



**ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟ**  
**ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗΣ ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΔΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ**  
**Αρ. 2269 της 30ής ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ 1987**  
**ΝΟΜΟΘΕΣΙΑ**

Ο περί της Σύμβασης (Αρ. 100) περί Ίσης Αμοιβής μεταξύ Ανδρών και Γυναικών για Εργασία Ίσης Αξίας (Κυρωτικός) Νόμος του 1987 εκδίδεται με δημοσίευση στην επίσημη εφημερίδα της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας σύμφωνα με το Άρθρο 52 του Συντάγματος.

Αριθμός 213 του 1987

**ΝΟΜΟΣ ΚΥΡΩΝ ΤΗ ΣΥΜΒΑΣΗ (ΑΡ. 100)**  
**ΠΕΡΙ ΊΣΗΣ ΑΜΟΙΒΗΣ ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ**  
**ΚΑΙ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΊΣΗΣ ΑΞΙΑΣ**

Η Βουλή των Αντιπροσώπων ψηφίζει ως ακολούθως:

1. Ο παρών Νόμος θα αναφέρεται ως ο περί της Σύμβασης (Αρ. 100) περί Ίσης Αμοιβής μεταξύ Ανδρών και Γυναικών για Εργασία Ίσης Αξίας (Κυρωτικός) Νόμος του 1987.

Συνοπτικός  
τίτλος.

2. Στον παρόντα Νόμο —

«Σύμβαση» σημαίνει τη Σύμβαση (Αρ. 100) περί Ίσης Αμοιβής μεταξύ Ανδρών και Γυναικών για Εργασία Ίσης Αξίας, που υιοθετήθηκε από τη Γενική Συνδιάσκεψη της Διεθνούς Οργάνωσης Εργασίας στις 29 Ιουνίου 1951 στη Γενεύη, της οποίας το κείμενο εκ του αγγλικού πρωτοτύπου εκτίθεται στο Μέρος I του Πίνακα και σε ελληνική μετάφραση στο Μέρος II του Πίνακα:

Ερμηνεία.

Πίνακας  
Μέρος I  
Μέρος II.

Νοείται ότι σε περίπτωση αντίφασης μεταξύ των δυο αυτών κειμένων θα υπερισχύει το κείμενο εκ του αγγλικού πρωτοτύπου.

3. Με τον παρόντα Νόμο κυρώνεται η Σύμβαση, της οποίας η επικύρωση από την Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία αποφασίσθηκε από το Υπουργικό Συμβούλιο με την Απόφασή του με Αρ. 29.117 και ημερομηνία 24/9/87.

Κύρωση  
της  
Σύμβασης.

## ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ

## (ΑΡΘΡΟ 2)

## Μέρος Ι

CONVENTION 100 CONCERNING EQUAL REMUNERATION  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Thirty-fourth Session on 6 June 1951, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value, which is the seventh item on the agenda of the session, and

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

adopts this twenty-ninth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one the following Convention, which may be cited as the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951:

## Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention —

- (a) the term “remuneration” includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker’s employment;
- (b) the term “equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value” refers to rates of remuneration established without discrimination based on sex.

## Article 2

1. Each Member shall, by means appropriate to the methods in operation for determining rates of remuneration, promote and, in so far as is consistent with such methods, ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

2. This principle may be applied by means of —

- (a) national laws or regulations;
- (b) legally established or recognised machinery for wage determination;
- (c) collective agreements between employers and workers; or
- (d) a combination of these various means.

## Article 3

1. Where such action will assist in giving effect to the provisions of this Convention measures shall be taken to promote objective appraisal of jobs on the basis of the work to be performed.

2. The methods to be followed in this appraisal may be decided upon by the authorities responsible for the determination of rates of remuneration, or, where such rates are determined by collective agreements, by the parties thereto.

3. Differential rates between workers which correspond, without regard to sex, to differences, as determined by such objective appraisal in the work to be performed shall not be considered as being contrary to the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

## Article 4

Each Member shall co-operate as appropriate with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Convention.

## Article 5

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

## Article 6

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 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 7

1. Declarations communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 35 of the Constitution 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 shall be applied subject to modifications, together with details of the said 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 decisions pending further consideration of the position.

2. The undertaking 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 any 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 9, 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 8

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

2. The Member, Members of 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 this Convention is subject to denunciation in accordance with the provisions of Article 9, 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 9

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 10

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 of the Organisation to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

#### Article 11

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 denunciations registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.

#### Article 12

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 13

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 denouncing of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 9 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.