

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its nineteenth session, Geneva, 21 June 1935, 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 l'emploi des femmes aux travaux souterrains dans les mines de toutes catégories, adoptée par la Conférence générale de l'Organisation internationale du Travail à sa dix-neuvième session, Genève, 21 juin 1935, 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. 627. CONVENTION¹ CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN ON UNDERGROUND WORK IN MINES OF ALL KINDS, 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 International Labour Office, and having met in its Nineteenth Session on 4 June 1935, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, which is the second item on the agenda of the Session, and

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

adopts this twenty-first day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five the following Convention, which may be cited as the Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 :

Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "mine" includes any undertaking, whether public or private, for the extraction of any substance from under the surface of the earth.

Article 2

No female, whatever her age, shall be employed on underground work in any mine.

Article 3

National laws or regulations may exempt from the above prohibition—

- (a) females holding positions of management who do not perform manual work;
- (b) females employed in health and welfare services;

¹ For the date of entry into force of the Convention and the list of ratifications see Certified Statement on page 70.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Volume 38, page 3.

- (c) females who, in the course of their studies, spend a period of training in the underground parts of a mine; and
- (d) any other females who may occasionally have to enter the underground parts of a mine for the purpose of a non-manual occupation.

Article 4

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

Article 5

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 6

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered, 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 7

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 8

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, 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 in whole or in part.

Article 9

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 7 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 10

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

The foregoing is the authentic text of the Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935, as modified by the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946.

The original text of the Convention was authenticated on 18 July 1935 by the signatures of F. H. P. Creswell, President of the Conference, and Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

The Convention first came into force on 30 May 1937.

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 thirty-first day of August 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 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935, adopted by the International Labour Conference on 21 June 1935 at its Nineteenth Session, and which entered into force on 30 May 1937, has to date been ratified by the following countries¹ and that these ratifications were duly registered on the dates indicated²:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of registration of ratification</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of registration of ratification</i>
Afghanistan	14. 5.1937	* India	25. 8.1938
* Austria	8. 7.1937	* Ireland	20. 8.1936
* Belgium	4. 8.1937	* Mexico	21. 2.1938
* Brazil	22. 9.1938	* Netherlands	20. 2.1937
Chile	16. 3.1946	* New Zealand	29. 3.1938
* China	2.12.1936	Peru	8.11.1945
Cuba	14. 4.1936	Portugal	18.10.1937
* Egypt	11. 7.1947	* Sweden	11. 7.1936
Estonia	4. 6.1937	* Switzerland	23. 5.1940
* Finland	8. 3.1938	* Turkey	21. 4.1938
* France	25. 1.1938	* Union of South Africa	25. 6.1936
Greece	30. 5.1936	* United Kingdom	18. 7.1936
Hungary	19.12.1938	* Venezuela	20.11.1944

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.

Geneva, 10 August 1949.

For the Director-General

C. W. JENKS
Legal Adviser

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.