

EMPLOYMENT ACT

Principal Act

Act. No. 1932-16		<i>Commencement</i>	1.5.1954
		<i>Assent</i>	3.12.1953
			Commencement date
With which are consolidated the following Acts	1953-19		3.12.1953
	1955-04		
	1975-26		29.12.1975
	1976-37		15.12.1976
Amending enactments	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date	
Act. 1935-08	s. 32(6)		
1948-05	ss.30(4), 31(2)-(4), 32(3)		
1952-07	ss.29, 30(1), 31(1)		
1956-08	s. 20(2)		
1957-15	ss. 2, 6-8, 9(3), 16(1), 34-37, 38(1), 39, 41, 43, 81(2), 82, 86		
1961-02	ss. 5(1), 18, 22(3), 28(2)		
1965-19	—		
1966-15	ss. 45(2), 47(1)		
1968-11	—		
1970-05	ss. 3-4, 21-22, Sch.1		
1970-21	ss. 52-56, 89		
1972-20	s. 18		
1974-15	ss. 45(2), 47(2), 53-56, 59-73, 80-83, 88-89		
1975-18	ss. 2, 47(3), 61, 63 and 70(4)		
1976-31	s. 6(4)		
LN. 1977/002	s. 76(2)		
Act. 1978-38	ss. 29, 30(1), 31(1), 32(2)		
1982-21	ss. 22(3), 23(1)-(2), 28(1)-(2)		
1983-12	ss. 20-21, 22(3), 23(1), 24-26, Sch.1		
1983-29	s. 18(2)		
1983-48	—		
1985-10	s. 3(1)(d)		28.3.1985
1987-23	ss. 18(1), 26A, 52(6)(a)		29.10.1987

English sources:

Truck Act 1831 (1 & 2 Will. 4 c. 37)

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act 1920 (10 & II
Geo. 5 c. 65)

Equal Pay Act 1970 (1970 c. 41)

DERIVATION OF SECTIONS

Section	Source	Section	Source
2	Act. 1953-19 s.2	49	Act. 1975-26 5
3	Act. 1955-04 s.6A(1)	50	“ “ 4
	“ “ and (2)	51	“ “ 6
4	“ “ 6A(3)-(5)	52	Act. 1953-19 s.21
5	“ “ 9(3)-(6)	53	“ “ 22(1)
6	Act. 1953-19 s.3	54	“ “ 22(2)-(4)
7	“ “ 4	55	“ “ 22(5)-(7)
8	“ “ 5	56	“ “ 22(8), (9)
9	“ “ 10(1)-(3) and (6)	57	“ “ 23
10	“ “ 10(4)	58	“ “ 24
11	“ “ 10(5)	59	“ “ 28A
		60	“ “ 28E and 28F(1)
12	“ “ 28P	61	“ “ 28D
13	“ “ 28Q	62	“ “ 28F(2)
14	Act. 1955-04 s.3	63	“ “ 28G
15	“ “ 4	64	“ “ 28B
16	Act. 1953-19 s.25(1)	65	“ “ 28C
17	“ “ 25(2)-(7)	66	“ “ 28H
18	Act. 1955-04 s.2	67	“ “ 28I
19	“ “ 5	68	“ “ 28J
20	“ “ 6	69	“ “ 28O
21	“ “ 7	70	“ “ 28K
22	“ “ 8	71	“ “ 28L
23	“ “ 9(1)-(2)	72	“ “ 28M
24	“ “ 10	73	“ “ 28N
25	“ “ 11	74	Act. 1976-37 s.2
26	“ “ 12	75	“ “ 3
27	“ “ 13	76	“ “ 4
28	“ “ 15 and 18	77	“ “ 5
29	Act. 1932-16 s.2	78	“ “ 6
30	“ “ 4(1)-(4)	79	Act. 1953-19 s.15
31	“ “ 4(1) and (5)-(8)	80	“ “ 29A
32	“ “ 4(9)	81	“ “ s. 27(2) and (3)
33	“ “ 3		and 1932-16 s.5(2)
34	Act. 1953-19 s.6	82	Act. 1953-19 s.27(4)
		83	“ “ 29B

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35	“	“	7	84	“	“	31
36	“	“	8	85	“	“	26
37	“	“	9	86	“	“	29
38	“	“	16	87	Act. 1975-26	s.8	
39	“	“	11	88	Act. 1953-19	s.28R	
40	“	“	12	89	“	“	s.28S & 30;
41	“	“	13		Act. 1955-04	s.19;	
42	“	“	14		Act. 1975-26	s.3(8)	
43	“	“	27(1)				
44	“	“	17				
45	“	“	19				
46	“	“	20				
47	“	“	18	Sch. 1 Act. 1955-04		Sch.	
48	Act. 1975-26		ss.2, 3	Sch. 2 Act. 1932-16		Sch.	

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section

PART I. PRELIMINARY.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.

PART II. STATUTORY BODIES AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Manpower Planning Committee

3. Establishment and membership of the Manpower Planning Committee.
4. Functions.

The Control of Employment Appeals Tribunal

5. Establishment and procedure of Control of Employment Appeals Tribunal.

The Conditions of Employment Board.

6. Establishment and membership of Conditions of Employment Board.
7. Functions.
8. Power to summon witnesses, etc.

Joint Industrial Councils.

9. Registration of Joint Industrial Councils.
10. Functions.
11. Duty to supply copies of records.

The Industrial Tribunal.

12. Power to establish an Industrial Tribunal.
13. Appeals.

Employment Exchanges.

14. Establishment of employment exchanges.
15. Keeping of registers.
16. Appointment of inspectors.

17. Powers and duties of inspectors.

PART III.
RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT.

Non-residents

- 18. Interpretation.
- 19. Application.
- 20. Prohibition of employing non-residents without permission.
- 21. Issue of permits.
- 22. Duration and revocation of permits.
- 23. Appeals.
- 24. Return of permits.
- 25. Issue of certificates of employment.
- 26. Surrender of certificates.
- 26A. Detached workers.
- 27. Power to require returns.
- 28. Offences and penalties.

Women, Young Persons and Children.

- 29. Interpretation.
- 30. Restriction on employment in industrial undertakings.
- 31. Restriction on employment in ships.
- 32. Offences.
- 33. Saving.

PART IV.
CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Recommendations and Orders.

- 34. References to Conditions of Employment Board.
- 35. Investigation, etc.
- 36. Powers of Governor.
- 37. Scope of orders.
- 38. Exhibition of orders.

Recognised Conditions.

- 39. Recognised conditions of employment.
- 40. Exceptions for employer's family.
- 41. Authorization of overtime outside recognised conditions.
- 42. Special conditions for aged, disabled and infirm workers.
- 43. Offences.

Payment of Wages.

- 44. Wages to be paid to the employee.
- 45. Wages to be paid at regular intervals.

PART V. **CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT.**

Duration.

- 46. Duration of contracts.

Remuneration.

- 47. Remuneration other than wages.

Equal treatment of men and women

- 48. Requirement of equal treatment for men and women.
- 49. Removal of discrimination from collective agreements.
- 50. Enforcement.
- 51. Saving.

Notification.

- 52. Statements to be given to employees.

PART VI. **TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT.**

General.

- 53. Probationary employment.
- 54. Notice to terminate contract.
- 55. Compensation.
- 56. Exceptions to sections 54 and 55.
- 57. Incapacity of employee.
- 58. Certificates of service.

Right not to be Dismissed Unfairly.

- 59. Right not to be dismissed unfairly.
- 60. Qualifications as to length of service and age.
- 61. Exclusion of certain employments.
- 62. Modification of section 60.
- 63. Exclusion of contracts for fixed term.

Meaning of Fair and Unfair Dismissal and Onus of Proof.

- 64. Interpretation.
- 65. Onus on employer.
- 66. Pressure on employer to be disregarded.
- 67. Dismissal in connection with a lock-out.
- 68. Dismissal for participation in industrial action.
- 69. Safeguarding of national security.

Complaints to and Powers of the Industrial Tribunal.

- 70. Complaints and recommendations.
- 71. Basis for assessment of compensation.
- 72. Calculation of compensation.
- 73. Contribution by third party.

PART VIA
Collective redundancies

- 74. Interpretation and application.
- 75. Duty of employer to consult trade union representatives.
- 76. Duty to notify Director.
- 77. Prohibition of contracting out.
- 78. Offences.

PART VII.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Records.

- 79. Records of employees.
- 80. Language.

Offences and Prosecution.

- 81. Miscellaneous offences.
- 82. Orders for payment of wages underpaid or withheld.
- 83. Limitation.
- 84. Restriction on prosecutions.
- 85. Appearances.

Rules and Regulations.

- 86. Regulations.
- 87. Rules.
- 88. Rules of court.

This version is out of date

The Crown.

89. The Crown.

Schedule 1.

Matters to be included in contracts.

Schedule 2.

Conventions.

AN ACT TO CONTROL EMPLOYMENT AND TO REGULATE
CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Employment Act.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Board” means the Conditions of Employment Board established under section 6;

“conditions of employment” includes conditions affecting wages, the period of employment, the hours of work and leave, and sums which may be deducted from wages of employees (or be payable by employees under any agreement with their employer) in respect of the provision of food, accommodation or other allowances or privileges;

“conditions of employment recommendation” means a recommendation made by the Board under section 7;

“conditions of employment order” means an order made by the Governor under section 36;

“contract of service” means an agreement, whether express or implied, oral or in writing, in any form whereby a person binds himself to be or to become an employee in return for wages;

“Director” means the Director of Labour and Social Security, or such other person as the Governor may appoint to administer the provisions of this Act;

“employee” means any person who has entered into or works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract be for manual labour, clerical work or otherwise, be express or implied, oral or in writing and whether it be a contract of service or a contract personally to execute any work or labour, and includes an outworker but does not include—

- (a) a seaman as defined in the Merchant Shipping Act¹;
- (b) any person who is employed casually and otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's business; or
- (c) a domestic worker in a private dwelling house;

“family” means the husband, wife and children;

“general minimum standard conditions of employment” means standard conditions of employment applicable to all employees in Gibraltar;

“hours of work” means the time in any day during which employees are at the disposal of the employer, exclusive of the intervals allowed for meals and rest;

“Industrial Tribunal” means the Industrial Tribunal established under the powers conferred by section 12;

“inspector” means an inspector appointed under section 16;

“leave” includes paid annual leave, paid public holidays and paid sick leave;

“outworker” means a person to whom articles or materials are given out by another person to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired or adapted for the purpose of the trade or business of that other person where the process is to be carried out either in the house of the outworker or in some other premises not being premises under the control and management of that other person;

“particular minimum standard conditions of employment” means standard conditions of employment applicable to any particular class or classes of employees in Gibraltar;

“period of employment” means the time in any day during which employees are at the disposal of the employer, inclusive of the intervals allowed for meals and rest;

“wages” means remuneration or earnings, payable in money by an employer to an employee.

PART II.

¹ 1935-09

STATUTORY BODIES AND ADMINISTRATION.

*The Manpower Planning Committee***Establishment and membership of the Manpower Planning Committee.**

3.(1) There is hereby established a committee to be known as the Manpower Planning Committee which shall consist of the following members:-

- (a) two representatives of the Government, one of whom shall be the chairman;
- (b) not less than two representatives of employers in Gibraltar;
- (c) not less than two representatives of employees in Gibraltar;
- (d) the General Manager of Her Majesty's Dockyard;
- (e) the Regional Director of the Property Services Agency.

(2) All members of the committee shall be appointed by the Governor and, in the case of the persons referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1), after consultation with the representative bodies concerned.

Functions.

4.(1) It shall be the duty of the committee to examine and keep under review the employment situation and to make recommendations to the Governor as to the fixing of the maximum number of permits which should be issued in respect of particular industries or occupations during a specified period (hereinafter referred to as a quota).

(2) The Governor shall consider the recommendations of the committee under subsection (1) and shall make such determination thereon as he may see fit and the Director shall give effect to such determination in the exercise of his powers under section 21.

(3) A determination by the Governor under subsection (2) shall be published in the Gazette.

*The Control of Employment Appeals Tribunal***Establishment and procedure of Control of Employment Appeals Tribunal.**

5.(1) There is hereby established a tribunal to be known as the Control of Employment Appeals Tribunal, which shall consist of not less than three nor

more than five members to be appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be appointed by the Governor as chairman.

(2) If any member shall be absent from any meeting of the tribunal from illness or any other cause, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a temporary member to fill the vacancy.

(3) Subject to subsection (2) it shall not be lawful for the tribunal to hear any appeal in the absence of any member.

(4) The tribunal shall have power to regulate its own proceedings subject to the provisions of this Act.

The Conditions of Employment Board.

Establishment and membership of Conditions of Employment Board.

6.(1) There is hereby established a board to be known as the Conditions of Employment Board, which shall be constituted as follows:—

- (a) a chairman, to be appointed by the Governor;
- (b) such representatives of employers as the Governor may appoint in that behalf;
- (c) such representatives of employees as the Governor may appoint in that behalf; and
- (d) such independent persons as the Governor may appoint.

(2) The number of persons appointed under paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) shall be equal.

(3) The term for which a member of the Board is to hold office shall be such as may be determined by the Governor at the time of his appointment and the conditions subject to which he is to hold office shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (3), the Governor may, in his discretion, terminate the appointment of any member of the Board at any time.

(5) The Director shall appoint an officer of the Department of Labour and Social security to be secretary to the Board.

(6) Where the Board is considering a reference from the Governor under section 7(b) it shall have power to co-opt such persons of special knowledge as may serve the purposes of the Board:

Provided that—

- (a) the number of any such persons who are representatives of employers and of employees shall be equal; and
- (b) such co-opted members shall serve only in a consultative capacity.

(7) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Board shall regulate its own procedure.

Functions.

7. The functions of the Board shall be—

- (a) to make recommendations to the Governor as to any general minimum standard conditions of employment;
- (b) to make recommendations to the Governor as to any particular minimum standard conditions of employment on any matter referred to the Board by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of section 34;
- (c) to advise the Governor on any matter relating to conditions of employment, or on any matter referred to the Board by the Governor.

Power to summon witnesses, etc.

8.(1) The Board shall have power to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

(2) A person summoned to attend and give evidence or produce documents at any sitting of the Board shall be bound to obey the summons served upon him, and a person who refuses or fails without sufficient cause to attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, or refuses without sufficient cause to answer or to answer fully and satisfactorily, to the best of his knowledge and belief, all questions put to him by or with the concurrence of the Board or to produce any documents, is guilty of an offence:

Provided always that no person shall be required to give evidence or produce documents tending to incriminate himself, and every person shall,

in respect of any evidence given or documents produced by him before the Board be entitled to all the privileges to which a witness giving evidence before the magistrates' court is entitled in respect of evidence given by him before such court.

(3) Summonses shall be signed by the chairman or by the secretary of the Board and shall be in such form and shall be served in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) The chairman of the Board may require any person (including a member of the Board) giving evidence before the Board, to give his evidence on oath and for such purpose shall have power to administer an oath.

Joint Industrial Councils.

Registration of Joint Industrial Councils.

9.(1) Where in the opinion of the Governor in respect of any group or class of employees adequate machinery exists for the regulation of conditions of employment, an application may be made jointly by the employer or employers or organizations representing the employers of those employees and by a trade union or trade unions representing those employees for the recognition by the Governor of that machinery as a Joint Industrial Council.

(2) On receipt of any such application the Governor shall ascertain the constitution, function, procedure and composition of that machinery, and if satisfied—

- (a) that the machinery is adequate; and
- (b) that it covers a substantial number of employees,

he may, in his discretion, register that machinery as a Joint Industrial Council.

(3) Upon such registration the group or class of employees to whom it relates shall be excluded from the field of any reference to the Board made in accordance with section 34 and the Governor shall take such action as may be necessary to abolish or modify any particular conditions of employment order in force affecting that group or class of employees.

(4) A Joint Industrial Council shall continue to be registered under such conditions as the Governor may impose up to such time as it continues to be, in the opinion of the Governor, adequate for the purpose of regulating

wages and the conditions of employment of the employees to whom it relates.

Functions.

10. A registered Joint Industrial Council shall, without prejudice to other functions under its constitution, have the power to determine the conditions of employment of the employees under its jurisdiction subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other law in force from time to time and may vary any voluntary settlement or award made under any machinery for conciliation or arbitration in relation to such employees.

Duty to supply copies of records.

11. Every registered Joint Industrial Council shall supply the Director with an agreed true copy of all records of its proceedings and shall furnish such explanation and information as the Director may require.

The Industrial Tribunal.

Power to establish an Industrial Tribunal.

12.(1) The Governor may by rules establish an Industrial Tribunal and may by such rules provide for-

- (a) the constitution, membership and procedure of such tribunal;
- (b) the appointment of a chairman of the tribunal;
- (c) the powers of such tribunal; and
- (d) such other matters as appear to the Governor to be necessary or expedient.

(2) The Governor may make rules for the purposes of hearing complaints by the tribunal and for the enforcement of awards and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing such rules may prescribe -

- (a) the form of complaint;
- (b) the form of defence;
- (c) the form of joinder of third parties;
- (d) the method by which awards made by the tribunal may be enforced and for the purpose of this paragraph an award made or

varied by the Supreme Court on appeal from the tribunal shall be deemed to be an award of the tribunal.

Appeals.

13. An appeal shall lie on a question of law from the tribunal to the Supreme Court against any decision of the tribunal.

Establishment of employment exchanges.

14. The Governor may establish and maintain a central employment exchange and such number of employment exchanges as he thinks fit.

Registers of persons seeking employment.

15. There shall be kept in every employment exchange a register of persons seeking employment. Any person who has requested that his name shall be included on such register shall be deemed to be able and willing to take other employment for so long as he continues to maintain registration by attendance at the central employment exchange on such day or days of the week or by such other means as the Director may require.

Inspectors.

Appointment of inspectors.

16. The Director shall appoint such officers of the Department of Labour and Social Security as he may think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act.

Powers and duties of inspectors.

17.(1) Inspectors appointed under section 16 shall be empowered—

- (a) to enter at all reasonable times any premises, ship or other place liable to inspection under this Act;
- (b) to interrogate, alone or in the presence of witnesses, the employer or the employees on any matters under this Act;
- (c) to require the production of any books, registers or other documents the keeping of which is prescribed by this Act or by any order issued under this Act and to copy such documents or make extracts therefrom;

- (d) with the prior written authority of the Director to do anything necessary to ensure that this Act is complied with or to detect any breach of this Act.

Provided that no person shall be required under the provisions of paragraph (b) to give any information tending to incriminate himself.

- (2) On the occasion of any inspection visit, an inspector shall notify the employer or his representative of his presence, unless he considers that such a notification may be prejudicial to the performance of his duties.

- (3) The premises and places liable to inspection under this Act are any premises or places other than a private dwelling-house in respect of which any provisions of this Act or of any regulation or order thereunder of any recognised conditions of employment apply or any premises or places, other than a private dwelling-house, in respect of which an inspector has reasonable cause to believe that this Act or any regulations or orders thereunder or any recognised conditions of employment apply.

- (4) Such inspectors—

- (a) shall be prohibited from having any direct or indirect interest in any premises or places which may be subject to inspection by them;
- (b) shall not reveal at any time even after ceasing to be inspectors any manufacturing or commercial secrets or working processes which may come to their knowledge in the course of their duties;
- (c) shall treat as absolutely confidential the source of any complaint bringing to their notice a defect or a breach of the provisions of this Act or of any regulations or orders thereunder or of any recognised conditions of employment; and
- (d) shall not in any case give intimation to the employer or his representative that a visit of inspection was made as a consequence of the receipt of such a complaint.

- (5) Every inspector shall be furnished with a certificate of his appointment signed by the Director and on applying for admission to any premises or place for the purpose of this Act shall, if so required, produce such certificate.

- (6) A person shall not—

- (a) omit truly to answer or reply, or cause any other person to omit truly to answer or reply to any question which an inspector is authorised to ask under this Act; or
- (b) fail to produce any books, registers or other documents which, pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection (2), he is required by an inspector to produce; or
- (c) directly or indirectly prevent any person from appearing before or being questioned by an inspector or prevent any inspector from exercising his powers under this section.

PART III. **RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT.**

Non-residents

Interpretation.

18.(1) In sections 20, 24, 25 and 26, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“certificate” means a certificate of employment issued under the provisions of section 25;

“identity carnet” means an identity carnet issued under the provisions of the Civilians Registration Act;

“permit” has the meaning assigned to it by section 20;

“resident of Gibraltar” means a person who—

- (a) does not require a permit to enter Gibraltar; and
- (b) does not require a permit to reside in Gibraltar or who holds a certificate of permanent residence under Part III of the Immigration Control Act or who holds or is entitled to be issued with a residence permit under Part IX of that Act subject to the provisions of section 53 thereof; and
- (c) in the case of employment in Her Majesty's service or in the service of the Government of Gibraltar, is a British subject;

“worker” means any person to whom this Act applies employed whether by the Crown or any other person, as a servant or apprentice by way of manual labour, clerical work or otherwise and whether or not in receipt of any salary, wages or remuneration in respect of such employment except any person employed—

- (a) as a master or member of the crew of a ship to which the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act apply;
- (b) as a member of the Gibraltar Police Force;
- (c) in the naval, military or air forces of the Crown;

“working day” means any day other than Sunday, or any public holiday.

(2) For the purposes of sections 20, 24, 25 and 26–

- (a) a person to whom this Act applies is a worker if he undertakes any work of a clerical or manual nature, or of any similar nature; and
- (b) a person to whom this Act applies, who undertakes any work specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection as a servant or as an apprentice for the Crown or for any other person, is employed as a worker, and, subject to subsection (5), it is immaterial–
 - (i) that he does or does not receive any salary, wages, or other remuneration in respect of that work; or
 - (ii) that where he undertakes that work for or on behalf of a company or a firm, he is also a director or a principal of that company or firm; or
 - (iii) that, while undertaking that work, he also holds any other position or performs any other function or work that is not the position or a function or work of a worker.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), for the purposes of this Act a person employed as–

- (a) a master or member of the crew of a ship to which the Merchant Shipping Act applies; or
- (b) a member of the Gibraltar Police Force; or
- (c) a member of Her Majesty’s Naval, Military or Air Forces–

is not by reason of that employment a worker or employed as a worker.

(4) In any proceedings for an offence against this Act, where the prosecution proves that a person is a worker, as defined in paragraph (a) of subsection (1), that person shall be presumed to be employed as a worker

unless the defendant proves that the person was not at any material time employed as a worker.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (2), in any proceedings for an offence against this Act, in which—

- (a) it is a material ingredient of the alleged offence that a person is employed as a worker; and
- (b) it is proved by the prosecution that the person was at the material time or times a worker, as defined in paragraph (a) of subsection (2)—

it shall be a defence to the charge if it is proved that the person undertook the work described in that paragraph only as a usual and reasonable incident of any other position, function or work held or performed by him (not being the position or a function or the work of a worker, as so defined).

Application.

19. Sections 20 and 24 to 28 apply to all persons except—

- (a) any British subject appointed or engaged outside Gibraltar for employment by the Crown in Gibraltar and whose emoluments in respect of his service in Gibraltar are paid from funds of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom;
- (b) any member of a class of persons or any person declared to be exempt from all or any of the provisions of this Act by the Governor.

Prohibition of employing non-residents without permission.

20.(1) It is an offence—

- (a) to attempt to employ as a worker any person who is not a resident of Gibraltar without first notifying the manager of the central employment exchange of particulars of the vacancy to be filled; or
- (b) to employ any worker who is not a resident of Gibraltar without a permit so to do in the prescribed form (hereinafter called “a permit”) which the Director is hereby empowered to grant.

(2) the provisions of this section shall not apply—

- (a) to the re-employment of a worker immediately following the end of a period of sickness if the employment was terminated by reason of that sickness; or
- (b) where a worker is the holder of a valid certificate and is employed by one employer in pursuance of a permit permitting his employment-
 - (i) as a dock worker;
 - (ii) in part time domestic work not exceeding thirty hours service in any one week; or
 - (iii) in work of a casual nature otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business.

to the employment of such worker by another employer in work of a similar nature.

Issue of permits.

21.(1) Subject to subsection (3), the Director shall not issue a permit for the employment of a worker who is not a resident of Gibraltar unless he is satisfied that all of the following requirements have been fulfilled:-

- (a) that there is no resident of Gibraltar registered under section 15 who is, in the opinion of the Director, capable of undertaking and suitable for the particular employment in respect of which the permit is sought (hereinafter in this section called "the employment");
- (b) that the terms and conditions of the employment are not less favourable than those prescribed by law or generally observed by good employers;
- (c) that the prospective employer has made adequate efforts to find a resident of Gibraltar who is capable of undertaking and suitable for the employment, and where these have been unsuccessful, no suitable worker who is in the opinion of the Director capable of undertaking and suitable for the employment is registered under section 15;
- (d) that the prospective employer genuinely intends to employ the worker in the employment;
- (e) that a valid written contract of employment which shall include the matters set out in Schedule 1 is duly entered into by the

prospective employer and the worker and has been produced to and approved by the Director;

- (f) that any accommodation required to be provided by the employer for the worker whether by virtue of a contract or otherwise-
 - (i) is available;
 - (ii) has been recently inspected and approved for the purpose by health authorities of the Government within the immediately preceding two weeks; and
 - (iii) a certificate of inspection and approval under sub-paragraph (ii) of this paragraph has been furnished by those authorities to the Director;
- (g) that a deposit of money has been made by the prospective employer with the Director, sufficient in the opinion of the Director for the repatriation of the worker on termination of the employment:

Provided that the Director, in his discretion, may permit the prospective employer to enter into a bond or other adequate security in lieu of such deposit;

- (h) that the employment of the worker is in accordance with the terms of any quota determined under section 4(1); and
- (i) that the worker is in possession of a valid passport as defined in section 2 of the Immigration Control Act and that this passport will continue to be valid for a period not less than the duration of the contract.

(2) A permit granted under subsection (1) may be made subject to either or both of the following conditions:-

- (a) that the employer shall ensure that a resident of Gibraltar is trained for that employment within a reasonable time;
- (b) that the worker shall not cease to reside at the accommodation referred to in paragraph (f) of subsection (1) without the written permission of the Director.

(3) The Director may in his discretion refuse to grant a permit-

- (a) for the employment of a worker who fails to satisfy the Director that he has reached the age of nineteen years;
- (b) for the employment of a worker to fill a vacancy in employment which, in the Director's opinion, has occurred as a result of a trade dispute or as a result of a dismissal which has caused a trade dispute while such trade dispute, in his opinion, continues to exist; or
- (c) for the employment of a worker who has entered Gibraltar before the requirements of paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of subsection (1) have been satisfied.

Duration and revocation of permits.

22.(1) Subject to subsection (2), a permit granted by the Director shall be valid for the period stated therein which shall not in any case exceed twelve months.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Director may extend the validity of a permit for a further period or periods not exceeding twelve months at any one time.

(3) A permit granted by the Director may be revoked by him at any time after the expiration of one month's notice of his intention so to do given by him to the employer to whom, and the employee in respect of whom, it was granted -

- (a) if the Director is satisfied that there is a resident of Gibraltar, registered under section 15, who is capable of undertaking and suitable for the employment in respect of which a permit was granted;
- (b) there has been a breach of any of the conditions in the contract of employment mentioned in section 21 whether on the part of the employer or of the worker;
- (c) if there has been a breach of a condition imposed by the Director; or
- (d) if the Director is satisfied as the result of a test which he has caused to be made that the worker does not possess the degree of skill needed for that employment.

Appeals.

23.(1) Where the Director-

- (a) refuses to grant a permit or to extend the validity of a permit; or
- (b) makes a permit subject to any condition; or
- (c) gives notice under section 22(3) of his intention to revoke a permit-

the employer in any such case, and also the worker in the case specified in paragraph (c), may within seven days after being notified in writing of the Director's decision appeal against it to the Control of Employment Appeals Tribunal.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), no appeal shall lie against any exercise by the Director of the discretion vested in him by section 21 (3).

(3) On an appeal under this section the tribunal may make such order in the matter as they think proper, including directions as to the costs of the appeal, and the order of the tribunal shall be final and no appeal shall lie therefrom.

Return of permits.

24. It is an offence for the employer of a worker to fail to return to the central employment exchange the permit of a worker—

- (a) whose employment has terminated, within seven working days of such termination; or
- (b) who has been absent without leave from work for seven working days, within three working days of the seventh day of absence.

Issue of certificates of employment.

25. Where a worker is engaged in pursuance of a permit the Director shall cause a certificate in the prescribed form to be issued and to be inserted in the identity carnet of the worker and such certificate shall for the purposes of the Civilian Registration Act, be deemed to form part of such carnet.

Surrender of certificates.

26. It is an offence for a worker whose employment has terminated to fail to return his certificate and his identity carnet to the central employment exchange not later than the next working day following that on which his employment terminated.

Detached workers.

26A. (1) In this section "detached worker" means workers a person who-

- (a) is not ordinarily resident in Gibraltar, and
- (b) is in employment in a country outside Gibraltar,

and is required by his employer to perform work of a temporary nature in Gibraltar in the course of his employment.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 20 to 26, if the Director is satisfied that the conditions specified in subsection (3) are fulfilled with respect to any detached worker, he may at his discretion grant a permit under this section to or in respect of that detached worker.

(3) The conditions mentioned in subsection (2) are

- (a) that the kind of work that the detached worker is required to perform is of a specialized nature and no person having the necessary skill and experience is available in Gibraltar to perform that work; and
- (b) that the detached worker is not required to replace, and carry on the work of another detached worker whose permit under this section has expired or is about to expire; and
- (c) that the detached worker is insured under the law relating to social insurance in the country of his employment which entitles him to benefits not less favourable than corresponding benefits provided for by the Social Security (Employment Injuries Insurance) Act.

(4) While a permit granted under this section remains valid the provisions of sections 25 and 26 shall be deemed to have been complied with regarding the detached worker to, or in respect of when the permit was granted, without any further formality.

(5) A permit under this section shall be valid for such period, not exceeding four weeks, as shall be specified in the permit, but may be revoked by the Director, at his discretion, at any time.

(6) Any decision by the Director to grant, refuse or revoke a permit under this section shall be final.

(7) The grant of a permit under this section shall be subject to the payment of a fee of £20 and if the permit is granted to or in respect of more than one detached worker, the fee shall be £20 each.

Power to require returns.

27.(1) The Director may, whenever he thinks fit, by notice in writing, require any person to furnish him with a true and complete return of the names of all persons employed by that person, at any time or during any period specified in the notice with such particulars relating to those persons as may be specified.

(2) A person who fails to furnish a return required of him under this section, or wilfully furnishes any such return which is incomplete or untrue in any material particular is guilty of an offence.

Offences and penalties.

28.(1) A person who wilfully makes any false statement for the purpose of obtaining a permit or certificate is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £500.

(2) A person guilty of an offence against section 20, 24 or 26 for which no penalty is provided is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £500.

Women, Young Persons and Children.

Interpretation.

29. In sections 30 to 33, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“child” means a person under the age of fifteen years;

“competent authority” means the Governor;

“duly authorised officer” means any officer authorised by the Governor by notice in the Gazette to act under the provisions of sections 30 to 32;

“industrial undertaking” has, with respect to the employment of children, young persons and women, the meanings respectively assigned thereto in the conventions set out in Parts I, II, and III of Schedule 2;

“members of the employer’s family” means his spouse, father, stepfather, mother, stepmother, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, grandchild, brother, sister, son, or daughter;

“ship” means any sea-going ship or boat of any description which is registered in Gibraltar as a British ship;

“woman” means a woman of the age of eighteen years and upwards;

“young person” means a person who has ceased to be a child and who is under the age of eighteen years.

Restriction on employment in industrial undertakings.

(1920 c.65, s.1). 30.(1) No child shall be employed in any industrial undertaking:

Provided that a child may be employed in an industrial undertaking in which only members of the employer’s family are employed unless such undertaking is by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried on dangerous to life, health, or morals of the persons employed therein.

(2) No young persons or women shall be employed at night in any industrial undertaking, except to the extent to which and in the circumstances in which such employment is permitted under the conventions set out in Parts II and III respectively of Schedule 2.

(3) Where young persons are employed in any industrial undertaking, a register of the young persons so employed, and of the dates of their birth and of the dates on which they enter and leave the service of their employer, shall be kept, and shall at all times be open to inspection by any duly authorised officer.

(4) No woman or female young person shall be employed on underground work in any mine, quarry or other work for the extraction of minerals from under the surface of the earth.

Restriction on employment in ships.

(1920 c.65, s.1). 31.(1) No child shall be employed in any ship.

(2) There shall be included in every agreement with the crew entered into under the Merchant Shipping Act, or any Act amending or substituted for the same, a list of the young persons who are members of the crew, together with particulars of the dates of their births, and, in the case of a ship in which there is no such agreement, the master of the ship shall, if young persons are employed therein, keep a register of those persons with particulars of the dates of their birth and of the dates on which they become or cease to be members of the crew, and the register so kept shall at all times be open to inspection by any duly authorised officer.

(3)

(a) No young person shall be employed or work on any ship as a trimmer or a stoker:

Provided that if no person over the age of eighteen years is available for the work, two young persons each of not less than sixteen years of age may be employed to fill each single vacancy.

- (b) This subsection shall be reproduced in all articles of agreement in respect of service on a ship.

(4) No young person shall be employed on any ship except upon the production of a current certificate (which shall be expressed to expire at the end of a period of not more than one year from the execution thereof) by a medical practitioner who shall have been approved by the competent authority, attesting the young person's fitness for the work to be undertaken:

Provided that if such certificate shall expire in the course of a voyage it shall remain in force until the end of such voyage.

(5) This section, so far as it relates to employment in a ship, shall have effect as if it formed part of the Merchant Shipping Act or of any Act amending or substituted for the same.

Offences.

32.(1) A person who employs a child or a young person in any industrial undertaking in contravention of this Act, is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction for each offence to a fine of £2, or, in case of a second or subsequent offence, of £5. *(1920 c.65, s.1).*

(2) Where a child is taken into employment in any industrial undertaking in contravention of this Act on the production, by or with the privity of the parent, of a false or forged certificate, or on the false representation of his parent that the child or young person is of an age at which such employment is not in contravention of this Act, that parent is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £2.

(3) If any young person or child is employed in any ship in contravention of this Act or if the provisions of section 31 (3) (b) are contravened, the master of the ship is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction for each offence to a fine of £2, or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, of £5.

(4) Where a young person or child is taken into employment in any ship in contravention of this Act, on the production, by or with the privity of the parent, of a false or forged certificate, or on the false representation of his parent that the young person or child is of an age at which such employment

is not in contravention of this Act, that parent is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £2.

(5) A person who, being the employer of a young person, fails to keep such a register so required to be kept by him, or refuses or neglects, when required, to produce it for inspection by a duly authorised officer, is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £20.

(6) The master of a ship who fails to keep such a register so required to be kept by him, or refuses or neglects, when required, to produce it for inspection by a duly authorised officer, is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £20.

(7) A person who employs a woman in contravention of this Act, is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £20.

Saving.

(1920 c.65, s.3). 33.(1) The provisions of sections 30 and 31 are in addition to and not in derogation of any of the provisions of any other Act restricting the employment of women, young persons and children.

(2) Sections 30(2), (3) and (4) and 31(2), (3), (4) and (5) do not apply to industrial undertakings or ships in which only members of the same family are employed.

PART IV.
CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Recommendations and Orders.

Reference to the Conditions of Employment Board.

34. Where the Governor is of the opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of the conditions of employment of any class or classes of employees and that having regard to the conditions of employment existing among such class or classes it is expedient that such conditions should be regulated, he may refer the matter to the Board for their recommendation thereon.

Investigation, etc.

35. Before submitting any conditions of employment recommendation to the Governor, the Board shall make such investigations as appear to it to be necessary and shall publish in the Gazette above the signatures of the chairman and secretary, a notice giving details of the proposed

recommendation stating the period, which shall not be less than twenty-one days from the date of the notice, within which written representations with respect to the proposals may be made to the Board; and the Board shall consider any representations made within that period and shall make any further inquiries it may consider necessary and may then submit the recommendation to the Governor either without amendment or with such amendments as it thinks fit having regard to the representations.

Powers of Governor.

36.(1) Where the Governor receives any conditions of employment recommendation from the Board, he may—

- (a) if he thinks fit, make an order giving effect to the recommendation from such future date as may be specified in the order; or
- (b) refer the matter back to the Board with any observations he may think fit to make, for further consideration by the Board.

(2) Where any recommendation has been referred back to the Board in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) and the Board submits a further recommendation to the Governor in respect of the same matter such further recommendation shall for all purposes of this Act be treated as if it were the original recommendation on such matter.

Scope of orders.

37.(1) Any conditions of employment order may make different provision for different cases, may contain provision for the amendment or revocation of previous orders and may contain any incidental, supplemental or consequential provisions which may appear necessary for carrying out the provisions of any conditions of employment order.

(2) No conditions of employment order shall have effect so as to prejudice any rights as to conditions of employment conferred on any employee by or under any law other than this Act or by or under any existing contract.

(3) If a contract between an employee to whom a conditions of employment order applies and his employer provides for conditions of employment less favourable to the employee than those specified in the order, it shall have effect as if for those conditions there were substituted the conditions specified in the order.

Exhibition of orders.

38.(1) A copy of every conditions of employment order applicable to his employees drawn up in English and Spanish in a form approved by the Director shall be exhibited by the employer in a conspicuous position in all places of employment.

(2) On engagement of any employee, the employer shall explain to him the provisions of any recognised conditions of employment applicable in his case.

Recognised Conditions.

Recognised conditions of employment.

39. The conditions of employment prescribed in a conditions of employment order, or determined by a joint industrial council under this Act, or determined by voluntary settlement or award under any machinery for conciliation or arbitration shall be the recognised conditions of employment for the employees concerned.

Exception for employer's family.

40. The recognised conditions of employment shall not be applicable to members of the employer's family.

Authorization of overtime outside recognised conditions.

41. Notwithstanding any limitations in the hours of overtime specified in a conditions of employment order the Director may authorize in writing, as a temporary expedient, the working of daily or weekly overtime as the case may be in excess of the limits specified, if the period for which he may authorize overtime in no case exceeds fourteen days in any period of six months and any annual limit specified in such order is not thereby exceeded.

Special conditions for aged, disabled and infirm workers.

42.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act the Director may grant a licence to any aged, disabled or infirm person to work at a wage less than that laid down in the recognised conditions of employment applicable to his class.

(2) The Director shall not grant such licence until he is satisfied that the person concerned is, by reason of his age, disablement or infirmity, unable to obtain employment at the wage fixed by the recognised conditions of employment.

(3) Such a licence—

- (a) shall specify the wage at which such person is licensed to work;
- (b) shall specify the name of the employer for whom the person is licensed to work at such wage;
- (c) shall be in force for the period mentioned therein, but may be renewed;
- (d) may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the Director; and
- (e) may contain such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(4) The Director shall in his discretion, fix the number of licensed aged, disabled or infirm persons to be employed by any employer, so however that each employer shall be entitled to employ at least one such licensed person.

Offences.

43. An employer or person who contravenes any recognised conditions of employment prescribed by any conditions of employment order, or who employs an aged, disabled or infirm person under conditions of employment less favourable than the recognised conditions of employment and without a licence of the Director under section 42, or who contravenes the conditions of such a licence, is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £25.

Payment of Wages.

Wages to be paid to the employee.

44.(1) Wages shall be paid directly to the employees to whom they are due except as may otherwise be provided by any law or by virtue of an order made by a competent court or where the employee agrees to the contrary.

(2) Payment of wages shall be effected on week days only and, except for employees employed therein, shall not be made in any shop, public house or place of public entertainment.

Wages to be paid at regular intervals.

45.(1) Every employer shall pay or cause to be paid wages to his employees at regular intervals, and—

- (a) not less often than once a week in the case of employees whose wages are fixed by the hour or day or week;

- (b) not less than once a fortnight in the case of employees whose wages are calculated solely on a piecework or output basis;
- (c) not less than once a month in the case of employees whose wages are fixed on a monthly or annual basis;
- (d) in the case of employees whose wages consist of a share of profit, or of a commission on sales or payments made or received by the employer, not less often than once a month unless otherwise agreed by such employees and the employer:

Provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply where an agreement is entered into between an employer or employers or organization of employers on the one hand and trade union representatives of the employees concerned on the other, fixing other intervals for the payment of wages.

(2) Every employer shall, at every payment of wages furnish each employee with a statement of the wages due to him for his services for the period for which payment is made and such statements shall show clearly the amounts of and the reasons for any additions to, or deductions or other variations from, the normal wage for the period.

(3) On termination of a contract of service all wages lawfully due shall be paid by the date of the next pay day determined under subsection (1) as if the contract had not been terminated.

(4) A settlement of accounts shall be made at least once a year by the employer in respect of employees whose wages consist of a share of profits or of a commission on sales or payments made or received by the employer.

- (5) (a) Where an employee in any trade, being a person to whom a minimum rate of wages fixed under this Act applies, is an apprentice or learner, it shall not be lawful for his employer to receive directly or indirectly from him, or on his behalf or on his account, any payment by way of premium:

Provided that nothing in the foregoing provision shall apply to any such payment duly made in pursuance of any instrument of apprenticeship not later than four weeks after the commencement of the employment.

- (b) Where an employer is convicted of acts in contravention of this subsection the court may, in addition to imposing a fine in accordance with the provisions of this Act, order him to repay to

the employee or other person by whom the payment was made the sum improperly received by way of premium.

PART V. **CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT.**

Duration.

Duration of contracts.

46. A person may bind himself to give his services for a time specified or indefinite, or in respect of a specified task, undertaking, work or service.

Remuneration.

Remuneration other than wages.

47.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, nothing in this Act shall (1831 c.37, s.3). prevent the making of any contract of service by which an employee becomes entitled to food, a dwelling place or other allowances or privileges in addition to cash wages as a remuneration for his services:

Provided that—

- (a) such food, dwelling place, allowances or privileges shall be adequate for, and appropriate for the use of, the employee and his family and the cash value attributed to them shall be fair, reasonable and properly assessed; and
- (b) no wages shall be paid in the form of noxious drugs or alcoholic liquor.

(2) Where any part of an employee's remuneration is given in kind, the value ascribed thereto shall be entered in—

- (i) the contract of employment signed by the employee;
- (ii) the statement of terms of employment required to be given under regulations made under section 52 or in the written contract of employment required to be produced to the Director under section 21(1)(e);
- (iii) the wages register kept by the employer.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) no contract shall be valid to the extent that it provides for greater payments by an employee,

whether by way of deduction from wages or otherwise, in respect of food, accommodation, or other allowances or privileges, than is authorised in an order made under section 36.

Equal treatment of men and women

Requirement of equal treatment for men and women.

48.(1) The provisions of this section shall have effect with a view to securing that employers give equal treatment as regards terms and conditions of employment to men and to women, that is to say that (subject to the provisions of this section and of section 51) –

- (a) for men and women employed on like work the terms and conditions of one sex are not in any respect less favourable than those of the other; and
- (b) for men and women employed on work rated as equivalent (within the meaning of subsection (5)), the terms and conditions of one sex are not less favourable than those of the other in any respect in which the terms and conditions of both are determined by the rating of their work.

The following provisions of this section and section 50 are framed with reference to women and their treatment relative to men, but are to be read as applying equally in a converse case to men and their treatment relative to women.

(2) It shall be a term of the contract under which a woman is employed at an establishment in Gibraltar that she shall be given equal treatment with men in the same employment, that is to say men employed by her employer or any associated employer at the same establishment or at establishments in Gibraltar which include that one and at which common terms and conditions of employment are observed either generally or for employees of the relevant classes.

(3) Where a woman is employed at an establishment in Gibraltar otherwise than under a contract which includes (directly or by reference to a collective agreement or otherwise) a term satisfying subsection (2) the terms and conditions of her employment shall include an implied term giving effect to that subsection.

(4) A woman is to be regarded as employed on like work with men, if, but only if, her work and theirs is of the same or a broadly similar nature, and the differences (if any) between the things she does and the things they do are not of practical importance in relation to terms and conditions of employment; and accordingly in comparing her work with theirs regard

shall be had to the frequency or otherwise with which any such differences occur in practice as well as to the nature and extent of the differences.

(5) A woman is to be regarded as employed on work rated as equivalent with that of any men if, but only if, her job and their job have been given an equal value, in terms of the demand made on a worker under various headings (for instance effort, skill, decision), on a study undertaken with a view to evaluating in those terms the jobs to be done by all or any of the employees in an undertaking or group of undertakings, or would have been given an equal value but for the evaluation being made on a system setting different values for men and women on the same demand under any heading.

(6) Subject to subsection (7), for purposes of this section-

- (a) "employed" means employed under a contract of service or of apprenticeship or a contract personally to execute any work or labour, and related expressions shall be construed accordingly;
- (b) a person is to be regarded as employed at an establishment if he is employed to work in the establishment or, in the case of a person employed to work otherwise than in an establishment, if his employment is carried out from the establishment;
- (c) two employers are to be treated as associated if one is a company of which the other (directly or indirectly) has control or if both are companies of which a third person (directly or indirectly) has control.

(7) A person is not to be regarded for purposes of this section as employed at an establishment in Gibraltar if his employment is wholly or mainly outside Gibraltar; but-

- (a) employment on aircraft or hovercraft registered in Gibraltar shall not be regarded as employment outside Gibraltar unless it is wholly outside Gibraltar;
- (b) persons employed to work on board a ship registered in Gibraltar, unless the employment is wholly outside Gibraltar, are to be regarded as employed at an establishment in Gibraltar, and the ship shall be deemed to be the establishment.

(8) For the purposes of this section and of sections 49, 50 and 51, "man" and "woman" shall be read as applying to persons of whatever age.

Removal of discrimination from collective agreements.

49.(1) Where a collective agreement contains any provision applying specifically to men only or to women only, the agreement may be referred, by any party to it or by the Director to the Industrial Tribunal to declare what amendments need to be made in the agreement, in accordance with subsection (4) so as to remove that discrimination between men and women.

(2) Where on a reference under subsection (1) the Industrial Tribunal has declared the amendments needing to be made in a collective agreement in accordance with that subsection, then in so far as the terms and conditions of a person's employment are dependent on that agreement, they shall be ascertained by reference to the agreement as so amended, and any contract regulating those terms and conditions shall have effect accordingly.

(3) On a reference under subsection (1), the Industrial Tribunal may direct that all or any of the amendments needing to be made in the collective agreement shall be treated as not becoming effective until a date after its decision. or as having been effective from a date before the decision but not before the reference to it, and may specify different dates for different purposes; and subsection (2) and any such contract, award or determination as is there mentioned shall have or be deemed to have had effect accordingly.

(4) Subject to section 51 the amendments to be made in a collective agreement under this section shall be such as are needed-

- (a) to extend to both men and women any provision applying specifically to men only or to women only; and
- (b) to eliminate any resulting duplication in the provisions of the agreement in such a way as not to make the terms and conditions agreed for men, or those agreed for women, less favourable in any respect than they would have been without the amendments,

but the amendments shall not extend the operation of the collective agreement to men or to women not previously falling within it, and where accordingly a provision applying specifically to men only or to women only continues to be required for a category of men or of women (there being no provision in the agreement for women or, as the case may be, for men of that category), then the provision shall be limited to men or women of that category but there shall be made to it such amendments, if any, as are needed to secure that the terms and conditions of the men or women of that category are not in any respect less favourable than those of all persons of the other sex to whom the agreement applies.

(5) For purposes of this section "collective agreement" means any agreement as to terms and conditions of employment, being an agreement between-

- (a) parties who are or represent employers or organisations of employers or associations of such organisations; and
- (b) parties who are or represent organisations of employees or associations of such organisations,

but include also any award modifying or supplementing such an agreement.

(6) Subsections (1) to (4) shall have effect in relation to an employer's pay structure as they have effect in relation to a collective agreement, with the adaptation that a reference to the Industrial Tribunal may be made by the employer or by the Director and for this purpose "pay structure" means any arrangements adopted by an employer (with or without any associated employer) which fix common terms and conditions of employment for his employees or any class of his employees, and of which the provisions are generally known or open to be known by the employees concerned.

(7) In this section the expression "employment" and related expressions, and the reference to an associated employer shall be construed in the same way as in section 48.

Enforcement.

50.(1) Any claim in respect of the operation of a term included in a woman's contract of employment or implied in her terms and conditions of employment as mentioned in section 48 (3) (in this section referred to as an "equal pay clause"), including a claim for arrears of remuneration or damages in respect of a failure to comply with an equal pay clause may be referred to and determined by the Industrial Tribunal, and may be so referred either by the person making the claim or by the person against whom it is made.

(2) Where it appears to the Director that there may be a question whether the employer of any women is or has been failing to comply with their equal pay clauses, but that it is not reasonable to expect them to take steps to have the question determined, the question may be referred by him to the Industrial Tribunal and shall be dealt with as if the reference were of a claim by the women against the employer.

(3) Where it appears to the court in which any proceedings are pending that a claim or counterclaim in respect of the operation of an equal pay clause could more conveniently be disposed of separately by the Industrial Tribunal, the court may direct that the claim or counterclaim shall be struck

out; and (without prejudice to the foregoing) where in proceedings before any court a question arises as to the operation of an equal pay clause the court may on the application of any party to the proceedings or otherwise refer that question, or direct it to be referred by a party to the proceedings, to the Industrial Tribunal for determination by the tribunal, and may stay the proceedings in the meantime.

(4) No claim in respect of the operation of an equal pay clause relating to a woman's employment shall be referred to the Industrial Tribunal, otherwise than by virtue of subsection (3), if she has not been employed in the employment within the six months preceding the date of the reference.

(5) A woman shall not be entitled, in proceedings brought in respect of a failure to comply with an equal pay clause (including proceedings before the Industrial Tribunal), to be awarded any payment by way of arrears of remuneration or damages in respect of a time earlier than two years before the date on which the proceedings were instituted.

(6) Where a woman ought to be or to have been given equal treatment with a man as required by her equal pay clause, and he enjoys or has enjoyed by comparison with her any greater remuneration or other advantage, then it shall be for the woman's employer to show that this advantage is not the result of his terms and conditions of employment being in any respect more favourable than hers, but is genuinely due to a material difference (other than the difference of sex) between her case and his.

Saving.

51.(1) In so far as-

- (a) the terms and conditions of a woman's employment are, in any respect, affected by compliance with the law regulating the employment of women; or
- (b) any special treatment is accorded to women in connection with the birth or expected birth of a child,

then to that extent the requirement of equal treatment for men and women as mentioned in section 48 (I) shall not apply (but without prejudice to the operation as regards other matters), nor shall that requirement extend to marriage or death or to any provision made in connection with retirement, marriage or death; and the requirements of section 49 (4) shall be subject to corresponding restrictions.

(2) Any reference in this section to retirement includes retirement, whether voluntary or not, on grounds of age, length of service or incapacity.

Notification.

Statements to be given to employees.

52.(1) Every employer, within the first six days of any contract of service which is to run for more than eight days, shall give or send to the employee a statement signed by the employer identifying the parties, specifying the date when the contract began and giving the following particulars of the terms of employment in such form as may be prescribed:-

- (a) the nature of the employment;
- (b) the scale or rate of remuneration, or the method of calculating remuneration;
- (c) the conditions under which increments, if any, are payable;
- (d) the intervals at which remuneration is paid (that is whether weekly or monthly or by some other period);
- (e) the terms and conditions relating to hours of work (including the terms and conditions relating to normal working hours);
- (f) the terms and conditions relating to-
 - (i) holidays and holiday pay;
 - (ii) incapacity for work due to sickness or injury including any provisions for sick pay;
 - (iii) pensions and pension schemes; and
- (g) the length of notice which the employee is obliged to give and entitled to receive to determine his contract of employment.

(2) If there are no particulars to be entered under either paragraph (c) or sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (f) of subsection (1), the fact shall be stated.

(3) If the contract is for a fixed term, the date when the contract expires shall be stated.

(4) If at any time after the employer has given the statement required under subsection (1), he proposes to include any change in the particulars already given in the statement, he shall inform the employee beforehand of the nature of the proposed change, by written statement in such form as may be prescribed

(5) A statement under subsection (1) or subsection (4) may, for all or any of the particulars to be given by the statement, refer the employee to some document which the employee has reasonable opportunities of reading in the course of his employment, or which is made reasonably accessible to him in some other way.

(6) This section shall not apply to-

- (a) an employee whose wages exceed £1,500 a year; or
- (b) an employee in respect of whom there is a valid permit issued under section 20(1) (b); or
- (c) an employee whose hours of employment are normally less than twenty-one hours weekly; or
- (d) an employee who is the father, mother, husband, wife, son or daughter of the employer.

PART VI.

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT.

General.

Probationary employment.

53. The first week of any employment under a contract of service shall be deemed to be probationary employment and may be terminated at the end of such week by either party without notice.

Notice to terminate contract.

54.(1) Notwithstanding any agreement for a lesser period of notice, the notice required to be given by an employer to terminate the contract of service of an employee, if this is for an indefinite time, shall be—

- (a) in the case of an employee whose wages are required to be paid not less often than once a fortnight in accordance with section 45(1)—
 - (i) not less than one week's notice if his period of continuous employment is less than 2 years;
 - (ii) not less than two weeks' notice if his period of continuous employment is 2 years or more but less than 5 years;

- (iii) not less than four weeks' notice if his period of continuous employment is 5 years or more but less than 8 years;
 - (iv) not less than eight weeks' notice if his period of continuous employment is 8 years or more but less than 10 years;
 - (v) not less than thirteen weeks' notice if his period of continuous employment is 10 years or more;
- (b) in the case of any other employee—
- (i) not less than one months notice if his period of employment is less than 8 years;
 - (ii) not less than two months' notice if his period of employment is 8 years or more but less than 10 years;
 - (iii) not less than three months' notice if his period of employment is 10 years or more.

(2) Notwithstanding any agreement for a lesser period of notice, the notice required to be given by an employee to terminate his contract of service, if this is for an indefinite time, shall be—

- (i) one week in the case of an employee whose wages are required to be paid not less often than once a fortnight in accordance with section 45(1);
- (ii) one month in the case of all other employees.

(3) The period of notice shall begin to run from the working day following the day on which notice is given.

Compensation.

55.(1) If an employee under a contract of service for an indefinite time fails to give notice as required by subsection (3) he shall be liable to pay to the employer a sum equal to the wages that would be payable in respect of the period of notice. If the employer fails to give the notice as required by subsection (2) he shall be liable to pay the employee a sum equal to the wages that would be payable in respect of the period of notice.

- (2) (i) An employer who dismisses an employee before the expiration of the time definitely specified by a contract of service, shall pay

to the employee one half of the wages that would have accrued to the employee in respect of the remainder of the time specifically agreed upon;

- (ii) An employee who abandons the service of his employer before the time definitely specified by the contract of service shall pay to his employer a sum equal to one-half of the wages to which he would have become entitled if he had continued in the service for the remainder of the time so specifically agreed upon.

(3) In the case of an employee under a contract of service paid by the unit of work, or by a share in the profits, or by a commission on the sales or payments made or received by the employer, the amount payable in terms of subsections (1) and (2) shall be calculated on the average earnings of the employee during the three months immediately preceding the day on which notice is given or the abandonment or termination of employment takes place.

Exceptions to sections 54 and 55.

56.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 54 and 55 an employer may dismiss an employee and an employee may abandon the service of an employer, without giving notice and without any liability to make payment as provided in subsections (1) and (2) if there is good and sufficient cause for such dismissal or abandonment of service:

Provided that an employer shall not be entitled to set up as good and sufficient cause under this section—

- (a) that the employee's lack, loss or impairment of skill, ability or efficiency makes the fulfilment of the contract of service impossible; or
- (b) that the employee no longer enjoys the employer's confidence.

(2) Notwithstanding that an employer has given to an employee the appropriate notice required by section 54 he may still be liable to compensate the employee for unfair dismissal under sections 59 to 73.

Incapacity of employee.

57.(1) A contract of service shall not, except with the consent of the employee, be terminated by the employer during any period of incapacity for work of the employee caused by personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment or by any of the occupational diseases

compensable under the Social Security (Employment Injuries Insurance) Act⁴, in each case occurring in the service of that employer:

Provided that—

- (a) during such period of incapacity no right to wages or remuneration whether in cash or otherwise shall accrue in favour of the employee unless the contract of service otherwise specifies;
- (b) the provisions of this subsection shall not apply beyond the first twelve continuous calendar months of incapacity.

(2) On the cessation of the incapacity for work referred to in subsection (1) the employer shall, within twenty-one days from an application made by the employee, re-instate the employee in his former employment or, if the injury or disease has caused a disablement rendering the employee unfit for the former employment, in such other suitable employment as may be available:

Provided that the application for re-instatement by the employee shall be made in writing within seven days of the cessation of the incapacity for work.

Certificates of service.

58.(1) On the termination of a contract of service lasting over one month, the employer shall at the employee's request, give him a certificate stating the duration of the employment, the nature of the work or services performed and, if the employee so desires, the general reason for the termination of the contract, and the rate of wages paid.

- (2) Such certificates shall be in such form as may be prescribed.

Right not to be Dismissed Unfairly.

Right not to be dismissed unfairly.

59.(1) In every employment to which this section applies every employee shall have the right not to be unfairly dismissed by his employer.

(2) This section applies to every employment except in so far as its application is excluded by or under any of sections 60 to 63.

⁴ 1952-10

Qualifications as to length of service and age.

60.(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and of section 62, section 59 shall not apply to the dismissal of an employee from any employment if the employee—

- (a) was not continuously employed for a period of not less than 52 weeks ending with the effective date of termination; or
- (b) on or before the effective date of termination attained the age which, in the undertaking in which he was employed, was the normal retiring age for an employee holding the position which he held, or, if a man, attained the age of sixty-five, or, if a woman, attained the age of sixty.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to the dismissal of an employee if it is shown that the reason (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for the dismissal was that the employee had exercised, or had indicated his intention to exercise the right—

- (a) to be a member of the trade union of his choice;
- (b) to be a member of no trade union or other organization of workers or to refuse to be a member of any particular trade union or other organization of workers; or
- (c) where he is a member of a trade union, to take part in the activities of the trade union (including any activities as, or with a view to becoming, an official of the trade union) and the right to seek or accept appointment or election, and (if appointed or elected) to hold office as such official.

Exclusion of certain employments.

61.(1) Section 59 shall not apply to—

- (a) any employment where the employer is the husband or wife or a close relative of the employee or his wife;
- (b) any employment under a contract which normally involves employment for less than twenty-one hours weekly; or
- (c) any contract of employment where under his contract of employment the employee ordinarily works outside Gibraltar.

(2) In this section “close relative”, in relation to a person, means that person’s father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother,

son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister.

Modification of section 60.

62.(1) Section 60(1) shall not apply to the dismissal of an employee if it is shown that the reason (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for the dismissal was that the employee—

- (a) had made a claim against the employer under sections 48 or 49 whether such claim had been referred to the Industrial Tribunal or not;
- (b) had given evidence or information in connection with any claim referred to the Industrial Tribunal under either of those sections;
- (c) had alleged that the employer committed an act which (whether or not the allegation so states) would give rise to a claim under either of those sections;
- (d) is believed or suspected by the employer to have done or to be intending to do anything in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) hereof.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply if any allegation made by the employee was not made in good faith.

Exclusion of contracts for fixed term.

63. Section 59 shall not apply—

- (a) to dismissal from employment under a contract for a fixed term of one year or more, where the contract was made before the 1st day of August, 1975, and is not a contract of apprenticeship, and the dismissal consists only of the expiry of that term without its being renewed; or
- (b) to dismissal from employment under a contract for a fixed term of one year or more, where the dismissal consists only of the expiry of that term without its being renewed, if before the term so expires the employee had agreed in writing to exclude any claim in respect of rights under that section in relation to that contract.

Meaning of Fair and Unfair Dismissal and Onus of Proof.

Interpretation.

64.(1) In sections 65 to 68, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“claimant” means an employee who claims that he has been unfairly dismissed by his employer;

“dismiss” and “dismissal” shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of subsections (2), (3) and (4);

(2) Subject to the next following subsection, for the purposes of sections 65 to 68 an employee shall be taken to be dismissed by his employer if, but only if—

- (a) the contract under which he is employed by the employer is terminated by the employer, whether it is so terminated by notice or without notice; or
- (b) where under that contract he is employed for a fixed term, that term expires without being renewed under the same contract.

(3) Where an employer gives notice to an employee to terminate his contract of employment and, at a time within the obligatory period of that notice, the employee gives notice in writing to the employer to terminate the contract of employment on a date earlier than the date on which the employer’s notice is due to expire, the employee shall for the purposes of subsection (2) be taken to be dismissed by his employer, and the reasons for the dismissal shall be taken to be the reasons for which the employer’s notice is given.

(4) For the purpose of subsection (3)—

- (a) if the actual period of the employer’s notice (that is to say, the period beginning at the time when the notice is given and ending with the time when it expires) is equal to the minimum period which (whether by virtue of this Act or otherwise) is required to be given by the employer to terminate the contract of employment; “the obligatory period”, in relation to that notice, means the actual period of the notice;
- (b) in any other case, “the obligatory period”, in relation to an employer’s notice, means that period which, being equal to the minimum period referred to in the preceding paragraph, expires at the time when the employer’s notice expires.

(5) In this Part “the effective date of termination”—

- (a) in relation to an employee whose contract of employment is terminated by notice, whether given by his employer or by the employee, means the date on which that notice expires;
- (b) in relation to an employee whose contract of employment is terminated without notice, means the date on which the termination takes effect; and
- (c) in relation to an employee who is employed under a contract for a fixed term, where that term expires without being renewed under the same contract, means the date on which that term expires.

Onus on employer.

65.(1) In determining for the purposes of sections 59 and 70 whether the dismissal of an employee was fair or unfair, it shall be for the employer to show—

- (a) what was the reason (or, if there was more than one, the principal reason) for the dismissal; and
- (b) that it was a reason falling within the next following subsection, or some other substantial reason of a kind such as to justify the dismissal of an employee holding the position which that employee held.

(2) In subsection (1)(b) the reference to a reason falling within this subsection is a reference to a reason which—

- (a) related to the capability or qualifications of the employee for performing work of the kind which he was employed by the employer to do;
- (b) related to the conduct of the employee;
- (c) was that the employee was redundant;
- (d) was that the employee could not continue to work in the position which he held without contravention (either on his part or on that of his employer) of a duty or restriction imposed by or under any enactment.

(3) Where the employer has fulfilled the requirements of subsection (1) then, subject to sections 67 and 68 the question whether the dismissal was fair or unfair shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions of this section.

(4) For the purposes of sections 59 and 70 the dismissal of an employee by an employer shall be regarded as having been unfair if the reason for it (or, if more than one, the principal reason) was that the employee had exercised, or had indicated his intention to exercise, any of the rights specified in section 60(2) or section 62.

(5) Where the reason or principal reason for the dismissal of an employee was that he was redundant, but it is shown that the circumstances constituting the redundancy applies equally to one or more other employees in the same undertaking who held positions similar to that held by him and who have not been dismissed by the employer, and either—

- (a) that the reason, (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for which he was selected for dismissal was that he had exercised, or had indicated his intention to exercise, any of the rights specified in section 60(2) or section 62; or
- (b) that he was selected for dismissal in contravention of a customary arrangement or agreed procedure relating to redundancy and there were no special reasons justifying a departure from that arrangement or procedure in his case,

the dismissal shall be regarded as unfair.

(6) Subject to subsections (4) and (5) the determination of the question whether the dismissal was fair or unfair, having regard to the reason shown by the employer, shall depend on whether in the circumstances he acted reasonably or unreasonably in treating it as a sufficient reason for dismissing the employee, and that question shall be determined in accordance with equity and the substantial merits of the case.

(7) In this section, in relation to an employee,—

- (a) “capability” means capability assessed by reference to skill, aptitude, health or any other physical or mental quality;
- (b) “qualifications” means any degree, diploma or other academic, technical or professional qualifications relevant to the position which the employee held; and
- (c) any reference to redundancy or to being redundant shall be construed as a reference to the existence of one or other of the following—
 - (i) that the employer has ceased, or intends to cease, to carry on the business for the purposes of which the employee

was employed by him, or has ceased, or intends to cease, to carry on that business; or

- (ii) that the requirements of that business for employees to carry out work of a particular kind have ceased or diminished or are expected to cease or diminish.

Pressure on employer to be disregarded.

66.(1) In determining, for the purposes of sections 59 and 70, any question as to the reason, or principal reason, for which a worker was dismissed, or any question whether the reason or principal reason for which a worker was dismissed was a reason fulfilling the requirements of section 65 or whether the employer acted reasonably in treating it as a sufficient reason for dismissing him—

- (a) no account shall be taken of any pressure which, by means of any action to which this section applies, was exercised on the employer to dismiss, penalise or otherwise discriminate against the worker; and
- (b) any such question shall be determined as if no such pressure had been exercised.

(2) This section applies to actions of any of the following descriptions, that is to say—

- (a) calling, organizing, procuring or financing a strike, or threatening to do so;
- (b) organizing, procuring or financing any irregular industrial action short of a strike, or threatening to do so.

(3) It shall be an unfair industrial practice for any person (including any trade union or other organization of workers or any official of a trade union or of such an organization) to take any action to which this section applies, if the purpose or principal purpose for which that action is taken is knowingly to induce an employer, or a person acting on behalf of an employer, to dismiss an employee unfairly.

(4) In this section and in section 68, “irregular industrial action short of a strike” means any concerted course of conduct (other than a strike) which, in contemplation or furtherance of an industrial dispute—

- (a) is carried on by a group of workers with the intention of preventing, reducing or otherwise interfering with the production of goods or the provision of services; and

- (b) in the case of some or all of them, is carried on in breach of their contracts of employment or (where they are not employees) in breach of their terms and conditions of service.

Dismissal in connection with a lock-out.

67.(1) The dismissal of an employee by way of a lock-out (whether the lock-out extends to all the employees of the employer or only to some of them, and whether the dismissal occurs at the beginning of the lock-out or during the course of it) shall not be regarded as unfair if the employee is offered re-engagement as from the date of resumption of work.

(2) Where an employee who has been so dismissed, and has not been offered re-engagement as from the date of resumption of work, claims that he was unfairly dismissed by his employer, the provisions of section 65 shall apply as if in that section, for any reference to the reason or principal reason for which the employee was dismissed by his employer, there were substituted a reference to the reason or principal reason for which he was not offered re-engagement as from that date.

(3) In this section any reference to an offer of re-engagement, in relation to an employee, is a reference to an offer (made either by the original employer or by a successor of that employer or by an associated employer) to re-engage that employee either in the position which he held immediately before the effective date of termination or in a different position which would be reasonably suitable to him.

(4) In this section—

- (a) “the date of resumption of work” means the date as from which, at or after the termination of the lock-out, the other comparable employees of the original employer, or a majority of those employees, were offered re-engagement; and
- (b) “the original employer” means the employer who dismissed the claimant,

and in this subsection “comparable employees” in relation to the claimant, means such of the employees of the original employer to whom the lock-out extended as, immediately before the effective date of termination, held positions similar to that held by the claimant.

Dismissal for participation in industrial action.

68.(1) The provisions of this section shall have effect in relation to an employee who claims that he has been unfairly dismissed by his employer,

where on the date of dismissal he was taking part in a strike or in any irregular industrial action short of a strike.

(2) If the reason or principal reason for the dismissal was that the claimant took part in the strike or other industrial action, the dismissal shall not be regarded as unfair unless it is shown—

- (a) that one or more employees of the same employer (in this section referred to as “the original employer”), who also took part in that action, were not dismissed for taking part in it; or
- (b) that one or more such employees, who were dismissed for taking part in it, were offered re-engagement on the termination of the industrial action and that the claimant was not offered such re-engagement,

and that the reason (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for which the claimant was selected for dismissal, or not offered re-engagement, was his having exercised or indicated his intention to exercise, any of the rights specified in section 60(2) or section 62.

(3) In this section any reference to the date of dismissal—

- (a) where the claimant’s contract of employment was terminated by notice, whether given by his employer or by him, is a reference to the date on which that notice was given; and
- (b) in any other case, is a reference to the effective date of termination,

and any reference to an offer of re-engagement, in relation to an employee, is a reference to an offer (made either by the original employer or by a successor of that employer or by an associated employer) to re-engage that employee, either in the position which he held immediately before the date of dismissal or in a different position which would be reasonably suitable to him.

Safeguarding of national security.

69.(1) If on a complaint under section 70 it is shown that the action to which the complaint relates was taken for the purpose of safeguarding national security, the tribunal shall dismiss the complaint.

(2) A certificate purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the Deputy Governor and certifying that action specified in the certificate was taken for the purpose of safeguarding national security shall for the purpose of this Act be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.

Complaints to and Powers of the Industrial Tribunal.

Complaints and recommendations.

70.(1) A complaint may be presented to the Industrial Tribunal by an employee against an employer that—

- (a) action specified in the complaint has been taken by the employer or by a person acting on the employer's behalf;
- (b) that such action constituted a breach of section 59 on the part of the employer or of the person acting on the employer's behalf; and
- (c) the complainant is the person who was dismissed or was refused engagement, as the case may be.

(2) Where on a complaint relating to dismissal the tribunal—

- (a) finds that the grounds of the complaint (as specified in subsection (1)(a) to (c) are well-founded; and
- (b) considers that it would be practicable, and in accordance with equity, for the complainant to be re-engaged by the employer or to be engaged by a successor of the employer or by an associated employer,

the tribunal shall make a recommendation to that effect, stating the terms on which it considers that it would be reasonable for the complainant to be so re-engaged or engaged.

(3) Where in such a complaint the tribunal finds that the grounds of the complaint are well-founded, but—

- (a) does not make such a recommendation as is mentioned in subsection (2); or
- (b) makes such a recommendation, and (for whatever reason) the recommendation is not complied with,

the tribunal shall make an award of compensation, to be paid by the employer to the complainant, in respect of the dismissal.

(4) The tribunal shall not entertain a complaint presented under this section unless it is presented before the end of the period of three months

beginning with the effective date of termination unless the tribunal is satisfied that in the circumstances it was not practicable for the complaint to be presented within that period.

Basis for assessment of compensation.

71.(1) Where in any proceedings on a complaint brought under section 70, the tribunal makes an award of compensation to be paid by a party to the proceedings (in this section referred to as "the party in default") to another party (in this section referred to as "the aggrieved party") the amount of the compensation shall be such amount as the tribunal considers just and equitable in all the circumstances, having regard to the loss sustained by the aggrieved party in consequence of the matters to which the complaint relates, in so far as that loss was attributable to action taken by or on behalf of the party in default.

(2) The loss sustained by the aggrieved party, as mentioned in the preceding subsection, shall be taken to include –

- (a) any expenses reasonably incurred by him in consequence of the matters to which the complaint relates; and
- (b) loss of any benefit which he might reasonably be expected to have had but for those matters,

subject, however, to the application of the same rule concerning the duty of a person to mitigate his loss as applies in relation to damages recoverable under the common law.

(3) Where the tribunal finds that the matters to which the complaint relates were to any extent caused or contributed to by any action of the aggrieved party in connection with those matters the tribunal shall reduce its assessment of his loss to such extent as, having regard to that finding, the tribunal considers just and equitable.

(4) Where, on a complaint under section 70 relating to dismissal, the tribunal has made a recommendation in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, and that recommendation is not complied with then -

- (a) if the tribunal finds that the reason for which it was not complied with was that the complainant refused an offer of re-engagement or engagement on the terms stated in the recommendation, and the tribunal considers that he acted unreasonably in doing so, the tribunal (without prejudice to the generality of the rule mentioned in subsection (2) of this section) shall reduce the assessment of his loss; or

- (b) if the tribunal finds that the reason for which the recommendation was not complied with was that the employer in question refused or failed to make such an offer, and the tribunal considers that he acted unreasonably in doing so, the tribunal shall increase that assessment,

to such extent (in either case) as in the circumstances it considers just and equitable.

(5) In determining on a complaint under section 70 how far any loss sustained by the complainant was attributable to action taken by or on behalf of the employer, no account shall be taken of any pressure which was exercised on the employer as mentioned in section 66 and that question shall be determined as if no such pressure had been exercised.

Limit of compensation.

72. The amount of the compensation which, on the determination of a complaint by the tribunal may be awarded to a person under section 70 shall not exceed-

- (a) the amount which, in his case, represents 104 weeks' pay; or
- (b) £3,120 (that is to say 104 x £30),

whichever is the less.

Contribution by third party.

73.(1) The provisions of this section shall have effect where, in any proceedings on a complaint under section 70, the tribunal makes an award of compensation to be paid by an employer in consequence of action taken by the employer or by a person acting on his behalf, and the employer claims-

- (a) that the action so taken by him or on his behalf was induced by pressure exercised on him by another person (in this section referred to as "the third party") by means of action to which section 66 applies; and
- (b) that by virtue of subsection (3) of that section the action taken by the third party, whereby pressure was so exercised on the employer, constituted an unfair industrial practice.

(2) In the circumstances specified in the preceding subsection the employer may, in accordance with rules made under this Part, require the third party to be joined as a party to the proceedings; and if in the

proceedings the tribunal finds that the claim of the employer is well-founded, then, subject to subsection (4) the tribunal may, if it considers that it would be just and equitable to do so, make an order requiring the third party to pay to the employer a contribution in respect of the compensation awarded against him.

(3) The amount of any contribution ordered to be paid under this section in respect of any compensation—

- (a) shall be such amount as the tribunal considers to be just and equitable in the circumstances; and
- (b) may, if the tribunal so determines, be such as to constitute a complete indemnity.

(4) Where the third party is an official of a trade union, and it is shown that, in taking the action in question, he was acting in his capacity as such an official and within the scope of his authority on behalf of the trade union the tribunal shall not order him to pay any contribution to the employer under this section, but may order a contribution to be paid by the trade union.

PART VIA

Collective redundancies

Interpretation and application.

74.(1) In sections 75 and 76 unless the context otherwise requires,-

"redundancies" mean dismissals effected by an employer for one or more reasons not related to the individual workers concerned;

"trade union representative" in relation to a trade union, means an official or other person authorized to carry on collective bargaining with the employer in question by the trade union.

(2) Sections 75 and 76 shall not apply to-

- (a) redundancies effected under a contract of employment concluded for limited periods of time or for a specific task except where such redundancies take place prior to the date of expiry of the contract or the completion of the task;
- (b) redundancies effected by the Crown;

- (c) employees affected by the termination of the employer's activities where that is the result of a judicial decision.

Duty of employer to consult trade union representatives.

75.(1) An employer proposing to dismiss as redundant within a period of ninety days at least five employees of a description in respect of which a trade union is recognised by him shall consult representatives of that trade union about the dismissals in accordance with the following provision of this section.

(2) The consultation required by this section shall begin at the earliest opportunity, and shall in any event begin at least sixty days before the first of those dismissals takes effect.

(3) In determining for the purpose of subsection (1) whether an employer is proposing to dismiss as redundant five or more employees within the period mentioned in that subsection, no account shall be taken of employees whom he proposes to dismiss as redundant in respect of whose proposed dismissals consultation has already begun.

(4) Consultation shall cover ways and means of avoiding collective redundancies or reducing the number of employees involved and mitigating the consequences.

(5) For the purposes of the consultation the employer shall disclose in writing to trade union representatives-

- (a) the reasons for his proposals;
- (b) the numbers and descriptions of employees whom it is proposed to dismiss as redundant;
- (c) the total number of employees of such description employed by the employer at the establishment in question;
- (d) the proposed method of selecting the employees who may be dismissed; and
- (e) the proposed method of carrying out the dismissals, with due regard to any agreed procedure, including the period over which the dismissals are to take effect.

(6) The information which is to be given to trade union representatives under this section shall be delivered to the union at its head office.

(7) In the course of the consultation the employer shall-

- (a) consider any representations made by the trade union representatives; and
- (b) reply to those representations and, if he rejects any of those representations, state his reasons.

(8) If in any case there are special circumstances which render it not reasonably practicable for the employer to comply with any of the requirements of subsection (2), (5) or (7), the employer shall take all such steps towards compliance with that requirement as are reasonably practicable in those circumstances.

Duty to notify Director.

76.(1) An employer proposing to dismiss within a period of ninety days at least five employees as redundant shall notify the Director at least sixty days before the first of those dismissals take effect, and where the notice relates to employees of any description in respect of which a trade union is recognised by him and in respect of which he is required to give notice under section 75, he shall give a copy of the notice to representatives of that union.

(2) In determining for the purpose of subsection (1) whether an employer is proposing to dismiss as redundant at least five employees within the period mentioned in that subsection, no account shall be taken of employees whom he proposes to dismiss as redundant in respect of whose proposed dismissals notice has already been given to the Director.

(3) A notice under this section shall-

- (a) be given to the Director by delivery to him at "the Department of Labour and Social Security;
- (b) in a case where consultation with trade union representatives is required by section 75, identify the trade union concerned and state the date when consultation began; and
- (c) be in such form and contain such particulars, in addition to those required by paragraph (b), as the Director may direct.

(4) The copy of the notice under this section which is to be given to trade union representatives shall be delivered to the union at its head office.

(5) At any time after receiving a notice under this section from an employer the Director may by written notice require the employer to give him such further information as may be specified in the requirement.

(6) The trade union representatives may send any comments on the employer's notice to the Director.

(7) An employer who has given notice under this section who is also required to give notice and to comply with the provisions of section 75 shall, as soon as is reasonably practical thereafter, inform the Director in writing of the result of such consultations.

(8) If in any case there are special circumstances rendering it not reasonably practicable for the employer to comply with any of the requirements of subsections (1) to (6) above, he shall take all such steps towards compliance with that requirement as are reasonably practicable in those circumstances.

Prohibition of contracting out.

77. Any provision in an agreement, whether a contract of employment or not, shall be void in so far as it purports to exclude or limit the operation of any provision of section 75 or section 76.

Offences.

78. An employer who fails to comply with any of the requirements of section 75 or section 76 is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £100.

PART VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Records.

Records of employees.

79.(1) Every employer shall keep a register containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The Director shall have power to require any employer to produce a declaration in writing showing any or all of the following information concerning his employees:—

- (a) the number employed;
- (b) their occupation;
- (c) their hours of work;
- (d) the wages paid to them.

Language.

80.(1) Every record and register required to be kept by an employer under the provisions of this Act shall be kept in the English language.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not preclude the keeping of a record or register in a language other than English in addition to its being kept in the English language.

Offences and Prosecution.

Miscellaneous offences.

81.(1) An employer or person who contravenes the provisions of section 38, 52, 54, 57, 58 or 59 is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £10.

(2) A person who contravenes the provisions of section 17(5) or (6), 44 or 45 or who knowingly makes a false entry in any record to be kept or produced under this Act is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £25.

(3) A person who—

- (a) wilfully obstructs or impedes an inspector or a duly authorised officer in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act; or
- (b) refuses or neglects to answer any question or to furnish any information when required to do so under any such power, is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of £25:

Provided that no person shall be required under such powers to answer any question tending to incriminate him.

Orders for payment of wages underpaid or withheld.

82. Where any employer has been convicted of paying wages at less than the minimum rate fixed by a conditions of employment order, or of making any illegal deductions or inflicting any fines other than those specifically permitted by the Truck Act, or of withholding any remuneration payable under this Act, the court by the same judgment may, on proof of the amount, order the employer so convicted to refund or pay the same to the employee concerned and any such order by the court shall be of the same force and effect and may be enforced in the same manner as if it had been

given in a civil action duly instituted between the employer and the employee concerned:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall derogate from any right of the employee to recover any amount due to him by any other means.

Limitation.

83.(1) Notwithstanding any provision in any other law, proceedings for an offence under this Act may be commenced at any time within the period of six months from the date on which evidence, sufficient in the opinion of the Attorney-General to justify a prosecution for the offence comes to his knowledge.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section a certificate purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the Attorney-General as to the date on which such evidence as aforesaid came to his knowledge shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

Restriction on prosecutions.

84. No proceedings shall be instituted under this Act except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General.

Appearances.

85. The Director, or any inspector if so authorised in writing under the hand of the Governor, may although he is not of counsel, or a solicitor, prosecute, conduct or defend before the magistrates' court any information, complaint or other proceeding arising under this Act or in the discharge of his duty as an inspector.

Rules and Regulations.

Regulations.

86. The Governor may make regulations—

- (a) requiring the furnishing of information relating to the employment, and to contracts for the employment of workers, and specifying the persons required to furnish that information and the manner in which it is to be furnished;
- (b) providing for and regulating the issue and surrender of permits and certificates under sections 21, 25, 26 and 58;

- (c) prescribing the procedure to be followed by the Board, the method of voting, the method of co-opting additional members and of filling casual vacancies in membership, and the quorum for and the method of transacting business;
- (d) prescribing the form and method of service of summonses for the attendance of witnesses before the Board;
- (e) prescribing anything requiring to be prescribed; and
- (f) generally, for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this Act.

Rules.

87.(1) The Governor may make rules providing for the hearing of claims and references under sections 49 and 50.

(2) Until any rules are made under this section, such claims and references shall be treated as complaints and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Tribunal Rules.

Rules of court.

88. The Chief Justice may make rules of court providing for the hearing of appeals from the Industrial Tribunal, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may prescribe the form in which appeals to the Supreme Court are to be made.

The Crown.

The Crown.

89.(1) The provisions of sections 20 to 27 are binding on the Crown.

(2) The provisions of sections 35 to 47 and 53 to 58 are binding on the Crown in right of the Government of Gibraltar but not otherwise.

(3) The provisions of sections 59 to 73 are binding on the Crown, whether in right of the Government of Gibraltar or otherwise, except as regards members of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown or of any women's service administered by the Defence Council.

(4) Save as aforesaid, this Act is not binding on the Crown.

SCHEDULE 1

Section 21(1)(e)

MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED IN CONTRACTS

The name and address of the employer.

The full name of the worker, his occupation and his place of origin together with the following:-

- (a) The nature and duration of the employment.
- (b) The payment of the cost of the journey of the worker to the place of employment and his repatriation.
- (c) The wages to be paid, length of the working week and overtime.
- (d) Arrangements for the worker's accommodation.
- (e) Entitlement to public and annual holidays.
- (f) Medical examination of the worker.
- (g) Medical attention for the worker.
- (h) Application of Social Security (Employment Injuries Insurance) and Social Security (Insurance) Act.
- (i) The conditions under which the contract may be terminated.
- (j) Such other matters as may be prescribed.

SCHEDULE 2.

Sections 29 and 30(2)

PART I.—CONVENTION FIXING MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION AT WASHINGTON ON 28 NOVEMBER 1919, AS REVISED IN 1937.

ARTICLE 1.

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term “industrial undertaking” includes particularly:—

- (a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;
- (b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind;
- (c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, water work, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure;
- (d) Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves and warehouses but excluding transport by hand.

2. The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

1. Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof.

2. Provided that, except in the case of employments which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried on, are dangerous to

the life, health or morals of the persons employed therein, national laws or regulations may permit such children to be employed in undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed.

ARTICLE 3.

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to work done by children in technical schools, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

ARTICLE 4.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every employer in an industrial undertaking shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of eighteen years employed by him, and of the dates of their births.

ARTICLE 5.

1. In respect of employments which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried on are dangerous to the life, health or morals of the persons employed therein, national laws shall either—

- (a) prescribe a higher age or ages than fifteen years for the admission thereto of young persons or adolescents; or
- (b) empower an appropriate authority to prescribe a higher age or ages than fifteen years for the admission thereto of young persons or adolescents.

2. The annual reports to be submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization shall include full information concerning the age or ages prescribed by national laws in pursuance of subparagraph (a) of the preceding paragraph or concerning the action taken by the appropriate authority in exercise of the powers conferred upon it in pursuance of subparagraph (b) of the preceding paragraph, as the case may be.

PART II.—CONVENTION CONCERNING THE NIGHT WORK OF YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION AT WASHINGTON ON 28 NOVEMBER 1919.

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term “industrial undertaking” includes particularly:–

- (a) Mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.
- (b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.
- (c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.
- (d) Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

2. Young persons under eighteen years of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, except as hereinafter provided for.

Young persons over the age of sixteen may be employed during the night in the following industrial undertakings on work which by reason of the nature of the process is required to be carried on continuously day and night:–

- (a) Manufacture of iron and steel; process in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, and galvanizing of sheet metal or wire (except the pickling process).
- (b) Glass works.
- (c) Manufacture of paper.
- (d) Manufacture of raw sugar.
- (e) Gold mining reduction work.

3. For the purpose of this Convention, the term “night” signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours including the interval between ten o’clock in the evening and five o’clock in the morning.

In coal and lignite mines work may be carried on in the interval between ten o’clock in the evening and five o’clock in the morning, if an interval of ordinarily fifteen hours, and in no case of less than thirteen hours, separates two periods of work.

Where night work in the baking industry is prohibited for all workers, the interval between nine o’clock in the evening and four o’clock in the morning may be substituted in the baking industry for the interval between ten o’clock in the evening and five o’clock in the morning.

* * * *

4. The provisions of Articles 2 and 3 shall not apply to the night work of young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years in cases of emergencies which could not have been controlled or foreseen, which are not of a periodical character, and which interfere with the normal working of the industrial undertaking.

* * * *

7. The prohibition of night work may be suspended by the Government, for young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, when in case of serious emergency the public interest demands it.

PART III.-CONVENTION CONCERNING THE NIGHT WORK OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION AT WASHINGTON ON 28 NOVEMBER 1919.

1. For the purpose of this Convention the term “industrial undertaking” includes particularly:—

- (a) Mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.
- (b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

- (c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterwork or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

2. For the purpose of this Convention, the term “night” signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours including the interval between ten o’clock in the evening and five o’clock in the morning.

3. Women, without distinction of age, shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

4. Article 3 shall not apply—

- (a) in cases of force majeure, when in any undertaking there occurs an interruption of work which it was impossible to foresee, and which is not of a recurring character;
- (b) in cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss.

* * * *

6. In industrial undertakings which are influenced by the seasons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it, the night period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

PART IV.—CONVENTION FIXING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO EMPLOYMENT AT SEA ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION AT GENOA ON 9 JULY 1920, AS REVISED IN 1936.

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term, “vessel” includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

ARTICLE 2.

1. Children under the age of fifteen years shall not be employed or work on vessels, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed.

2. Provided that national laws or regulations may provide for the issue in respect of children of not less than fourteen years of age of certificates permitting them to be employed in cases in which an educational or other appropriate authority designated by such laws or regulations is satisfied after having due regard to the health and physical condition of the child and to the prospective as well as to the immediate benefit to the child of the employment proposed, that such employment will be beneficial to the child.

ARTICLE 3.

The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to work done by children on schoolships or training-ships, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

ARTICLE 4.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every shipmaster shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen years employed on board his vessel or a list of them in the articles of agreement, and of the dates of their births.