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the Case of Employment Injury (Note: Date of

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The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, meeting in its 48th Session, Geneva, Switzerland, on 17 June 1964, and having met in its forty-eighth Session on 17 June 1964, and having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to benefits in the case of occupational accidents and occupational diseases, which are the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention, to be adopted on the first day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four, the following Convention, which may be cited as the Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964:

Article 1

- (a) the term legislation includes any social security rules as well as laws and regulations
(b) the term prescribed means determined by or in virtue of national legislation
(c) the term industrial undertaking includes all undertakings in the following branches of economic activity: mining and quarrying
(d) the term dependent refers to a state of dependency which is presumed to exist in prescribed cases
(e) the term dependent child covers--
(i) a child under school-leaving age or under 15 years of age, whichever is the higher, and
(ii) a child under a prescribed age higher than that specified in subclause (i) and who is an apprentice or student or has a chronic illness or infirmly disabling him for any gainful activity, on conditions laid down by national legislation; provided that this requirement shall be deemed to be met where national legislation defines the term so as to cover any child under an age appreciably higher than that specified in subclause (i).

Article 2

- 1. Any Member whose economic and medical facilities are insufficiently developed may avail itself by a declaration accompanying its ratification of the temporary exceptions provided for in the following Articles: Article 5, Article 9, paragraph 3, clause (b), Article 12, Article 15, paragraph 2, and Article 18, paragraph 3. Any such declaration shall state the reason for such exceptions.
2. Each Member which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this Article shall include in its report upon the application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation a statement in respect of each exception (a) that it renounces its right to avail itself of the exception in question as from a stated date.
1. Any Member which ratifies this Convention may, by a declaration accompanying its ratification, exclude from the application of the Convention--
(a) sea-fishing, including sea-fishing,
(b) public servants,
where these categories are protected by special schemes which provide in the aggregate benefits at least equivalent to those required by this Convention.
3. Where a declaration under paragraph 1 of this Article is in force, the Member may exclude the persons belonging to the category or categories excluded from the application of the Convention from the number of employees when calculating the percentage of employees in compliance with paragraph 2, clause (d), of Article 4, and with Article 5.
3. Any Member which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this Article may subsequently notify the Director-General of the International Labour Office that it accepts the obligations of this Convention in respect of a category or categories excluded at the time of its ratification.

Article 3

- 1. National legislation concerning employment injury benefits shall protect all employees, including apprentices, in the public and private sectors, including co-operatives, and, in the case of sea-fishing, those excluded from prescribed categories of beneficiaries.
2. Any Member may make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of--
(a) persons whose employment is of a casual nature and who are employed otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business
(b) out-workers
(c) members of the employer's family living in his house, in respect of their work for him
(d) other categories of employees, which shall not exceed in number 10 per cent. of all employees other than those excluded under clause (a).
Article 4
Where a declaration provided for in Article 2 is in force, the application of national legislation concerning employment injury benefits may be limited to prescribed categories of employees, which shall total in number not less than 75 per cent. of all employees in industrial establishments, and, in respect of the death of the breadwinner, prescribed categories of beneficiaries.

Article 5

- 1. Each Member shall secure to the persons protected, subject to prescribed conditions, the provision of the following benefits:
(a) medical care and allied benefits in respect of a morbid condition
(b) cash benefits in respect of the contingencies specified in Article 6, clauses (b), (c) and (d).
2. Eligibility for benefits may not be made subject to the length of employment, to the duration of insurance or to the payment of contributions: Provided that a period of exposure may be prescribed for occupational diseases.
3. The benefits shall be granted throughout the contingency: Provided that in respect of incapacity for work the cash benefit need not be paid for the first three days--
(a) where the legislation of a Member provides for a waiting period at the date on which this Convention comes into force, on condition that the Member includes in its reports upon the application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation a statement that its reason for availing itself of this provision subsists
(b) where a declaration provided for in Article 2 is in force.

Article 6

- 1. Medical care and allied benefits in respect of a morbid condition shall comprise--
(a) general practitioner and specialist in-patient and out-patient care, including domiciliary visits
(b) dental care
(c) nursing care at home or in hospital or other medical institutions
(d) maintenance in hospitals, convalescent homes, sanatoria or other medical institutions
(e) medicines, laundry services and other medical or surgical supplies, including prosthetic appliances kept in repair and renewed as necessary, and eyeglasses
(f) the care furnished by members of such other professions as may at any time be legally recognised as allied to the medical profession, under the supervision of a medical or dental practitioner
(g) the following treatment at the place of work, wherever possible:
(i) emergency treatment of persons sustaining a serious accident
(ii) follow-up treatment of those whose injury is slight and does not entail discontinuance of work.
2. The benefits provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be afforded, using all suitable means, with a view to maintaining, restoring or, where this is not possible, improving the health of the injured person and his ability to work and to attend to his personal needs.

Article 7

- 1. Any Member which provides medical care and allied benefits by means of a general health scheme or a medical care scheme for employed persons may specify in its legislation that such care shall be made available to persons who have sustained employment injuries on the same terms as to other persons entitled thereto, on condition that the rules on the subject are so designed as to avoid hardship.
2. Any Member which provides medical care and allied benefits by reimbursing expenses may, in its legislation, limit the extent of such care to persons who have sustained employment injuries on the same terms as to other persons entitled thereto, on condition that the rules on the subject are not inconsistent with the purpose stated in paragraph 2 of Article 10 and are so designed as to avoid hardship.

Article 8

- 1. Where a declaration provided for in Article 2 is in force, medical care and allied benefits shall include at least--
(a) general practitioner care, including domiciliary visiting
(b) specialist care at hospitals for in-patients and out-patients, and such specialist care as may be necessary for the treatment of occupational diseases
(c) the essential pharmaceutical supplies on prescription by a medical or other qualified practitioner
(d) hospitalisation, where necessary
(e) wherever possible, emergency treatment at the place of work of persons sustaining an industrial accident.

Article 9

- 1. The cash benefit in respect of temporary or initial incapacity for work shall be a periodical payment calculated in such a manner as to comply either with the requirements of Article 19 or with the requirements of Article 20.
1. Cash benefits in respect of loss of earning capacity likely to be permanent or corresponding loss of faculty shall be payable in all cases in which such loss, in excess of a prescribed degree, remains at the expiration of the period during which the benefit is payable in accordance with Article 13.
2. In case of total loss of earning capacity likely to be permanent or corresponding loss of faculty, the benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated in such a manner as to comply either with the requirements of Article 19 or with the requirements of Article 20.
3. In case of substantial partial loss of earning capacity likely to be permanent which is in excess of a prescribed degree, or corresponding loss of faculty, the benefit shall be a periodical payment representing a suitable proportion of that provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. In case of partial loss of earning capacity likely to be permanent which is not substantial but which is in excess of the prescribed degree referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, or corresponding loss of faculty, the cash benefit may take the form of a lump sum payment.
5. The degrees of loss of earning capacity or corresponding loss of faculty referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article shall be prescribed in such manner as to avoid hardship.

Article 10

- 1. In exceptional circumstances, and with the agreement of the injured person, all or part of the periodical payment provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 14 may be converted into a lump sum corresponding to the actuarial equivalent thereof when the competent authority has reason to believe that such lump sum will be utilised in a manner which is particularly advantageous for the injured person.
2. Where a declaration provided for in Article 2 is in force and the Member concerned considers that it lacks the necessary administrative facilities for periodical payments, the periodical payment provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 14 may be converted into a lump sum corresponding to the actuarial equivalent thereof, as computed on the basis of available data.
2. Increments in periodical payments or other supplementary or special benefits, as prescribed, shall be provided for disabled persons requiring the constant help or attendance of another person.

Article 11

- The conditions in which periodical payments due in respect of loss of earning capacity or corresponding loss of faculty shall be reassessed, suspended or cancelled by reference to a change in the degree of loss shall be prescribed.
1. The cash benefit in respect of death of the breadwinner shall be a periodical payment to a widow as prescribed, a disabled and dependent widower, dependent children of the deceased and other persons as may be prescribed.
2. In addition, a funeral benefit shall be provided at a prescribed rate which shall not be less than the normal cost of a funeral: Provided that where cash benefits to survivors are appreciably in excess of those required by this Convention the right to funeral benefit may be made subject to prescribed conditions.
3. Where a declaration provided for in Article 2 is in force and the Member concerned considers that it lacks the necessary administrative facilities for periodical payments, the funeral benefit provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article may be converted into a lump sum corresponding to the actuarial equivalent thereof, as computed on the basis of available data.

Article 12

- 1. In the case of a periodical payment to which this Article applies, the rate of the benefit, increased by the amount of any family allowances payable during the contingency, shall be such as to attain, in respect of the contingency in question, for the standard beneficiary indicated in Schedule II to this Convention, at least the percentage indicated therein of the net of the wage of an ordinary adult male labourer and of the amount of any family allowances payable to a person protected with the same family responsibilities as the standard beneficiary.
2. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner shall be calculated according to prescribed rules, and, where the persons protected or their breadwinners are arranged in classes according to their earnings, their previous earnings may be calculated from the basic earnings of the classes to which they belong.
3. A maximum limit may be prescribed for the rate of the benefit for the earnings taken into account for the calculation of the benefit, provided that the maximum limit is fixed in such a way that the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article are complied with where the previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner are equal to or lower than the wage of a skilled manual male employee.
4. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner, the wage of the skilled manual male employee, the benefit and any family allowances shall be calculated on the same time basis.
5. For the other beneficiaries the benefit shall bear a reasonable relation to the benefit for the standard beneficiary.

Article 13

- 1. For the purpose of this Article, a skilled manual male employee shall be--
(a) a fitter or turner in the manufacture of machinery other than electrical machinery
(b) a person deemed typical of skilled labour selected in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraph.
(c) a person whose earnings are such as to be equal to or greater than the earnings of 75 per cent. of all the persons protected, such earnings to be determined on the basis of annual or shorter periods as may be prescribed.
(d) a person whose earnings are equal to 125 per cent. of the average earnings of all the persons protected.
7. The person deemed typical of skilled labour for the purpose of clause (b) of the preceding paragraph shall be a person employed in the major group of economic activities with the largest number of economically active male persons protected in the contingency in question, of the breadwinners of the persons protected, or, as the case may be, the division comprising the largest number of such persons or breadwinners.
8. Where the rate of benefit varies by region, the skilled manual male employee may be determined for each region in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article.
9. The wage of the skilled manual male labourer shall be determined on the basis of the rates of wages for normal hours of work fixed by collective agreements, by or in pursuance of national laws or regulations, where applicable, or by custom, including cost-of-living allowances, if any.
10. No periodical payment shall be less than a prescribed minimum amount.

Article 14

- 1. The rate of a periodical payment to which this Article applies, the rate of the benefit, increased by the amount of any family allowances payable during the contingency, shall be such as to attain, in respect of the contingency in question, for the standard beneficiary indicated in Schedule II to this Convention, at least the percentage indicated therein of the net of the wage of an ordinary adult male labourer and of the amount of any family allowances payable to a person protected with the same family responsibilities as the standard beneficiary.
3. For the other beneficiaries, the benefit shall bear a reasonable relation to the benefit for the standard beneficiary.
4. For the purpose of this Article, the ordinary adult male labourer shall be--
(a) a person deemed typical of unskilled labour in the manufacture of machinery other than electrical machinery
(b) a person deemed typical of unskilled labour selected in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraph.
5. The person deemed typical of unskilled labour for the purpose of clause (b) of the preceding paragraph shall be a person employed in the major group of economic activities with the largest number of economically active male persons protected in the contingency in question, of the breadwinners of the persons protected, or, as the case may be, the division comprising the largest number of such persons or breadwinners.
6. Where the rate of benefit varies by region, the ordinary adult male labourer may be determined for each region in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article.
7. The wage of the ordinary adult male labourer shall be determined on the basis of the rates of wages for normal hours of work fixed by collective agreements, by or in pursuance of national laws or regulations, where applicable, or by custom, including cost-of-living allowances, if any.
8. No periodical payment shall be less than a prescribed minimum amount.

Article 15

- 1. The rate of a periodical payment to which this Article applies, the rate of the benefit, increased by the amount of any family allowances payable during the contingency, shall be such as to attain, in respect of the contingency in question, for the standard beneficiary indicated in Schedule II to this Convention, at least the percentage indicated therein of the net of the wage of an ordinary adult male labourer and of the amount of any family allowances payable to a person protected with the same family responsibilities as the standard beneficiary.
2. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner shall be calculated according to prescribed rules, and, where the persons protected or their breadwinners are arranged in classes according to their earnings, their previous earnings may be calculated from the basic earnings of the classes to which they belong.
3. A maximum limit may be prescribed for the rate of the benefit for the earnings taken into account for the calculation of the benefit, provided that the maximum limit is fixed in such a way that the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article are complied with where the previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner are equal to or lower than the wage of a skilled manual male employee.
4. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner, the wage of the skilled manual male employee, the benefit and any family allowances shall be calculated on the same time basis.
5. For the other beneficiaries the benefit shall bear a reasonable relation to the benefit for the standard beneficiary.

Article 16

- 1. For the purpose of this Article, a skilled manual male employee shall be--
(a) a fitter or turner in the manufacture of machinery other than electrical machinery
(b) a person deemed typical of skilled labour selected in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraph.
(c) a person whose earnings are such as to be equal to or greater than the earnings of 75 per cent. of all the persons protected, such earnings to be determined on the basis of annual or shorter periods as may be prescribed.
(d) a person whose earnings are equal to 125 per cent. of the average earnings of all the persons protected.
7. The person deemed typical of skilled labour for the purpose of clause (b) of the preceding paragraph shall be a person employed in the major group of economic activities with the largest number of economically active male persons protected in the contingency in question, of the breadwinners of the persons protected, or, as the case may be, the division comprising the largest number of such persons or breadwinners.
8. Where the rate of benefit varies by region, the skilled manual male employee may be determined for each region in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article.
9. The wage of the skilled manual male labourer shall be determined on the basis of the rates of wages for normal hours of work fixed by collective agreements, by or in pursuance of national laws or regulations, where applicable, or by custom, including cost-of-living allowances, if any.
10. No periodical payment shall be less than a prescribed minimum amount.

Article 17

- 1. The rate of a periodical payment to which this Article applies, the rate of the benefit, increased by the amount of any family allowances payable during the contingency, shall be such as to attain, in respect of the contingency in question, for the standard beneficiary indicated in Schedule II to this Convention, at least the percentage indicated therein of the net of the wage of an ordinary adult male labourer and of the amount of any family allowances payable to a person protected with the same family responsibilities as the standard beneficiary.
2. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner shall be calculated according to prescribed rules, and, where the persons protected or their breadwinners are arranged in classes according to their earnings, their previous earnings may be calculated from the basic earnings of the classes to which they belong.
3. A maximum limit may be prescribed for the rate of the benefit for the earnings taken into account for the calculation of the benefit, provided that the maximum limit is fixed in such a way that the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article are complied with where the previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner are equal to or lower than the wage of a skilled manual male employee.
4. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner, the wage of the skilled manual male employee, the benefit and any family allowances shall be calculated on the same time basis.
5. For the other beneficiaries the benefit shall bear a reasonable relation to the benefit for the standard beneficiary.

Article 18

- 1. For the purpose of this Article, a skilled manual male employee shall be--
(a) a fitter or turner in the manufacture of machinery other than electrical machinery
(b) a person deemed typical of skilled labour selected in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraph.
(c) a person whose earnings are such as to be equal to or greater than the earnings of 75 per cent. of all the persons protected, such earnings to be determined on the basis of annual or shorter periods as may be prescribed.
(d) a person whose earnings are equal to 125 per cent. of the average earnings of all the persons protected.
7. The person deemed typical of skilled labour for the purpose of clause (b) of the preceding paragraph shall be a person employed in the major group of economic activities with the largest number of economically active male persons protected in the contingency in question, of the breadwinners of the persons protected, or, as the case may be, the division comprising the largest number of such persons or breadwinners.
8. Where the rate of benefit varies by region, the skilled manual male employee may be determined for each region in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article.
9. The wage of the skilled manual male labourer shall be determined on the basis of the rates of wages for normal hours of work fixed by collective agreements, by or in pursuance of national laws or regulations, where applicable, or by custom, including cost-of-living allowances, if any.
10. No periodical payment shall be less than a prescribed minimum amount.

Article 19

- 1. The rate of a periodical payment to which this Article applies, the rate of the benefit, increased by the amount of any family allowances payable during the contingency, shall be such as to attain, in respect of the contingency in question, for the standard beneficiary indicated in Schedule II to this Convention, at least the percentage indicated therein of the net of the wage of an ordinary adult male labourer and of the amount of any family allowances payable to a person protected with the same family responsibilities as the standard beneficiary.
2. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner shall be calculated according to prescribed rules, and, where the persons protected or their breadwinners are arranged in classes according to their earnings, their previous earnings may be calculated from the basic earnings of the classes to which they belong.
3. A maximum limit may be prescribed for the rate of the benefit for the earnings taken into account for the calculation of the benefit, provided that the maximum limit is fixed in such a way that the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article are complied with where the previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner are equal to or lower than the wage of a skilled manual male employee.
4. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner, the wage of the skilled manual male employee, the benefit and any family allowances shall be calculated on the same time basis.
5. For the other beneficiaries the benefit shall bear a reasonable relation to the benefit for the standard beneficiary.

Article 20

- 1. For the purpose of this Article, a skilled manual male employee shall be--
(a) a fitter or turner in the manufacture of machinery other than electrical machinery
(b) a person deemed typical of skilled labour selected in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraph.
(c) a person whose earnings are such as to be equal to or greater than the earnings of 75 per cent. of all the persons protected, such earnings to be determined on the basis of annual or shorter periods as may be prescribed.
(d) a person whose earnings are equal to 125 per cent. of the average earnings of all the persons protected.
7. The person deemed typical of skilled labour for the purpose of clause (b) of the preceding paragraph shall be a person employed in the major group of economic activities with the largest number of economically active male persons protected in the contingency in question, of the breadwinners of the persons protected, or, as the case may be, the division comprising the largest number of such persons or breadwinners.
8. Where the rate of benefit varies by region, the skilled manual male employee may be determined for each region in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article.
9. The wage of the skilled manual male labourer shall be determined on the basis of the rates of wages for normal hours of work fixed by collective agreements, by or in pursuance of national laws or regulations, where applicable, or by custom, including cost-of-living allowances, if any.
10. No periodical payment shall be less than a prescribed minimum amount.

Article 21

- 1. The rate of a periodical payment to which this Article applies, the rate of the benefit, increased by the amount of any family allowances payable during the contingency, shall be such as to attain, in respect of the contingency in question, for the standard beneficiary indicated in Schedule II to this Convention, at least the percentage indicated therein of the net of the wage of an ordinary adult male labourer and of the amount of any family allowances payable to a person protected with the same family responsibilities as the standard beneficiary.
2. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner shall be calculated according to prescribed rules, and, where the persons protected or their breadwinners are arranged in classes according to their earnings, their previous earnings may be calculated from the basic earnings of the classes to which they belong.
3. A maximum limit may be prescribed for the rate of the benefit for the earnings taken into account for the calculation of the benefit, provided that the maximum limit is fixed in such a way that the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article are complied with where the previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner are equal to or lower than the wage of a skilled manual male employee.
4. The previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner, the wage of the skilled manual male employee, the benefit and any family allowances shall be calculated on the same time basis.
5. For the other beneficiaries the benefit shall bear a reasonable relation to the benefit for the standard beneficiary.

Article 22

- 1. A benefit to which a person protected would otherwise be entitled in compliance with this Convention may be suspended to such extent as may be prescribed.
(a) as long as the person concerned is absent from the territory of the Member
(b) as long as the person concerned is maintained at public expense or at the expense of a social security institution or service
(c) where the person concerned has made a fraudulent claim
(d) where the employment injury has been caused by a criminal offence committed by the person and
(e) where the employment injury has been caused by voluntary intoxication or by the serious and wilful misconduct of the person concerned
(f) where the person concerned has refused to undergo a medical examination or to comply with rules prescribed for verifying the occurrence or continuance of the contingency or for the conduct of beneficiaries.
(g) as long as the surviving spouse is living with another person as spouse.
2. In the cases and within the limits prescribed, part of the cash benefit otherwise due shall be paid to the dependants of the person concerned.

Article 23

- 1. Every claimant shall have a right of appeal in the case of refusal of the benefit or complaint as to its quality or quantity.
2. Where in the application of this Convention a government department responsible to a legislature is entrusted with the administration of medical care, the right of appeal provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article may be replaced by the right to have a complaint concerning the refusal of medical care or the quality of the care received investigated by the appropriate authority.
3. Where a claim is settled by a special tribunal established to deal with employment injury benefit questions or with social security questions in general and on which the persons protected are represented, no right of appeal shall be required.

Article 24

- 1. Where the administration is not entrusted to an institution regulated by the public authorities or to a government department responsible to a legislature, representatives of the persons protected shall participate in the management, or be associated therewith in a consultative capacity, under prescribed conditions.
2. The Member shall accept general responsibility for the proper administration of the institutions or services concerned in the application of this Convention.

Article 25

- Each Member shall accept general responsibility for the due provision of the benefits provided in compliance with this Convention and shall take such measures as may be required for this purpose.
1. Each Member shall, under prescribed conditions--
(a) take measures to prevent industrial accidents and occupational diseases
(b) provide rehabilitation services which are designed to prepare a disabled person wherever possible for the resumption of his previous activity, or, if this is not possible, the most suitable alternative gainful activity, having regard to his aptitudes and capacity.
(c) take measures to further the placement of disabled persons in suitable employment.
2. Each Member shall as far as possible furnish in its reports upon the application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation information concerning the frequency and severity of industrial accidents.

Article 26

- 1. The Convention revises the Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, the Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925, the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925, and the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934.
2. Ratification of this Convention by a Member which is a party to the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934, shall, in accordance with Article 8 thereof, ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of the Convention, if and when this Convention shall have come into force, but the coming into force of this Convention shall not close that Convention to further ratification.

Article 27

- In conformity with Article 75 of the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952, Part VI of that Convention and the relevant provisions of other Parts thereof shall cease to apply to any Member having ratified this Convention as from the date at which the Convention comes into force for that Member, but acceptance of the obligations of this Convention shall be deemed to constitute acceptance of the obligations of Part VI of the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952, and the relevant provisions of other Parts thereof, for the purpose of Article 2 of the said Convention.

Article 28

- If any Convention which may be adopted subsequently by the Conference concerning any subject or subjects dealt with in this Convention so provides, such provisions of this Convention as may be specified in the said Convention shall cease to apply to any Member having ratified the said Convention as from the date at which the said Convention comes into force for that Member.
1. The International Labour Conference may, at any session at which the matter is included in its agenda, adopt by a two-thirds majority amendments to Schedule I to this Convention.
2. Such amendments shall take effect in respect of any Member already a party to the Convention when such Member notifies the Director-General of the International Labour Office of its acceptance thereof.
3. Unless the Conference otherwise decides when adopting an amendment, an amendment shall be effective, by reason of its adoption by the Conference, in respect of any Member subsequently ratifying the Convention.

Article 29

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

Article 30

- 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 31

- 1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the 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 32
The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 33

- 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 or its revision in whole or in part.
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 34 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 34

- The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.
SCHEDULE I. LIST OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
Occupational diseases: Work involving exposure to silica
1. Pneumoconiosis caused by silicogenic mineral dust (silicosis, anthracosis-silicosis, asbestosis) and silico-tuberculosis, provided that silicosis is an essential factor in causing the result (incapacity or death). All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
2. Bronchopulmonary diseases caused by hard metal dust.
3. Bronchopulmonary diseases caused by cotton dust (byssinosis), or flax, hemp or sisal dust.
4. Occupational asthma caused by sensitising agents or irritants both recognised in this regard and inherent in the work process.
5. Extrinsic allergic rhinitis and its sequelae caused by the inhalation of organic dusts, as prescribed by national legislation.
6. Diseases caused by beryllium or its toxic compounds.
7. Diseases caused by chromium or its toxic compounds.
8. Diseases caused by phosphorus or its toxic compounds.
9. Diseases caused by cadmium or its toxic compounds.
10. Diseases caused by manganese or its toxic compounds.
11. Diseases caused by arsenic or its toxic compounds.
12. Diseases caused by mercury or its toxic compounds.
13. Diseases caused by lead or its toxic compounds.
14. Diseases caused by fluorine or its toxic compounds.
15. Diseases caused by carbon disulphide.
16. Diseases caused by the toxic halogen derivatives of aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons.
17. Diseases caused by benzene or its toxic homologues.
18. Diseases caused by toxic nitro- and amino-derivatives of benzene or its homologues.
19. Diseases caused by nitrogenous or other nitric acid esters.
20. Diseases caused by alcohols, glycols or ketones.
21. Diseases caused by asphyxiants: carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide or its toxic derivatives, hydrogen sulfide.
22. Hearing impairment caused by noise.
23. Diseases caused by vibration (disorders of muscles, tendons, bones, joints, peripheral blood vessels or peripheral nerves).
24. Diseases caused by work in compressed air.
25. Diseases caused by ionising radiations. All work involving exposure to the action of ionising radiations.
26. Skin diseases caused by physical, chemical or biological agents not included under other items. All work involving exposure to the risk concerned.
27. Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin caused by tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, anthracene, or the compounds, products or residues of these substances.
28. Lung cancer or mesotheliomas caused by asbestos.
29. Infectious or parasitic diseases contracted in an occupation where there is a particular risk of contamination. (a) Health or laboratory work.
(b) Veterinary work.
(c) Work handling animals: animal carcasses, parts of such carcasses, or merchandise which may have been contaminated by animals, animal carcasses, or parts of such carcasses.
(d) Other work carrying a particular risk of contamination.

Article 35

- "In the application of this Schedule the degree and type of exposure should be taken into account."
SCHEDULE II. PERIODICAL PAYMENTS TO STANDARD BENEFICIARIES
Category I: Partially disabled beneficiary
1. Temporary incapacity for work: 60 per cent. of the net wage and two children 60
2. Total loss of earning capacity or corresponding loss of faculty: Man with wife and two children 60
3. Death of breadwinner: Widower with two children 50
ANNEX
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (REVISED UP TO 1964)
LIST OF MAJOR DIVISIONS, DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS

Major Divisions: 1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
Division Major group
11 Agriculture and Hunting
111 Agricultural and livestock production
112 Agricultural services
113 Hunting, trapping and game propagation
12 Forestry and Logging
121 Forestry
122 Logging
13 Fishing
Major Division 2. Mining and Quarrying
Division Major group
21 Coal Mining
22 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production
23 Metal Ore Mining
29 Other Mining
Major Division 3. Manufacturing
Division Major group
31 Manufacture of Food, Drink and Tobacco
311-312 Food manufacturing
313 Beverage industries
314 Tobacco manufactures
32 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather industries
321 Manufacture of textiles
322 Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear
323 Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitutes and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel
324 Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanised or moulded rubber or plastic footwear.
33 Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Including Furniture
331 Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture
332 Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal
34 Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing
341 Manufacture of paper and paper products
342 Printing, publishing and allied industries
35 Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastic Products
351 Manufacture of professional and scientific measuring and controlling equipment, not elsewhere classified, and of photographic and optical goods
352 Manufacture of other chemical products
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal
355 Manufacture of rubber products
356 Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified
36 Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal
361 Manufacture of primary and secondary mineral products
362 Manufacture of glass and glass products
369 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
37 Basic Metal Industries
371 Iron and steel basic industries
372 Non-ferrous metal basic industries
38 Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment
381 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
382 Manufacture of machinery except electrical
383 Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and controls
384 Manufacture of transport equipment
385 Manufacture of professional and scientific measuring and measuring equipment, not elsewhere classified, and of photographic and optical goods
39 Other Manufacturing Industries
Major Division 4. Electricity, Gas and Water
Division Major group
41 Electricity, Gas and Steam
42 Water Works and Supply
Major Division 5. Construction
Division Major group
50 Construction
Major Division 6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels
Division Major group
61 Wholesale Trade
62 Retail Trade
63 Restaurants and Hotels
631 Restaurants, cafés, and other eating and drinking places
632 Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places
Major Division 7. Transport, Storage and Communication
Division Major group
71 Transport and Storage
711 Land transport
712 Water transport
713 Air transport
719 Services related to transport
72 Telecommunication
Major Division 8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
Division Major group
80 Financing
81 Insurance
82 Real Estate and Business Services
83 Business services except machinery and equipment rental and leasing
832 Machinery and equipment rental and leasing
Major Division 9. Community, Social and Personal Services
Division Major group
91 Public Administration and Defence
92 Sanitary and Similar Services
93 Social and Related Community Services
931 Public services
932 Research and scientific institutes
933 Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services
934 Welfare institutions
935 Business, professional and labour associations
939 Other social and related community services
94 Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and other cultural services not elsewhere classified
949 Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified
95 Personal and Household Services
951 Repair services not elsewhere classified
952 Laundry services and other mending and dyeing services
953 Domestic services
959 Miscellaneous personal services
96 Residential and other services not elsewhere classified
Major Division 0. Activities Not Adequately Defined
Division Major group
000 Activities not adequately defined