

CERTIFICATION OF SHIPS' COOKS CONVENTION, 1946*

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been convened at Seattle by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-eighth Session on 6 June 1946, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the certification of ships' cooks, which is included in the fourth item on the agenda of the Session, and

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

adopts this twenty-seventh day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-six the following Convention, which may be cited as the Certification of Ships' Cooks Convention, 1946:

Article 1

1. This Convention applies to sea-going vessels, whether publicly or privately owned, which are engaged in the transport of cargo or passengers for the purpose of trade and registered in a territory for which this Convention is in force.

2. National laws or regulations or, in the absence of such laws or regulations, collective agreements between employers and workers shall determine the vessels or classes of vessels which are to be regarded as sea-going vessels for the purpose of this Convention.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Convention the term "ship's cook" means the person directly responsible for the preparation of meals for the crew of the ship.

Article 3

1. No person shall be engaged as ship's cook on board any vessel to which this Convention applies unless he holds a certificate of qualification as ship's cook granted in accordance with the provisions of the following articles.

2. Provided that the competent authority may grant exemptions from the provisions of this Article if in its opinion there is an inadequate supply of certificated ship's cooks.

Article 4

1. The competent authority shall make arrangements for the holding of examinations and for the granting of certificates of qualification.

2. No person shall be granted a certificate of qualification unless—

(a) he has reached a minimum age to be prescribed by the competent authority;

(b) he has served at sea for a minimum period to be prescribed by the competent authority; and

(c) he has passed an examination to be prescribed by the competent authority.