

Article 5.

1. In case of a general interruption of work due to (a) local holidays, or (b) accidents or *force majeure* (accidents to plant, interruption of power, light, heating, or water, or occurrences causing serious material damage to the establishments); hours of work in the day may be increased for the purpose of making up the hours of work which have been lost, provided that the following conditions are complied with :—

- (a) Hours of work which have been lost shall not be allowed to be made up on more **than** thirty days in the year, and shall be made up within a reasonable lapse of time :
- (b) The increase in hours of work in the day shall not exceed one hour :
- (c) Hours of work in the day shall not exceed ten.

2. The competent authority shall be notified of the nature, cause, and date of the **general** interruption of work, of the number of hours of work which have been lost, and of the temporary alterations provided for in the working time-table.

Article 6.

In exceptional cases where the circumstances in which the work has to be carried on make the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 inapplicable, regulations made by public authority may permit hours of work to be distributed over a period longer than the week, provided that the average hours of work over the number of weeks included in the period do not exceed forty-eight hours in the **week**, and that hours of work in any day do not exceed ten hours.

Article 7.

Regulations made by public authority shall determine—

1. The permanent exceptions which may be allowed for—

- (a) Certain classes of persons whose work is inherently intermittent, such as caretakers and persons employed to look after working premises and warehouses :
- (b) Classes of persons directly engaged in preparatory or complementary work which **must** necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the hours of work of the **rest** of the persons employed in the establishment :
- (c) Shops and other establishments where the nature of the work, the size of the population, or the number of persons employed render inapplicable the working-hours fixed in Articles 3 and 4.

2. The temporary exceptions which may be granted in the following cases :—

- (a) In case of accident, actual or threatened, *force majeure*, or urgent work to machinery or plant, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the establishment :
- (b) In order to prevent the loss of perishable goods or avoid endangering the technical results of the work :
- (c) In order to allow for special work such as stock-taking and the preparation of balance-sheets, settlement days, liquidations, and the balancing and closing of accounts :
- (d) In order to enable establishments to deal with cases of abnormal pressure of work due to special circumstances, in so far as the employer cannot ordinarily be expected to resort to other measures.

3. Save as regards paragraph 2 (a) the regulations made under this article shall determine the number of additional hours of work which may be allowed in the day, and, in respect of temporary exceptions, in the year.

4. The rate of pay for the additional hours of work permitted under paragraph 2 (b), (c), and (d) of this article shall not be less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

Article 8.

The regulations provided for in Articles 6 and 7 shall be made after consultation with the workers' and employers' organizations concerned, special regard being paid to collective agreements, if any, existing between such workers' and employers' organizations.

Article 9.

The operation of the provisions of this Convention may be suspended in any country by the Government in the event of war or other emergency endangering national safety.

Article 10.

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any custom or agreement whereby shorter hours are worked or higher rates of remuneration are paid than those provided by this Convention.

Any restrictions imposed by this Convention shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other restrictions imposed by any law, order, or regulation which fixes a lower maximum number of hours of employment or a higher rate of remuneration than those provided by this Convention.