

23. In Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Congo, similar provisions provide that women can request an inspector to assess whether the work is suitable.

24. In the Dominican Republic, where, as a result of pregnancy or childbirth, the work performed by a woman is harmful to her health or that of her child and a medical practitioner certifies this fact, the employer must provide alternative work. In Algeria, pregnant workers who occupy a post involving exposure to ionizing radiation should be transferred to a different job. Similar provisions to remove pregnant and breastfeeding women from dangerous or unhealthy work exist in Belgium, Cuba, Finland, Iceland, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Thailand.

25. These include Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Netherlands, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. In Israel, paid leave is available if this type of leave lasts more than 30 days.

26. In Belgium, the worker must be reinstated in her previous job, under the same conditions as before, as soon as the reason for the prohibition, the reduction of hours of work or the transfer to other duties has ended. In Iceland, the job change is also temporary.