

Description: Convention concerning Sickness Insurance for Agricultural Workers (Note: Date of coming into force: 15:07:1928. The Convention was revised in 1969 by Convention No. 130.)

Convention:C025  
Place:Geneva  
Session of the Conference:10  
Date of adoption:15:06:1927  
Subject classification: Medical Care and Sickness Benefit  
Subject: Social Security

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 Tenth Session on 25 May 1927, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to sickness insurance for agricultural workers, which is included in the first item of the agenda of the Session, and

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

adopts this fifteenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven the following Convention, which may be cited as the Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927, for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organisation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation:

#### Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to set up a system of compulsory sickness insurance for agricultural workers, which shall be based on provisions at least equivalent to those contained in this Convention.

#### Article 2

1. The compulsory sickness insurance system shall apply to manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed by agricultural undertakings.
2. It shall, nevertheless, be open to any Member to make such exceptions in its national laws or regulations as it deems necessary in respect of--
  - (a) temporary employment which lasts for less than a period to be determined by national laws or regulations, casual employment not for the purpose of the employer's trade or business, occasional employment and subsidiary employment;
  - (b) workers whose wages or income exceed an amount to be determined by national laws or regulations;
  - (c) workers who are not paid a money wage;
  - (d) out-workers whose conditions of work are not of a like nature to those of ordinary wage-earners;
  - (e) workers below or above age-limits to be determined by national laws or regulations;
  - (f) members of the employer's family.
3. It shall further be open to exempt from the compulsory sickness insurance system persons who in case of sickness are entitled by virtue of any laws or regulations, or of a special scheme, to advantages at least equivalent on the whole to those provided for in this Convention.

#### Article 3

1. An insured person who is rendered incapable of work by reason of the abnormal state of his bodily or mental health shall be entitled to a cash benefit for at least the first twenty-six weeks of incapacity from and including the first day for which benefit is payable.
2. The payment of this benefit may be made conditional on the insured person having first complied with a qualifying period and, on the expiry of the same, with a waiting period of not more than three days.
3. Cash benefit may be withheld in the following cases:
  - (a) where in respect of the same illness the insured person receives compensation from another source to which he is entitled by law; benefit shall only be wholly or partially withheld in so far as such compensation is equal to or less than the amount of the benefit provided by the present Article;
  - (b) as long as the insured person does not by the fact of his incapacity suffer any loss of the normal product of his labour, or is maintained at the expense of the insurance funds or from public funds; nevertheless, cash benefits shall only partially be withheld when the insured person, although thus personally maintained, has family responsibilities;
  - (c) as long as the insured person while ill refuses, without valid reason, to comply with the doctor's orders, or the instructions relating to the conduct of insured persons while ill, or voluntarily and without authorisation removes himself from the supervision of the insurance institutions.
4. Cash benefit may be reduced or refused in the case of sickness caused by the insured person's wilful misconduct.

#### Article 4

1. The insured person shall be entitled free of charge, as from the commencement of his illness and at least until the period prescribed for the grant of sickness benefit expires, to medical treatment by a fully qualified medical man and to the supply of proper and sufficient medicines and appliances.
2. Nevertheless, the insured person may be required to pay such part of the cost of medical benefit as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations.
3. Medical benefit may be withheld as long as the insured person refuses, without valid reason, to comply with the doctor's orders or the instructions relating to the conduct of insured persons while ill, or neglects to make use of the facilities placed at his disposal by the insurance institution.

#### Article 5

National laws or regulations may authorise or prescribe the grant of medical benefit to members of an insured person's family living in his household and dependent upon him, and shall determine the conditions under which such benefit shall be administered.

#### Article 6

1. Sickness insurance shall be administered by self-governing institutions, which shall be under the administrative and financial supervision of the competent public authority and shall not be carried on with a view of profit. Institutions founded by private initiative must be specially approved by the competent public authority.
2. The insured persons shall participate in the management of the self-governing insurance institutions on such conditions as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations.
3. The administration of sickness insurance may, nevertheless, be undertaken directly by the State where and as long as its administration is rendered difficult or impossible or inappropriate by reason of national conditions, and particularly by the insufficient development of the employers' and workers' organisations.

#### Article 7

1. The insured persons and their employers shall share in providing the financial resources of the sickness insurance system.
2. It is open to national laws or regulations to decide as to a financial contribution by the competent public authority.

#### Article 8

A right of appeal shall be granted to the insured person in case of dispute concerning his right to benefit.

#### Article 9

1. It shall be open to States which comprise large and very thinly populated areas not to apply the Convention in districts where, by reason of the small density and wide dispersion of the population and the inadequacy of the means of communication, the organisation of sickness insurance, in accordance with this Convention, is impossible.
2. The States which intend to avail themselves of the exception provided by this Article shall give notice of their intention when communicating their formal ratification to the Director-General of the International Labour Office. They shall inform the International Labour Office as to what districts they apply the exception and indicate their reasons therefor.
3. In Europe it shall be open only to Finland to avail itself of the exception contained in this Article.

#### Article 10

The formal ratifications of this Convention, under the conditions set forth in the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

#### Article 11

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

#### Article 12

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered with the International Labour Office, the Director-General of the International Labour Office shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of the ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

#### Article 13

Subject to the provisions of Article 11, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 into operation not later than 1 January 1929, and to take such action as may be necessary to make necessary to make these provisions effective.

#### Article 14

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

#### Article 15

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 with the International Labour Office.

#### Article 16

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 17

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