

C175 Part-Time Work Convention, 1994

Convention concerning Part-Time Work (Note: Date of coming into force: 28:02:1998.)

Convention:C175

Place:Geneva

Session of the Conference:81

Date of adoption:24:06:1994

Subject classification: Arrangement of Working Time

Subject: **Working Time**

[See the ratifications for this Convention](#)

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Status: Up-to-date instrument This Convention was adopted after 1985 and is considered up to date.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its 81st Session on 7 June 1994, and

Noting the relevance, for part-time workers, of the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951, the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958, and the Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention and Recommendation, 1981, and

Noting the relevance for these workers of the Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, 1988, and the Employment Policy (Supplementary Provisions) Recommendation, 1984, and

Recognizing the importance of productive and freely chosen employment for all workers, the economic importance of part-time work, the need for employment policies to take into account the role of part-time work in facilitating additional employment opportunities, and the need to ensure protection for part-time workers in the areas of access to employment, working conditions and social security, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to part-time work, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

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

adopts this twenty-fourth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four the following Convention, which may be cited as the Part-Time Work Convention, 1994:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) the term **part-time worker** means an employed person whose normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers;

(b) the normal hours of work referred to in subparagraph (a) may be calculated weekly or on average over a given period of employment;

(c) the term **comparable full-time worker** refers to a full-time worker who:

(i) has the same type of employment relationship;

(ii) is engaged in the same or a similar type of work or occupation; and

(iii) is employed in the same establishment or, when there is no comparable full-time worker in that establishment, in the same enterprise or, when there is no comparable full-time worker in that enterprise, in the same branch of activity,

as the part-time worker concerned;

(d) full-time workers affected by partial unemployment, that is by a collective and temporary reduction in their normal hours of work for economic, technical or structural reasons, are not considered to be part-time workers.

Article 2

This Convention does not affect more favourable provisions applicable to part-time workers under other international labour Conventions.

Article 3

1. This Convention applies to all part-time workers, it being understood that a Member may, after consulting the representative organizations of employers and workers concerned, exclude wholly or partly from its scope particular categories of workers or of establishments when its application to them would raise particular problems of a substantial nature.

2. Each Member having ratified this Convention which avails itself of the possibility afforded in the preceding paragraph shall, in its reports on the application of the Convention under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, indicate any particular category of workers or of establishments thus excluded and the reasons why this exclusion was or is still judged necessary.

Article 4

Measures shall be taken to ensure that part-time workers receive the same protection as that accorded to comparable full-time workers in respect of:

(a) the right to organize, the right to bargain collectively and the right to act as workers' representatives;

(b) occupational safety and health;

(c) discrimination in employment and occupation.

Article 5

Measures appropriate to national law and practice shall be taken to ensure that part-time workers do not, solely because they work part time, receive a basic wage which, calculated proportionately on an hourly, performance-related, or piece-rate basis, is lower than the basic wage of comparable full-time workers, calculated according to the same method.

Article 6

Statutory social security schemes which are based on occupational activity shall be adapted so that part-time workers enjoy conditions equivalent to those of comparable full-time workers; these conditions may be determined in proportion to hours of work, contributions or earnings, or through other methods consistent with national law and practice.

Article 7

Measures shall be taken to ensure that part-time workers receive conditions equivalent to those of comparable full-time workers in the fields of:

- (a) maternity protection;
- (b) termination of employment;
- (c) paid annual leave and paid public holidays; and
- (d) sick leave,

it being understood that pecuniary entitlements may be determined in proportion to hours of work or earnings.

Article 8

1. Part-time workers whose hours of work or earnings are below specified thresholds may be excluded by a Member:

- (a) from the scope of any of the statutory social security schemes referred to in Article 6, except in regard to employment injury benefits;
- (b) from the scope of any of the measures taken in the fields covered by Article 7, except in regard to maternity protection measures other than those provided under statutory social security schemes.

2. The thresholds referred to in paragraph 1 shall be sufficiently low as not to exclude an unduly large percentage of part-time workers.

3. A Member which avails itself of the possibility provided for in paragraph 1 above shall:

- (a) periodically review the thresholds in force;
- (b) in its reports on the application of the Convention under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, indicate the thresholds in force, the reasons therefor and whether consideration is being given to the progressive extension of protection to the workers excluded.

4. The most representative organizations of employers and workers shall be consulted on the establishment, review and revision of the thresholds referred to in this Article.

Article 9

1. Measures shall be taken to facilitate access to productive and freely chosen part-time work which meets the needs of both employers and workers, provided that the protection referred to in Articles 4 to 7 is ensured.

2. These measures shall include:

(a) the review of laws and regulations that may prevent or discourage recourse to or acceptance of part-time work;

(b) the use of employment services, where they exist, to identify and publicize possibilities for part-time work in their information and placement activities;

(c) special attention, in employment policies, to the needs and preferences of specific groups such as the unemployed, workers with family responsibilities, older workers, workers with disabilities and workers undergoing education or training.

3. These measures may also include research and dissemination of information on the degree to which part-time work responds to the economic and social aims of employers and workers.

Article 10

Where appropriate, measures shall be taken to ensure that transfer from full-time to part-time work or vice versa is voluntary, in accordance with national law and practice.

Article 11

The provisions of this Convention shall be implemented by laws or regulations, except in so far as effect is given to them by means of collective agreements or in any other manner consistent with national practice. The most representative organizations of employers and workers shall be consulted before any such laws or regulations are adopted.

Article 12

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

Article 13

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.

2. It shall come into force 12 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 12 months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 14

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 15

1. The Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.

2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 16

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 and acts of denunciations registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 17

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 its revision in whole or in part.

Article 18

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 14 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 19

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

Cross references

[Conventions: C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951](#)

[Conventions: C111 Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958](#)

[Conventions: C156 Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981](#)

[Conventions: C168 Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, 1988](#)

[Recommendations: R165 Workers with Family Responsibilities Recommendation, 1981](#)

[Recommendations: R169 Employment Policy \(Supplementary Provisions\) Recommendation, 1984](#)

[Constitution: 22: article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization](#)