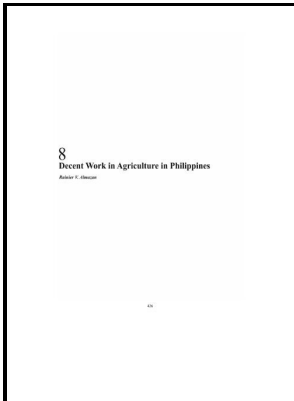


International Labour Organization - Convention Concerning the Organization of the Employment Service.

s.n - *Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (ILO No. 29), 39 U.N.T.S. 55, entered into force May 1, 1932.*



Description: -

-International Labour Organization - Convention Concerning the Organization of the Employment Service.

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Canada. Treaties, etc. (Treaty series) -- 51-20International Labour Organization - Convention Concerning the Organization of the Employment Service.

Notes: 1

This edition was published in 1951



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Convention C158

Guidelines generally form a form of implementation of a Regulation according to the requirements, but States are free to have different implementation measures.

Termination of Employment Convention, 1982

International Labour Organization Convention No. Article 3 In the application of this Convention, representatives of the persons affected by the measures to be taken, and in particular representatives of employers and workers, shall be consulted concerning employment policies, with a view to taking fully into account their experience and views and securing their full co-operation in formulating and enlisting support for such policies. PROCEDURE PRIOR TO OR AT THE TIME OF TERMINATION Article 7 The employment of a worker shall not be terminated for reasons related to the worker's conduct or performance before he is provided an opportunity to defend himself against the allegations made, unless the employer cannot reasonably be expected to provide this opportunity.

Maritime Labour Convention

International Foundation for the Law of the Sea.

Employment Service Convention, 1948

FINAL PROVISIONS Article 15 The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office for registration. As per the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, each Member State of the ILO is expected to give effect to the principles contained in the Core Conventions of the ILO, irrespective of whether or not the Core Conventions

have been ratified by them. The ILO promotes international labor standards through its field offices in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia.

List of International Labour Organization Conventions

Forced or compulsory labour exacted as a tax and forced or compulsory labour to which recourse is had for the execution of public works by chiefs who exercise administrative functions shall be progressively abolished. Article 21 The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative. Provision may be made by the methods of implementation referred to in Article 1 of this Convention for loss of entitlement to the allowance or benefits referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph a , of this Article in the event of termination for serious misconduct.

C182

That authority may also delegate, for such periods and subject to such conditions as may be laid down in the regulations provided for in article 23 of this Convention, powers to the highest local authorities to exact forced or compulsory labour which involves the removal of the workers from their place of habitual residence for the purpose of facilitating the movement of officials of the administration, when on duty, and for the transport of Government stores. Countries should issue medical certificates as defined in the or use a similar standard. Article 24 Adequate measures shall in all cases be taken to ensure that the regulations governing the employment of forced or compulsory labour are strictly applied, either by extending the duties of any existing labour inspectorate which has been established for the inspection of voluntary labour to cover the inspection of forced or compulsory labour or in some other appropriate manner.

C182

For other countries, the convention enters into force one year after registration of their instrument of ratification. The competent authority shall not impose or permit the imposition of forced or compulsory labour for the benefit of private individuals, companies or associations. Article 8 A seafarer shall be deemed to have been duly repatriated when he or she is landed at a destination prescribed pursuant to Article 3 above, or when the seafarer does not claim his or her entitlement to repatriation within a reasonable period of time to be defined by national laws or regulations or collective agreements.

ILO Convention (No. 166) concerning the Repatriation of Seafarers (Revised) (Geneva 1987)

Among these recommendations were a universal labor guarantee, social protection from birth to old age, and entitlement to lifelong learning. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention shall come into force.

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