

social security benefits, young persons should be compulsorily included under social insurance or social security schemes on entering employment.

(2) In the case of apprentices who receive no remuneration—

- (a) The benefits of a sickness insurance or social security medical care service should be available at once without payment of contributions by the apprentice;
- (b) The compensation for employment injuries should, as from the date at which they would have completed their apprenticeship for their trade, be based on the wages current for workers in that trade, according to paragraph 20 (2) of the Income Security Recommendation, 1944.

(3) Young persons employed for remuneration and apprentices receiving no remuneration who become invalids at a time when they are not yet entitled to social insurance or social security benefits sufficient for their needs should be entitled to maintenance allowances through social assistance, in accordance with paragraph 29 of the Income Security Recommendation, 1944.

(4) Workmen's compensation should be payable in respect of any occupational accident occurring to a child illegally employed; in such cases the employer should be liable for the payment of additional compensation.

V. PROTECTION OF YOUNG WORKERS

24. The Conference reaffirms its obligation to lay down international standards for the protection of young workers, with the object of extending and improving the protection of such workers in all types of occupation.

A. *Hours of Work*

25. In order to restrict the working-hours of children and young persons within limits compatible with the maintenance of their health and with their recreational and educational needs, there should be—

- (a) Strict regulation of the daily and weekly hours of work, with due regard for the varying needs of young people at different ages; efforts to reduce, in so far as may be practicable, the working-week of young persons and children not attending school to not more than forty hours;
- (b) Suitable arrangements during working-hours permitting young workers to attend the continuation courses of general or technical education provided for in paragraph 12 above until they attain the age of eighteen years at least, an appropriate maximum being fixed by legislation for the aggregate hours of school and work and an appropriate minimum for the number of hours during which young workers should be released in every day, week, month, or year to attend school, these hours being preferably paid as working-time.

B. *Night-work*

26. In order to protect all young workers under eighteen from the adverse effects of night-work, which include undue fatigue and interference with the time normally free for recreational and cultural activities, measures should be taken—

- (a) To prohibit night-work in industrial employment, at least to the extent to which such work is prohibited by the provisions of the Night Work (Young Persons) Convention, 1919, which requires a rest period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the