

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its seventh session, Geneva, 10 June 1925, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946

English and French official texts communicated by the Director-General of the International Labour Office. The registration took place on 15 September 1949.

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL

Convention concernant la réparation des maladies professionnelles, adoptée par la Conférence générale de l'Organisation internationale du Travail à sa septième session, Genève, 10 juin 1925, telle qu'elle a été modifiée par la Convention portant revision des articles finals, 1946

Textes officiels anglais et français communiqués par le Directeur général de l'Organisation internationale du Travail. L'enregistrement a eu lieu le 15 septembre 1949.

No. 601. CONVENTION¹ CONCERNING WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, AS
MODIFIED BY THE FINAL ARTICLES REVISION
CONVENTION, 1946²

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the Inter-
national Labour Office, and having met in its Seventh Session on
19 May 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to
workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, 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 tenth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and
twenty-five the following Convention, which may be cited as the Workmen's
Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925, 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

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies
this Convention undertakes to provide that compensation shall be payable
to workmen incapacitated by occupational diseases, or, in case of death
from such diseases, to their dependants, in accordance with the general
principles of the national legislation relating to compensation for industrial
accidents.

2. The rates of such compensation shall be not less than those prescribed
by the national legislation for injury resulting from industrial accidents.
Subject to this provision, each Member, in determining in its national law
or regulations the conditions under which compensation for the said diseases
shall be payable, and in applying to the said diseases its legislation in regard
to compensation for industrial accidents, may make such modifications and
adaptations as it thinks expedient.

¹ For the date of entry into force of the Convention and the list of ratifications
see Certified Statement on page 252.

² See page 8.

Article 2

Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to consider as occupational diseases those diseases and poisonings produced by the substances set forth in the Schedule appended hereto, when such diseases or such poisonings affect workers engaged in the trades or industries placed opposite in the said Schedule, and result from occupation in an undertaking covered by the said national legislation.

SCHEDULE

List of diseases and toxic substances.

Poisoning by lead, its alloys or compounds and their sequelae.

Poisoning by mercury, its amalgams and compounds and their sequelae.

Anthrax infection.

List of corresponding industries and processes.

Handling of ore containing lead, including fine shot in zinc factories.

Casting of old zinc and lead in ingots.

Manufacture of articles made of cast lead or of lead alloys.

Employment in the polygraphic industries.

Manufacture of lead compounds.

Manufacture and repair of electric accumulators.

Preparation and use of enamels containing lead.

Polishing by means of lead files or putty powder with a lead content.

All painting operations involving the preparation and manipulation of coating substances, cements or colouring substances containing lead pigments.

Handling of mercury ore.

Manufacture of mercury compounds.

Manufacture of measuring and laboratory apparatus.

Preparation of raw material for the hatmaking industry.

Hot gilding.

Use of mercury pumps in the manufacture of incandescent lamps.

Manufacture of fulminate of mercury primers.

Work in connection with animals infected with anthrax.

Handling of animal carcasses or parts of such carcasses including hides, hoofs and horns.

Loading and unloading or transport of merchandise.

Article 3

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 4

1. This Convention shall come into force at 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.

8. Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the International Labour Office.

Article 5

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 ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 6

Subject to the provisions of Article 4, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 into operation not later than 1 January 1927 and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

Article 7

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 8

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five 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 9

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 10

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

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946.

The original text of the Convention was authenticated on 24 June 1925 by the signatures of Dr. Edvard Benes, President of the Conference, and Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

The Convention first came into force on 1 April 1927.

IN FAITH WHEREOF I have, in pursuance of the provisions of Article 6 of the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, authenticated with my signature this thirtieth day of April 1948 two original copies of the text of the Convention as modified.

Edward PHELAN
Director-General
of the International Labour Office

CERTIFIED STATEMENT

This is to certify that the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925, adopted by the International Labour Conference on 10 June 1925 at its Seventh Session, and which entered into force on 1 April 1927, has to date been ratified by the following countries ¹ and that these ratifications were duly registered on the dates indicated ²:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of registration of ratification</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of registration of ratification</i>
* Austria	29. 9.1928	* Italy	22. 1.1934
* Belgium	3.10.1927	Japan	8.10.1928
Bulgaria	5. 9.1929	Latvia	29.11.1929
Chile	31. 5.1933	* Luxembourg	16. 4.1928
* Colombia	20. 6.1933	* Netherlands ⁴	1.11.1928
Cuba	6. 8.1928	Nicaragua	12. 4.1934
Czechoslovakia	19. 9.1932	* Norway	11. 6.1929
* Denmark	18. 6.1934	* Poland	3.11.1937
* Finland	17. 9.1927	Portugal	27. 3.1929
* France	13. 8.1931	Spain	29. 9.1932
Germany	18. 9.1928	* Sweden ⁵	15.10.1929
Hungary	19. 4.1928	* Switzerland	16.11.1927
* India	30. 9.1927	* United Kingdom ⁶ ..	6.10.1926
* Iraq	26.11.1938	Uruguay	6. 6.1933
* Ireland ³	25.11.1927	Yugoslavia	1. 4.1927

The Convention is also in force for Pakistan, which became a Member of the International Labour Organisation on 31 October 1947, on which date the Director-General of the International Labour Office received a letter from the Government of Pakistan accepting the obligations of the Constitution of the Organisation; this declaration states that the Government of Pakistan recognises that the obligations resulting from the ratification by India of International Labour Conventions before 15 August 1947 continue to be binding upon Pakistan in accordance with the terms of these Conventions.

¹ It would not be appropriate for the International Labour Office to express an opinion with regard to the complex questions of a constitutional and juridical nature which may arise in regard to the effect of political or military events on the position of certain countries which have ratified the Convention.

² The names of Members Parties to the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, are marked by an asterisk.

³ Ratification denounced on 15 March 1937 in consequence of the ratification of the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934.

⁴ Ratification denounced on 1 February 1939 in consequence of the ratification of the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934.

⁵ Ratification denounced on 24 February 1937 in consequence of the ratification of the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934.

⁶ Ratification denounced on 29 April 1936 in consequence of the ratification of the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934.

The Convention is also in force for Burma. In 1937 the United Kingdom Government delegate declared at the Twenty-third Session of the Conference that Burma had ceased to form a part of India on 1 April 1937 but would continue to observe the International Labour Conventions ratified up to that date by India and would participate in future in the work of the International Labour Organisation through the medium of the Government of the United Kingdom which was empowered to accept on behalf of and with the consent of the Government of Burma the obligations arising from future international Conventions. Burma became a Member of the International Labour Organisation on 18 May 1948, on which date the Director-General of the International Labour Office received the instrument of acceptance by the Government of the Union of Burma of the obligations of the Constitution of the Organisation; this instrument states that the Government of Burma recognises that the obligations resulting from the ratification by India as regards Burma of International Labour Conventions before 1 April 1937 continue to be binding on the Union of Burma in accordance with the terms of these Conventions.

Geneva, 10 August 1949.

For the Director-General

C. W. JENKS
Legal Adviser