

Appl. 19
C.188, C.152, C.169, C.183

International Labour Office

Reports on unratified Conventions and Recommendations (article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization)

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Report form for the following instruments:

Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)

Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152)

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

Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183)

Geneva

2026

Article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization relates to the adoption of Conventions and Recommendations by the Conference, as well as to the obligations resulting therefrom for the Members of the Organization. The relevant provisions of paragraphs 5 and 7 of this article read as follows:

5. In the case of a Convention:

...

- (e) if the Member does not obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member except that it shall report to the Director-General of the International Labour Office, at appropriate intervals as requested by the Governing Body, the position of its law and practice in regard to the matters dealt with in the Convention, showing the extent to which effect has been given, or is proposed to be given, to any of the provisions of the Convention by legislation, administrative action, collective agreement or otherwise and stating the difficulties which prevent or delay the ratification of such Convention.

7. In the case of a federal State, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) in respect of Conventions and Recommendations which the federal Government regards as appropriate under its constitutional system for federal action, the obligations of the federal State shall be the same as those of Members which are not federal States;
- (b) in respect of Conventions and Recommendations which the federal Government regards as appropriate under its constitutional system, in whole or in part, for action by the constituent states, provinces or cantons rather than for federal action, the federal Government shall:

...

- (iv) in respect of each such Convention which it has not ratified, report to the Director-General of the International Labour Office, at appropriate intervals as requested by the Governing Body, the position of the law and practice of the federation and its constituent states, provinces or cantons in regard to the Convention, showing the extent to which effect has been given, or is proposed to be given, to any of the provisions of the Convention by legislation, administrative action, collective agreement, or otherwise;

In accordance with the above provisions, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office examined and approved the present report form. This has been drawn up in such a manner as to facilitate the supply of the required information on uniform lines.

Report

to be made no later than 28 February 2027, in accordance with article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, on the position of national law and practice in regard to matters dealt with in the instruments referred to in the following questionnaire.

Workers' and employers' organizations may send comments no later than 30 June 2027.

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Context and scope of the questions

At its 355th Session (November 2025), the Governing Body considered that the General Survey to be prepared by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in 2027, 2028 and 2029, should focus on the prospects of ratification of selected up-to-date instruments.¹ The Governing Body requested the Office to prepare for its consideration at its 356th Session (March–April 2026), the article 19 report form on the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), the Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152), the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and the Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), for the General Survey to be prepared by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in 2027 for discussion by the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards (CAS) in 2028.

During the discussion within the Governing Body, reference was made to the potential role of the General Survey in helping to provide a common understanding at the institutional level of the various national circumstances influencing the ratification and effective implementation of selected up-to-date standards,² particularly in countries where outdated instruments³ remain in force; the prospects of, and obstacles to, their ratification; and the technical assistance that may be required to overcome these obstacles. A General Survey would provide comprehensive information on further progress made in respect of the recommendations of the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group (SRM TWG), the follow-up to which is recognized as an institutional priority, and on the impact of promotional work giving effect to those recommendations.⁴ Finally, the General Survey could provide relevant information for the preparation of the forthcoming recurrent discussion on the strategic objective of social protection (labour protection) by the International Labour Conference at its 117th Session (2029).

As the selected up-to-date Conventions cover a wide range of subjects, the report form, which is structured as a simple questionnaire, requests that governments indicate briefly, for each of the Conventions concerned: (a) the extent to which they propose to give effect to the terms of the instrument; and (b) any difficulties which prevent or delay its ratification. Requested responses should provide, in brief, essential instrument-specific information summarizing the key actions proposed to give effect to the respective Conventions, together with any obstacles to ratification.

¹ The selected up-to-date Conventions relate to outdated Conventions examined by the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group (SRM TWG). The SRM TWG, pursuant to its mandate to contribute to ensuring that the ILO has a clear, robust and up-to-date body of international labour standards, has adopted recommendations, endorsed by the Governing Body, classifying a number of instruments as outdated and calling for the ratification, promotion and effective implementation of the up-to-date instrument or instruments relating to these outdated instruments, particularly in Member States still bound by them.

² Up-to-date standards are instruments that are fit for purpose. They are promoted by the Office, fully supervised by the Committee of Experts, and are included in all publications on the standards. See [Information document 4: Classification of instruments and follow-up action](#), third meeting of the SRM TWG (2017), para. 10.

³ Outdated standards are instruments that appear to have lost their purpose or to no longer make a useful contribution to attaining the objectives of the Organization. See [International labour standards – A glossary](#), and [Information document 4: Classification of instruments and follow-up action](#), third meeting of the SRM TWG (2017), para. 11.

⁴ The SRM TWG recommended that surveys be undertaken in a number of instances to collect information relevant to the ratification of certain up-to-date instruments, including in relation to possible challenges and obstacles, with a view to identifying concrete steps to encourage ratification. See [GB.352/LILS/3](#).

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The following questions relate to the prospects of ratification of the selected up-to-date Conventions. They are addressed only to Member States that have not ratified these standards.

For federal States, please provide answers to the questions below with regard to both the federal level and the level of the federated units.

In the absence of recent new developments as regards a given Convention, reference may be made to information previously supplied to the ILO, in a report on an unratified Convention or in connection with the submission of a Convention to the competent authority.

Where readily available, please give a specific reference (including a web hyperlink) for information relating to the provisions of legislation, regulations, collective agreements, work rules, arbitration awards, court decisions and policies (or attach an electronic copy).

Article 19 report form concerning Conventions Nos 188, 152, 169 and 183 by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

I. Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)

Convention No. 188 is the most up-to-date international labour standard addressing working and living conditions of fishers. It revises, consolidates and complements previous outdated fishing instruments (the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 112), Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 113), Fishermen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1959 (No. 114), and Accommodation of Crews (Fishermen) Convention, 1966 (No. 126)). The aim of the Convention is to guarantee that fishers have decent conditions of work on board fishing vessels with regard to minimum requirements, such as minimum age, medical examination, fishers' work agreements, manning, hours of rest, repatriation, recruitment and placement, payment, accommodation and food, occupational safety and health protection, medical care and social security. The Convention applies to commercial fishing and does not apply to subsistence fishing or recreational fishing; it allows for exclusions of limited categories of fishers or fishing vessels under the conditions set out in the Convention.

At its 352nd Session (October–November 2024), the Governing Body approved recommendations adopted by the ninth meeting of the SRM TWG,⁵ including the targeted promotion of the ratification and effective implementation of up-to-date Convention No. 188 in Member States in which outdated Conventions Nos 112, 113, 114 and 126 are currently in force.⁶

Questions on Convention No. 188

1. If your country has not ratified Convention No. 188, please indicate briefly:
 - 1.(a). the extent to which your country proposes to give effect to the terms of **Convention No. 188**;
 - Lithuania has ratified Convention No. 188 on November 16, 2016
 - 1.(b). any difficulties which prevent or delay the ratification of **Convention No. 188**.

II. Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152)

Convention No. 152 revises the outdated Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932 (No. 32). It is the most up-to-date ILO instrument concerning the occupational health and safety of dock workers. The Convention was developed to raise the standard of safety and health in dock work to an acceptable minimum level in the ports of the world, to achieve the required measure of international uniformity to ensure that ships are not hindered at any port of call because of substantial variation in national safety regulations or varying interpretation of those regulations, and to assist developing countries that may lack

⁵ Report of the ninth meeting of the SRM TWG, 2024, [GB.352/LILS/3](#), Annex I, para. 7.

⁶ [GB.352/PV](#), para. 1135. The recommendations approved also included placing an item concerning the abrogation of Convention No. 112 on the agenda of the 118th Session of the International Labour Conference (2030). At its 353rd Session, the Governing Body (March 2025) decided to place an item concerning the abrogation of Convention No. 112, on the agenda of the 118th Session (2030) of the Conference and invited the four Member States in which Convention No. 112 is still in force to effectively implement the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), with the technical assistance of the Office. [GB.353/PV](#), para. 52(d).

the relevant expertise, experience or guidance which is available in the larger industrial and maritime countries. The scope of the Convention extends to the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases through legislative or regulatory measures addressing infrastructure, operations, training, emergency preparedness and health protection. In brief, the Convention provides for workplaces, equipment, and working methods to be safe and properly maintained. It requires that ships, lifting appliances and cargo-handling gear are suitable, regularly inspected and correctly used. It provides for appropriate training, information, and supervision to ensure dock work is carried out safely, and for safety rules and protective equipment to be observed in practice. The Convention further provides for regulatory frameworks, inspection systems and enforcement measures to support compliance. Lastly, it calls for consultations and close collaboration among all parties involved in dock work.

At its 352nd Session (October–November 2024), the Governing Body approved recommendations adopted by the ninth meeting of the SRM TWG,⁷ including the targeted promotion of the ratification and effective implementation of up-to-date Convention No. 152 in Member States in which outdated Convention No. 32 is currently in force.⁸

Questions on Convention No. 152

2. If your country has not ratified Convention No. 152, please indicate briefly:
 - 2.(a). the extent to which your country proposes to give effect to the terms of **Convention No. 152**;

Lithuania gives substantial effect to the objectives and substantive requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152), through its national occupational safety and health framework, labour legislation, maritime legislation, the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC, 2006).

The principles reflected in Convention No. 152 are implemented through the Law on Safety and Health at Work of the Republic of Lithuania, the Labour Code, legislation governing work equipment and lifting devices, risk assessment obligations, worker information and training requirements, labour inspection mechanisms, and sectoral regulations applicable to port and maritime activities.

As a Member State of the European Union, Lithuania applies a comprehensive occupational safety and health regime based on Council Directive 89/391/EEC and related directives establishing minimum requirements concerning workplace safety, work equipment, manual handling of loads, personal protective equipment, worker consultation and preventive risk management. These requirements apply to port operations and provide a high level of protection for workers engaged in dock-related activities.

Lithuania has also ratified the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 as well as the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188). While these Conventions apply primarily to persons working on board ships and fishing vessels and therefore do not replace Convention No. 152, they reinforce occupational safety and health standards throughout the maritime sector and contribute to the achievement of many of the underlying safety objectives pursued by Convention No. 152.

⁷ Report of the ninth meeting of the SRM TWG, 2024, [GB.352/LILS/3](#), Annex I, para. 8.

⁸ [GB.352/PV](#), para. 1135.

Lithuania considers that the principal objectives of Convention No. 152 are achieved in practice through a combination of national legislation, European Union law and international maritime labour standards. Occupational safety and health protection in dock work is ensured within the broader national occupational safety and health system, which provides comprehensive safeguards for workers, including those engaged in port operations. At its 352nd Session in October–November 2024, the ILO Governing Body approved the recommendations adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Standards Review Mechanism Tripartite Working Group, including the targeted promotion of the ratification and effective implementation of the up-to-date Convention No. 152 in member States where the outdated Convention No. 32 is currently in force. As Lithuania has not ratified Convention No. 32, it is not among the member States targeted by this initiative and therefore does not currently pursue an active campaign for the ratification of Convention No. 152.

2.(b). any difficulties which prevent or delay the ratification of **Convention No. 152**.

At present, the principal factor affecting consideration of ratification is not the absence of worker protection in the dock sector, but the need to assess the added value of ratifying a highly specialised technical convention whose substantive requirements are reflected in national and European Union legislation. Convention No. 152 is a sector-specific instrument applicable exclusively to dock work and related cargo handling operations, its scope of application is relatively narrow..

Lithuania considers that the occupational safety and health standards established under national legislation and the European Union legal framework provide comprehensive protection for workers engaged in dock operations. Consequently, ratification would require an assessment of whether additional international obligations would generate practical improvements beyond those already ensured by existing legislation and enforcement arrangements.

Another factor is the prioritisation of the review of fundamental occupational safety and health instruments. Following the recognition by the International Labour Conference of a safe and healthy working environment as a fundamental principle and right at work, the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), and the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187), have acquired particular importance within the ILO standards system. Lithuania is therefore giving priority to assessing the feasibility of ratifying these fundamental OSH instruments and ensuring their full implementation.

Accordingly, while Lithuania fully supports the objectives of Convention No. 152 and already gives effect to its essential principles through national and European Union legislation, consideration of ratification has been deferred pending the completion of broader national assessments concerning occupational safety and health conventions and the evaluation of the practical added value of ratification in the national context.

III. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)

Convention No. 169 revises the outdated Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107). It is the most up-to-date ILO instrument concerning indigenous and tribal peoples' rights and is based on a regulatory approach that differs from that of earlier instruments. Convention No. 169 adopts a comprehensive approach to the protection of the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples and is based on recognition of their aspirations to

control their institutions, ways of life and economic development, as well as respect for their cultures. It recognizes self-identification as a fundamental criterion for the determination of the peoples protected and sets out the obligation for governments to develop a systematic and coordinated action to protect indigenous and tribal peoples' rights and integrity. The Convention enshrines the right of indigenous and tribal peoples to be consulted as a tool for ensuring their full participation in decisions that affect them, as well as in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of plans and programmes for national and regional development which may affect them. The Convention also recognizes the spiritual and cultural value that indigenous peoples attribute to the land and their right of ownership and possession over the lands they traditionally occupy. Further, the Convention calls for the adoption of a wide range of measures pertaining to indigenous and tribal peoples' employment and vocational training, education, health and social security, customary law, traditional institutions, languages, religious beliefs as well as to cross-border cooperation.

At its 352nd Session (October–November 2024), the Governing Body approved recommendations adopted by the ninth meeting of the SRM TWG,⁹ including the targeted promotion of the ratification and effective implementation of up-to-date Convention No. 169 in Member States in which outdated Convention No. 107 is currently in force.¹⁰

Questions on Convention No. 169

3. If your country has not ratified Convention No. 169, please indicate briefly:
 - 3.(a). the extent to which your country proposes to give effect to the terms of **Convention No. 169**;

While Convention No. 169 is not directly applicable to the Lithuanian context in the absence of indigenous or tribal peoples within the meaning of the Convention, Lithuania gives effect to its broader underlying principles, such as equality, non-discrimination, respect for cultural identity and participation of minority communities, through its existing national and international legal commitments.

Lithuania gives effect to many of the general human rights principles reflected in the Convention through its national legal framework, including the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, legislation on equality and non-discrimination, legislation on national minorities, and international human rights instruments to which Lithuania is a party.

Lithuania's legal and institutional framework ensures protection of persons belonging to national minorities, including their right to preserve and develop their language, culture, traditions and identity, and to participate in public life. Lithuania adopted the Law on National Minorities in 2024, which entered into force on 1 January 2025 and establishes rights and safeguards for persons belonging to national minorities, including cultural, linguistic and educational rights.

Lithuania is also a Party to the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and maintains mechanisms for consultation and dialogue with representatives of national minorities, including through relevant advisory and coordination bodies.

⁹ Report of the ninth meeting of the SRM TWG, 2024, [GB.352/LILS/3](#), Annex I, para. 13.

¹⁰ [GB.352/PV](#), para. 1135.

3.(b). any difficulties which prevent or delay the ratification of **Convention No. 169**.

The non-ratification of Convention No. 169 is not related to a lack of commitment to human rights, equality or minority protection. Rather, it reflects the limited relevance of the Convention to Lithuania's national context, since the persons and situations primarily addressed by the Convention are not present in Lithuania.

Lithuania does not identify any population groups within its territory that would clearly fall within the categories of indigenous or tribal peoples as intended by Convention No. 169. Lithuania's diversity is primarily reflected through national, ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities, whose rights are protected under separate national legislation and international minority-rights instruments

IV. Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183)

Convention No. 183 is the most up-to-date Convention on maternity protection and revises the outdated Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 103). It provides for 14 weeks paid maternity leave, maternity medical care, health protection for pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, employment protection and prohibition of discrimination based on maternity, and breastfeeding arrangements. Convention No. 183 applies to all employed women, including women in atypical forms of dependent work. In relation to earlier instruments, possible exclusions have been narrowed; new health-related and non-discrimination protections are included; the minimum period of paid maternity leave is extended and limited flexibility in setting the minimum compulsory postnatal leave is introduced; changes are made to provisions concerning benefits; and the period of protection from dismissal is extended.

At its 349th Session (October–November 2023), the Governing Body approved recommendations adopted by the eighth meeting of the SRM TWG,¹¹ including the targeted promotion of the ratification and effective implementation of up-to-date Convention No. 183 in Member States in which outdated Conventions Nos 3 and 103 are currently in force.¹²

Questions on Convention No. 183

4. If your country has not ratified Convention No. 183, please indicate briefly:
 - 4.(a). the extent to which your country proposes to give effect to the terms of **Convention No. 183**;
 - Lithuania has ratified Convention No. 183 on September 29, 2003
 - 4.(b). any difficulties which prevent or delay the ratification of **Convention No. 183**.

¹¹ Report of the eighth meeting of the SRM TWG, 2023, [GB.349/LILS/1](#), Annex I, para. 7.

¹² [GB.349/PV\(Rev.1\)](#), para. 991. The recommendations approved also included placing an item concerning the abrogation of the Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3), and the Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 103), on the agenda of the 121st Session of the International Labour Conference (2033), subject to an evaluation in 2028 to assess whether Member States with effective ratifications of those outdated Conventions have taken any necessary action to ratify Convention No. 183. At its 350th Session, the Governing Body (March 2024) decided to place an item concerning the abrogation of Conventions Nos 3 and 103 on the agenda of the 121st Session (2033) of the Conference, subject to the possible reconsideration of the date by the Governing Body following an evaluation in 2028. [GB.350/PV](#), para. 80(e)(iii).

V. Final questions

- 5.1. Please indicate whether your country has requested or received any technical assistance from the ILO related to:
- 5.1.(a). Convention No. 188
No. Lithuania has already ratified the Convention No. 188
- 5.1.(b). Convention No. 152
No
- 5.1.(c). Convention No. 169
No
- 5.1.(d). Convention No. 183
No. Lithuania has already ratified the Convention No. 183
- 5.2. Please indicate what kind of technical assistance would be most useful in relation to:
- 5.2.(a). Convention No. 188
No technical assistance needed. Lithuania has already ratified the Convention No. 188
- 5.2.(b). Convention No. 152
Lithuania does not plan to ratify Convention No. 152 in the near future, as the main objectives of the Convention are considered to be substantially addressed through existing national legislation, European Union occupational safety and health requirements, maritime legislation and relevant international commitments, including the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006. Therefore, technical assistance aimed at immediate preparation for ratification is not currently required.
- 5.2.(c). Convention No. 169
No technical assistance needed.
- 5.2.(d). Convention No. 183
No technical assistance needed. Lithuania has already ratified the Convention No. 183

VI. Consultation with and participation by employers, workers and their organizations

- Please indicate the representative organizations of employers and workers to which copies of the present report have been communicated in accordance with article 23, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, and indicate whether you have received observations from such organizations. If so, please communicate a copy of the observations received together with any comments that you may consider useful.

In accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 23(2) of the ILO Constitution, copies of this report were sent to the following the representative organizations of employers and workers, members of the Tripartite Council of the Republic of Lithuania:

Workers' representatives:

- Lithuanian Trade Union "Solidarumas",
- Lithuanian Trade Unions' Confederation,

- Republican United Trade Union - Respublikinė jungtinė profesinė sąjunga

Employers' representatives:

- Lithuanian Confederation of Industrialists,
- Lithuanian Employers' Confederation,
- Association „Investors' forum“
- Lithuanian Business Confederation
- Association of Lithuanian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Crafts;

Comments from the above organisations concerning the report have not yet been received.