

Description: Convention concerning Holidays with Pay in Agriculture (Note: Date of coming into force: 24:07:1954. The Convention was revised in 1970 by Convention No. 132. It remains open to ratification.)

Convention:C101

Place:Geneva

Session of the Conference:35

Date of adoption:26:06:1952

Subject classification: Paid Leave

Subject: Working Time

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Thirty-fifth Session on 4 June 1952, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to holidays with pay in agriculture, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention, adopts this twenty-sixth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two the following Convention, which may be cited as the Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952:

Article 1

Workers employed in agricultural undertakings and related occupations shall be granted an annual holiday with pay after a period of continuous service with the same employer.

Article 2

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall be free to decide the manner in which provision shall be made for holidays with pay in agriculture.

2. Such provision may be made, where appropriate, by means of collective agreement or by entrusting the regulation of holidays with pay in agriculture to special bodies.

3. Wherever the manner in which provision is made for holidays with pay in agriculture permits--

(a) there shall be full preliminary consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, and with any other persons, specially qualified by their trade or functions, whom the competent authority deems it useful to consult

(b) the employers and workers concerned shall participate in the regulation of holidays with pay, or be consulted or have the right to be heard, in such manner and to such extent as may be determined by national laws or regulations, but in any case on a basis of complete equality.

Article 3

The required minimum period of continuous service and the minimum duration of the annual holiday with pay shall be determined by national laws or regulations, collective agreement, or arbitration award, or by special bodies entrusted with the regulation of holidays with pay in agriculture, or in any other manner approved by the competent authority.

Article 4

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall be free to determine, after consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, to which undertakings, occupations, and categories of persons referred to in Article 1 the provisions of the Convention shall apply.

2. Each Member which ratifies this Convention may exclude from the application of all or any of the provisions of the Convention categories of persons whose conditions of employment render such provisions inapplicable to them, such as members of the farmer's family employed by him.

Article 5

Where appropriate, provision shall be made, in accordance with the established procedure for the regulation of holidays with pay in agriculture, for--

(a) more favourable treatment for young workers, including apprentices, in cases in which the annual holiday with pay granted to adult workers is not considered adequate for young workers

(b) an increase in the duration of the annual paid holiday with the length of service

(c) proportionate holidays or payment in lieu thereof, in cases where the period of continuous service of a worker is not of sufficient duration to qualify him for an annual holiday with pay but exceeds such minimum period as may be determined in accordance with the established procedure

(d) the exclusion from the annual holiday with pay of public and customary holidays and weekly rest periods, and, to such extent as may be determined in accordance with the established procedure, temporary interruptions of attendance at work due to such causes as sickness or accident.

Article 6

The annual holiday with pay may be divided within such limits as may be laid down by national laws or regulations, collective agreement, or arbitration award, or by special bodies entrusted with the regulation of holidays with pay in agriculture, or in any other manner approved by the competent authority.

Article 7

1. Every person taking a holiday in virtue of this Convention shall receive, in respect of the full period of the holiday, not less than his usual remuneration, or such remuneration as may be prescribed in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

2. The remuneration payable in respect of the holiday shall be calculated as prescribed by national laws or regulations, collective agreement, or arbitration award, or by special bodies entrusted with the regulation of holidays with pay in agriculture, or in any other manner approved by the competent authority.

3. Where the remuneration of the person taking a holiday includes payments in kind, provision may be made for the payment in respect of holidays of the cash equivalent of such payments in kind.

Article 8

Any agreement to relinquish the right to an annual holiday with pay, or to forgo such a holiday, shall be void.

Article 9

A person dismissed for a reason other than his own misconduct before he has taken a holiday due to him shall receive in respect of every day of holiday due to him in virtue of this Convention the remuneration provided for in Article 7.

Article 10

Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to maintain, or satisfy itself that there is maintained, an adequate system of inspection and supervision to ensure the application of its provisions.

Article 11

Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall communicate annually to the International Labour Office a general statement indicating the manner in which the provisions of the Convention are implemented, and in summary form, the occupations, categories and approximate number of workers covered, the duration of the holidays granted, and the more important of the other conditions, if any, established relevant to holidays with pay in agriculture.

Article 12

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

Article 13

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 14

1. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall indicate --

a) the territories in respect of which the Member concerned undertakes that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied without modification

b) the territories in respect of which it undertakes that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied subject to modifications, together with details of the said modifications

c) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable

d) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision pending further consideration of the position.

2. The undertakings referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may at any time by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part any reservation made in its original declaration in virtue of subparagraph (b), (c) or (d) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Any Member may, at any time at which the Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 16, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of such territories as it may specify.

Article 15

1. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in accordance with paragraph 4 or 5 of Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall indicate whether the provisions of the Convention will be applied in the territory concerned without modification or subject to modifications

2. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may at any time by a subsequent declaration renounce in whole or in part the right to have recourse to any modification indicated in any former declaration.

3. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may, at any time at which the Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 16, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of the application of the Convention.

Article 16

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

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

Article 17

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

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

Article 18

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

Article 19

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

Article 20

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

a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force

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

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

Article 21

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