EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which has effect on and from 1st July, 1958, amends the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1954 (Order N.I.W.D. (75)), as amended by the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1957 (Order N.I.W.D. (83)) by increasing the statutory minimum remuneration fixed by those Orders. New provisions in the Schedule are printed in italics.

Order N.I.W.D. (83) is revoked.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958

1958. No. 214 **[NC]**

Whereas the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance (hereinafter in this Order referred to as " the Ministry ") has received from the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) the wages regulation proposals set out in the Schedule hereto;

Now, therefore, the Ministry by virtue of the powers conferred on it by Section 10 of the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945(**a**), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:—

1. The wages regulation proposals set out in the Schedule hereto shall have effect on and from the specified date and as from the date immediately preceding the specified date the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1954(**b**), shall cease to have effect.

2. In this Order the expression " the specified date " means the 2nd day of January, 1959, provided that where, as respects any worker who is paid wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, that date does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which the wages are paid, the expression " the specified date " means, as respects that worker, the beginning of the next such period following that date.

3. This Order may be cited as the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1958.

(**a**) 1945, Ch. 21. (**b**) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1954, No. 108.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland this nineteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, in the presence of

(L.S.) *R. W. Steele,*
Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

SCHEDULE

STATUTORY MINIMUM REMUNERATION

GENERAL MINIMUM TIME RATES

	Per hour		Per week of 44 hours	
MALE WORKERS	s.	d.	s.	d.
Paragraph 1.				
Workers of—				
21 years of age and over	*3*	*6½*	*155*	*10*
18 and under 21 years of age	*2*	*9¾*	*123*	*9*
17 „ „ 18 „ „ „	*2*	*0¼*	*88*	*11*
16 „ „ 17 „ „ „	*1*	*10¾*	*83*	*5*
Under 16 years of age	*1*	*7¾*	*72*	*5*

Provided that a worker of 21 years of age and over—

(*a*) employed as a power craneman will, for all time during which he is so employed, be entitled to 3d. per hour,

(*b*) employed as a burner cutter will, for all time during which he is so employed, be entitled to 2d. per hour,

in addition to the statutory minimum remuneration otherwise payable.

FEMALE WORKERS				
Paragraph 2.				
Workers of—				
20 years of age and over	1	5½	64	2
18 and under 20 years of age	1	2½	53	2
under 18 years of age	1	1	47	8

PIECE WORK BASIS TIME RATES

	Per hour	
	s.	d.
Paragraph 3.		
MALE WORKERS	*3*	*7½*
Paragraph 4.		
FEMALE WORKERS	1	7½

SHIFT WORKERS

Paragraph 5.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 male workers employed on a shift system are entitled—

(*a*) in the case of workers employed on a shift which commences not earlier than 6 a.m. and finishes not later than 10 p.m. on any day, to an amount of 3d. per hour for all time so worked in addition to the statutory minimum remuneration otherwise payable.

(*b*) in the case of workers employed on a shift which commences not earlier than 10 p.m. on one day and finishes not later than 6 a.m. on the next following day, to the appropriate minimum rate set out in paragraph 1 or 3 increased by twenty per cent.

"Shift system" means a system of working which involves successive turns of duty for different groups of workers in the establishment in which they are employed.

OVERTIME—ALL WORKERS

Paragraph 6.

(1) Overtime rates are payable to workers employed on time work as follows:—

(*a*) On any day other than Saturday (or the weekly short day substituted therefor), Sunday or a customary holiday—

(i) For the first two hours worked in excess of 8 hours ... ... TIME-AND-A-QUARTER

(ii) Thereafter ... ... TIME-AND-A-HALF

Provided that, where it is the established practice of an employer to require attendance on only five days in the week, the said overtime rates shall be payable on those five days after 9 and 11 hours' work respectively.

(*b*) On Saturday (or the weekly short day substituted therefor)—

(i) For the first two hours worked in excess of 4 hours ... ... TIME-AND-A-QUARTER

(ii) Thereafter ... ... TIME-AND-A-HALF

(*c*) On Sunday or a customary holiday—

For all time worked ... ... DOUBLE TIME

(*d*) In any week—

For all time worked in excess of 44 hours except in so far as higher overtime rates may be payable under the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*). TIME-AND-A-QUARTER

Provided that overtime rates are payable in respect of overtime worked on any day, notwithstanding that the number of hours worked in the week does not exceed 44.

Provided also that, where it is the established practice of an employer to require attendance on Saturday in alternate weeks only, the overtime rate is payable in the week in which attendance on Saturday is required only after 47 hours have been worked.

(2) Where it is the established practice of an employer to require attendance on Sunday instead of Saturday, the overtime rates apply to workers in like manner as if the word "Saturday" were substituted for "Sunday" and the word "Sunday" for "Saturday."

(3) Workers employed on piece work are entitled to receive, in respect of each hour of overtime worked, in addition to piece rates each of which would yield, in the circumstances of the case, to an ordinary worker, at least the same amount of money as the appropriate piece work basis time rate