C102 Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour

and having met in its Thirty-fifth Session on 4 June 1952, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to minimum standards

social security, which are included in the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and

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

adopts this twenty-eighth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two

the following Convention, which may be cited as the Social Security (Minimum Standards)

Convention, 1952:

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

1. In this Convention--

   (a) the term prescribed means determined by or in virtue of national laws or regulations;

   (b) the term residence means ordinary residence in the territory of the Member and th

   resident means a person ordinarily resident in the territory of the Member;

   (c) the term wife means a wife who is maintained by her husband;

   (d) the term widow means a woman who was maintained by her husband at the time
deadth;

   (e) the term child means a child under school-leaving age or under 15 years of age, as r

   prescribed;

   (f) the term qualifying period means a period of contribution, or a period of employment;

   period of residence, or any combination thereof, as may be prescribed.

2. In Articles 10, 34 and 49 the term benefit means either direct benefit in the form of c

indirect benefit consisting of a reimbursement of the expenses borne by the person conc

Article 2

Each Member for which this Convention is in force--

   (a) shall comply with--

   (i) Part I;

   (ii) at least three of Parts II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X, including at least one of Parts

   VI, IX and X;

   (iii) the relevant provisions of Parts XI, XII and XIII; and

   (iv) Part XIV; and

   (b) shall specify in its ratification in respect of which of Parts II to X it accepts the obligati

the Convention.

Article 3

1. A Member whose economy and medical facilities are insufficiently deve
doped may, if so long as the competent authority considers necessary, avail itself, by a declaration app
to its ratification, of the temporary exceptions provided for in the following Articles: 9 (c
2. Each Member which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this Article shall include in the annual report upon the application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 Constitution of the International Labour Organisation a statement, in respect of each exception of which it avails itself--
(a) that its reason for doing so subsists; or
(b) that it renounces its right to avail itself of the exception in question as from a stated date.

Article 4
1. Each Member which has ratified this Convention may subsequently notify the Director General of the International Labour Office that it accepts the obligations of the Convention in respect of one or more of Parts II to X not already specified in its ratification.
2. The undertakings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and to have the force of ratification as from the date of notification.

Article 5
Where, for the purpose of compliance with any of the Parts II to X of this Convention which to be covered by its ratification, a Member is required to protect prescribed classes of persons constituting not less than a specified percentage of employees or residents, the Member satisfy itself, before undertaking to comply with any such Part, that the relevant percentage is attained.

Article 6
For the purpose of compliance with Parts II, III, IV, V, VIII (in so far as it relates to medical care), IX or X of this Convention, a Member may take account of protection effected by means of insurance which, although not made compulsory by national laws or regulations for the persons to be protected--
(a) is supervised by the public authorities or administered, in accordance with prescribed standards, by joint operation of employers and workers;
(b) covers a substantial part of the persons whose earnings do not exceed those of the manual male employee; and
(c) complies, in conjunction with other forms of protection, where appropriate, with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

PART II. MEDICAL CARE

Article 7
Each Member for which this Part of this Convention is in force shall secure to the persons protected the provision of benefit in respect of a condition requiring medical care of a preventive or curative nature in accordance with the following Articles of this Part.

Article 8
The contingencies covered shall include any morbid condition, whatever its cause, pregnancy and confinement and their consequences.

Article 9
The persons protected shall comprise--
(a) prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees and also their wives and children; or
(b) prescribed classes of economically active population, constituting not less than 20 per cent. of all residents, and also their wives and children; or
(c) prescribed classes of residents, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all residents; or
(d) where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, prescribed classes of emp
constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees in industrial workplaces employ
persons or more, and also their wives and children.
Article 10
1. The benefit shall include at least--
(a) in case of a morbid condition--
(i) general practitioner care, including domiciliary visiting;
(ii) specialist care at hospitals for in-patients and out-patients, and such specialist care as
be available outside hospitals;
(iii) the essential pharmaceutical supplies as prescribed by medical or other qualified
practitioners; and
(iv) hospitalisation where necessary; and
(b) in case of pregnancy and confinement and their consequences--
(i) pre-natal, confinement and post-natal care either by medical practitioners or by qualifie
midwives; and
(ii) hospitalisation where necessary.
2. The beneficiary or his breadwinner may be required to share in the cost of the medical care
the beneficiary receives in respect of a morbid condition; the rules concerning such
sharing shall be so designed as to avoid hardship.
3. The benefit provided in accordance with this Article shall be afforded with a view to
maintaining, restoring or improving the health of the person protected and his ability to
work and to attend to his personal needs.
4. The institutions or Government departments administering the benefit shall, by such
means as may be deemed appropriate, encourage the persons protected to avail themselves
of the general health services placed at their disposal by the public authorities or by other bodies
recognised by the public authorities.
Article 11
The benefit specified in Article 10 shall, in a contingency covered, be secured at least to a
person protected who has completed, or whose breadwinner has completed, such qualifying
period as may be considered necessary to preclude abuse.
Article 12
1. The benefit specified in Article 10 shall be granted throughout the contingency covered,
except that, in case of a morbid condition, its duration may be limited to 26 weeks in
any one year, but benefit shall not be suspended while a sickness benefit continues to be paid;
provision shall be made to enable the limit to be extended for prescribed diseases recognized
as entailing prolonged care.
2. Where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, the duration of the benefit shall
be limited to 13 weeks in each case.
PART III. SICKNESS BENEFIT
Article 13
Each Member for which this Part of this Convention is in force shall secure to the persons
protected the provision of sickness benefit in accordance with the following Articles of this
Part.
Article 14
The contingency covered shall include incapacity for work resulting from a morbid condition
and involving suspension of earnings, as defined by national laws or regulations.
Article 15
The persons protected shall comprise--
(a) prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees; or
(b) prescribed classes of the economically active population, constituting not less than 20 per cent. of all residents; or
(c) all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed limits prescribed in a manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67; or
(d) where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees in industrial workplaces employing 20 persons or more.

Article 16
1. Where classes of employees or classes of the economically active population are protected, the benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated in such a manner as to comply either with the requirements of Article 65 or with the requirements of Article 66.
2. Where all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed prescribed limits are protected, the benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67.

Article 17
The benefit specified in Article 16 shall, in a contingency covered, be secured at least to a person protected who has completed such qualifying period as may be considered necessary to preclude abuse.

Article 18
1. The benefit specified in Article 16 shall be granted throughout the contingency, except that the benefit may be limited to 26 weeks in each case of sickness, in which event it need not be paid for the first three days of suspension of earnings.
2. Where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, the duration of the benefit may be limited--
   (a) to such period that the total number of days for which the sickness benefit is granted in any year is not less than ten times the average number of persons protected in that year; or
   (b) to 13 weeks in each case of sickness, in which event it need not be paid for the first three days of suspension of earnings.

PART IV. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

Article 19
Each Member for which this Part of this Convention is in force shall secure to the persons protected the provision of unemployment benefit in accordance with the following Articles of this Part.

Article 20
The contingency covered shall include suspension of earnings, as defined by national laws or regulations, due to inability to obtain suitable employment in the case of a person protected who is capable of, and available for, work.

Article 21
The persons protected shall comprise--
   (a) prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees; or
   (b) all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed limits prescribed in a manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67; or
   (c) where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees in industrial workplaces employing persons or more.
Article 22
1. Where classes of employees are protected, the benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated in such manner as to comply either with the requirements of Article 65 or with the requirements of Article 66.
2. Where all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed prescribed limits are protected, the benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67.

Article 23
The benefit specified in Article 22 shall, in a contingency covered, be secured at least to a person protected who has completed such qualifying period as may be considered necessary to preclude abuse.

Article 24
1. The benefit specified in Article 22 shall be granted throughout the contingency, except that its duration may be limited—
(a) where classes of employees are protected, to 13 weeks within a period of 12 months,
(b) where all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed prescribed limits are protected, to 26 weeks within a period of 12 months.
2. Where national laws or regulations provide that the duration of the benefit shall vary with the length of the contribution period and/or the benefit previously received within a prescribed period, the provisions of subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 shall be deemed to be fulfilled if the average duration of benefit is at least 13 weeks within a period of 12 months.
3. The benefit need not be paid for a waiting period of the first seven days in each case of suspension of earnings, counting days of unemployment before and after temporary employment lasting not more than a prescribed period as part of the same case of suspension of earnings.
4. In the case of seasonal workers the duration of the benefit and the waiting period may be adapted to their conditions of employment.

PART V. OLD-AGE BENEFIT
Article 25
Each Member for which this Part of this Convention is in force shall secure to the persons protected the provision of old-age benefit in accordance with the following Articles of this Part.

Article 26
1. The contingency covered shall be survival beyond a prescribed age.
2. The prescribed age shall be not more than 65 years or such higher age as may be fixed by the competent authority with due regard to the working ability of elderly persons in the country concerned.
3. National laws or regulations may provide that the benefit of a person otherwise entitled to it may be suspended if such person is engaged in any prescribed gainful activity or that the benefit, if contributory, may be reduced where the earnings of the beneficiary exceed a prescribed amount and, if non-contributory, may be reduced where the earnings of the beneficiary or his other means or the two taken together exceed a prescribed amount.

Article 27
The persons protected shall comprise—
(a) prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees;
(b) prescribed classes of the economically active population, constituting not less than 20 per cent. of all residents; or
(c) all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed limits prescribed in manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67; or (d) where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, prescribed classes of emp-
constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees in industrial workplaces employ-
persons or more.

Article 28

The benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated as follows: (a) where classes of employees or classes of the economically active population are pro-
in such a manner as to comply either with the requirements of Article 65 or with
requirements of Article 66; (b) where all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed prescribed limits are protected, in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67.

Article 29

1. The benefit specified in Article 28 shall, in a contingency covered, be secured at least— (a) to a person protected who has completed, prior to the contingency, in accordanc
prescribed rules, a qualifying period which may be 30 years of contribution or employm
20 years of residence; or (b) where, in principle, all economically active persons are protected, to a person pro
who has completed a prescribed qualifying period of contribution and in respect of whom
he was of working age, the prescribed yearly average number of contributions has been

2. Where the benefit referred to in paragraph 1 is conditional upon a minimum per
collection of contribution or employment, a reduced benefit shall be secured at least— (a) to a person protected who has completed, prior to the contingency, in accordanc
prescribed rules, a qualifying period of 15 years of contribution or employment; or (b) where, in principle, all economically active persons are protected, to a person pro
who has completed a prescribed qualifying period of contribution and in respect of whom
he was of working age, half the yearly average number of contributions prescri
accordance with subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article has been paid.

3. The requirements of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be satisfied if
benefit calculated in conformity with the requirements of Part XI but at a percentage
points lower than shown in the Schedule appended to that Part for the standard bene-
cerned is secured at least to a person protected who has completed, in accordanc
prescribed rules, ten years of contribution or employment, or five years of residence.

4. A proportional reduction of the percentage indicated in the Schedule appended to F
may be effected where the qualifying period for the benefit corresponding to the re
percentage exceeds ten years of contribution or employment but is less than 30 ye
contribution or employment; if such qualifying period exceeds 15 years, a reduced benef
be payable in conformity with paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. Where the benefit referred to in paragraphs 1, 3 or 4 of this Article is conditional u
minimum period of contribution or employment, a reduced benefit shall be payable
prescribed conditions to a person protected who, by reason only of his advanced age wh
provisions concerned in the application of this Part come into force, has not satisfy
conditions prescribed in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, unless a ber
conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 1, 3 or 4 of this Article is secured to such
at an age higher than the normal age.

Article 30
The benefits specified in Articles 28 and 29 shall be granted throughout the contingency.

PART VI. EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFIT

Article 31
Each Member for which this Part of this Convention is in force shall secure to the persons protected the provision of employment injury benefit in accordance with the following Articles of this Part.

Article 32
The contingencies covered shall include the following where due to accident or a prescribed disease resulting from employment:
(a) a morbid condition;
(b) incapacity for work resulting from such a condition and involving suspension of earnings defined by national laws or regulations;
(c) total loss of earning capacity or partial loss thereof in excess of a prescribed degree to be permanent, or corresponding loss of faculty; and
(d) the loss of support suffered by the widow or child as the result of the death of the breadwinner; in the case of a widow, the right to benefit may be made conditional on her presumed, in accordance with national laws or regulations, to be incapable of self-support.

Article 33
The persons protected shall comprise--
(a) prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees, and, for benefit in respect of death of the breadwinner, also their wives and children; or
(b) where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees in industrial workplaces employing persons or more, and, for benefit in respect of death of the breadwinner, also their wives and children.

Article 34
1. In respect of a morbid condition, the benefit shall be medical care as specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.
2. The medical care shall comprise--
(a) general practitioner and specialist in-patient care and out-patient care, including domiciliary visiting;
(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) dental, pharmaceutical and other medical or surgical supplies, including prosthetic appliances, kept in repair, and eyeglasses; and
(f) the care furnished by members of such other professions as may at any time be recognised as allied to the medical profession, under the supervision of a medical or dental practitioner.
3. Where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, the medical care shall include at least--
(a) general practitioner care, including domiciliary visiting;
(b) specialist care at hospitals for inpatients and out-patients, and such specialist care as be available outside hospitals;
(c) the essential pharmaceutical supplies as prescribed by a medical or other qualified practitioner; and
4. The medical care provided in accordance with the preceding paragraphs shall be afforded with a view to maintaining, restoring or improving the health of the person protected and to attend to his personal needs.

Article 35
1. The institutions or Government departments administering the medical care shall operate, wherever appropriate, with the general vocational rehabilitation services, with a view to the re-establishment of handicapped persons in suitable work.
2. National laws or regulations may authorise such institutions or departments to make provision for the vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

Article 36
1. In respect of incapacity for work, total loss of earning capacity likely to be permanent, or the death of the breadwinner, the benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated in such a manner as to comply either with the requirements of Article 65 or with the requirements of Article 66.
2. In case of partial loss of earning capacity likely to be permanent, or corresponding loss of faculty, the benefit, where payable, shall be a periodical payment representing a suitable proportion of that specified for total loss of earning capacity or corresponding loss of faculty.
3. The periodical payment may be commuted for a lump sum--
   (a) where the degree of incapacity is slight; or
   (b) where the competent authority is satisfied that the lump sum will be properly utilised.

Article 37
The benefit specified in Articles 34 and 36 shall, in a contingency covered, be secured to a person protected who was employed in the territory of the Member at the time of the accident if the injury is due to accident or at the time of contracting the disease if the injury is due to a disease and, for periodical payments in respect of death of the breadwinner, widow and children of such person.

Article 38
The benefit specified in Articles 34 and 36 shall be granted throughout the contingency, except that, in respect of incapacity for work, the benefit need not be paid for the first three days in each case of suspension of earnings.

PART VII. FAMILY BENEFIT

Article 39
Each Member for which this Part of this Convention is in force shall secure the provision of family benefit in accordance with the following Articles of this Part.

Article 40
The contingency covered shall be responsibility for the maintenance of children as prescribed.

Article 41
The persons protected shall comprise--
   (a) prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees;
   (b) prescribed classes of the economically active population, constituting not less than 25 per cent. of all residents; or
   (c) all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed prescribed limits; or
   (d) where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, prescribed classes of employees constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees in industrial workplaces employ persons or more.
Article 42
The benefit shall be--
(a) a periodical payment granted to any person protected having completed the prescribed qualifying period; or
(b) the provision to or in respect of children, of food, clothing, housing, holidays or domestic help; or
(c) a combination of (a) and (b).

Article 43
The benefit specified in Article 42 shall be secured at least to a person protected who, within a prescribed period, has completed a qualifying period which may be three months of contribution or employment, or one year of residence, as may be prescribed.

Article 44
The total value of the benefits granted in accordance with Article 42 to the persons protected shall be such as to represent--
(a) 3 per cent. of the wage of an ordinary adult male labourer, as determined in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 66, multiplied by the total number of children of persons protected; or
(b) 1.5 per cent. of the said wage, multiplied by the total number of children of all residents.

Article 45
Where the benefit consists of a periodical payment, it shall be granted throughout the contingency.

PART VIII. MATERNITY BENEFIT

Article 46
Each Member for which this Part of this Convention is in force shall secure to the persons protected the provision of maternity benefit in accordance with the following Articles of this Part.

Article 47
The contingencies covered shall include pregnancy and confinement and their consequences, and suspension of earnings, as defined by national laws or regulations, resulting therefrom.

Article 48
The persons protected shall comprise--
(a) all women in prescribed classes of employees, which classes constitute not less than 50 per cent. of all employees and, for maternity medical benefit, also the wives of men in these classes; or
(b) all women in prescribed classes of the economically active population, which constitute not less than 20 per cent. of all residents, and, for maternity medical benefit, also the wives of men in these classes; or
(c) where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, all women in prescribed classes of employees, which classes constitute not less than 50 per cent. of all employees in industrial workplaces employing 20 persons or more, and, for maternity medical benefit, also the wives of men in these classes.

Article 49
1. In respect of pregnancy and confinement and their consequences, the maternity benefit shall be medical care as specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.
2. The medical care shall include at least--
(a) pre-natal, confinement and post-natal care either by medical practitioners or by qu
midwives; and
(b) hospitalisation where necessary.
3. The medical care specified in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be afforded with a view to maintaining, restoring or improving the health of the woman protected and her ability to work and to attend to her personal needs.
4. The institutions or Government departments administering the maternity medical benefit shall, by such means as may be deemed appropriate, encourage the women protected to avail themselves of the general health services placed at their disposal by the public authorities.

Article 50
In respect of suspension of earnings resulting from pregnancy and from confinement and their consequences, the benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated in such a manner as to comply either with the requirements of Article 65 or with the requirements of Article 66. The amount of the periodical payment may vary in the course of the contingency, subject to the average rate thereof complying with these requirements.

Article 51
The benefit specified in Articles 49 and 50 shall, in a contingency covered, be secured to a woman in the classes protected who has completed such qualifying period as may be considered necessary to preclude abuse, and the benefit specified in Article 49 shall also be secured to the wife of a man in the classes protected where the latter has completed such qualifying period.

Article 52
The benefit specified in Articles 49 and 50 shall be granted throughout the contingency, except that the periodical payment may be limited to 12 weeks, unless a longer period of abstention from work is required or authorised by national laws or regulations, in which event it may not be limited to a period less than such longer period.

PART IX. INVALIDITY BENEFIT

Article 53
Each Member for which this Part of this Convention is in force shall secure to the persons protected the provision of invalidity benefit in accordance with the following Articles of this Part.

Article 54
The contingency covered shall include inability to engage in any gainful activity, to an extent prescribed, which inability is likely to be permanent or persists after the exhaustion of sickness benefit.

Article 55
The persons protected shall comprise--
(a) prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees;
(b) prescribed classes of the economically active population, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all residents; or
(c) all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed limits prescribed in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67; or
(d) where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, prescribed classes of employees, constituting not less than 50 per cent. of all employees in industrial workplaces employing persons or more.

Article 56
The benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated as follows:
(a) where classes of employees or classes of the economically active population are protected, in such a manner as to comply either with the requirements of Article 65 or with those of Article 66;
(b) where all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed prescribed limits are protected, in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67.

Article 57
1. The benefit specified in Article 56 shall, in a contingency covered, be secured at least--
(a) to a person protected who has completed, prior to the contingency, in accordance with prescribed rules, a qualifying period which may be 15 years of contribution or employment, or 10 years of residence; or
(b) where, in principle, all economically active persons are protected, to a person protected who has completed a qualifying period of three years of contribution and in respect of whom, while he was of working age, the prescribed yearly average number of contributions has been paid.
2. Where the benefit referred to in paragraph 1 is conditional upon a minimum period of contribution or employment, a reduced benefit shall be secured at least--
(a) to a person protected who has completed, prior to the contingency, in accordance with prescribed rules, a qualifying period of five years of contribution or employment; or
(b) where, in principle, all economically active persons are protected, to a person protected who has completed a qualifying period of three years of contribution and in respect of whom, while he was of working age, half the yearly average number of contributions prescribed in accordance with subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article has been paid.
3. The requirements of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be satisfied where a benefit calculated in conformity with the requirements of Part XI but at a percentage of ten points lower than shown in the Schedule appended to that Part for the standard beneficiary concerned is secured at least to a person protected who has completed, in accordance with prescribed rules, five years of contribution, employment or residence.
4. A proportional reduction of the percentage indicated in the Schedule appended to Part XI may be effected where the qualifying period for the pension corresponding to the reduced percentage exceeds five years of contribution or employment but is less than 15 years of contribution or employment; a reduced pension shall be payable in conformity with paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 58
The benefit specified in Articles 56 and 57 shall be granted throughout the contingency or until an old-age benefit becomes payable.

PART X. SURVIVORS' BENEFIT

Article 59
Each Member for which this Part of this Convention is in force shall secure to the persons protected the provision of survivors' benefit in accordance with the following Articles of this Part.

Article 60
1. The contingency covered shall include the loss of support suffered by the widow or child as the result of the death of the breadwinner; in the case of a widow, the right to benefit may be made conditional on her being presumed, in accordance with national laws or regulations, to be incapable of self-support.
2. National laws or regulations may provide that the benefit of a person otherwise entitled...
may be suspended if such person is engaged in any prescribed gainful activity or that benefit, if contributory, may be reduced where the earnings of the beneficiary exceed a prescribed amount, and, if non-contributory, may be reduced where the earnings beneficiary or his other means or the two taken together exceed a prescribed amount.

Article 61

The persons protected shall comprise--
(a) the wives and the children of breadwinners in prescribed classes of employees, classes constitute not less than 50 per cent. of all employees; or
(b) the wives and the children of breadwinners in prescribed classes of the economically active population, which classes constitute not less than 20 per cent. of all residents; or
(c) all resident widows and resident children who have lost their breadwinner and means during the contingency do not exceed limits prescribed in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67; or
(d) where a declaration made in virtue of Article 3 is in force, the wives and the children of breadwinners in prescribed classes of employees, which classes constitute not less than 50 per cent. of all employees in industrial workplaces employing 20 persons or more.

Article 62

The benefit shall be a periodical payment calculated as follows:
(a) where classes of employees or classes of the economically active population are protected, in such a manner as to comply either with the requirements of Article 65 or with requirements of Article 66;
(b) where all residents whose means during the contingency do not exceed prescribed limits are protected, in such a manner as to comply with the requirements of Article 67.

Article 63

1. The benefit specified in Article 62 shall, in a contingency covered, be secured at least--
(a) to a person protected whose breadwinner has completed, in accordance with prescribed rules, a qualifying period which may be 15 years of contribution or employment, or 10 years of residence; or
(b) where, in principle, the wives and children of all economically active persons are protected, to a person protected whose breadwinner has completed a qualifying period of three years of contribution and in respect of whose breadwinner, while he was of working age, the prescribed yearly average number of contributions has been paid.
2. Where the benefit referred to in paragraph 1 is conditional upon a minimum period of contribution or employment, a reduced benefit shall be secured at least--
(a) to a person protected whose breadwinner has completed, in accordance with prescribed rules, a qualifying period of five years of contribution or employment; or
(b) where, in principle, the wives and children of all economically active persons are protected, to a person protected whose breadwinner has completed a qualifying period of three years of contribution and in respect of whose breadwinner, while he was of working age, half the yearly average number of contributions prescribed in accordance with subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article has been paid.
3. The requirements of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be satisfied where a benefit calculated in conformity with the requirements of Part XI but a percentage of ten points lower than shown in the Schedule appended to that Part for the standard beneficiary concerned is secured at least to a person protected whose breadwinner has completed five years of contribution, employment or residence.
4. A proportional reduction of the percentage indicated in the Schedule appended to Part XI may be effected where the qualifying period for the benefit corresponding to the reduced percentage exceeds five years of contribution or employment but is less than 15 years of contribution or employment; a reduced benefit shall be payable in conformity with paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. In order that a childless widow presumed to be incapable of self-support may be entitled to survivor's benefit, a minimum duration of the marriage may be required.

Article 64
The benefit specified in Articles 62 and 63 shall be granted throughout the contingency.

PART XI.

Standard

S TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY PERIODICAL PAYMENTS

Article 65
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 the Schedule appended to this Part, at least the percentage indicated therein of the total of the previous earnings of the beneficiary or his breadwinner 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 earnings of the classes to which they belonged.

3. A maximum limit may be prescribed for the rate of the benefit or 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.

6. 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; or
   (b) a person deemed typical of skilled labour selected in accordance with the provisions following paragraph; or
   (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; or
   (d) a person whose earnings are equal to 125 per cent. of the average earnings of persons protected.

7. The person deemed typical of skilled labour for the purposes of subparagraph (b) 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.
question, or of the breadwinners of the persons protected, as the case may be, in the division comprising the largest number of such persons or breadwinners; for this purpose the international standard industrial classification of all economic activities, adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its Seventh Session on 27 August 1948 and reproduced in the Annex to this Convention, or such classification as at any time amended, shall be used.

8. Where the rate of benefit varies by region, the skilled manual male employee is determined for each region in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article.

9. The wage of the skilled manual male employee shall be determined on the basis of the international standard industrial classification of all economic activities, adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its Seventh Session on 27 August 1948 and reproduced in the Annex to this Convention, or such classification as at any time amended, shall be used.

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laws or regulations, where applicable, or by custom, including cost-of-living allowances where such rates differ by region but paragraph 6 of this Article is not applied, the media shall be taken.

8. The rates of current periodical payments in respect of old age, employment injury (except in case of incapacity for work), invalidity and death of breadwinner, shall be reviewed following substantial changes in the general level of earnings where these result from substantial changes in the cost of living.

Article 67

In the case of a periodical payment to which this Article applies--
(a) the rate of the benefit shall be determined according to a prescribed scale or a scale by the competent public authority in conformity with prescribed rules;
(b) such rate may be reduced only to the extent by which the other means of the family beneficiary exceed prescribed substantial amounts or substantial amounts fixed by the competent public authority in conformity with prescribed rules;
(c) the total of the benefit and any other means, after deduction of the substantial amount referred to in subparagraph (b), shall be sufficient to maintain the family of the beneficiary in health and decency, and shall be not less than the corresponding benefit calculated in accordance with the requirements of Article 66;
(d) the provisions of subparagraph (c) shall be deemed to be satisfied if the total amount of benefits paid under the Part concerned exceeds by at least 30 per cent. the total amount of benefits which would be obtained by applying the provisions of Article 66 and the provisions:
(i) Article 15 (b) for Part III;
(ii) Article 27 (b) for Part V;
(iii) Article 55 (b) for Part IX;
(iv) Article 61 (b) for Part X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Contingency</th>
<th>Standard Beneficiary</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Sickness</td>
<td>Man with wife and two children</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Man with wife and two children</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>Man with wife of pensionable age</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Employment injury: Man with wife and two children</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incapacity of work</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invalidity</td>
<td>Man with wife and two children</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>Widow with two children</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Maternity</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Invalidity</td>
<td>Man with wife and two children</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Survivors</td>
<td>Widow with two children</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCHEDULE TO PART XI. PERIODICAL PAYMENTS TO STANDARD BENEFICIARIES.
PART XII. EQUALITY OF TREATMENT OF NON-NATIONAL RESIDENTS

Article 68
1. Non-national residents shall have the same rights as national residents: Provided that special rules concerning non-nationals and nationals born outside the territory of the Member may be prescribed in respect of benefits or portions of benefits which are payable wholly or mainly out of public funds and in respect of transitional schemes.
2. Under contributory social security schemes which protect employees, the persons protected who are nationals of another Member which has accepted the obligations of the relevant Part of the Convention shall have, under that Part, the same rights as nationals of the Member concerned: Provided that the application of this paragraph may be made subject to the existence of a bilateral or multilateral agreement providing for reciprocity.

PART XIII. COMMON PROVISIONS

Article 69
A benefit to which a person protected would otherwise be entitled in compliance with Parts II to X of 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, subject to any portion of the benefit in excess of the value of such maintenance being granted to the dependants of the beneficiary;
(c) as long as the person concerned is in receipt of another social security cash benefit, other than a family benefit, and during any period in respect of which he is indemnified for the contingency by a third party, subject to the part of the benefit which is suspended not exceeding the other benefit or the indemnity by a third party;
(d) where the person concerned has made a fraudulent claim;
(e) where the contingency has been caused by a criminal offence committed by the person concerned;
(f) where the contingency has been caused by the wilful misconduct of the person concerned;
(g) in appropriate cases, where the person concerned neglects to make use of the medical or rehabilitation services placed at his disposal or fails to comply with rules prescribed for verifying the occurrence or continuance of the contingency or for the conduct of beneficiaries;
(h) in the case of unemployment benefit, where the person concerned has failed to make use of the employment services placed at his disposal;
(i) in the case of unemployment benefit, where the person concerned has lost his employment as a direct result of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, or has left it voluntarily without just cause; and
(j) in the case of survivors' benefit, as long as the widow is living with a man as his wife.

Article 70
1. Every claimant shall have a right of appeal in 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 a 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 social s
questions and on which the persons protected are represented, no right of appeal shall be required.

Article 71

1. The cost of the benefits provided in compliance with this Convention and the cost of the administration of such benefits shall be borne collectively by way of insurance contributions or taxation or both in a manner which avoids hardship to persons of small means and takes account of the economic situation of the Member and of the classes of persons protected.

2. The total of the insurance contributions borne by the employees protected shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the total of the financial resources allocated to the protection of employees, their wives and children. For the purpose of ascertaining whether this condition is fulfilled the benefits provided by the Member in compliance with this Convention, except family benefits, the rate of insurance contributions, or the taxes allocated to cover contingencies in question.

Article 72

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; national laws or regulations may likewise decide on the participation of representatives of employers and of the public authorities.

2. The Member shall accept general responsibility for the proper administration of the institutions and services concerned in the application of the Convention.

PART XIV. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 73

This Convention shall not apply to--
(a) contingencies which occurred before the coming into force of the relevant Part Convention for the Member concerned;
(b) benefits in contingencies occurring after the coming into force of the relevant Part Convention for the Member concerned in so far as the rights to such benefits are derived from periods preceding that date.

Article 74

This Convention shall not be regarded as revising any existing Convention.

Article 75

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 shall take effect in the said Convention as from the date on which the said Convention comes into force for that Member.

(Editors' Note: Provisions pursuant to Article 75 are contained in Conventions Nos. 121 (Article 29), 128 (Article 45) and 130 (Article 36).)

Article 76

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall include in the annual report upon
application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation—
(a) full information concerning the laws and regulations by which effect is given to the provisions of the Convention; and
(b) evidence, conforming in its presentation as closely as is practicable with any suggestions for greater uniformity of presentation made by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, of compliance with the statistical conditions specified in—
(i) Articles 9 (a), (b), (c) or (d); 15 (a), (b) or (d); 21 (a) or (c); 27 (a), (b) or (d); 33 (a) or (b), (b) or (d); 48 (a), (b) or (c); 55 (a (a), (b) or (d); 61 (a), (b) or (d), as regards the number of persons protected;
(ii) Articles 44, 65, 66 or 67, as regards the rates of benefit;
(iii) subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2 of Article 18, as regards duration of sickness benefit;
(iv) paragraph 2 of Article 24, as regards duration of unemployment benefit; and
(v) paragraph 2 of Article 71, as regards the proportion of the financial resources constituting the insurance contributions of employees protected.

2. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall report to the Director-General of the International Labour Office at appropriate intervals, as requested by the Governing Body, on the position of its law and practice in regard to any of Parts II to X of the Convention not specified in its ratification or in a notification made subsequently in virtue of Article 4.

Article 77
1. This Convention does not apply to seamen or seafishermen; provision for the protection of seamen and seafishermen has been made by the International Labour Conference in the Social Security (Seafarers) Convention, 1946, and the Seafarers' Pensions Convention, 1946.
2. A Member may exclude seamen and seafishermen from the number of employees, of the economically active population or of residents, when calculating the percentage of employees or residents protected in compliance with any of Parts II to X covered by its ratification.

PART XV. FINAL PROVISIONS
Article 78
The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 79
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 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 80
1. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation shall indicate—
a) the territories in respect of which the Member concerned undertakes that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied without modification;
b) the territories in respect of which it undertakes that the provisions of the Convention any Parts thereof shall be applied subject to modifications, together with details of the modifications;
c) the territories in respect of which the Convention is inapplicable and in such cases the grounds on which it is inapplicable;
d) the territories in respect of which it reserves its decision pending further consideration.

2. The undertakings referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and shall have the force of ratification.

3. Any Member may at any time by a subsequent declaration cancel in whole or in part the reservation made in its original declaration in virtue of subparagraph (b), (c) or (d) of paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Any Member may, at any time at which the Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 82, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of such territories as it may specify.

Article 81

1. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in accordance with paragraph 4 or 5 of Article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation shall indicate whether the provisions of the Convention or of the Parts thereof accepted by the Declaration will be applied in the territory concerned without modification or subject to modifications; when the Declaration indicates that the provisions of the Convention or of certain Parts thereof will be applied subject to modifications, it shall give details of the said modifications.

2. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may at any time by a subsequent declaration renounce in whole or in part the right to have recourse to any modification indicated in any former declaration.

3. The Member, Members or international authority concerned may, at any time at which the Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 82, communicate to the Director-General a declaration modifying in any other respect the terms of any former declaration and stating the present position in respect of the application of the Convention.

Article 82

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may, after the expiration of the ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, denounce the Convention or any one or more of Parts II to X thereof 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 the Convention or any one of Parts II to X the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 83

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organisation of the registration of all ratifications, declarations 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
Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 84
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, declarations, and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 85
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 revision in whole or in part.

Article 86
1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:
   a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 82 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 Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 87
The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

ANNEX
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (REVISED UP TO 1969)
LIST OF MAJOR DIVISIONS, DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Divisions 1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Division</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Major Division 2. Mining and Quarrying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Major group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>210 Coal Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>220 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>230 Metal Ore Mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>290 Other Mining</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Major Division 3. Manufacturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Major group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>311-312 Food manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>313 Beverage industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>314 Tobacco manufactures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>321 Manufacture of textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Manufacture of textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather subs and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanised or moulded rubber or plastic footwear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Including Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Manufacture of paper and paper products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342</td>
<td>Printing, publishing and allied industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical, Petroleum, Rubber and Plastic Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351</td>
<td>Manufacture of industrial chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352</td>
<td>Manufacture of other chemical products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>Petroleum refineries</td>
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<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal</td>
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<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Manufacture of rubber products</td>
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<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>361</td>
<td>Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Industry Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>Manufacture of glass and glass products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Basic Metal Industries</td>
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<tr>
<td>371</td>
<td>Iron and steel basic industries</td>
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<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>Non-ferrous metal basic industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382</td>
<td>Manufacture of machinery except electrical</td>
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<tr>
<td>383</td>
<td>Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>Manufacture of transport equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified, and photographic and optical goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Other Manufacturing Industries</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Major Division 4. Electricity, Gas and Water**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Major group</th>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>410</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Electricity, Gas and Steam</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>420</td>
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<td>Water Works and Supply</td>
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### Major Division 5. Construction

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### Major Division 6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels

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### Major Division 7. Transport, Storage and Communication

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<td>713</td>
<td>Air transport</td>
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<td>Services allied to transport</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>Communication</td>
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**Major Division 8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services**

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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>810 Financial Institutions</td>
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<td>820 Insurance</td>
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<td>Real Estate and Business Services</td>
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<td>832</td>
<td>Business services except machinery and equipment rental and leasing</td>
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<td>833</td>
<td>Machinery and equipment rental and leasing</td>
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**Major Division 9. Community, Social and Personal Services**

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>910 Public Administration and Defence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>920 Sanitary and Similar Services</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>Social and Related Community Services</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<td>Education services</td>
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<td>932</td>
<td>Research and scientific institutes</td>
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<td>933</td>
<td>Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services</td>
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<td>Welfare institutions</td>
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<td>Business, professional and labour associations</td>
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<td>939</td>
<td>Other social and related community services</td>
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<td>Recreational and Cultural Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>941</td>
<td>Motion picture and other entertainment services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>942</td>
<td>Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and cultural services not elsewhere classified</td>
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<td>949</td>
<td>Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified</td>
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<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Personal and Household Services</td>
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<td>951</td>
<td>Repair services not elsewhere classified</td>
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<td>952</td>
<td>Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants</td>
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<td>953</td>
<td>Domestic services</td>
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<td>959</td>
<td>Miscellaneous personal services</td>
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<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>International and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies</td>
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**Major Division 0. Activities Not Adequately Defined**
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<th>Division</th>
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**Cross References**


Conventions: C121 Employment Injury Benefits Convention,

Conventions: C128 Invalidity Old-Age and Survivors’ Benefits Convention,

Conventions: C130 Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention,

Conventions: C070 Social Security (Seafarers) Convention,

Conventions: C071 Seafarers’ Pensions Convention,

Constitution: 35:article 35 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation
C118 Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962
Convention concerning Equality of Treatment of Nationals and Non-Nationals in Social Security (Note: Date of coming into force: 25 April 1964.)
Place: Geneva
Session of the Conference: 46
Date of adoption: 28 June 1962
The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisa-

tion, having met in its Forty-sixth Session on 6 June 1962, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to equality of treatment of
nationals and non-nationals in social security, which is the fifth item on the agenda of the session,

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Conven-
tion, which may be cited as the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention,

Adopts this twenty-eighth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-
having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisa-

tion, having met in its Forty-sixth Session on 6 June 1962, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to equality of treatment of
nationals and non-nationals in social security, which is the fifth item on the agenda of the session,

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

adopts this twenty-eighth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-

following Convention, which may be cited as the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Conven-
tion, which may be cited as the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention,

1962:

Article 1

In this Convention—

(a) the term **legislation** includes any social security rules as well as laws and regulations;

(b) the term **benefits** refers to all benefits, grants and pensions, including any supplements;

(c) the term **benefits granted under transitional schemes** means either benefits granted
to persons who have exceeded a prescribed age at the date when the legislation applicable came into force or benefits granted as a transitional measure in consideration of events occurring or periods completed outside the present boundaries of the territory of a Member;

(d) the term **death grant** means any lump sum payable in the event of death;

(e) the term **residence** means ordinary residence;

(f) the term **prescribed** means determined by or in virtue of national legislation as defined in
paragraph (a) above;

(g) the term **refugee** has the meaning assigned to it in Article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951;

(h) the term **stateless person** has the meaning assigned to it in Article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954.

Article 2

1. Each Member may accept the obligations of this Convention in respect of any one or more branches of social security for which it has in effective operation legislation covering its own nationals within its own territory:

(a) medical care;

(b) sickness benefit;

(c) maternity benefit;

(d) invalidity benefit;

(e) old-age benefit;

(f) survivors’ benefit;

(g) employment injury benefit;

(h) unemployment benefit; and

(i) family benefit.

2. Each Member for which this Convention is in force shall comply with its provisions in branch or branches of social security for which it has accepted the obligations of the Convention.

3. Each Member shall specify in its ratification in respect of which branch or branches of
it accepts the obligations of this Convention.

4. Each Member which has ratified this Convention may subsequently notify the Director-General of the International Labour Office that it accepts the obligations of the Convention in respect of more branches of social security not already specified in its ratification.

5. The undertakings referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be deemed to be an integral part of the ratification and to have the force of ratification as from the date of notification.

6. For the purpose of the application of this Convention, each Member accepting the obligations thereof in respect of any branch of social security which has legislation providing for benefits of the type indicated in clause (a) or (b) below shall communicate to the Director-General of the International Labour Office a statement indicating the benefits provided for by its legislation which it considers to be:

(a) benefits other than those the grant of which depends either on direct financial participation by the persons protected or their employer, or on a qualifying period of occupational activity; or
(b) benefits granted under transitional schemes.

7. The communication referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be made at the time of ratification or at the time of notification in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article; as regards legislation adopted subsequently, the communication shall be made within three months of the adoption of such legislation.

Article 3

1. Each Member for which this Convention is in force shall grant within its territory to all other Members for which the Convention is in force equality of treatment under its legislation with its own nationals, both as regards coverage and as regards the right to benefits, in respect of every branch of social security for which it has accepted the obligations of the Convention.

2. In the case of survivors' benefits, such equality of treatment shall also be granted to the survivors of the nationals of a Member for which the Convention is in force, irrespective of the nationality of the survivors.

3. Nothing in the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall require a Member to apply these paragraphs, in respect of the benefits of a specified branch of social security, to the nationals of another Member which has legislation relating to that branch but does not grant equality of treatment thereof to the nationals of the first Member.

Article 4

1. Equality of treatment as regards the grant of benefits shall be accorded without any condition of residence: Provided that equality of treatment in respect of the benefits of a specified branch of social security may be made conditional on residence in the case of nationals of any Member of which makes the grant of benefits under that branch conditional on residence in its territory.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the grant of the benefits referred to in paragraph 6 (a) of Article 2--other than medical care, sickness benefit, employment injury benefit and family benefit--may be made subject to the condition that the beneficiary has resided on the territory of the Member in virtue of the legislation of which the benefit is due, or, in the case of a survivor, that the deceased had resided there, for a period which shall not exceed--

(a) six months immediately preceding the filing of claim, for grant of maternity benefit or unemployment benefit;
(b) five consecutive years immediately preceding the filing of claim, for grant of invalidity benefit or unemployment benefit;
(c) ten years after the age of 18, which may include five consecutive years immediately preceding death, for grant of survivors' benefit; or
(d) ten years after the age of 18, which may include five consecutive years immediately preceding filing of claim, for grant of old-age benefit.
3. Special provisions may be prescribed in respect of benefits granted under transitional schemes.

4. The measures necessary to prevent the cumulation of benefits shall be determined, by special arrangements between the Members concerned.

Article 5

1. In addition to the provisions of Article 4, each Member which has accepted the obligations of this Convention in respect of the branch or branches of social security concerned shall guarantee both to its own nationals and to the nationals of any other Member which has accepted the obligations of this Convention in respect of the branch or branches in question, when they are resident abroad, employment injury pensions, subject to measures for this purpose being taken, where necessary, in accordance with Article 8.

2. In case of residence abroad, the provision of invalidity, old-age and survivors' benefits referred to in paragraph 6 (a) of Article 2 may be made subject to the participation of the Members concerned in schemes for the maintenance of rights as provided for in Article 7.

3. The provisions of this Article do not apply to benefits granted under transitional schemes.

Article 6

In addition to the provisions of Article 4, each Member which has accepted the obligations of this Convention in respect of family benefit shall guarantee the grant of family allowances both to its own nationals and to the nationals of any other Member which has accepted the obligations of this Convention for that branch, in respect of children who reside on the territory of any such Member, under conditions and within limits to be agreed upon by the Members concerned.

Article 7

1. Members for which this Convention is in force shall, upon terms being agreed between the Members concerned in accordance with Article 8, endeavour to participate in schemes for the maintenance of the acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition under their legislation of the nationals of Members for which the Convention is in force, for all branches of social security in respect of which the Members concerned have accepted the obligations of the Convention.

2. Such schemes shall provide, in particular, for the totalisation of periods of insurance, residence and of assimilated periods for the purpose of the acquisition, maintenance or recovery of the acquired rights and for the calculation of benefits.

3. The cost of invalidity, old-age and survivors' benefits as so determined shall either be borne by the Member on whose territory the beneficiaries reside, or be borne by the Member on whose territory the beneficiaries reside, as may be agreed upon by the Members concerned.

Article 8

The Members for which this Convention is in force may give effect to their obligations under the provisions of Articles 5 and 7 by ratification of the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935, by the application of the provisions of that Convention as between particular Members by mutual agreement, or by any multilateral or bilateral agreement giving effect to the obligations.

Article 9

The provisions of this Convention may be derogated from by agreements between Members which do not affect the rights and duties of other Members and which make provision for the maintenance of the acquired rights and of acquired rights under conditions at least as favourable to the whole as those provided for in this Convention.

Article 10

1. The provisions of this Convention apply to refugees and stateless persons without any condition of...
reciprocity.
2. This Convention does not apply to special schemes for civil servants, special schemes for war victims, or public assistance.
3. This Convention does not require any Member to apply the provisions thereof to persons who, in accordance with the provisions of international instruments, are exempted from its national social security legislation.

Article 11
The Members for which this Convention is in force shall afford each other administrative assistance free of charge with a view to facilitating the application of the Convention and the execution of their respective social security legislation.

Article 12
1. This Convention does not apply to benefits payable prior to the coming into force of this Convention for the Member concerned in respect of the branch of social security under which the benefit is payable.
2. The extent to which the Convention applies to benefits attributable to contingencies occurring before its coming into force for the Member concerned in respect of the branch of social security under which the benefit is payable thereafter shall be determined by multilateral or bilateral agreement or in default thereof by the legislation of the Member concerned.

Article 13
This Convention shall not be regarded as revising any existing Convention.

Article 14
The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration.

Article 15
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 of the 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 16
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 may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 17
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, the Members of the Organisation.
2. When notifying the Members of the Organisation of the registration of the said communications, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members to the fact that the Convention entered into force on the date of registration.
Article 18
The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall communicate to the Secretariat 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 19
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 the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 20
1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:
   a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 16 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 21
The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

Cross-references
Conventions: C048 Maintenance of Migrants’ Pension Rights Convention, 1935