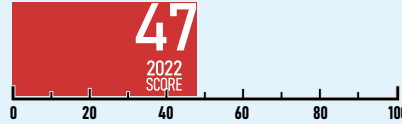




Lebanon



47 2020 SCORE

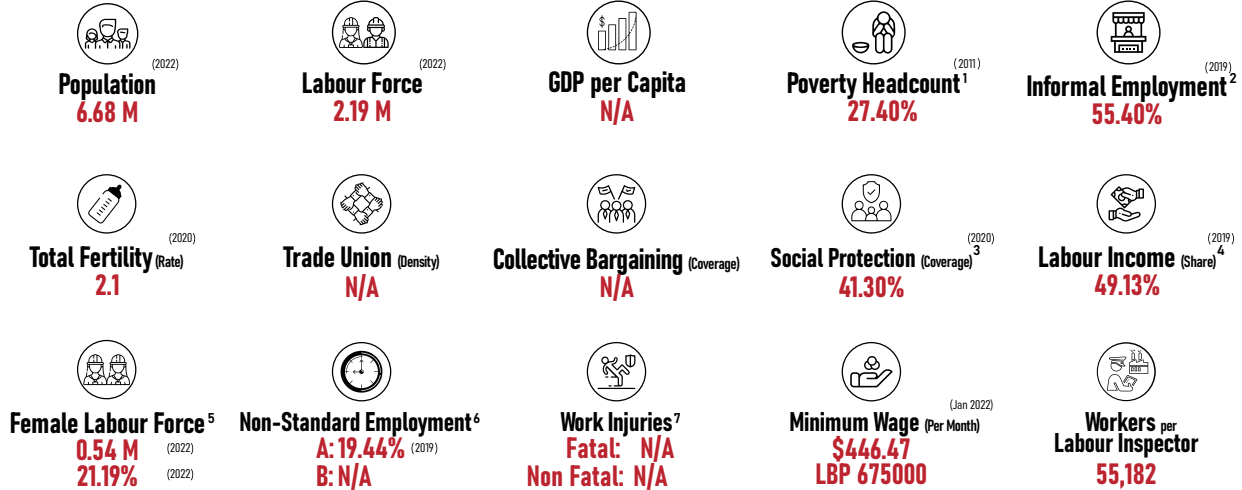
Middle East and North Africa

Upper-middle income

Total Lack of Decent Work

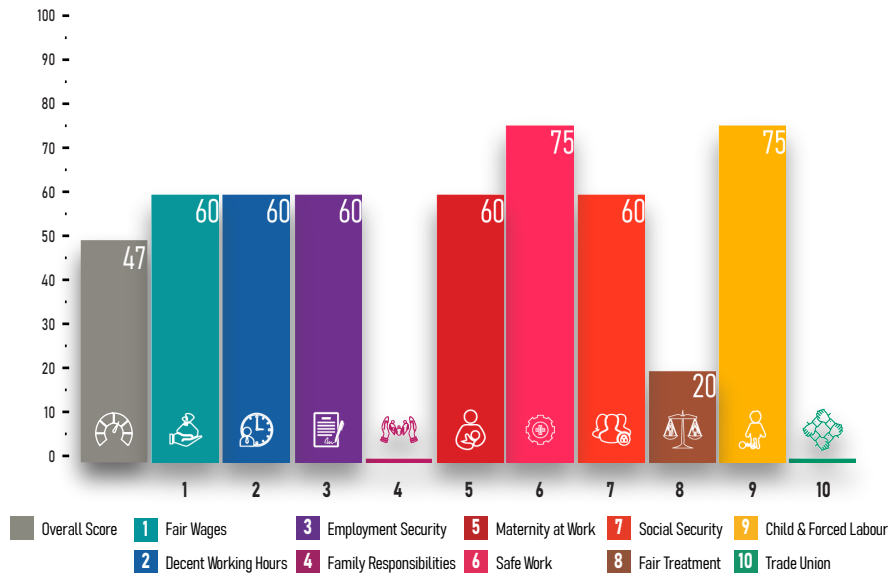


Contextual Indicators



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.

Lebanon's overall score is 47 out of 100. The overall score for Lebanon is lower than the regional average observed across the Middle East and North Africa (61.26). Within the Middle East and North Africa region, the highest score is observed for Morocco (79.5).

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?	Yes	§7, 8, and 44-46 of Labour Code, 1946; §1-2 of Law No. 36/67 of May 1967 Concerning Minimum Wage Fixing	●
	Does the law require regular payment of wages?	Yes	§14, 47 and 68-71 of Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law require overtime compensation be at least 125% of the regular hourly rate?	Yes	§7, 23 and 31-35 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law require additional compensation for working on a weekly rest day?	No	Law of 30 April 1959; §33 and 37 of Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law require additional compensation for night work?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
2. Decent Working Hours	Does the law stipulate general working hours as 48 hours or lower?	Yes	§7, 23 and 31-35 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law restrict maximum working hours including overtime to 56 hours per week?	No	§7, 23 and 31-35 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law require a weekly rest of at least 24 hours?	Yes	§36 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law require paid public holidays?	Yes	Law of 30 April 1959; Law of 21 November 1962; Decree No. 15215 of 9/27/2005	●
	Does the law require at least three working weeks of paid annual leave?	No	§23, 39, and 41 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
3. Employment Security	Does the law require written employment contracts or at least written employment particulars?	No	§12 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law restrict the hiring of fixed-term contract workers?	No	§58 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law limit the length of probation period including renewals to a maximum of 3 months?	Yes	§50(C) and 74 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law require a 30-day notice before contract termination?	Yes	§50, 53, 74 & 75 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law require severance pay at the rate of at least 2 weeks of wages for every year of service?	Yes	§50(F) and 53-58 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
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	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law require flexible work arrangements for workers with family responsibilities?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law require paid nursing breaks?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law prohibit inquiring about pregnancy during recruitment?	No	No applicable legal prohibitions could be located	●
5. Maternity at Work	Does the law require paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks?	No	§28 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law require cash maternity benefit be at least 67% of a worker's former wage?	Yes	§28 and 29 of the Labour Code, 1946; §26 of Social Security Act, 1963	●
	Does the law require maternity benefit be paid through contributory social insurance or universal benefits system?	Yes	§28 and 29 of the Labour Code, 1946; §26 of Social Security Act, 1963	●
	Does the law protect workers from dismissals during or on account of pregnancy?	Yes	§29 & 52 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law require provision of free personal protective equipment to workers from employer?	Yes	§45 of Decree No. 11802 of January 30, 2004, Regulating Prevention, Safety and Professional Hygiene	●
6. Safe Work	Does the law require the employer to train workers on health and safety issues?	Yes	§22, 45, and 58 of Decree No. 11802 of January 30, 2004, Regulating Prevention, Safety and Professional Hygiene	●
	Does the law restrict work that is prejudicial to the health of the mother or the child?	No	§22 and 55 Decree No. 11802 of January 30, 2004, Regulating Prevention, Safety and Professional Hygiene	●
	Does the law provide for employment injury benefit?	Yes	Social Security Act, 1963; ISSA Country Profile for Lebanon	●
	Does the law provide for an old age pension?	Yes	ISSA Country Profile for Lebanon; §55 of the Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law provide for a dependants/survivors' pension?	Yes	ISSA Country Profile for Lebanon	●
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	§40 & 41 of Labour Code 1946; ISSA Country Profile for Lebanon	●
	Does the law provide for invalidity benefit?	Yes	Social Security Act, 1963; ISSA Country Profile for Lebanon	●
	Does the law require equal remuneration for work of equal value?	No	§ 26 of Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law prohibit sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	§385, 507, 519 & 532 of Lebanon Penal Code 1943; §1, 2(b) & 5 of Law No. 205 of 30 December 2020 on Sexual Harassment	●
8. Fair Treatment	Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment matters? ¹⁰	No	§ 26 of Labour Code, 1946	●
	Does the law allow women to do the same jobs as men?	No	§27 of Labour Code; §55 of Decree No. 11802 of 30 January 2004	●
	Does the law guarantee basic labour protections for gig economy workers?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law prohibit employment of children?	Yes	§21-23 of the Labour Code 1946	●
	Does the law set employment entry age equal to or higher than the compulsory schooling age?	No	§49 of the Education Law, 2011	●
9. Child and Forced Labour	Does the law prohibit the employment of children in hazardous work under the age of 18 years?	Yes	§23 of Labour Code 1946; §55 of Decree No. 11802/2004; §3, 4 & Annex of Decree No. 8987/2012	●
	Does the law prohibit forced labour?	Yes	§582 (1 & 2) of Law No. 164 on TIP; §8 of Decree No. 3855, 1972; §569 of the Penal Code, 1983	●
	Does the law allow workers to form and join unions of their own choice?	No	§13 of the Constitution of Lebanon, 1926; §7 & 83-91 of the Labour Code, 1946; USDOS CRHRP 2021	●
10. Trade Union	Does the law allow workers to bargain collectively with employers through their representative unions?	No	CEACR C98 Obs. 2021	●
	Does the law provide for the right to strike?	No	§13 of the Constitution of Lebanon, 1926; §83-91 of the Labour Code, 1946; USDOS CRHRP 2021	●
	Does the law prohibit employers from terminating employment contracts of striking workers?	No	Art. 340 Penal Code 1943; Art. 50 (D) of Labour Code 2010	●

Covid 19 and Labour Market in Lebanon*

Total Covid Cases	1.14 Million
Total Covid Deaths	10,494
Partial Vaccinated	39.0%
Fully Vaccinated	35.0%

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). No score is available for the Lebanon on SDG 8.8.2

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