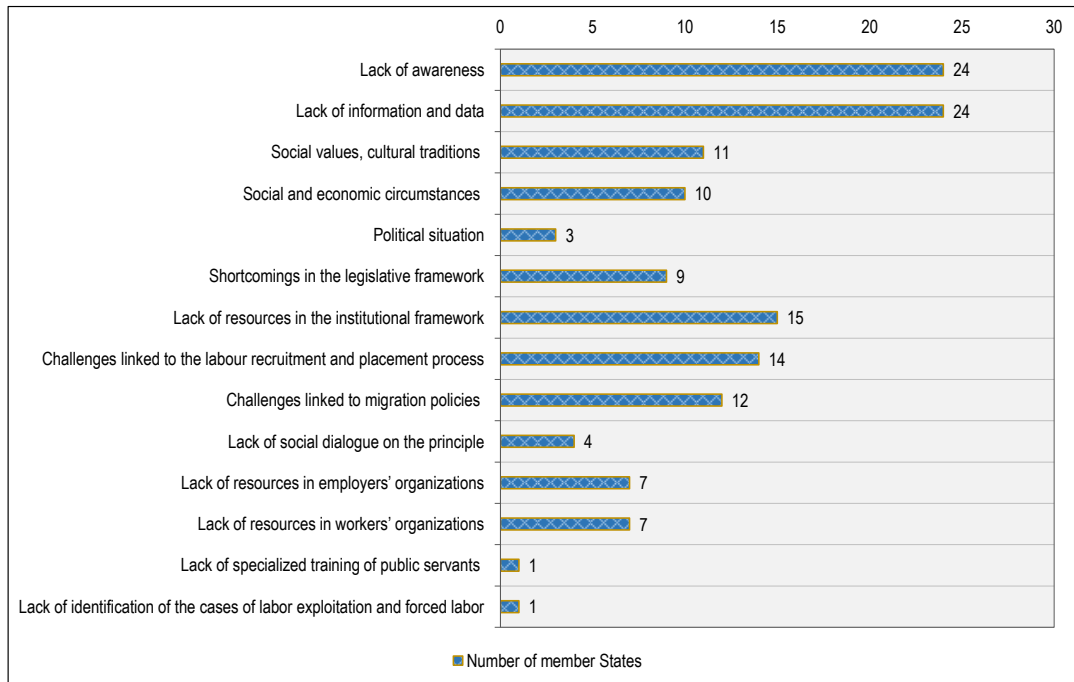
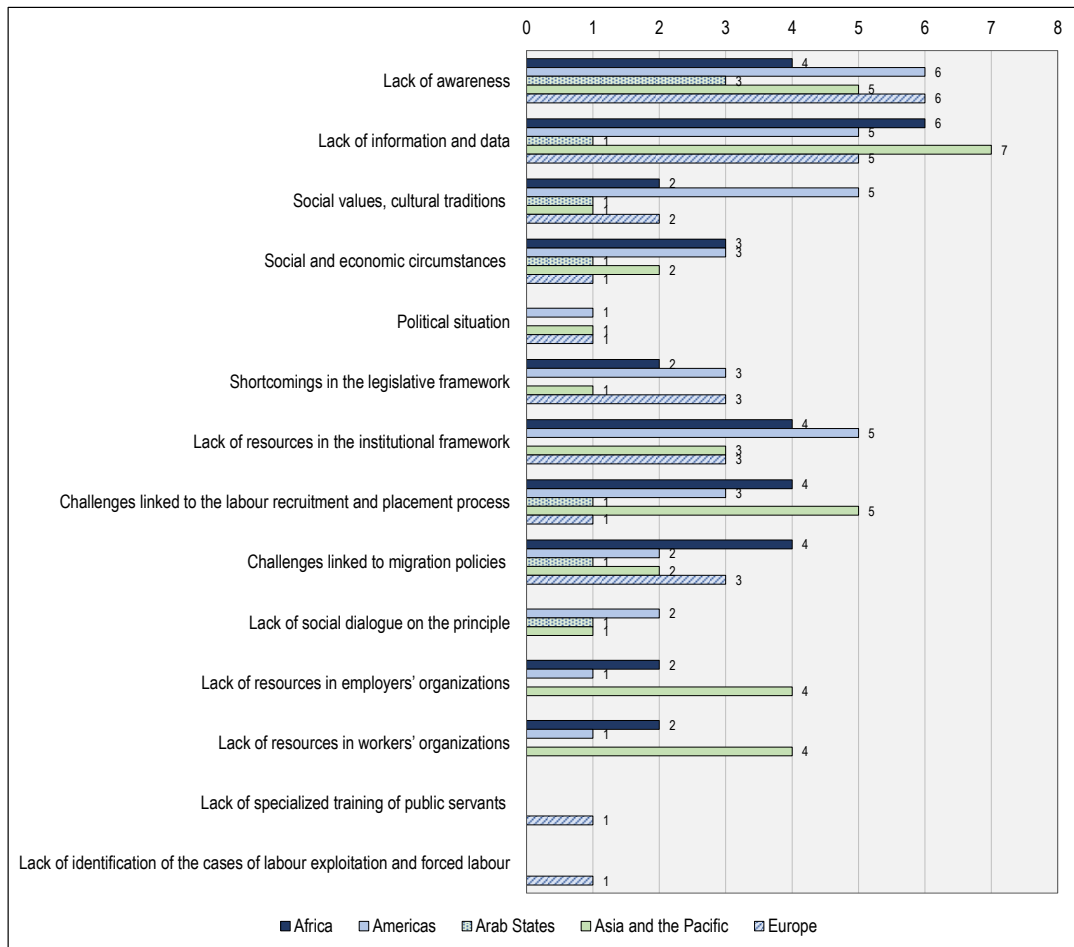


Figure 12. Number of member States that have reported challenges in relation to the Protocol of 2014, by region



8. Requests for technical assistance

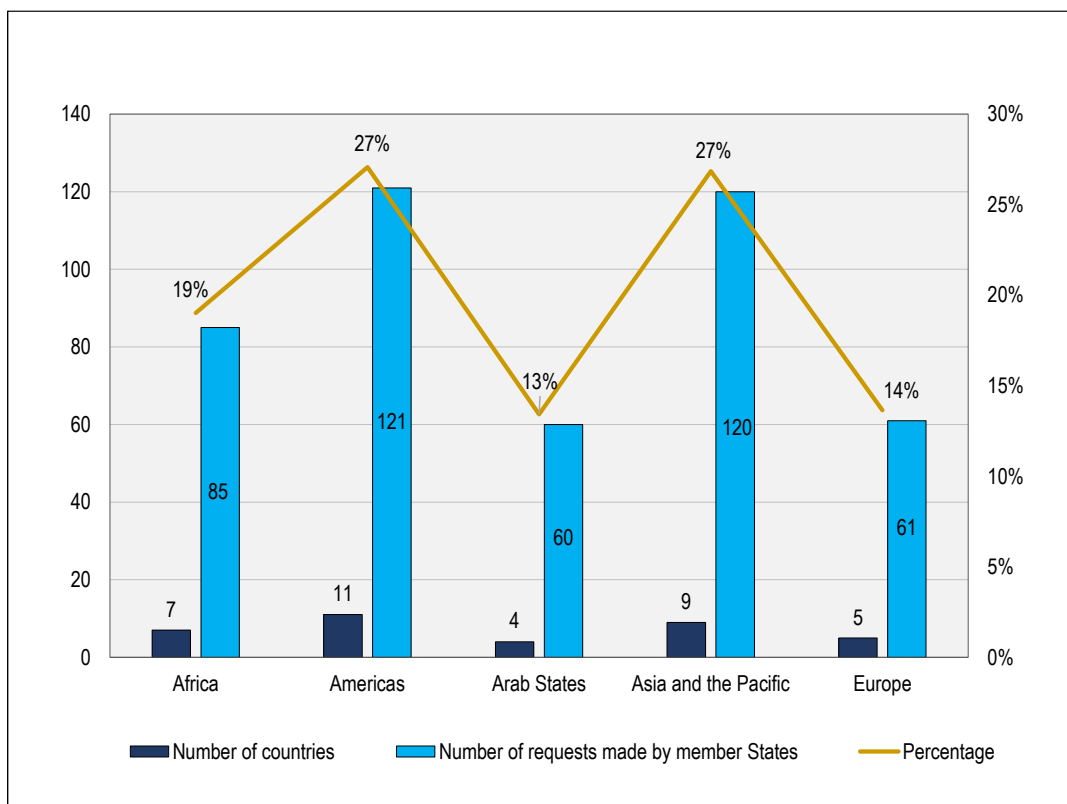
158. With a view to overcoming the above challenges in their fight against trafficking in persons, a number of States have expressed the need for ILO technical assistance, as summarized in table 2 and in figure 13.

Table 2. Technical assistance needs, by region and country

	Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe
Assessment, in cooperation with the ILO, of the obstacles identified and their impact on the realization of the principle	Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay	Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia
Awareness-raising and mobilization activities	Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia
Collection and analysis of data and information	Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania
Guidance on the development of the national policy and plan of action	Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia
Strengthening the legal framework	Algeria, Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria, Lithuania, Slovakia
Capacity-building for the competent authorities	Algeria, Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia
Inter-institutional coordination	Algeria, Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia

	Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe
Promotion of fair recruitment and placement practices	Comoros, Eswatini, Seychelles, Togo	Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia
Promotion of fair migration policies	Comoros, Eswatini, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia
Vocational training, job-creation and income-generation programmes for at-risk populations	Comoros, Eswatini, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia
Basic social security guarantees	Comoros, Eswatini, Seychelles, Togo	Chile, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria, Lithuania, Slovakia
Guidance on supporting due diligence	Comoros, Eswatini, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria, Lithuania, Slovakia
Capacity-building for employers' and workers' organizations	Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia
Promotion of freedom of association and collective bargaining to enable at-risk workers to join workers' organizations	Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo	Chile, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia
Exchange of experiences between countries or regions; international cooperation	Comoros, Eswatini, Morocco, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia	Bahamas, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay	Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia	Cambodia, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovakia

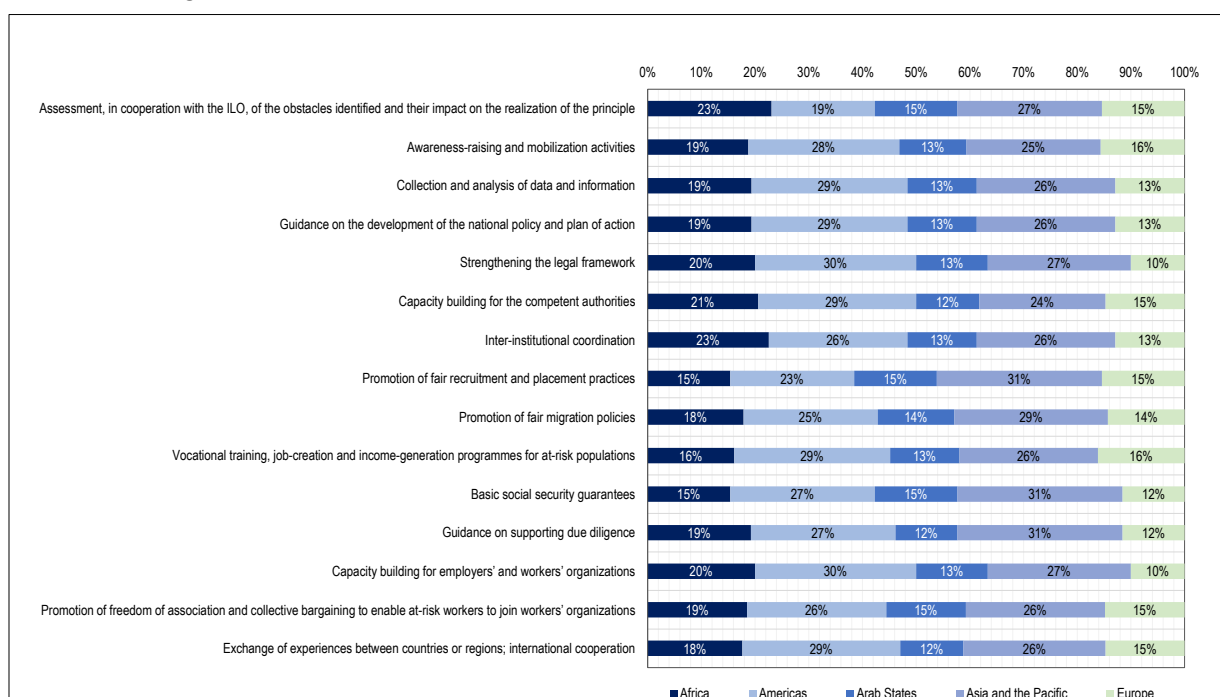
Figure 13. Prevalence of technical assistance needs, by region and country



159. In the reporting period, of the technical assistance needs that were identified by member States in their reports, 27.1 per cent were from the Americas, 26.8 per cent were from the Asia and the Pacific region, 19 per cent were from the African region, 13.6 per cent were from Europe and 13.4 per cent were from the Arab States.

160. The specific types and percentage of technical assistance needs by region are presented in figure 14.

Figure 14. Type and percentage of technical assistance needs in relation to the Protocol of 2014, by region

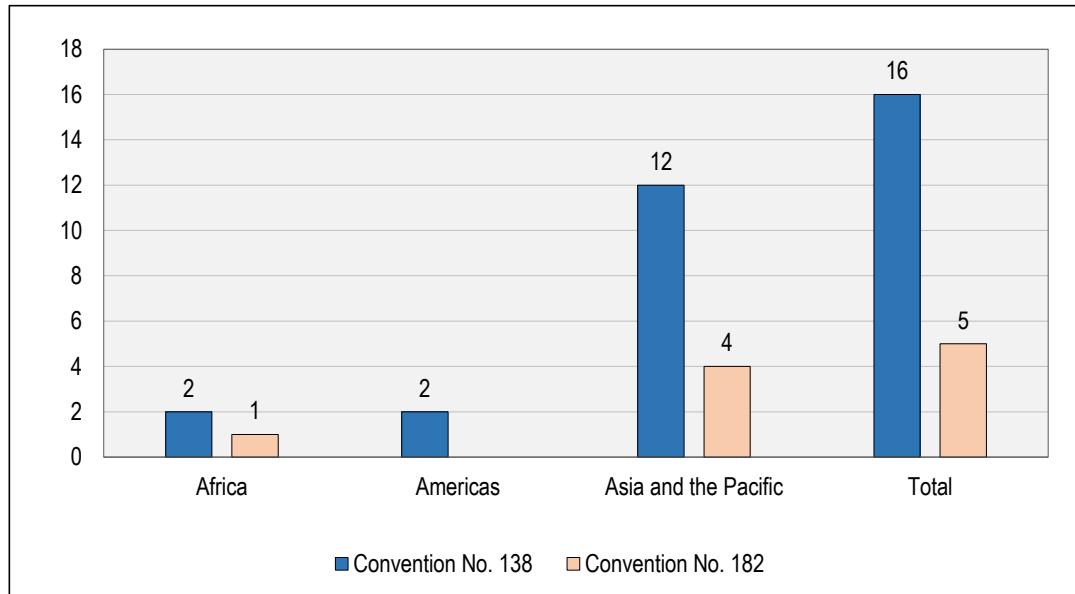


C. The effective abolition of child labour

1. Ratifications

161. In August 2018, the **Cook Islands** ratified Convention No. 182. With this ratification, there are now a total of 17 member States that have yet to ratify Convention No. 138 and/or Convention No. 182. A total of 16 countries have not yet ratified Convention No. 138, and five have not ratified Convention No. 182 (see figure 15).

Figure 15. Number of member States, by region, that have not ratified Convention No. 138 and/or Convention No. 182 (as at 15 January 2019)



162. At the regional level, all countries in Europe and the Arab States have ratified both Conventions. Asia and the Pacific has the largest number of States that have not ratified Convention No. 138 and/or Convention No. 182, followed by the Africa region, and the Americas.

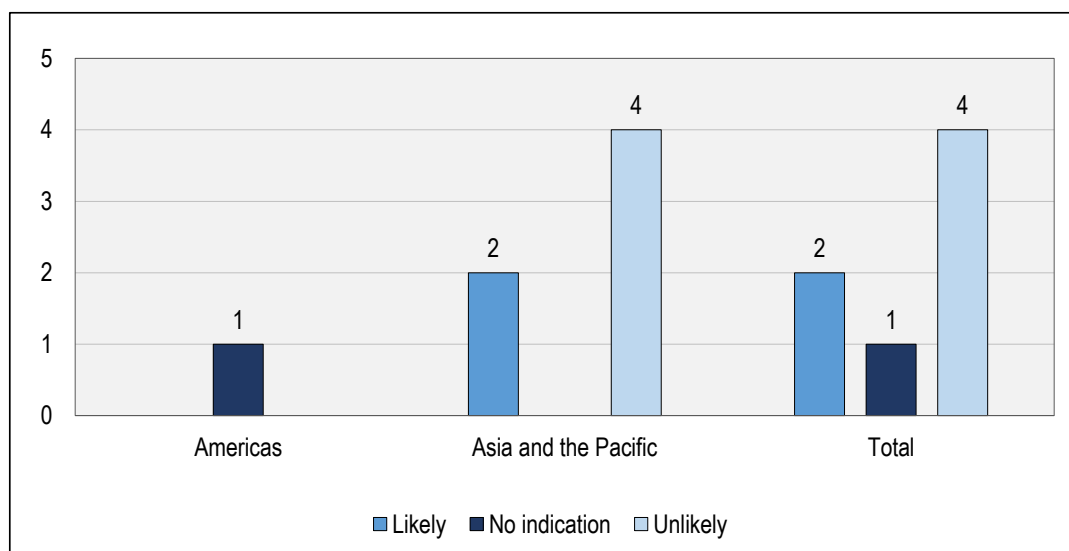
163. In Africa, **Liberia** and **Somalia** have not ratified Convention No. 138 and **Eritrea** has not yet ratified Convention No. 182

164. In the Americas, **Saint Lucia** and the **United States** have not ratified Convention No. 138.

165. In Asia and the Pacific, the **Marshall Islands**, **Palau**, **Tonga** and **Tuvalu** have ratified neither Convention No. 138 nor Convention No. 182. (**Palau** is about to complete the procedure for the ratification of Convention No. 182). **Australia**, **Bangladesh**, the **Cook Islands**, the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, **Myanmar**, **New Zealand**, **Timor-Leste** and **Vanuatu** have not ratified Convention No. 138.

166. The reporting rate for Convention No. 138 has been 44 per cent. In the period under review, seven member States (the **United States** from the Americas and **Australia**, **Bangladesh**, the **Cook Islands**, the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, **Myanmar** and **New Zealand** from the Asia and the Pacific region) reported on Convention No. 138. **Australia** and the **Islamic Republic of Iran** indicated their intention to ratify the Convention. **Bangladesh**, the **Cook Islands**, **Myanmar** and **New Zealand** indicated that ratification would be unlikely. The **United States** did not indicate its intentions concerning the ratification of the Convention (see figure 16). No report was received on Convention No. 182 during the current reporting cycle.

Figure 16. Ratification intentions for Convention No. 138, number of member States by region



- 167.** The Government of **Australia** is formally considering ratifying Convention No. 138 and is undertaking a comprehensive legal assessment of Australia's compliance with the Convention. Technical assistance on the legislative framework and practice as well as on the scope of the Convention has been provided by the Office.
- 168.** The Government of **Bangladesh** stated that the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed in Bangladesh, and poverty, inadequate social protection and huge informality are the main impediments to the ratification of Convention No. 138.
- 169.** The Government of **New Zealand** reported that there have been no changes to New Zealand's legislative and policy settings with respect to the setting of minimum ages for employment. The New Zealand Council of Trade Unions commented that, after the election of the Labour-led coalition Government in 2017, it is now engaged in a tripartite process of identifying Conventions that could and/or should be ratified by New Zealand and has put forward Convention No. 138 as a priority to be ratified.

2. Promotional activities

- 170.** The Government of **Bangladesh** reported that monitoring committees have been formed at the central, divisional, district and sub-district levels with representatives of employers, workers and other stakeholders.
- 171.** The Government of the **Islamic Republic of Iran** stated that various activities have been conducted, which have included providing counselling services to students who have dropped out of school and their families, supporting the Plan on the Fundamental Development of Education in order to increase education coverage and provide access to public education for all, conducting football league competitions for working children at the national level, celebrating a Week to Fight against Child Labour, and soliciting civil society partnership.
- 172.** The Government of **Myanmar** reported that different activities have been undertaken covering: public awareness-raising on child labour, distributing pamphlets, producing a child labour talk show on Myanmar Radio and Television (MRTV), holding a World Day Against Child Labour, supporting educational aid in wards and villages in the Yangon region, the Ayeyarwady region and Mon State, which are areas of cooperation with the ILO

under a pilot intervention project. A survey on the labour force including child labour has been conducted twice a year since 2017.

173. New Zealand reported that WorkSafe, as the primary regulator responsible for enforcing the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and associated legislative instruments, has published guidance on the health and safety of people under 15 in the workplace. Social partners meet with Government on a regular basis to discuss topical matters of interest.

174. In the **United States**, federal agencies continue to provide guidance and training to employers, workers, children of working age, and various interested groups, including labour organizations and employer associations, concerning the federal laws relating to the employment of children and workplace practices to ensure the health and safety of children. It was further reported that the Wage and Hour Division and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Department of Labor conduct outreach activities.

3. Policy and legal developments

175. According to the Government of **Australia**, the Commonwealth Government introduced a supply chain reporting requirement into Parliament in June 2018. The Modern Slavery Bill 2018 would require large businesses and other entities in Australia to publicly report on actions to address risks of modern slavery (including the worst forms of child labour) in their supply chains and operations. The introduction of this legislation followed extensive stakeholder consultation with business, industry, academia, unions and civil society. If and when passed, the Government will provide comprehensive guidance to support businesses in complying with the reporting requirement and will also deliver awareness-raising and training activities. In 2017, additional safeguards were introduced to the Commonwealth Fair Work Act (2009) through the Fair Work (Protecting Vulnerable Workers) Amendment Act 2017, to more effectively deter worker underpayments and other unlawful workplace practices by employers (including young workers). In New South Wales, the Parliament passed the Modern Slavery Act 2018 in June 2018 to combat modern slavery. In Western Australia, the Government finalized one investigation concerning allegations of unlawful employment of children during the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

176. The Government of the **Islamic Republic of Iran** reported that several measures have been taken, including the amendment of certain provisions in the law on the protection of children and adolescents, the intensification of labour inspection, and the implementation of the plan to encourage students who have dropped out to return to their studies.

177. The Government of **New Zealand** reported that it is reviewing the youth regulatory framework for health and safety. It is consulting on raising the age of entry into hazardous work from 15 to 16 and clarifying the types of hazardous work that are prohibited for young people. Consideration is also being given under the review to how best to protect young workers below the age of 18 who are moving into and doing hazardous work. The review is intended to ensure that regulation of hazardous work in relation to children and young workers is clearer and more coherent.

4. New initiatives and progress made in advancing this principle and right

178. The Government of **Australia** indicated that, in the jurisdiction of Western Australia, the proactive compliance campaign on employing children in the fast food industry has been successful in raising employer knowledge about the requirements of the Children and Community Services Act 2004, which stipulates how children can be engaged in employment.

- 179.** The Government of **Bangladesh** stated that awareness-raising campaigns against child labour in the ready-made garments and shrimp processing sectors can be considered as good practices, which resulted in making these sectors free from child labour.
- 180.** The Government of the **Islamic Republic of Iran** reported that, through the intensification of inspections and information on cases of violations by employers in respect of the recruitment of children, a reduction in the use of children in workplaces is being experienced. Specific reference is made to the implementation of the plan on the fundamental development of education and the plan to encourage students who have dropped out of school to return to their studies. From 2013 to 2018, in a five-year school period, a total of 286,562 students who dropped out of school have been attracted to education centres in different education programmes.
- 181.** In **Myanmar**, the National Committee on Child Labour Eradication was established on 5 February 2018, and a National Action Plan and a hazardous work and workplaces list are being developed by relevant government departments and partners.
- 182.** The Government of the **United States** reported that the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor conducted several state-wide or regional initiatives focused on particular industries in which child labour violations tend to be found, such as construction, groceries and restaurants. As part of these initiatives, the Wage and Hour Division conducted outreach to workers, employers and community groups, with a particular focus on low-wage workers, to enable them to better recognize potential violations. The Division enforces the child labour provisions to ensure that children are protected from illegal employment in prohibited hazardous occupations and that those who are eligible to work have safe and appropriate work experiences.

5. Challenges

- 183.** Different countries that reported during the period under review have indicated various challenges, as set out below.
- 184.** The Government of **Bangladesh** stated that poverty, resource constraints for universal social protection, out-of-reach schoolchildren, high levels of informality and the existence of huge family farms can be considered as the most critical challenges and difficulties in respect of the effective abolition of child labour from Bangladesh.
- 185.** The Government of the **Islamic Republic of Iran** reported that the continuation of illegal migration from neighbouring countries, particularly of Afghan nationals, and the unauthorized presence of other nationals in the Islamic Republic of Iran are major challenges faced by the country.
- 186.** The Government of **Myanmar** identified the lack of specific child labour legislation and the lack of financial resources as the major current challenges and difficulties faced in the effective abolition of child labour.
- 187.** The Government of **New Zealand** emphasized that it can be a challenge to ensure that the relevant groups receive information on rights and obligations in respect of young workers. Furthermore, the absence of a single complete and comprehensive source of information on harm to young persons at work has been considered as another challenge.
- 188.** The **United States** emphasized that there is a continuing need to educate children, parents and employers about the dangers of child labour and the relevant protective provisions.

6. Requests for technical assistance

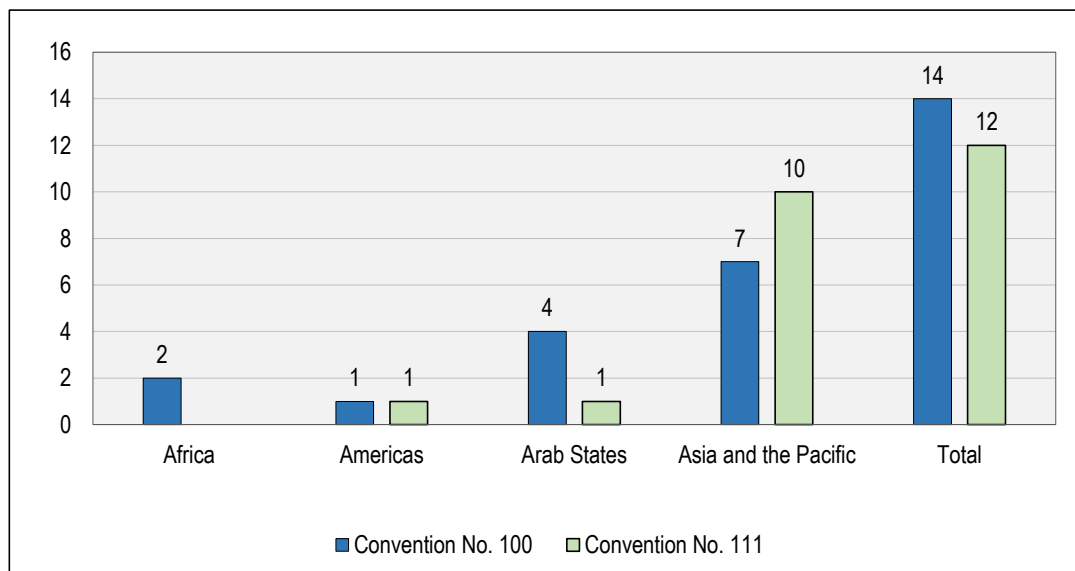
189. With a view to overcoming the challenges, governments and/or employers' and workers' organizations requested ILO technical support in various areas including: (i) policy advice (**Cook Islands**); (ii) awareness-raising, training and capacity building (**Bangladesh, Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (iii) strengthening the capacity of employers' and workers' organizations (**Bangladesh, Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (iv) strengthening data collection systems and research (**Cook Islands**); (v) good practices and sharing of experiences (**Bangladesh, Cook Islands, Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar**); (vi) social protection systems (**Bangladesh, Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (vii) employment creation and skills development training for income generation (**Bangladesh, Myanmar**); (viii) special programmes for the elimination of child labour (**Bangladesh**); (ix) legal reform (**Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (x) inter-institutional coordination (**Cook Islands**); (xi) cross-border cooperation mechanisms (**Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar**); and capacity-building of responsible government institutions and training of other officials (**Cook Islands, Myanmar**).

D. The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation

1. Ratifications

190. No new ratifications of Convention No. 100 and Convention No. 111 have been registered during the current reporting cycle. In total, there remain 17 countries that have not yet ratified either or both of the Conventions. A total of 14 countries have yet to ratify Convention No. 100 and 12 others have yet to ratify Convention No. 111 (see figure 17).

Figure 17. Number of member States, by region, that have not ratified Convention No. 100 and/or Convention No. 111 (as at 15 January 2019)

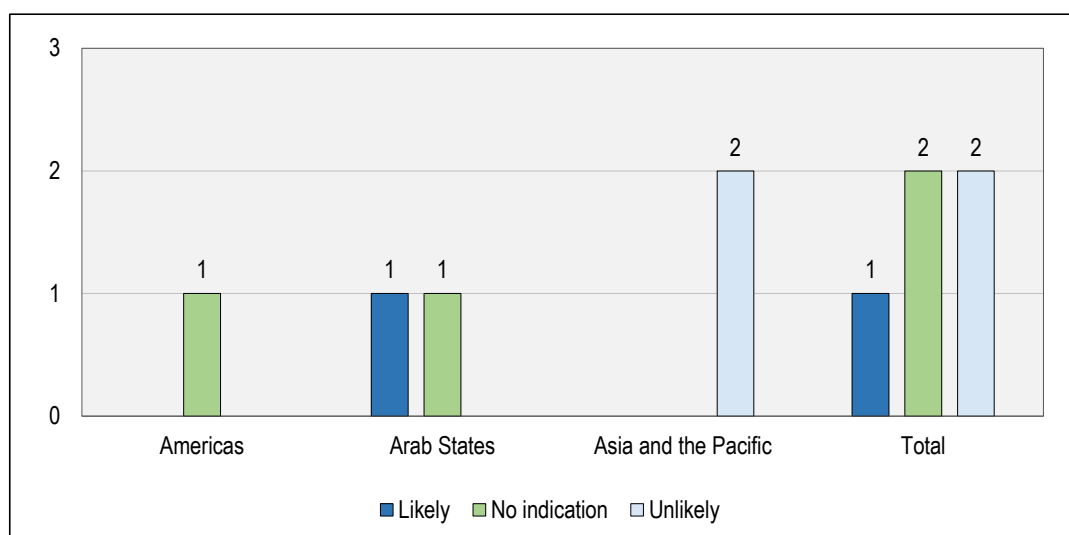


191. At the regional level, all countries in Europe have ratified both Conventions. Asia and the Pacific has the largest number of reporting States that have not ratified either or both of the Conventions, followed by the Arab States, the African region and the Americas.

192. In Africa, **Liberia** and **Somalia** have not ratified Convention No. 100.

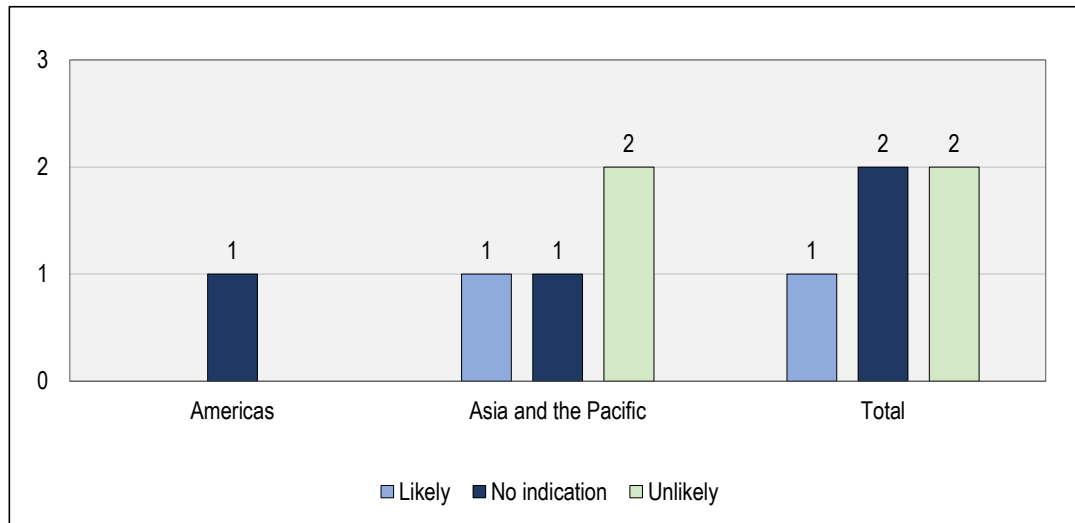
- 193.** In the Americas, the **United States** has ratified neither Convention No. 100 nor Convention No. 111.
- 194.** In the Arab States region, **Oman** has ratified neither Convention No. 100 nor Convention No.111, and **Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar** have not ratified Convention No. 100.
- 195.** In Asia and the Pacific, **Brunei Darussalam, the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu** have ratified neither Convention and **Japan, Malaysia and Singapore** have not ratified Convention No. 111.
- 196.** The reporting rate for Convention No. 100 was 36 per cent. Five countries (the **United States** from the Americas, **Kuwait and Qatar** from the Arab States, and the **Cook Islands and Myanmar** from Asia and the Pacific) reported on Convention No. 100. **Kuwait** indicated that the ratification of the Convention is likely, whereas the **Cook Islands and Myanmar** stated that the ratification of the Convention is unlikely. **Qatar and the United States** did not express their intentions concerning the ratification of the Convention (see figure 18).

Figure 18. Ratification intentions for Convention No. 100, number of member States by region



- 197.** The reporting rate for Convention No. 111 was 42 per cent. Five member States (the **United States** from the Americas, and the **Cook Islands, Japan, Myanmar and Singapore** from the Asia and the Pacific region) reported on Convention No. 111. **Singapore** indicated its intention to ratify the Convention while the **Cook Islands and Myanmar** reported that the ratification of the Convention is unlikely. **Japan and the United States** did not indicate their intentions concerning the ratification of the Convention (see figure 19).

Figure 19. Ratification intentions for Convention No. 111, number of member States by region



- 198.** The Government of **Japan** indicated that it held discussions on ratifying Convention No. 111 at a tripartite consultation meeting on 16 April 2018. In addition, the Government exchanged views with social partners requesting ratification of Convention No. 111. Further research is, however, needed concerning the consistency between Convention No. 111 and the country's national laws and regulations.
- 199.** The Government of **Kuwait** reported that Convention No. 100 needs further consideration and follow-up is required as to its compliance with national legislation.
- 200.** The Government of **Singapore** stated that the ratification of Convention No. 111 is under consideration.
- 201.** The **United States** emphasized that only when the Tripartite Advisory Panel on International Labor Standards has completed its review of a given Convention, is it possible or appropriate to make precise judgements about the conformance of United States law and practice with that instrument.

2. Promotional activities

- 202.** The Government of **Kuwait** indicated that training and awareness-raising events were organized.
- 203.** According to the Government of **Singapore**, the Tripartite Alliance for Fair and Progressive Employment Practices and the tripartite partners have continued to step up efforts in educating employers and building their capabilities to implement fair and inclusive practices. The Tripartite Alliance continues to achieve positive results after shifting its focus from creating awareness of fair employment practices to enabling employers to move from fair to progressive employment practices.
- 204.** The Government of the **United States** stated that, in October 2017, the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) launched a training programme on Respectful Workplaces consistent with recommendations made in the report of the Co-Chairs of the Select Task Force on the Study of Harassment in the Workplace Report (which was co-chaired by two EEOC commissioners and consisted of a select group of outside experts). The Co-Chairs' report includes detailed recommendations for harassment prevention, including effective policies to reduce and eliminate harassment and

recommendations for targeted outreach and future research. The EEOC reached more than 317,000 workers and employers and their representatives and advocated through its sponsorship of and participation in more than 4,000 no-cost educational, training and outreach events in 2017. In addition, the EEOC Training Institute trained 17,000 individuals at more than 430 events. The EEOC also worked collaboratively with the small business community to prevent employment discrimination and promote voluntary compliance with equal employment opportunity laws. In November 2017, the EEOC launched a public portal to provide online access to individuals inquiring about discrimination.

3. *Policy and legal developments*

205. In **Singapore**, the Retirement and Re-employment Act was amended in 2017 to help older workers who wish to continue working as long as they are willing and able. Separately, the Child Development Co-Savings Act was amended in 2016 to enhance parental leave benefits. These include the extension of maternity leave benefits to unmarried mothers.
206. The Government of the **United States** reported that, on 3 January 2017, the EEOC issued a final rule to amend the regulations implementing the section of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that prohibits employment discrimination against individuals with disabilities in the federal sector (section 501). The rule explains what federal agencies must do to satisfy their section 501 obligation to take affirmative action in employment for individuals with disabilities. These revisions included new requests for summary data on pay and hours worked from private employers (including federal contractors) with 100 or more employees. The previously approved EEO-1 form that requires reporting of the number of employees by sex, race or ethnicity and occupational category, remains in effect for all private employers with 100 or more employees and all federal contractors with 50 or more employees. The pay data portion would have been due for the first time in March 2018. The EEOC is also currently considering what further action to take in the light of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia's order on 22 August 2017 to reconsider its 2016 regulations that describe how Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act and Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act apply to wellness programmes offered by employers that request health information from employees and their spouses. On 20 December 2017, the court vacated the provisions of both rules that addressed permissible incentive limits under workplace wellness programmes effective 1 January 2019, consistent with its August opinion.

4. *Challenges*

207. Challenges indicated by reporting States include: (i) lack of information and data (**Cook Islands**); (ii) lack of awareness or understanding of Conventions (**Cook Islands**); (iii) lack of capacity of workers' organizations (**Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (iv) lack of capacity of employers' organizations (**Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (v) lack of capacity of responsible government institutions (**Cook Islands**), (vi) lack of social dialogue (**Myanmar**); (vii) prevailing employment practices (**Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (viii) social values, cultural traditions (**Cook Islands**); and (ix) social and economic circumstances (**Cook Islands**).

5. *Requests for technical assistance*

208. With a view to overcoming the challenges, governments and/or employers' and workers' organizations requested ILO technical support in various areas including: (i) awareness-raising, training and capacity-building (**Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (ii) legal reform (**Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (iii) capacity-building of responsible government institutions (**Cook**

Islands, Myanmar); (iv) training of other officials (for example police, judiciary, labour inspectors, social workers, teachers) (**Cook Islands**); (v) strengthening the capacity of employers' organizations (**Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (vi) strengthening the capacity of workers' organizations (**Cook Islands, Myanmar**); (vii) strengthening data collection and capacity for statistical collection and analysis (**Cook Islands**); (viii) developing labour market policies that promote equality of opportunity (**Cook Islands**); (ix) developing policies regarding equal remuneration (**Cook Islands**); (x) establishing or strengthening specialized institutional machinery (**Cook Islands**); (xi) coordination between institutions (**Cook Islands**); (xii) experience sharing (**Japan, Kuwait**); and (xiii) assessment in collaboration with the ILO of the difficulties identified and their implications for realizing the principle (**Cook Islands**).

- 209.** The Government of **Japan** emphasized that it would like to have the ILO's technical assistance to obtain information on good examples of how countries that have ratified Convention No. 111 have ensured consistency between their domestic laws and the Convention.

III. Conclusions

- 210.** Most reports received under the Annual Review were rich in terms of content, indicating the interest and commitment of governments in many countries to promote and realize the fundamental principles and rights at work and to move, in some cases, towards ratification of the fundamental Conventions and the Protocol.
- 211.** However, the reporting rate for the period under review was low – albeit higher than for 2017 – irrespective of whether member States chose to use the online reporting tool or not. As previously mentioned, in a number of cases, technical difficulties may have occurred and it appears that the login information had not always been transmitted by the respective permanent missions to the official or officials responsible for reporting under the follow-up, and had to be sent again.
- 212.** Considering the particular nature of the Protocol that supplements Convention No. 29 and their interrelated scopes of application, a comprehensive overview of the principle of the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour could also be based on the information provided under the reporting obligations of the ratified Convention (including in relation to the legislative framework and the adoption and implementation of policies and plans of action). Therefore, there may be an opportunity for the member States concerned to: (i) concentrate on the specific measures to be taken under the Protocol (such as, for example, the protection of victims and their access to remedies irrespective of their presence or legal status in the national territory; protection from abusive practices during the recruitment and placement processes; the strengthening of labour inspection; and non-prosecution of victims for their involvement in unlawful activities which they have been compelled to commit); and (ii) avail themselves of the technical assistance of the Office, if necessary.
- 213.** There is still an opportunity to design and develop a new and more user-friendly online reporting application. While certain challenges were reported by governments in relation to the online questionnaire, it can be observed that the vast majority of reporting States submitted their reports via the present tool. A new, specific application would further facilitate the elaboration and receipt of standardized country reports into a database, which could enhance the efficiency and performance of the reporting exercise by both the member States and the Office. Member States could utilize the new system in an effort to track trends over years, while further consideration could be placed on the most efficient way to

analyse the information received and produce adequate baselines. In this respect, a prototype could be presented at a later session of the Governing Body.

- 214.** In response to interest expressed in the ratification of one or more of the fundamental instruments and the Protocol in particular, the Office should further intensify its technical assistance in responding to requests formulated by reporting States with a view to overcoming challenges, strengthening tripartite capacities and promoting social dialogue for a better realization of the fundamental principles and rights at work, including effectively supporting member States in their struggle against the global scourge of forced labour including trafficking in persons at national, regional, international and multilateral levels.

Draft decision

215. *The Governing Body:*

- (a) took note of the information presented in the Annual Review under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work for the period from January to December 2018;*
- (b) invited the Director-General to further take into account its guidance on key issues and priorities, including as to the interest in the further elaboration of a specific application with a view to facilitating online reporting and data analysis; and*
- (c) reiterated its support for the mobilization of resources with regard to further assisting member States in their efforts to respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work, through universal ratification and action, including with a view to combating the global scourge of forced labour including trafficking in persons.*

Appendix

List of reporting States under the Annual Review as at 31 January 2019

A. List of member States that have not ratified all eight fundamental Conventions and the Conventions not yet ratified by each of them

	Countries	Freedom of association/ collective bargaining	Forced labour	Child labour	Discrimination in employment and occupation
1.	Afghanistan	C.87 and 98	C.29		
2.	Australia			C.138	
3.	Bahrain	C.87 and 98			C.100
4.	Bangladesh			C.138	
5.	Brazil	C.87			
6.	Brunei Darussalam	C.87 and 98	C.29 and 105		C.100 and 111
7.	China	C.87 and 98	C.29 and 105		
8.	Cook Islands	C.87 and 98		C.138	C.100 and 111
9.	Eritrea			C.182	
10.	Guinea-Bissau	C.87			
11.	India	C.87 and 98			
12.	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	C.87 and 98		C.138	
13.	Japan		C.105		C.111
14.	Jordan	C.87			
15.	Kenya	C.87			
16.	Korea, Rep. of	C.87 and 98	C.29 and 105		
17.	Kuwait				C.100
18.	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	C.87 and 98	C.105		
19.	Lebanon	C.87			
20.	Liberia			C.138	C.100
21.	Malaysia	C.87	C.105		C.111
22.	Marshall Islands	C.87 and 98	C.29 and 105	C.138 and 182	C.100 and 111
23.	Morocco	C.87			
24.	Myanmar	C.98	C.105	C.138	C.100 and 111
25.	Nepal	C.87			
26.	New Zealand	C.87		C.138	
27.	Oman	C.87 and 98			C.100 and 111
28.	Palau	C.87 and 98	C.29 and 105	C.138 and 182	C.100 and 111
29.	Qatar	C.87 and 98			C.100
30.	Saint Lucia			C.138	
31.	Saudi Arabia	C.87 and 98			
32.	Singapore	C.87	C.105		C.111
33.	Somalia			C.138	C.100

	Countries	Freedom of association/ collective bargaining	Forced labour	Child labour	Discrimination in employment and occupation
34.	South Sudan	C.87			
35.	Sudan	C.87			
36.	Thailand	C.87 and 98			
37.	Timor-Leste		C.105	C.138	
38.	Tonga	C.87 and 98	C.29 and 105	C.138 and 182	C.100 and 111
39.	Tuvalu	C.87 and 98	C.29 and 105	C.138 and 182	C.100 and 111
40.	United Arab Emirates	C.87 and 98			
41.	United States	C.87 and 98	C.29	C.138	C.100 and 111
42.	Vanuatu			C.138	
43.	Viet Nam	C.87 and 98	C.105		

B. List of member States that have not ratified the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930

1.	Afghanistan	22.	Bulgaria	43.	Dominican Republic	64.	Honduras
2.	Albania	23.	Burkina Faso	44.	Ecuador	65.	Hungary
3.	Algeria	24.	Burundi	45.	Egypt	66.	India
4.	Angola	25.	Cabo Verde	46.	El Salvador	67.	Indonesia
5.	Antigua and Barbuda	26.	Cambodia	47.	Equatorial Guinea	68.	Iran, Islamic Republic of
6.	Armenia	27.	Cameroon	48.	Eritrea	69.	Iraq
7.	Australia	28.	Canada	49.	Eswatini	70.	Ireland
8.	Austria	29.	Central African Republic	50.	Ethiopia	71.	Italy
9.	Azerbaijan	30.	Chad	51.	Fiji	72.	Japan
10.	Bahamas	31.	Chile	52.	Gabon	73.	Jordan
11.	Bahrain	32.	China	53.	Gambia	74.	Kazakhstan
12.	Bangladesh	33.	Colombia	54.	Georgia	75.	Kenya
13.	Barbados	34.	Comoros	55.	Germany	76.	Kiribati
14.	Belarus	35.	Congo	56.	Ghana	77.	Korea, Republic of
15.	Belgium	36.	Cook Islands	57.	Greece	78.	Kuwait
16.	Belize	37.	Costa Rica	58.	Grenada	79.	Kyrgyzstan
17.	Benin	38.	Côte d'Ivoire	59.	Guatemala	80.	Lao People's Democratic Republic
18.	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	39.	Croatia	60.	Guinea	81.	Lebanon
19.	Botswana	40.	Cuba	61.	Guinea-Bissau	82.	Lesotho
20.	Brazil	41.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	62.	Guyana	83.	Liberia
21.	Brunei Darussalam	42.	Dominica	63.	Haiti	84.	Libya

85.	Lithuania	104.	North Macedonia, Republic of	123.	Senegal	142.	Tonga
86.	Luxembourg	105.	Oman	124.	Serbia	143.	Trinidad and Tobago
87.	Madagascar	106.	Pakistan	125.	Seychelles	144.	Tunisia
88.	Malawi	107.	Palau	126.	Sierra Leone	145.	Turkey
89.	Malaysia	108.	Papua New Guinea	127.	Singapore	146.	Turkmenistan
90.	Maldives	109.	Paraguay	128.	Slovakia	147.	Tuvalu
91.	Malta	110.	Peru	129.	Slovenia	148.	Uganda
92.	Marshall Islands	111.	Philippines	130.	Solomon Islands	149.	Ukraine
93.	Mauritius	112.	Portugal	131.	Somalia	150.	United Arab Emirates
94.	Mexico	113.	Qatar	132.	South Africa	151.	United States
95.	Moldova, Republic of	114.	Romania	133.	South Sudan	152.	Uruguay
96.	Mongolia	115.	Rwanda	134.	Sri Lanka	153.	Uzbekistan
97.	Montenegro	116.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	135.	Sudan	154.	Vanuatu
98.	Morocco	117.	Saint Lucia	136.	Suriname	155.	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
99.	Myanmar	118.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	137.	Syrian Arab Republic	156.	Viet Nam
100.	Nepal	119.	Samoa	138.	Tajikistan	157.	Yemen
101.	New Zealand	120.	San Marino	139.	Tanzania, United Republic of	158.	Zambia
102.	Nicaragua	121.	Sao Tome and Principe	140.	Timor-Leste	159.	Zimbabwe
103.	Nigeria	122.	Saudi Arabia	141.	Togo		

C. List of member States that have not ratified the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, by region

Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe
1. Algeria	1. Antigua and Barbuda	1. Bahrain	1. Afghanistan	1. Albania
2. Angola	2. Bahamas	2. Iraq	2. Australia	2. Armenia
3. Benin	3. Barbados	3. Jordan	3. Bangladesh	3. Austria
4. Botswana	4. Belize	4. Kuwait	4. Brunei Darussalam	4. Azerbaijan
5. Burkina Faso	5. Bolivia, Plurinational State of	5. Lebanon	5. Cambodia	5. Belarus
6. Burundi	6. Brazil	6. Oman	6. China	6. Belgium
7. Cabo Verde	7. Canada	7. Qatar	7. Cook Islands	7. Bulgaria
8. Cameroon	8. Chile	8. Saudi Arabia	8. Fiji	8. Croatia
9. Central African Republic	9. Colombia	9. Syrian Arab Republic	9. India	9. Georgia
10. Chad	10. Costa Rica	10. United Arab Emirates	10. Indonesia	10. Germany
11. Comoros	11. Cuba	11. Yemen	11. Iran, Islamic Republic of	11. Greece
12. Congo	12. Dominica		12. Japan	12. Hungary
13. Côte d'Ivoire	13. Dominican Republic		13. Kiribati	13. Ireland
14. Democratic Rep. of the Congo	14. Ecuador		14. Korea, Republic of	14. Italy
15. Egypt	15. El Salvador		15. Lao People's Democratic Rep.	15. Kazakhstan
16. Equatorial Guinea	16. Grenada		16. Malaysia	16. Kyrgyzstan
17. Eritrea	17. Guatemala		17. Maldives	17. Lithuania
18. Eswatini	18. Guyana		18. Marshall Islands	18. Luxembourg
19. Ethiopia	19. Haiti		19. Mongolia	19. Malta
20. Gabon	20. Honduras		20. Myanmar	20. Moldova, Republic of
21. Gambia	21. Mexico		21. Nepal	21. Montenegro
22. Ghana	22. Nicaragua		22. New Zealand	22. North Macedonia, Republic of
23. Guinea	23. Paraguay		23. Pakistan	23. Portugal
24. Guinea-Bissau	24. Peru		24. Palau	24. Romania
25. Kenya	25. Saint Kitts and Nevis		25. Papua New Guinea	25. San Marino
26. Lesotho	26. Saint Lucia		26. Philippines	26. Serbia
27. Liberia	27. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		27. Samoa	27. Slovakia
28. Libya	28. Suriname		28. Singapore	28. Slovenia
29. Madagascar	29. Trinidad and Tobago		29. Solomon Islands	29. Tajikistan
30. Malawi	30. United States		30. Sri Lanka	30. Turkey
31. Mauritius	31. Uruguay		31. Timor-Leste	31. Turkmenistan
32. Morocco	32. Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of		32. Tonga	32. Ukraine
33. Nigeria			33. Tuvalu	33. Uzbekistan
34. Rwanda			34. Vanuatu	
35. Sao Tome and Principe			35. Viet Nam	
36. Senegal				
37. Seychelles				
38. Sierra Leone				
39. Somalia				
40. South Africa				

Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe
41. South Sudan				
42. Sudan				
43. Tanzania, United Republic of				
44. Togo				
45. Tunisia				
46. Uganda				
47. Zambia				
48. Zimbabwe				

D. List of member States that have reported on the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and on the fundamental Conventions during the Annual Review period

Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930													
1	Algeria	11	Cambodia	21	Dominican Republic	31	Indonesia	41	Lithuania	51	Paraguay	61	Sri Lanka
2	Australia	12	Canada	22	Egypt	32	Iran, Islamic Republic of	42	Luxembourg	52	Peru	62	Suriname
3	Austria	13	Chile	23	Eswatini	33	Iraq	43	Malta	53	Qatar	63	Thailand
4	Azerbaijan	14	China	24	Georgia	34	Ireland	44	Mauritius	54	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	64	Togo
5	Bahamas	15	Colombia	25	Germany	35	Israel	45	Mexico	55	Saudi Arabia	65	Trinidad and Tobago
6	Bangladesh	16	Comoros	26	Greece	36	Japan	46	Morocco	56	Serbia	66	Tunisia
7	Belgium	17	Cook Islands	27	Guatemala	37	Jordan	47	Myanmar	57	Seychelles	67	United States
8	Benin	18	Costa Rica	28	Guyana	38	Kiribati	48	Nepal	58	Singapore	68	Uruguay
9	Bosnia and Herzegovina	19	Croatia	29	Honduras	39	Korea, Republic of	49	New Zealand	59	Slovakia	69	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
10	Bulgaria	20	Cuba	30	India	40	Kuwait	50	Nicaragua	60	Slovenia		
Fundamental Conventions													
C. 87		C. 98		C. 29		C. 105		C. 138		C. 100		C. 111	
1	China	1	China	1	China	1	China	1	Australia	1	Cook Islands	1	Cook Islands
2	Cook Islands	2	Cook Islands	2	Korea, Republic of	2	Japan	2	Bangladesh	2	Kuwait	2	Japan
3	India	3	India	3	United States	3	Korea, Republic of	3	Cook Islands	3	Myanmar	3	Myanmar
4	Iran, Islamic Republic of	4	Iran, Islamic Republic of			4	Myanmar	4	Iran, Islamic Republic of	4	Qatar	4	Singapore
5	Iraq	5	Korea, Republic of			5	Singapore	5	Myanmar	5	United States	5	United States
6	Jordan	6	Myanmar					6	New Zealand				
7	Korea, Republic of	7	Qatar					7	United States				
8	Morocco	8	Saudi Arabia										
9	Nepal	9	Thailand										
10	New Zealand	10	United States										
11	Qatar												
12	Saudi Arabia												
13	Singapore												
14	Thailand												
15	United States												