

DECENTWORKCHECK.ORG

Check

Decent Work Check Burundi is a product of WageIndicator.org and
www.mywage.org/Burundi



National Regulation exists



National Regulation does not exist

01/13 Work & Wages

	NR	Yes	No
1. I earn at least the minimum wage announced by the Government		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I get my pay on a regular basis. (daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

02/13 Compensation

3. Whenever I work overtime, I always get compensation <i>(Overtime rate is fixed at a higher rate)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Whenever I work at night, I get higher compensation for night work		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I get compensatory holiday when I have to work on a public holiday or weekly rest day		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Whenever I work on a weekly rest day or public holiday, I get due compensation for it		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

03/13 Annual Leave & Holidays

7. How many weeks of paid annual leave are you entitled to?*		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4+
8. I get paid during public (national and religious) holidays		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. I get a weekly rest period of at least one day (i.e. 24 hours) in a week		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

04/13 Employment Security

10. I was provided a written statement of particulars at the start of my employment		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. My employer does not hire workers on fixed terms contracts for tasks of permanent nature <i>Please tick "NO" if your employer hires contract workers for permanent tasks</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. My probation period is only 06 months		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. My employer gives due notice before terminating my employment contract (or pays in lieu of notice)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. My employer offers severance pay in case of termination of employment <i>Severance pay is provided under the law. It is dependent on wages of an employee and length of service</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





05/13 Family Responsibilities

15. My employer provides paid paternity leave <i>This leave is for new fathers/partners and is given at the time of child birth</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. My employer provides (paid or unpaid) parental leave <i>This leave is provided once maternity and paternity leaves have been exhausted. Can be taken by either parent or both the parents consecutively.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. My work schedule is flexible enough to combine work with family responsibilities <i>Through part-time work or other flex time options</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





06/13 Maternity & Work

18. I get free ante and post natal medical care		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. During pregnancy, I am exempted from nightshifts (night work) or hazardous work		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. My maternity leave lasts at least 14 weeks		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





* On question 7, only 3 or 4 working weeks is equivalent to 1 "YES".

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21. | During my maternity leave, I get at least 2/3rd of my former salary |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. | I am protected from dismissal during the period of pregnancy
<i>Workers can still be dismissed for reasons not related to pregnancy like conduct or capacity</i> |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. | I have the right to get same/similar job when I return from maternity leave |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. | My employer allows nursing breaks, during working hours, to feed my child |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |





07/13 Health & Safety

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 25. | My employer makes sure my workplace is safe and healthy |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26. | My employer provides protective equipment, including protective clothing, free of cost |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27. | My employer provides adequate health and safety training and ensures that workers know the health hazards and different emergency exits in the case of an accident |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28. | My workplace is visited by the labour inspector at least once a year to check compliance of labour laws at my workplace |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |









08/13 Sick Leave & Employment Injury Benefits

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 29. | My employer provides paid sick leave and I get at least 45% of my wage during the first 6 months of illness |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30. | I have access to free medical care during my sickness and work injury |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 31. | My employment is secure during the first 6 months of my illness |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32. | I get adequate compensation in the case of an occupational accident/work injury or occupational disease |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |













09/13 Social Security

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 33. | I am entitled to a pension when I turn 60 |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34. | When I, as a worker, die, my next of kin/survivors get some benefit |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35. | I get unemployment benefit in case I lose my job |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 36. | I have access to invalidity benefit in case I am unable to earn due to a nonoccupational sickness, injury or accident |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



10/13 Fair Treatment

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 37. | My employer ensure equal pay for equal/similar work (work of equal value) without any discrimination |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 38. | My employer take strict action against sexual harassment at workplace |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 39. | I am treated equally in employment opportunities (appointment,promotion, training and transfer) without discrimination on the basis of:* |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Sex/Gender |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Race |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Colour |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Religion |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Political Opinion |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |




* For a composite positive score on question 39, you must have answered "yes" to at least 9 of the choices.

Nationality/Place of Birth		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Origin/Caste		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family responsibilities/family status		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability/HIV-AIDS		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trade union membership and related activities		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Language		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation (homosexual, bisexual or heterosexual orientation)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marital Status		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical Appearance		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy/Maternity		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40 I, as a woman, can work in the same industries as men and have the freedom to choose my profession		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





11/13 Minors & Youth

41. In my workplace, children under 15 are forbidden		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42. In my workplace, children under 18 are forbidden for hazardous work		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12/13 Forced Labour

43. I have the right to terminate employment at will or after serving a notice		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44. My employer keeps my workplace free of forced or bonded labour		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45. My total hours of work, inclusive of overtime, do not exceed 56 hours per week		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13/13 Trade Union Rights

46. I have a labour union at my workplace		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47. I have the right to join a union at my workplace		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
48. My employer allows collective bargaining at my workplace		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49. I can defend, with my colleagues, our social and economic interests through "strike" without any fear of discrimination		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Results

Your personal score tells how much your employer lives up to national legal standards regarding work. To calculate your DecentWorkCheck, you must accumulate 1 point for each YES answer marked. Then compare it with the values in Table below:



is your amount of "YES" accumulated.

Burundi scored 39 times "YES" on 49 questions related to International Labour Standards

If your score is between 1 - 18

This score is unbelievable! Does your employer know we live in the 21st century? Ask for your rights. If there is a union active in your company or branch of industry, join it and appeal for help.

If your score is between 19 - 38

As you can see, there is ample room for improvement. But please don't tackle all these issues at once. Start where it hurts most. In the meantime, notify your union or WageIndicator about your situation, so they may help to improve it. When sending an email to us, please be specific about your complaint and if possible name your employer as well. Also, try and find out if your company officially adheres to a code known as Corporate Social Responsibility. If they do, they should live up to at least ILO standards. If they don't adhere to such a code yet, they should. Many companies do by now. You may bring this up.

If your score is between 39 - 49

You're pretty much out of the danger zone. Your employer adheres to most of the existing labour laws and regulations. But there is always room for improvement. So next time you talk to management about your work conditions, prepare well and consult this DecentWorkCheck as a checklist.

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01/13 Work & Wages

Regulations on work and wages:

Burundi Labor Code, 1993

Ministerial Order n. 650/11/88 30 April 1988; Ministerial Order n. 630/116, 9 May 1979; Ministerial Order n. 630/117, 9 May 1979 Ministerial Order n. 630/136, 12 July 1978

Minimum Wage

According to the Labour Code, salary is either determined by mutual agreement between employer and workers or by the order from the Minister in charge of Labour. After consulting National Labour Council, the Minister establishes the wage zones and minimum inter-professional basic wage; the minimum increase for overtime work and night work, as well as for work performed during weekly rest days and holidays; and increase for seniority.

Minimum wage rates are determined and adjusted according to the cost of living and the current economic situation. The minimum wage has not been revised since 1988, and is too low to have practical application. Wages are particularly low in the public sector and there are large differences in wages for similar jobs in different ministries and parastatal institutions.

The implementation of minimum wage rates along with other provisions of the Labour Code is the responsibility of the Labour Inspectorate which works under the Ministry of Labour. Those who violate the minimum wage provisions and pay workers less than the minimum wage have to pay a fine of 2,500 to 5,000 Burundian Francs. In the case of repetition, the fine is doubled.

Sources: §74-81 and 292 of the Labour Code, 1993

Regular Pay

In accordance with the Labour Code, wages must be paid in legal tender regularly at the time and at agreed location. Amount of remuneration must not be less than the minimum wage. Wages are paid directly to the worker unless he/she accepts otherwise.

The employer is under obligation to pay wages in cash on a working day. Monthly payments must be made within eight days of the end of month for which salary is due. It is also the responsibility of the employer to pay agreed remuneration with regularity and punctuality. Wage period may be fixed on hourly, daily, weekly or monthly basis. If the employment of a worker is terminated by or on behalf of the employer, the outstanding wages are paid along with severance pay.

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Payment, all or part, of wages in kind is prohibited. Also, payment of wages in a form of liquor or drugs is prohibited. Employer is not allowed to compel workers to spend their salary in a certain way. Workers are entitled to the wages without any kind of deduction that involve direct or indirect payments by the worker. An employer should provide pay slips to all employees on each pay day. Payment must be recorded on a pay slip issued to the worker at time of payment.

Sources: §35, 79-90 of the Labour Code, 1993

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02/13 Compensation

Regulations on compensation:

Burundi Labor Code, 1993

Ministerial Order n. 650/11/88 30 April 1988; Ministerial Order n. 630/116, 9 May 1979; Ministerial Order n. 630/117, 9 May 1979 Ministerial Order n. 630/136, 12 July 1978

Overtime Compensation

In accordance with the Labour Code, the normal hours of work are 8 hours a day and 45 hours a week. In cases of emergency or extraordinary circumstances, employer has the right to extend working time to a limit of 15 hours per week, and 150 hours per year. If a worker works beyond the stipulated working hours, i.e., 8 hours a day and 45 hours a week, he/she is entitled to an overtime pay according to the following schedule:

- 135% of normal hourly rate for the first two overtime hours, i.e., 46th and 47th hour;
- 160% of normal hourly rate beyond the 48th hour.

Sources: §10 of the Ministerial Order n. 630/117 from 9 May 1979 on Application of Legal Work time, § 2 of the Ministerial Order n. 630/116, from 9 May 1979 on Extra Pay for Overtime Work, Night Work, Work on Weekly Rest Days and Work on Public Holidays

Night Work Compensation

In accordance with the Labour Code, night work is the work performed between 22:00 to 05:00 of the following day.

Labour Code requires employers to make premium payments to the night workers. According to the Ministerial Order n. 630/116, a worker employed during night hours, i.e., between 10 pm and 5 am, is paid at a premium rate of 135% of the normal hourly salary paid during weekday. If the night work is performed as overtime, it is paid 135% or 160% (depending upon the hour of overtime) of the normal wage rate for those night hours (which is 135% of the normal wage rate during the day).

Sources: §118 of the Labour Code 1993, §4 of the Ministerial Order n. 630/116

Compensatory Holidays / Rest Days

In Labour Code, there is no provision of compensatory rest day when a worker has to perform work on a weekly rest day or public holiday, but Ministerial Order n. 650/22, from 17 February 1984, provides a list of business categories where workers are entitled to compensatory rest day when working on weekly rest day or public holiday.

Source: §4 Ministerial orders n. 650/22 from 17 February 1984

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Weekend / Public Holiday Work Compensation

Workers may be required to work on weekly rest days and public holidays. In such circumstances when employees have to work during daytime on Public holidays or Sundays, they are entitled to receive wages at a premium rate of 200% of the normal hourly wage rate.

Source: §3 of the Ministerial Order n. 630/116, from 9 May 1979 on Extra Pay for Overtime Work, Night Work, Work on Weekly Rest Days and Work on Public Holidays

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03/13 Annual Leave & Holidays**Regulations on annual leave and holidays:**

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Decree n° 100/182, 17 July 2006

Ministerial Order n. 650/22, 17 February 1984

Ministerial Order n. 630/116, 9 May 1979

Paid Vacation / Annual Leave

Labour Law provides 20 days paid annual leave (one and two-thirds of a day for every month of service), after completion of 12 months of continuous service. Duration of annual leave is determined either by collective agreement or by the concerned Ministry after consulting the National Labour Council. Length of annual leave does not increase with the length of service.

Amount of benefit during annual leave is equal to the daily wage paid by the employer. However, the employer may not pay for circumstantial leave, unless the worker has already worked for 15 days at least. It is also obligatory for the employer to pay to the workers the amount in cash of the due in-kind payments, with the exception of furniture and accommodation. The benefits for the annual leaves are paid at the latest, the last working day before the beginning of the leave, whenever it is not a circumstantial leave.

The employer, in consultation with the worker and the enterprise council, determines the schedule of leave by taking into account the work requirements and worker's possibilities of rest. The annual leave may be split however its minimum duration in one term can't be less than 6 continuous week days between two weekly rest days.

Workers are informed at least thirty days before start of their annual leave. Workers have the right to accumulate annual leave for a period of two years.

Source: §130 & 133 of the Labour Code 1993

Pay on Public Holidays

Workers are entitled to paid holidays during Festival (public and religious) holidays. These are usually 13 in number. These are New Year (January 01), Reconciliation Day (February 05), Commemoration of the Assassination of President Ntaryamira (April 06), Day of Ascension, Labour Day (May 01), Independence Day (July 01), Assumption Day (August 15), Commemoration of the Assassination of Prince Louis Rwagasore (October 13), Commemoration of the Assassination of President Ndadaye (October 21), All Saints Day (November 01), Christmas Day (December 25), and Eid-el-Fitr and Eid-el-Hajj (Muslim religious holiday dates depend on the sighting of moon).

Sources: Decree n° 100/182 from 17 July 2006 about Holidays

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Weekly Rest Days

Labour Code provides for weekly rest. Workers are generally entitled to at least 24 consecutive hours of weekly rest. The weekly rest day is principally Sunday for all the workers.

Source: §114 of the Labour Code 1993

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04/13 Employment Security

Regulations on employment security:

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Written Employment Particulars

The contract of employment is any agreement, written or verbal, by which a person (worker) agrees to provide another person (employer) manual or intellectual work, under the direction and the direct or indirect authority of it and for wages or other compensation.

Employment contracts are concluded in writing except for daily workers. An employment contract may be of definite or indefinite duration. An employment contract without the express clause on its length is an indefinite contract. If a worker keeps working at the end of a definite contract, it turns into an indefinite contract.

All labor contracts must include the following: worker and employer name; worker's date and place of birth; nationality of the worker; the composition of the worker's family; the trade or profession of the worker; the place and residence of the worker at the time of the conclusion of the contract; the date of the commitment; the duration of employment contract; the nature of work to be performed; workplace; the details about wages, basic salary, bonuses and various allowances, family benefits, benefits in kind; special conditions of the contract; and the signatures of the parties.

The contract must provide more favourable provisions than those provided by the law and these provisions must not contradict with laws and regulation. Less favourable clause in an employment contract is considered null and void.

Source: §15, 18-20, 25-26 of the Labour Code 1993

Fixed Term Contracts

The Labour Code prohibits hiring fixed term contract workers for tasks of permanent nature. The fixed term contracts are the contracts whose duration or maturity is precisely agreed between the parties; contracts for execution of a particular project; contracts for replacement of an absent worker or on the occasion of exceptional or unusual additional work; contracts whose term is dependent on a future event. A fixed term employment contract may be renewed twice except for temporary workers. Temporary workers are also hired under a fixed term contract. If employment of a worker continues beyond the agreed date, the contract is automatically converted to the contract of indefinite duration. An Order of the Labour Minister is supposed to determine the modalities of fixed term contracts however this legislation could not be located.

Source: §26-27 of the Labour Code, 1993

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Probation Period

In accordance with the Labour Code, probation/trial period may not exceed the time required to test the staff given the technology and practice of a profession. Probation period can't exceed:

- 12 months for categories 5 and 6; and
- 06 months for lower grades.

Probation period, including renewals, must not exceed 12 months. During this period, a worker must receive at least the minimum wage for the professional category the worker is employed in.

During probation, each party has the right to terminate the employment contract at any time without notice within a month of probationary period or by providing 3 days' notice if he is on probation for more than a month.

Source: §15 & 31-33 of the Labour Code 1993

Notice Requirement

Either party can terminate a contract of indefinite duration by serving a notice or paying in lieu thereof. A fixed term contract terminates at the end of its term or by cancellation by either of the parties or in the case of gross misconduct. Otherwise, termination by one party entitles the other party to damages.

Either party can terminate an indefinite term employment contract by serving a notice or paying in lieu thereof. In the case of gross negligence, notice may not be required.

Generally notice period is fixed by collective agreement. According to the Labour Code, Minimum length of notice period for termination of employment contract by an employer is:

- One month if the employee has the seniority (work experience with the firm) of less than 3 years;
- One month and a half (45 days) if the employee has the seniority of 3 to 5 years;
- Two months if the employee has the seniority of 5 to 10 years; and
- 3 months if the employee has the seniority of more than 10 years.

If a worker wants to terminate the employment contract, his/her period of notice is half of the above notice requirements. During the trial period, either party may terminate the employment contract at any time and without notice during the first month of trial period. The required notice during the trial period is 3 days after worker has completed one month of probation/trial. Workers employed on daily basis can be dismissed at any time without notice period and severance pay.

During notice period, the terms and conditions of employment for the worker remain the same except that the worker has a right to take a day off in a week to search for a new job. Worker may take four working days off per month. If a worker finds a job before the end of notice period, he/she can leave the employment without completing notice period and without being liable for any compensation.

Source: §33, 46-53 of the Labour Code 1993

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Severance Pay

In accordance with the Burundian Labour Code, severance pay is not payable to a worker employed on daily wages and when a worker is dismissed for gross negligence. In the case of individual dismissals, the rate of severance pay is as follows:

- One average monthly salary for workers with seniority of 3 to 5 years;
- Two average monthly salaries for workers with seniority of 5 to 10 years; and
- Three average monthly salaries for workers with seniority of more than 10 years.

Source: §60 of the Labour Code 1993

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05/13 Family Responsibilities**Regulations on family responsibilities:**

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Ministerial Order n. 110/172, 18 November 1971

Paternity Leave

In accordance with the Ministerial Order No. 110/172, workers are allowed fully paid paternity leave of 4 days on the birth of a child.

Source: §2 of the Ministerial Order N. 110/172 from 18 November 1971

Parental Leave

No provisions could be located in the law supporting parental leave for new parents after exhaustion of maternity leave.

Flexible Work Option for Parents / Work-Life Balance

No provisions could be located in the law supporting work-life balance for parents or workers with family responsibilities.

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06/13 Maternity & Work

Regulations on maternity and work:

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Social Security Code, 1999

Free Medical Care

The disease and maternity insurance in Burundi cover every morbid condition arising from a natural disease, a non-occupational accident, maternity, or childbirth and their consequences. In case of pregnancy, childbirth and their consequences, the medical care includes:

- Antenatal care, care during childbirth;
- Care and post-natal care for newborn for 15 days, given either by a doctor, a nurse or a midwife;
- Hospitalization.

Source: §31-33 of the Social Security Code 1999

No Harmful Work

The Labour Code prohibits a pregnant worker from a work that exceeds her physical abilities. The Labour Inspector may require medical examination of a pregnant worker to check that her assigned work does not exceed her strength. She must be transferred to another convenient work. If that is not possible, an employer may terminate the contract and pay in lieu of notice as well as the severance pay.

Source: §125 of the Labour Code 1993

Maternity Leave

Female employees are entitled to a maternity leave of 12 weeks with full pay, including 6 weeks of prenatal leave. Maternity leave may be extended up to 14 weeks.

Pregnant workers are required to provide medical certificate indicating the presumed date of birth. In case the confinement takes place after the presumed date, the pre-natal leave can be extended until the effective date of birth, without having the compulsory leave duration reduced after the birth.

Source: §122 of the Labour Code 1993

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Income

Maternity leave is fully paid leave. Employer and Social Security Institution share the cost. 50% of the daily benefit is paid by the employer and the other 50% is shared by the Government/Social Security.

Source: §123 of the Labour Code 1993; §34 of the Social Security Code 1999

Protection from Dismissals

Protection from dismissals during pregnancy and maternity leave is guaranteed under Labour Code.

A woman worker can't be dismissed during the period of her maternity leave. The employer is also forbidden to terminate the contract before or after the maternity leave on the pretext of childbirth or pregnancy.

Source: §122 of the Labour Code 1993

Right to Return to Same Position

There is no explicit provision in the law that gives a female worker the right to return to same position after availing her maternity leave. However, because an employer cannot terminate a female worker during the term of her maternity leave, it gives an implied right to return to the same job.

Source:§122 of the Labour Code 1993

Breastfeeding/ Nursing Breaks

Female workers are entitled to paid nursing breaks of one hour duration, for new mothers to breastfeed their child(ren) until a child is six (06) months old. The breast-feeding/nursing breaks are in addition to the normal breaks an employee receives during the working day. These breaks are fully paid and are considered as work time.

Source: §124 of the Labour Code 1993

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07/13 Health & Safety

Regulations on health and safety:

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Employer Cares

Employers are required to comply with the provisions in force concerning health and safety of workers. In some establishments, employers may form a Health and Safety Committee according to the provisions of the order of Minister related to it. The committee ensures compliance with the regulations related to safety and hygiene; detect risks to health or worker safety; study the preventive measures required; and respond to an accident.

Workers must also abide by the Health and safety regulations at workplace.

Source: §146-149 of the Labour Code 1993

Free Protection

Labour code requires workers to follow safety and hygiene rules at a workplace and to use the protective devices recommended by the employer. However, there is no provision in the Labour code requiring employer to provide protective clothing or equipment to the workers free of cost.

The labour Inspectorate consists of officers that control the workplace and ensure compliance with the Labour Code. Any obstruction in fulfillment of the duty of labour inspector is a criminal offence.

Source: §148 of the Labour Code 1993

Training

Employers are required to organize periodic training on occupational safety and health for newly hired staff and for those changing work departments. The training includes measures for preventing accidents.

Source: §150 of the Labour Code 1993

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Labour Inspection System

Labour Code provides for the Labour Inspection system however there is extreme shortage of labour inspectors and the current system is not in line with the requirements of ILO Convention 081.

Labour inspectorate consists of officers that control the workplace and ensure compliance with the law. Labour Code authorizes the labour inspector to enter the workplace in working hours without previous notice; inquire or interview anyone; ask for or take copy of any prescribed book/register, record or other document; take samples; and examine, check and investigate everything that is required during inspection. The labour inspector may also ask employer to display notices according to legal provisions.

The Labour Inspector may take technical assistance of certain administrative technicians or government agencies or any person authorized by Ordinance of the Minister. After visit, the inspectors record their comments in "inspection register" kept by the employers. This register is kept for five years after the last entry.

It is obligatory for the inspector to keep confidential, all the information gathered during inspection. The inspector must not have any personal interest, directly or indirectly, for or against the undertaking under their control. Labour inspector submits a monthly report on the result of their activities to the Directorate General of Labour. Annual report is then published by the Directorate General on the work of the services under his authority.

Source: §154-165 of the Labour Code 1993

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08/13 Sick Leave & Employment Injury Benefits

Regulations on sick leave & Employment Injury Benefits:

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Social Security Code, 1999

Income

The Labour Code provides for the paid sick leave. The maximum duration of sick leave is 03 months in a calendar year. As for the compensation for sick leave, it is equal to at least 66.7% of daily wage a worker received before his/her sickness started.

Source: §141, 142 & 301 of the Labour Code 1993, §34 of the Social Security Code 1999

Medical Care

Medical benefits are available for insured workers and these include general medical care, specialist care, medicine, dental surgery, hospitalization, provision of essential medical supplies, etc.

Source: §140 of the Labour Code 1993; §33 of the Social Security Code 1999

Job Security

Employment of a sick worker is secure during sick leave. Employment contract is suspended during the terms of sick leave or leave due to some accident or an occupational disease.

Disability / Work Injury Benefit

Work injuries are divided into four categories: (i) permanent total incapacity (ii) permanent partial incapacity (iii) temporary incapacity and (iv) fatal injury leading to death of a worker.

In the case of permanent total incapacity/disability, permanent disability benefit is 100% of a worker's annual earnings in three months before the disability began. The pension may be paid as lump sum after 5 years, subject to certain conditions.

In the case of permanent partial disability, amount of compensation depends on the assessed degree of disability (at least 15%) and a percentage of full pension is accordingly paid. If the assessed degree of disability is less than 15%, a lump sum of 3 years pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

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In the case of temporary disability, 100% of worker's average wages (in the last 3 months before the disability began) for the first three months (100% paid by the employer in the first month, then 66,7% paid by social security system and 24% paid by the employer). After these three months, the worker gets 66.7% of his average wage for up to 6 months from the date of accident.

In the case of fatal injury, dependents receive survivors' pension. 50% of the pension a deceased worker would have received, if assessed with permanent total disability, is paid to the widow(er). This pension ceases on remarriage and a lump-sum amount of 6 months of pension is paid to the widow(er). 20% of a deceased worker's full disability pension is paid to each of the orphans younger than 16 years. This pension is 40% for a full orphan. Total survivors' benefits can't exceed 100% of a deceased worker's permanent disability pension.

Source: §30 of National Inter-professional Collective Agreement of 1980, §54-61 of Social Security Code 1999, www.issa.int/country-profiles;jsessionid=E58DD7CFB3CC093D6AA3370287EC99E2

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09/13 Social Security

Regulations on social security:

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Social Security Code, 1999

Pension Rights

Law provides for both full and partial pension. For full pension, a worker must have attained 60 years of age (same for women) with at least 180 months (15 years) of contributions. The old-age pension for the first 15 years of coverage is 30% of a worker's average monthly earnings. The pension is increased by 2% of average monthly earnings for each 12-month period of coverage exceeding 180 months. The maximum pension is 80% of the insured workers' average monthly earnings.

Source: §67 &75 of the Social Security Code 1999, §66 of the Labour Code 1993

Dependents' / Survivors' Benefit

Social Security Code provides survivor benefit for the dependents including widow, widower, children and parents if there are no surviving spouse or children. Survivors' benefit is 50% of the deceased's pension and is paid to a widow/widower. 25% of the deceased worker's pension is paid to each orphan. 40% of the deceased worker's pension is paid to each full orphan. Total survivors' benefits can't exceed 100% of a deceased worker's pension.

Source: §57, 76 & 78 of the Social Security Code 1999

Unemployment Benefits

There is no provision for unemployment benefit under Burundian labour laws

Invalidity Benefits

Social Security Code provides invalidity benefit in the case of non-occupational accident/injury/disease resulting into permanent invalidity. Worker must be assessed with at least 66.7% loss of physical or mental capacity, have at least 3 years (36 months) of contributions, including at least 6 months in the 12 months before the disability began. It is calculated similarly as old-age pension.

Source: §71-75 of the Social Security Code 1999

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10/13 Fair Treatment

Regulations on fair treatment:

Constitution of the Republic of Burundi, 2005

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Ministerial Order n. 650/287, 7 November 1985

Equal Pay

In accordance with the Constitution of Burundi, the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value applies between workers without any discrimination. Workers with similar qualification, working under the same conditions and having similar performance are eligible for equal pay regardless of their origin, sex and age.

Source: §57 of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi 2005, §73 of the Labour Code 1993

Sexual Harassment

The law prohibits sexual harassment, including the use of orders, severe pressure, or threats of physical or psychological violence to obtain sexual favors. The sentence for sexual harassment ranges from fines (100,000 Francs to 500,000 Francs) to penalties of one month to two years of imprisonment. The sentence for sexual harassment doubles if the victim is less than 18 years old.

Source: §563 of Penal Code 2009, US Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2013 for Burundi

Non-Discrimination

Labour Code provides everyone equal opportunity and treatment in employment and at work, without any discrimination. It opposes any distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, color, religion, sex, political opinion, and trade union activity, ethnic or social origin with respect to hiring, promotion, compensation and termination.

In accordance with the Constitution, all citizens are equal before the law without any discrimination because of their origin, race, ethnicity, sex, color, language, social position, religious, philosophical or political beliefs, physical or mental disability or being infected with HIV / AIDS or any other incurable disease.

In accordance with a 2014 Anti-Trafficking Law, victims of trafficking cannot be subject to the discrimination linked in particular to the victim's gender, religious belief, age, nationality and race.

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A 2016 law on domestic violence requires enterprises to allow temporary reduction in working hours, reorganization of working time, change in the workplace, suspension of employment contracts or resignation without notice to the victims of domestic violence on request of the worker and recommendation of the doctor. Victims of gender based domestic violence may remain absent from work however it must be justified by a medical decision and employer must be informed within 72 hours of absence. Such absences are treated as paid leave. Workers are entitled to their job on expiry of the temporary suspension of contract related to domestic violence. An employer who does not respect these provisions is punishable with a fine of 0.5 to 1 million Burundian Francs.

Source: §22 of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi 2005; §6 of the Labour Code 1993; Loi n° 1/28 du 29 octobre 2014 portant prévention et répression de la traite des personnes et protection des victimes de la traite; §14, 15 and 52 of the Loi n° 1/13 du 22 septembre 2016 portant prévention, protection des victimes et répression des violences basées sur le genre

Equal Choice of Profession

The Ministerial Order No. 650/287 states that women may not be employed for work that is dangerous and may adversely affect their health, and for works that may expose them to high risks. Women workers may not be involved in loads lifting. It is also prohibited to employ women in underground mines and quarries.

Economic violence, where a spouse prohibits the victim from use of family resources or from working, is prohibited under a 2016 law prohibiting domestic violence. A person who is guilty of economic violence is punishable by a fine of 20,000 to 100,000 Burundian Francs.

Source: Ministerial Order No. 650/287 from 7 November 1985; §2(s) and 50 of the Loi n° 1/13 du 22 septembre 2016 portant prévention, protection des victimes et répression des violences basées sur le genre

Regulations on minors and youth:

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Ministerial Order n. 630/1, 5 January 1981

Minimum Age for Employment

Minimum age for employment is 16 years. However, children (under 16 years of age) can still be employed in light work and for work which does not negatively affect their physical or moral development, or is not harmful to their health or does not impact their attendance at school or their ability to benefit from the instruction given in the school. A comprehensive list of light works allowed for children (12-16 years) is provided in the Ministerial Ordinance No. 630/1. The hours of work for children under 16 years can't exceed 06 hours during a day. Education is compulsory in Burundi for 6 years, i.e., between the ages of 7 and 13 years. This stage is referred to as Primary Education.

Source: §126 of the Labour Code 1993, §6 of the Ministerial Ordinance No. 630/1 from 5 January 1981

Minimum Age for Hazardous Work

Minimum Age for Hazardous Work is set as 18 years. Ministerial Order 630/1 also establishes a list of occupations forbidden for children under age 18. It includes working with automobiles, using industrial tools such as metal cutters, working in slaughterhouses, mining minerals, and serving alcohol. The total hours of work for workers below 18 years of age may not exceed 08 hours a day. Night work is also prohibited for the children under 18 years of age.

Source: §9-15 & Chapter 5 of the Ministerial Order No. 630/1 from 5 January 1981

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12/13 Forced Labour

Regulations on forced labour:

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Prohibition on Forced and Compulsory Labor

Forced Labour is prohibited under the Labour Code. In accordance with the Constitution of Burundi, a person cannot be held in slavery or in servitude. Slavery and trafficking in slaves are prohibited in all their forms. A 2014 law prohibits trafficking in persons for the purpose of slavery, sexual or economic exploitation. The law further prohibits use of deception or state of vulnerability of the victim for economic or sexual exploitation of an individual. It includes forced labour and debt bondage. A person who trafficks another person for exploitation of any kind is punishable with an imprisonment term ranging from one year to three years and a fine 100,000 to 500,000 Burundian Francs.

Source: §26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi 2005; §2 of the Labour Code 1993; Loi n° 1/28 du 29 octobre 2014 portant prévention et répression de la traite des personnes et protection des victimes de la traite

Freedom to Change Jobs and Right to Quit

Workers have the right to change jobs after serving due notice on their employer. For more information on this, please refer to the section on employment security.

Source: §1-48 of the Labour Code 1993

Inhumane Working Conditions

Working time may be extended beyond normal working hours of forty five hours per week and eight hours a day. In certain circumstances, workers may be required to work overtime.

For more information on this, please refer to the section on compensation.

Sources: §10 of the Ministerial Order n. 630/117 from 9 May 1979 on Application of Legal Work time; § 2 of the Ministerial Order n. 630/116, from 9 May 1979 on Extra Pay for Overtime Work, Night Work, Work on Weekly Rest Days and Work on Public Holidays

Regulations on trade unions:

Burundi Labour Code, 1993

Constitution of the Republic of Burundi, 2005

Freedom to Join and Form a Union

Constitution and labour law provide for freedom of association and allow workers and employers to join and form unions. This right is regulated by the Labour Code. In accordance with the Constitution, the right to found trade unions [syndicats] and to join them and the right to strike are recognized. The law may regulate the exercise of these rights and prohibit certain categories of persons to go on strike. In all the cases, these rights are prohibited to the members of the corps of defense and of security.

Trade unions are formed by the workers to protect their professional rights. Union members are free to elect their representatives and formulate their work program. They may draw up their own statutes and administrative regulations, as long as these are not contrary to laws in effect and public order.

The unions must get registered with the Ministry by filing their statutes and list of names of those responsible for management and administration. Copy of these documents is also submitted to the Inspectorate of Labour where the union is established. A trade union is registered by Ministry of Labour within 45 days of submission of required documents. An employer is not allowed to interfere in a trade union's affairs and to support a union that is under his or an employer's organization control.

Source: §32 & 37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi 2005; §264-290 of the Labour Code 1993

Freedom of Collective Bargaining

Labour Code recognizes right to collective bargaining. Collective bargaining agreement (CBA) is an agreement designed to regulate the relationship between the employer and the worker of an establishment. A CBA usually provides better benefits to the worker than those provided in the law. If a CBA has provisions which are less favourable than those provided under the law, it cannot be enforced.

A CBA may be concluded for definite or indefinite time period. The duration of a CBA signed for definite time period is 2 to 5 years. The CBA of indefinite duration expires by the will of one of the party unless stated otherwise.

CBA is signed by all the parties and it is submitted to the Ministry of Labour to remove or modify any provisions that is contrary to the legislation and regulations. After approval, three copies of CBA are filed at the Court. Two copies are sent immediately by the tribunal secretary to the Ministry of labour. The CBA is then published in official Bulletin. In case of any change in CBA, same procedure is followed again and it is mandatory to publish the revised CBA in the Official Bulletin.

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The CBA is applicable from the day following its filing, unless otherwise stated in the agreement.

Labour Code provides for a National Labour Council which is a tripartite advisory body with equal representation from government, employer and worker sides. Worker and employer representatives in the Council are nominated by the respective representative bodies. The Council has following functions: study the elements on which to base the determination of minimum wage and its annual review; examine any matter relating to labour, work and employment; issue its opinions on regulations and legislation on labour issues. The Council must meet every quarter at the call of Minister for Labour who chairs the Council.

Burundi also has an Economic and Social Council, which is an advisory body and suggests policy reorientation, analyse social, economic and cultural problems of the country and give its opinions. The council has 20 members who are nominated by the President for a term of three years.

Source: §224-234 and 247-252 of the Labour Code 1993

Right to Strike

Right to strike is provided under the Constitution and is regulated under the Labour Code. Only reasonable restrictions have been placed on the right to strike like banning solidarity strikes and requiring the provision of minimum service during strike action.

The strike is a stoppage of work coordinated and carried out within a company or an institution by a group of workers to obtain the satisfaction of claims presented to their employers and satisfaction of these claims is made a condition for resumption of work.

Peaceful strike is allowed only after all the methods of dispute resolution (negotiation, conciliation and arbitration) fail. A strike is legal if it is approved by the majority of the workers and it is intended to promote professional economic interests or moral base of workers. A strike must occur after the completion of all the formalities and the employer must be informed at least 6 days prior to the proposed date of strike. Worker who are not participating in strike continue working during the strike.

During strike, the strikers must ensure minimum service, essential to the safety and maintenance of equipments and enterprise installation, in the company so that work can resume normally once the strike ends. Employment contract of strikers is suspended during the period of strike. Strike is considered illegal if it is contrary to these provisions.

The strike ends with a direct agreement between the conflicting parties, by arbitration award or by a judicial decision. The work must be resumed immediately without any further delay.

Source: §37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi 2005; §211-223 of the Labour Code 1993

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01/13 Work & Wages

ILO Conventions on Work and Wages

Minimum wage: Convention 131 (1970)

Regular pay & wage protection: Conventions 95 (1949) and 117(1962)

Burundi has not ratified the Convention 95, 117 & 131.

Minimum wage

The minimum wage must cover the living expenses of the employee and his/her family members. Moreover it must relate reasonably to the general level of wages earned and the living standard of other social groups.

Regular Pay

Wages must be paid regularly on a daily, weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis.

02/13 Compensation

ILO Conventions on Compensation

Compensation overtime: Convention 01 (1919); Night work: Convention 171 (1990)

Burundi has ratified the Convention 01 only.

Overtime Compensation

Working overtime is to be avoided. Whenever it is unavoidable, extra compensation is at stake - minimally the basic hourly wage plus all additional benefits you are entitled to. In accordance with ILO Convention 1, overtime pay rate should not be less than one and a quarter times (125%) the regular rate.

Night Work Compensation

Night work means all work which is performed during a period of not less than seven (07) consecutive hours, including the interval from midnight to 5 a.m. A night worker is a worker whose work requires performance of a substantial number of hours of night work which exceeds a specified limit (at least 3 hours). Convention 171 requires that night workers be compensated with reduced working time or higher pay or similar benefits. Similar provisions are found in the Night Work Recommendation No. 178 of 1990.

Compensatory Holidays/Rest Days

If you have to work on a national/religious holiday or a weekly rest day, you should be entitled to compensation. Not necessarily in the same week, provided that the right to a paid compensation is not.

Weekend/Public Holiday work Compensation

If you have to work during the weekend, you should thereby acquire the right to a rest period of 24 uninterrupted hours instead. Not necessarily in the weekend, but at least in the course of the following week. Similarly, if you have to work on a public holiday, you must be given a compensatory holiday. A higher rate of pay for working on a public holiday or a weekly rest day does not take your right to a holiday/ rest.

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03/13 Annual Leave & Holidays

ILO Conventions on weekly rest days and paid annual leave

Convention 132 (1970) on Holidays with Pay Convention Conventions 14 (1921), 47 (1935) and 106 (1957) for weekly rest days. In addition, for several industries, different Conventions apply.

Burundi has ratified the Conventions 14 only.

Paid Vacation/Annual Leave

An employee is entitled to at least 21 consecutive paid annual leave. National and religious holidays are not included. Collective agreements must provide at least one day of annual leave on full remuneration for every 17 days on which the employee worked or was entitled to be paid.

Pay on Public Holidays

You should be entitled to paid leave during national and officially recognized public holidays.

Weekly Rest Day

Workers should enjoy a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in every 7 day period, i.e., a week

04/13 Employment Security

ILO Conventions on employment termination

Convention 158 (1982) on employment termination

Burundi has not ratified the Convention 158.

The questions under this section measure the security or even flexibility or precariousness of an employment relationship. Although these are not clearly mentioned in a single convention (severance pay and notice requirement are provided in the Termination of Employment Convention No. 158) however, the best practices in the field require that employees be provided with a written contract of employment; workers on fixed term contracts should not be hired for tasks of permanent nature; a reasonable probation period (ideally lower than or equal to 6 months) may be followed to assess the suitability of an employee; a period of notice must be specified in an employment contract before severing the employment relationship; and workers be paid severance allowance on termination of employment relationship.

Written Employment Particulars

A contract of employment may be oral or written however workers should be provided with a written statement of employment at the start of their employment.

Fixed Term Contracts

Fixed Term Contract workers must not be hired for permanent tasks as it leads to precarious employment.

Probation Period

A reasonable probation period must be provided to a worker to learn new skills. A newly hired employee may be fired during probation period without any negative consequences.

Notice Requirement

A reasonable notice period, depending on the length of service of an employee, may be required before an employer may sever the employment relationship.

Severance Pay

Employers may be required to pay a severance allowance on termination of employment (due to redundancy or any other reason except for lack of capacity or misconduct).

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05/13 Family Responsibilities

ILO Conventions on family responsibilities

Convention 156: Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention (1981)

Recommendation 165: Workers with Family Responsibilities (1981)

Burundi has not ratified the Conventions 156 & 165.

Paternity Leave

This is for the new fathers around the time of child birth and is usually of shorter duration.

Parental Leave

The accompanying recommendation (No. 165) to ILO Convention on Family Responsibilities provides for parental leave as an option available to either parent to take long leave of absence (paid or unpaid) without resigning from work. Parental leave is usually taken once the maternity and paternity leave have been exhausted. For working parents, laws may define the portion of parental leave that has to be compulsorily taken by fathers or mothers.

Flexible Work Option for Parents / Work-Life Balance

Recommendation 165 asks for looking into measures for improving general working conditions through flexible work arrangements.

06/13 Maternity and Work

ILO Conventions on maternity and work

An earlier Convention (103 from 1952) prescribed at least 12 weeks maternity leave, 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after. However, a later convention (No. 183 from year 2000) requires that maternity leave be at least 14 weeks of which a period of six weeks compulsory leave should be after childbirth.

Burundi has not ratified both Conventions 103 & 183.

Free medical care

During pregnancy and maternity leave, you should be entitled to medical and midwife care without any additional cost.

No harmful work

During pregnancy and while breastfeeding, you should be exempt from work that might bring harm to you or your baby.

Maternity leave

Your maternity leave should last at least 14 weeks.

Income

During maternity leave, your income should amount to at least two thirds of your preceding salary.

Protection from Dismissals

During pregnancy and maternity leave, you should be protected from dismissal or any other discriminatory treatment.

Right to return to same position

Workers have the right to return to same or equivalent position after availing maternity leave.

Breastfeeding/Nursing Breaks

After child birth and your rejoining your organization, you must be allowed paid nursing breaks for breastfeeding your child.

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07/13 Health & Safety

ILO Conventions on Health and Safety

Most ILO OSH Conventions deal with very specific Occupational Safety hazards, such as asbestos and chemicals.

Convention 155 (1981) is the relevant general convention here. Labour Inspection Convention: 81 (1947)

Burundi has ratified the Convention 81 only.

Employer cares

Your employer, in all fairness, should make sure that the work process is safe.

Free protection

Your employer should provide protective clothing and other necessary safety precautions for free.

Training

In order to ensure workplace safety and health, a central, independent and efficient labour inspection system should be present.

Labour Inspection System

You and your colleagues should receive training in all work related safety and health aspects and you should have been shown the emergency exits.

08/13 Sick Leave & Employment Injury Benefits

ILO Conventions on Sickness and Employment Injury

Convention 102 (1952), Conventions 121 (1964) and 130 (1969) concerning Social Security, Employment Injury Benefits and Medical Care and Sickness Benefits

Burundi has not ratified the Conventions 102, 121 & 130.

Income/Paid Sick Leave

Your rights to work and income should be protected when illness strikes. The national labour law may provide that sickness benefit may not be paid during the first 3 days of your absence. Minimally you should be entitled to an income during first 6 months of illness. This income should be at least 45 per cent of the minimum wage. (Countries are free to opt for a system which guarantees 60 per cent of the last wages during the first 6 months of illness or even during the first year). You should be entitled to paid sick leave.

Medical Care

During illness, you should be entitled to medical care without any additional cost. Employees and their family members should have access to the necessary minimal medical care at an affordable cost.

Job security

During the first 6 months of your illness, you should not be fired.

Disability/Work Injury Benefit

Whenever you are disabled due to an occupational disease or accident, you ought to receive a higher benefit. In the case of temporary or total incapacity/disability, a worker may at least be provided 50% of his average wage while in the case of fatal injury, the survivors may be provided with 40% of the deceased worker's average wage in periodical payments.

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09/13 Social Security

ILO Conventions on Social Security

Social Security (minimum standards): Convention 102 (1952). For several benefits somewhat higher standards have been set in subsequent Conventions

Employment Injury Benefits: Conventions 121 (1964),

Invalidity, Old age and survivors' benefits: Convention 128(1967)

Medical Care and Sickness Benefits: Convention 130 (1969)

Unemployment Benefits: Convention 168 (1988).

Burundi has not ratified the Convention 102, 121, 128, 130 & 168.

Pension Rights

In the normal circumstances, the pensionable age may not be set higher than 65 years of age. If retirement age is fixed above 65 years, it should give "due regard to the working ability of elderly persons" and "demographic, economic and social criteria, which shall be demonstrated statistically". Pension can be set as a percentage of the minimum wage or a percentage of the earned wage.

Dependent's/Survivors' Benefit

When the breadwinner has died, the spouse and children are entitled to a benefit, expressed as a percentage of the minimum wage, or a percentage of the earned wage. This must at least be 40% of the reference wage.

Unemployment Benefit

For a limited period of time, the unemployed has a right to unemployment benefit set as a percentage of the minimum wage or a percentage of the earned wage.

Invalidity Benefits

Invalidity benefit is provided when a protected person is unable to engage in a gainful employment, before standard retirement age, due to a non-occupational chronic condition resulting in disease, injury or disability. Invalidity Benefit must at least be 40% of the reference wage.

10/13 Fair Treatment

ILO Conventions on Fair Treatment

Convention 111 (1958) lists the discrimination grounds which are forbidden.

Convention 100 (1952) is about Equal Remuneration for Work of Equal Value.

Burundi has ratified both Conventions 100 & 111.

Equal Pay

At workplaces equal pay for men and women for work of equal value is a must, regardless of marital status. Pay inequality based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction/place of birth or social origin is also forbidden. A transparent remuneration system and the clear matching of pay and position should be in place and to help prevent wage discrimination.

Sexual Harassment

Not clearly provided in ILO Conventions. However, sexual intimidation/harassment is gender discrimination.

Non-Discrimination

Your employer can't discriminate against you on in any aspect of employment (appointment, promotion, training and transfer) on the basis of union membership or participation in union activities, filing of a complaint against an employer, race, colour, sex, marital status, family responsibilities, pregnancy, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, temporary absence due to illness, age, trade union membership, disability/HIV-AIDS, or absence from work during maternity leave. (Conventions 111, 156, 158, 159 and 183)

Equal Choice of Profession

People have the right to work and there can't be occupational segregation on the basis of gender.

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11/13 Minors & Youth**ILO Conventions on Minors & Youth**

Minimum Age: Convention 138 (1973)

Worst Forms of Child labour: Convention 182 (1999)

Burundi has ratified both Conventions 138 & 182.

Minimum Age for Employment

At workplaces, children may not be forced to perform work that could harm their health and hampers their physical and mental development.

All children should be able to attend school. Once this is safeguarded, there is no objection against children performing light jobs between the ages of 12 and 14. The general minimum age is 15 years however developing countries may set this at 14 years. The minimum age for hazardous work, work that is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons, is 18 years. It can also be set at a lower level of 16 years under certain circumstances

Minimum Age for Hazardous Work

Children should not be employed in a work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. It is considered one of the worst forms of child labour. The minimum age for such hazardous work is 18 years.

12/13 Forced Labour**ILO Conventions on Forced/Bonded labour**

Forced labour: Conventions 29 (1930)

Abolition of Forced labour: Conventions 105 (1957)

Forced labour is the work one has to perform under threat of punishment: forfeit of wages, dismissal, harassment or violence, even corporal punishment. Forced labour means violation of human rights.

Burundi has ratified both Conventions 29 & 105.

Prohibition on Forced and Compulsory labour

Except for certain exceptions, forced or compulsory labour (exacted under the threat of punishment and for which you may not have offered voluntarily) is prohibited.

Freedom to change jobs and Right to quit

Employers have to allow you to look for work elsewhere. If you do, you should not be shortened on wages or threatened with dismissal. (In the reverse cases, international law considers this as forced labour).

Inhumane Working Conditions

If the total working hours, inclusive of overtime exceed 56 hours per week, the worker is considered to be working under inhumane working conditions.

13/13 Trade Union

ILO Conventions on Trade Union Rights

Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize: Convention 87 (1948)

Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining: Convention 98 (1949)

Burundi has ratified both Conventions 87 & 98.

Freedom to join and form a union

Freedom of association means freedom to join a trade union. This is part of the fundamental human rights. Employees may not be put at a disadvantage when they are active in the trade union outside working hours. The list of exclusions for sectors of economic activity and workers in an organization should be short.

Freedom of Collective Bargaining

Trade unions are entitled to negotiate with employers on term of employment without hindrance. The freedom of a trade union to negotiate with employers to try and conclude collective agreements is protected. (The ILO has a special procedure for handling complaints from unions about violation of this principle).

Right to Strike

Workers have the right to strike in order to defend their social and economic interests. It is incidental and corollary to the right to organize provided in ILO convention 87.

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About Decent Work and Decent Work Check

Compare your own situation with the international labour standards and how they are applied in Burundi. At the end of the checklist you will see how things stand for you. You may be better off than what the international standards prescribe, but you should not be worse off. Behind every answer, you can find a short explanation of what your rights are; nationally and internationally. So you see right away if you can improve your situation.

The Decent Work Check makes the pretty abstract Conventions and legal texts tangible. Because, in the end, you want to know what your rights on the job mean in practice, what you may claim and what protection you are entitled to in case something unexpectedly does go wrong. The Decent Work Check employs double comparison system. It first compares national laws with international labour standards and gives a score to the national situation (happy or sad face). It allows workers to compare their real situation with national regulations in the country. Workers then compare their own score both at national and international levels. The Decent Work Check is based on de jure labour provisions, as found in the labour legislation. The real practice is informed by the employees themselves. This Check is different from other indices like World Bank's Doing Business Indicators or even ISSA's Social Security Programs throughout the World as it is not only descriptive in nature (bereft of any subjective opinions) but also that it covers a lot of different variables. The Revised Decent Work Check is also designed while taking into account upcoming Decent Work Indicators. While Decent Work Indicators focus more on statistics, our priority is informing workers about their rights through this Decent Work Check. Decent Work Check is useful both for employees and employers. It gives them knowledge, which is the first step towards any improvement. It informs employees of their rights at the workplace while simultaneously enlightening employers about their obligations. Decent Work Check is also useful for researchers, labour rights organizations conducting surveys on the situation of rights at work and general public wanting to know more about the world of work.

WageIndicator teams, around the world, have found out that workers, small employers and labour inspectors don't even know the labour law.

When you are informed - being a workers, self-employed, employee, employer, policy maker, labour inspector - there is a greater possibility that you ask for your rights (as a worker), you comply with rules (as an employer) and you strive to enforce these (as a labour inspector). As soon as you complete the DecentWorkCheck, you see which issues need improvement in your work life.

This is exactly the strategy chosen in the debates in many WageIndicator countries. In the debates with roughly 20-30 people around the table from all sides, the decent Work Check has soon the effect of a mini social dialogue. The people who run the dialogue are equally well informed.

The international labour standards are laid down in ILO-Conventions. ILO is the specialised body of the United Nations working on labour issues and was founded in 1919. In the ILO, negotiations are always going on between governments of the member states, national trade unions and employers associations regarding work related issues like rights at work and social protection. These negotiations may take years, but eventually lead to so called Conventions or Recommendations. In Conventions, minimum standards are laid down. Conventions are not the law, but the intention is that member states subscribe to the standard in question. The proper way to do that is to have these Conventions ratified by parliament and then make national laws (Some countries may follow the system of self-executing treaties). National law can be enforced. ILO-Conventions are usually accompanied by Recommendations on how to implement the standards.

Since 1999, the ILO works according to the so called Decent Work Agenda. In the meantime, the Decent Work Agenda has been widely accepted as an important strategy to fight poverty and foster development. The Agenda has been incorporated in the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations. In short, the idea behind Decent Work is first of all an income which allows the working individual a good life. Moreover, at work, everybody has an equal chance to develop themselves; working conditions are safe; there is no instance of child and forced/bonded labour; and discrimination does not occur. Trade unions are allowed a real say in work related matters and the state has created a social safety net for all especially for the sick, weak, elderly and expecting women.

WageIndicator.org and Iftikhar Ahmad

18 July, 2017.