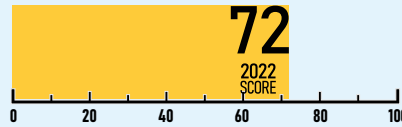




Angola



74.5
2020 SCORE

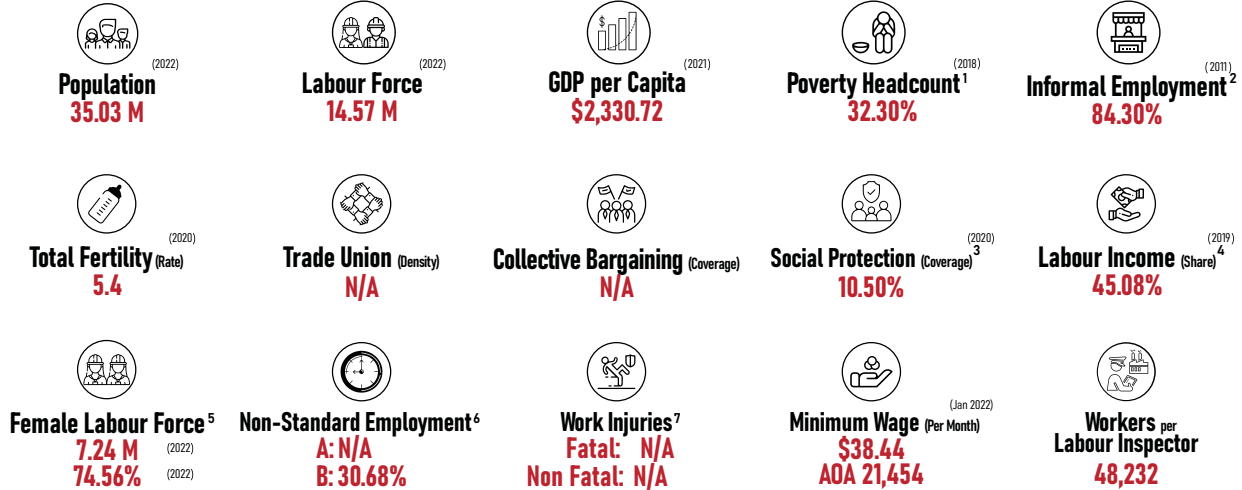
Sub-Saharan Africa

Lower-middle income

Reasonable Access to Decent Work

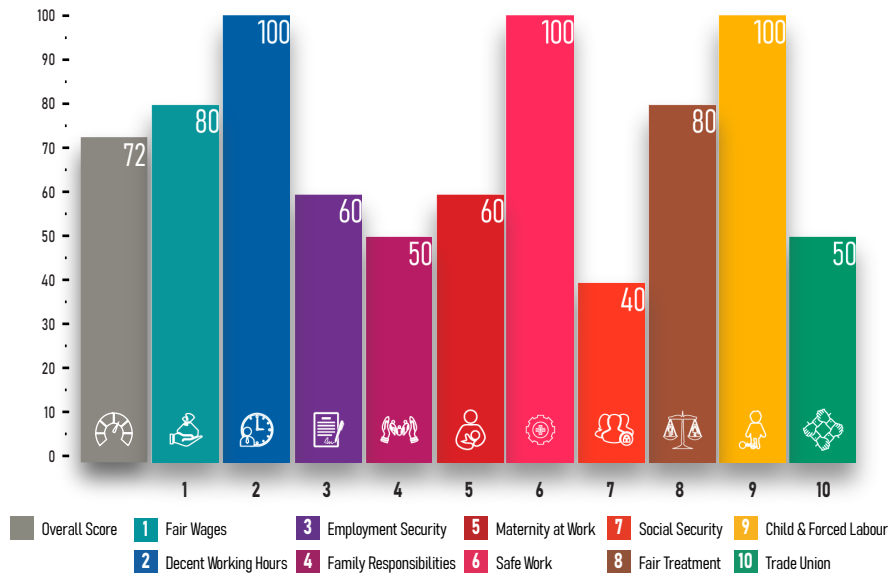


Contextual Indicators



Sources: World Bank
International Labour Organization
WageIndicator Minimum Wages and Living Wages Database
M=Million

Legislative Performance Indicators



Introduction

The Labour Rights Index 2022 (LRI 2022) is a de-jure index covering 135 economies and structured around the working lifespan of a worker. In total, 46 questions or evaluation criteria are scored across 10 indicators. The overall score is calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 being the highest possible score. The Index uses a rating system, ranging from "Total Lack of Decent Work" to "Decent Work". The Labour Rights Index aims at an active contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals, by providing necessary (complementary) insights into de jure provisions on issues covered in particular by SDG8 (Decent Jobs), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Strong Institutions). The Index is based on national labour legislation, applicable on 1 January 2022. The Index does not take into account COVID-19 related labour market measures in its scoring.

Angola's overall score is 72 out of 100. The overall score for Angola is higher than the regional average observed across Sub-Saharan Africa (64.4). Within the Sub-Saharan Africa region, the highest score is observed for Guinea (80.5).

¹ Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%), as measured under SDG 1.2.1

² Share of informal employment in total employment (%), as measured under SDG 8.3.1

³ Proportion of the country population covered by social protection floors, as measured under SDG 1.3.1

⁴ Labour income (income of employees + partly income of the self-employed) as a percentage of GDP, as measured under SDG 10.4.1

⁵ The female labour force is shown in absolute number along with the female labour force participation rate

⁶ Non-Standard Employment has been defined as Part-Time Employment (A) and Temporary Employment (B)

⁷ Rate of fatal and non-fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, as measured under SDG 8.8.1

The country rating is based on the overall score of 0-100, with the following coding:

(90.5-100) Decent Work | (80.5-90) Approaching Decent Work | (70.5-80) Reasonable Access to Decent Work | (60.5-70) Limited Access to Decent Work | (50.5-60) Basic Access to Decent Work | (0-50) Total Lack of Decent Work

LABOUR RIGHTS INDEX 2022

	Question ⁹	Answer	Legal Basis	Trend ¹²
1. Fair Wages	Does the law prescribe minimum wage rates in the country?	No	§161-165 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law require regular payment of wages?	Yes	§155, 156, 166-173 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law require overtime compensation be at least 125% of the regular hourly rate?	Yes	§117 of the General Labour Law, 2015	●
	Does the law require additional compensation for working on a weekly rest day?	Yes	§125 & 144 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15); §04 of the Public Holiday Act (No. 07/03)	●
	Does the law require additional compensation for night work?	Yes	§110-112 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
2. Decent Working Hours	Does the law stipulate general working hours as 48 hours or lower?	Yes	§95, 113-118 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law restrict maximum working hours including overtime to 56 hours per week?	Yes	§95 of the General Labour Law, 2015	●
	Does the law require a weekly rest of at least 24 hours?	Yes	§120-123 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law require paid public holidays?	Yes	Presidential Decree on Regulation of the National Holidays Law (No. 156/12 of 29 June 2012)	●
	Does the law require at least three working weeks of paid annual leave?	Yes	§129-140 & 158(1) of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
3. Employment Security	Does the law require written employment contracts or at least written employment particulars?	Yes	§10, 12 & 13 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law restrict the hiring of fixed-term contract workers?	No	§16 & 17 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law limit the length of probation period including renewals to a maximum of 3 months?	Yes	§18 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law require a 30-day notice before contract termination?	Yes	§198-217, 206-212, 219-220 & 228 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law require severance pay at the rate of at least 2 weeks of wages for every year of service?	No	§236-241 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
4. Family Responsibilities	Does the law require parental leave for parents?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law require at least one week of paid paternity leave for fathers?	No	§145(1b) of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law require flexible work arrangements for workers with family responsibilities?	Yes	§102, 244 & 249 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law require paid nursing breaks?	Yes	§246(1e & 5) of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law prohibit inquiring about pregnancy during recruitment?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
5. Maternity at Work	Does the law require paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks?	No	§5-7 of the Presidential Decree on Maternity Protection (No. 8/11 of 7 January 2011)	●
	Does the law require cash maternity benefit be at least 67% of a worker's former wage?	Yes	§9-11 of the Presidential Decree on Maternity Protection (No. 8/11 of 7 January 2011)	●
	Does the law require maternity benefit be paid through contributory social insurance or universal benefits system?	Yes	§9-11 of the Presidential Decree on Maternity Protection (No. 8/11 of 7 January 2011)	●
	Does the law protect workers from dismissals during or on account of pregnancy?	Yes	§207(b), 250 & 251 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law require provision of free personal protective equipment to workers from employer?	Yes	§81(e), 83 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015); §25 of the Decreto núm. 31/94, de 5 de agosto	●
6. Safe Work	Does the law require the employer to train workers on health and safety issues?	Yes	§14 & 11 of the Decreto núm. 31/94, de 5 de agosto	●
	Does the law restrict work that is prejudicial to the health of the mother or the child?	Yes	§246 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law provide for employment injury benefit?	Yes	Decree no. 53/05 on occupational diseases and accidents; ISSA Country Profile for Angola; Decreto núm. 31/94, de 5 de agosto	●
	Does the law provide for an old age pension?	Yes	Decreto n° 40/08, de 2 de Julho; ISSA Country Profile for Angola	●
	Does the law provide for a dependants/survivors' pension?	Yes	Decreto n° 50/05, de 8 de Agosto; ISSA Country Profile for Angola	●
7. Social Security	Does the law provide for unemployment benefit?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law require paid sick leave for the first 6 months of sickness?	No	§145 & 149 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law provide for invalidity benefit?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law require equal remuneration for work of equal value?	Yes	§157(2) & 242 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law prohibit sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	§186 of Law no. 38/20, of 11 November 2020	●
8. Fair Treatment	Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment matters? ¹⁰	Yes	§21(h) & 23 of the Constitution of Angola 2010; §4(1 & 2), 19(2b) of the Labour Code 2015; §197 of the Penal Code	●
	Does the law allow women to do the same jobs as men?	No	§21(k) of the Constitution of Angola 2010; §242 of the General Labour Law (No. 7/15 of 15 June 2015)	●
	Does the law guarantee basic labour protections for gig economy workers?	Yes	Decreto n° 42/08, de 3 de Julho; ISSA Country Profile for Angola	●
	Does the law prohibit employment of children?	Yes	§254 of the General Labour Law, 2015	●
	Does the law set employment entry age equal to or higher than the compulsory schooling age?	Yes	§8, 12, 17, 27 & 31 of the Basic Law of the Education System, 2016	●
9. Child and Forced Labour	Does the law prohibit the employment of children in hazardous work under the age of 18 years?	Yes	§3(21) & 256, General Labour Law 2015; Joint Exec Decree on Hazardous Occupations (No. 171/10)	●
	Does the law prohibit forced labour?	Yes	§60, Constitution 2010; §5, General Labour Law 2015; §178 of Law no. 38/20, (Penal Code)	●
	Does the law allow workers to form and join unions of their own choice?	Yes	§50, Constitution 2010; §7(1), General Labour Law 2015; §4-17, Trade Union Act 1992	●
10. Trade Union	Does the law allow workers to bargain collectively with employers through their representative unions?	No	§50, Constitution 2010; §7(1), General Labour Law 2015; §01, Trade Union Act 1992; CEACR, C98, Obs. 2020	●
	Does the law provide for the right to strike?	No	§51, Constitution 2010; §7 (1) General Labour Law 2015; Strike Law 1991; CEACR, C87, DR 2020	●
	Does the law prohibit employers from terminating employment contracts of striking workers?	Yes	No violative legal provisions could be located	●

Covid 19 and Labour Market in Angola*

Total Covid Cases	0.10 Million
Total Covid Deaths	1,912
Partial Vaccinated	42.00%
Fully Vaccinated	23.00%

Wage Subsidies	✓
Social Security Contributions (deferrals/waivers)	✗
Paid Sick Leave	✗
Add. Unemployment Benefits	✗

Protection from Dismissals	✗
Telework/flexible work	✗
Improved Health Access	✓
Training (activation measures)	✓

⁹ The Index has 10 indicators and 46 evaluation criteria or questions.

¹⁰ The prohibited grounds for discrimination are "race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, age, disability and trade union membership". A score of 1 is assigned only if a country has prohibited discrimination on at least 7 of the above 10 grounds.

¹¹ A country's score on LRI's Trade Union indicator must also be read together SDG indicator 8.8.2 which measures the level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation. It has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible score (indicating higher levels of compliance with FACB rights) and 10 the worst (indicating lower levels of compliance with FACB rights). The score of Angola on SDG 8.8.2 is 2.27 (2020)

The Index uses Observations/Direct Requests from ILO CEACR and the US Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (US DOS CRHRP) to measure a country's compliance on the Trade Union indicator.

¹² In order to measure the trend in country's legislative performance over the last edition of the Labour Rights Index (2020), the legislative table indicates improvement or worsening of labour rights in country through the following colours.

- Score increase
- Score decrease
- Score adjustment
- No change