

No. 602

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## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

**Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its seventh session, Geneva, 5 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.*

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## ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL

**Convention concernant l'égalité de traitement des travailleurs étrangers et nationaux en matière de réparation des accidents du travail, adoptée par la Conférence générale de l'Organisation internationale du Travail à sa septième session, Genève, 5 juin 1925, telle qu'elle a été modifiée par la Convention portant révision 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. 602. CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> CONCERNING EQUALITY OF TREATMENT FOR NATIONAL AND FOREIGN WORKERS AS REGARDS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS, AS MODIFIED BY THE FINAL ARTICLES REVISION CONVENTION, 1946<sup>2</sup>

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 Seventh Session on 19 May 1925, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, the second item in the agenda of the Session, and

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

adopts this fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five the following Convention, which may be cited as the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) 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 grant to the nationals of any other Member which shall have ratified the Convention, who suffer personal injury due to industrial accidents happening in its territory, or to their dependants, the same treatment in respect of workmen's compensation as it grants to its own nationals.

2. This equality of treatment shall be guaranteed to foreign workers and their dependants without any condition as to residence. With regard to the payments which a Member or its nationals would have to make outside that Member's territory in the application of this principle, the measures to be adopted shall be regulated, if necessary, by special arrangements between the Members concerned.

<sup>1</sup> For the date of entry into force of the Convention and the list of ratifications see Certified Statement on page 264.

<sup>2</sup> See page 3.

*Article 2*

Special agreements may be made between the Members concerned to provide that compensation for industrial accidents happening to workers whilst temporarily or intermittently employed in the territory of one Member on behalf of an undertaking situated in the territory of another Member shall be governed by the laws and regulations of the latter Member.

*Article 3*

The Members which ratify this Convention and which do not already possess a system, whether by insurance or otherwise, of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents agree to institute such a system within a period of three years from the date of their ratification.

*Article 4*

The Members which ratify this Convention further undertake to afford each other mutual assistance with a view to facilitating the application of the Convention and the execution of their respective laws and regulations on workmen's compensation and to inform the International Labour Office, which shall inform the other Members concerned, of any modifications in the laws and regulations in force on workmen's compensation.

*Article 5*

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 6*

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.

3. 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 7*

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 8*

Subject to the provisions of Article 6, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 into operation not later than 1 January 1927, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

*Article 9*

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 10*

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 11*

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 12*

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

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) 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 8 September 1926.

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 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925, adopted by the International Labour Conference on 5 June 1925 at its Seventh Session, and which entered into force on 8 September 1926, has to date been ratified by the following countries<sup>1</sup> and that these ratifications were duly registered on the dates indicated<sup>2</sup>:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of registration of ratification</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of registration of ratification</i>
* Austria	29. 9.1928	Japan	8.10.1928
* Belgium	3.10.1927	Latvia	29. 5.1928
Bulgaria	5. 9.1929	Lithuania	28. 9.1934
Chile	8.10.1931	* Luxembourg	16. 4.1928
* China	27. 4.1934	* Mexico	12. 5.1934
* Colombia	20. 6.1933	* Netherlands	13. 9.1927
Cuba	6. 8.1928	Nicaragua	12. 4.1934
Czechoslovakia	8. 2.1927	* Norway	11. 6.1929
* Denmark	31. 3.1928	Peru	8.11.1945
* Egypt	29.11.1948	* Poland	28. 2.1928
Estonia	14. 4.1930	Portugal	27. 3.1929
* Finland	17. 9.1927	Spain	22. 2.1929
* France	4. 4.1928	* Sweden	8. 9.1926
Germany	18. 9.1928	* Switzerland	1. 2.1929
Greece	30. 5.1936	* Union of South Africa	30. 3.1926
Hungary	19. 4.1928	* United Kingdom	6.10.1926
* India	30. 9.1927	Uruguay	6. 6.1938
* Iraq	30. 4.1940	* Venezuela	20.11.1944
* Ireland	5. 7.1930	Yugoslavia	1. 4.1927
* Italy	15. 3.1928		

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.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

observe the International Labour Conventions ratified up to that date by India and would participate in the 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*