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## Chapter Three Individual Work Contract

### Section One – Work Contract Structure

#### **Article (27)**

Anyone who has completed 15 years of age shall be eligible to conclude a work contract if the period of the contract is not specified. In the event where the period is specified, it should not exceed one year, until he will reaches 18 years of age.

#### **Article (28)**

The work contract shall be made in writing and contain, in particular, the signing and effective dates of the contract, the amount of remuneration, the term of the contract if it is for a specific period and the nature of work. The contract shall be made in three copies, one for each party and the third shall be lodged with the competent authority at the Ministry. In the event where the work contract is not established by means of a written document, it shall still be deemed to exist and the worker may, in such event, establish his rights by all means of evidence.

Regardless of whether the work contract is for a specific or indefinite term, the remuneration of the worker may not be reduced during the contract validity period. Any agreement to the contrary, whether made before or after the effective date of the contract, shall be deemed null and void because this matter is related to the general order.

The employer may not assign to the worker any task that is not consistent with nature of the work stated in the contract or that is unsuitable to the worker's qualifications and experience on the basis of which the contract was signed with him.

#### **Article (29)**

All contracts shall be written in Arabic and translations to any other language maybe added thereto, provided that the Arabic version shall prevail in the event of any dispute. The provision of this article shall apply to all correspondences, publications, by laws and circulars issued by the employer to his workers.



**Article (30)**

In the event where the term of the contract is specified, such term shall not exceed five years nor shall it be less than a year. The contract may be renewed after the expiry of the specified period with the consent of both parties.

**Article (31)**

If the period of the work contract is specified and both parties continue to implement it after the expiry of the period thereof without formal renewal, the contract shall be deemed renewed for a similar period with the same condition, unless both parties agree to renew it under other conditions. In all events, renewal may not adversely affect the worker's entitlements acquired under the previous contract.

**Section Two – Obligation of Workers and Employers and Disciplinary Penalties**

**Article (32)**

The probation period of the worker shall be specified in the work contract, provided that it shall not exceed 100 working days. Either party may terminate the contract during the probation period without notice. In the event where the termination is made by the employer, he shall pay the worker's end of service benefit for the period of work in the accordance of the provisions of this Law.

The worker shall not be on probation more than once for the same employer. The Minister shall issue a resolution to organize the conditions and regulations of work during the probation period.

**Article (33)**

In the event where the employer entrust another employer with the performance of a task or part thereof under the same conditions, the employer entrusted with the work shall treat his own workers and those of the original employer equally concerning all rights and both employers shall be jointly liable in this regard.

**Article (34)**

The employer, who contracts for the execution of a government project or who employs his workers in remote areas, shall be obliged to provide them with a suitable accommodations and means of transportation to such remote areas free of charge. In the event where no accommodation provided, the employer shall pay them an appropriate accommodation allowance. The Minister shall, by means of resolution, determine the areas that are distant from urban development, the conditions of suitable accommodation and accommodation allowance.



In all other events where he is required to provide accommodation for his workers, the employer shall be subject to the provisions of the resolution referred to in the preceding paragraph concerning the conditions of suitable accommodation and determining the accommodation allowance.

**Article (35)**

The employer shall affix at a conspicuous location at the work place, the table of penalties that may be imposed on violating workers. In preparing the tables of penalties, the employer shall take into consideration the following:

- a- The violations committed by workers and the penalty corresponding to each violation shall be specified.
- b- Penalties shall be progressively list for the violations. c- Only one penalty may be imposed for each violation. d- The worker may not be punished for any act he committed if such act is proved 15 days after the date of committing such act. e- The worker may not be punished for an act he committed outside the work site, unless such act is related to the work.

**Article (36)**

The employer shall obtain the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor's approval of the tables of penalties before the implementation thereof. The ministry may modify these tables depending on the nature of the establishment or of the work and in line with the provisions of this Law.

The Ministry shall present these tables to the competent organization, if any. Where no such competent organization exists, the general union shall be referred to and requested to provide its remarks and suggestions with regard to these tables.

**Article (37)**

No penalty may be imposed on the worker unless he has been informed in writing of the act attributed to him, his statements have been heard, his defense investigated and the minutes of the investigation kept in his personnel file. The worker shall be notified in writing of the penalties imposed upon him, their type and amount and the causes of the imposition thereof as well as the punishment that he will be exposed to in the event of repetition of the violation.

**Article (38)**

Deduction from the worker's remuneration shall not exceed 5 days in any one month. In the event where the punishment exceeds such deduction, the exceeding amount shall be deducted from remuneration of the following month or the following months.

**Article (39)**

The worker may be suspended from work during the period of investigation conducted by the employer or his representative provided that it does not exceed than 10 days. In the event where the investigation



is completed and the employee is not held liable for any violation, he shall be paid his remuneration for the period of suspension.

**Article (40)**

The employer shall keep the proceeds of all deductions from remunerations of workers in a fund allocated for use in the social, economic and cultural matters that benefit the workers. Deductions imposed on workers as penalty shall be recorded in a special register, stating the name of the worker, the amount of deduction and the reason of such deduction. In the event where the establishment is liquidated, the total amount of the deductions existing in the fund shall be distributed among the workers employed by the employer at the time of the liquidation, in proportion to their respective periods of service.

The Minister shall issue a resolution setting forth the regulations that regulate the said fund and the method of distribution.

### **Section Three – Termination of Work Contract and End of Service Benefit**

**Article (41)**

Subject to the provisions of Article (37) of this Law:

- a- The employer may terminate the services of a worker without notice, compensation or benefit in the event where the worker has committed any of the following acts:
  - 1- If the Worker has committed a mistake that resulted in a large loss for the employer.
  - 2- If it was found that the worker obtained employment through cheating or fraud.
  - 3- If the worker divulged secrets related to the establishment which caused or would have caused real losses.
- b- The employer may dismiss the worker in any of the following events:
  - 1- If he been found guilty of a crime that relates to honor, trust or morals.
  - 2- If he committed an act against public morals at the work site.
  - 3- If he assaulted one of his colleagues, his employer or deputy during work or for a reason thereof.
  - 4- If he breached or failed to abide by any of the obligations imposed on him by the contract and the provisions of this Law.
  - 5- If he is found to have repeatedly violated the instructions of the employer.

In such events, the decision of dismissal shall not result in the deprivation of the worker of his end of service benefit

- c- The employee who is dismissed for any of the reasons stated in this article shall have the right to object to such decision before the competent labor department in accordance with the



procedure set forth in this Law. If it is established, by virtue of the final verdict, that the employer arbitrarily dismissed his worker, the latter shall be entitled to an end of service benefit and a compensation for material and moral damages.

In all cases, the employer shall inform the Ministry about his decision to dismiss and the reasons for such decision and the Ministry shall inform the Manpower Restructuring Team.

**Article (42)**

In the event where the employee is absent from work for 7 consecutive days or 20 separate days within a year without a valid excuse, the employer shall have the right to consider him as having resigned. In such event, provisions of Article 53 of this Law shall apply with regard to the worker's end of service benefit.

**Article (43)**

In the event where the worker is imprisoned due to an accusation by the employer and placed in preventive detention or is detained in execution of a non-final court verdict, he shall be deemed suspended from work. However, the employer shall have no right to terminate his contract, unless he has been convicted with a final judgment.

In the event where the verdict acquitted him from the accusation of the employer, this latter shall pay the remuneration of the worker for the period of suspension and pay him a fair compensation that shall be assessed by the court.

**Article (44)**

In the event where the term of the work contract is not specified, both parties shall have the right to terminate the same by means of a notice to the other party as follows:

- a- Three months prior to the termination of the contract for the workers earning a monthly remuneration.
- b- One month prior to the termination of the contract for other workers.  
In the event where the party wishing to terminate the contract does not abide by the period of notice, he shall be obliged to pay the other party a compensation for the notification period equal to the remuneration of the worker for the same period.
- c- In the event where the notification of termination is issued by the employer, the worker shall have the right to be absent one day or 8 hours per week in order to search for other work. He shall also be entitled to his remuneration for the day or hours of absence.  
The worker shall decide on the day or hours of absence and shall notify the employer at least one day prior to such absence.
- d- The employer may exempt the employee from work during the period of notification while but shall count such period within the worker's period of service. The employer shall pay the worker all his entitlements and remuneration for the period of notification.



**Article (45)**

The employer shall not use the right of termination granted to him by virtue of the previous article when the worker is enjoying one of the leaves stipulated in this Law.

**Article (46)**

The service of the worker shall not be terminated without any justification or as a result of his activity in the syndicate or a claim or his legal rights in accordance with the provisions of the law. The service of the worker may not be terminated for reason of gender, race or religion.

**Article (47)**

In the event where the term of the work contract is specified and the contract was unrightfully terminated by either party, the terminating party shall compensate the other party for damage provided that the amount of the compensation shall not exceed the remuneration of the worker for the remaining period of the contract. The damage suffered by the parties shall be determined according to trade custom, the nature of the work, the duration of the contract and in general all considerations that may have an effect on the damage with regard to its existence and extent. All debts due to the other party shall be deducted from the value of the compensation.

**Article (48)**

The worker shall have the right to terminate his work contract without notification and shall be entitled to his end of service benefit in any of the following cases:

- a- If the employer does not abide by the terms of the contract or the provisions of the law;
- b- If the worker was assaulted by or by provocation from either the employer or his deputy;
- c- If continuing work will endanger his safety and health pursuant to the decision of the medical arbitration committee at the Ministry of Health.
- d- If the employer or his deputy committed an act of cheating or fraud with regard to work conditions upon signing the contract.
- e- If the employer has accused the worker of committing a punishable act and the final verdict acquitted him.
- f- If the employer or his deputy commits an act that violates public morals against the worker.

**Article (49)**

The work contract shall be terminated by the death of the worker or in the event where the worker is proven incapable of performing his work, or due to a sickness that uses up all the worker's sick leave entitlements as evidenced by a medical report approved by competent official medical bodies.

**Article (50)**

The employment contract shall be deemed terminated in the following events:



- a- If a final verdict was issued declaring bankruptcy of the employer;
- b- If the establishment was permanently closed;

In the event where the establishment is sold, merged with another establishment or transferred by inheritance, donation or other legal action, the work contract shall remain valid under the same conditions and the obligations and rights of the original employer towards the workers shall be transferred to the employer who has taken his place.

**Article (51)**

The worker shall be entitled to an end of service benefit as follows:

- a- The worker shall be entitled to a 10 days remuneration for each of the first five years of service and a 15 days remuneration for each year thereafter. The total of the end of service benefit shall not exceed one-year remuneration for employees who are paid on daily, weekly, hourly or piecework basis.
- b- The worker shall be entitled to a 15 days remuneration for each of the first five years of service and one month remuneration for every year thereafter. The total of the end of service benefit should not exceed one and a half year remuneration for employees who are paid on a monthly basis.

The worker shall be entitled to a benefit for the fraction of the year in proportion to the period of service. Loans and credits owed by the worker shall be deducted from the end of services benefit.

The provisions of the Social Security Law shall be taken into consideration in this regard, and the employer shall pay the net difference between the amounts accrued due to the subscription of the worker in the social security and to the end of service benefit.

**Article (52)**

Subject to the provisions of Article 45 of this Law, the worker shall be entitled to the entire end of service benefits stated in the preceding Article as follows:

- a- If the employer terminates the contract;
- b- If the duration of the contract expired without being renewed.
- c- If the contract was terminated in accordance with Articles 48, 49 and 50 of this Law.
- d- If the female worker terminates the contract as a result of her marriage within a year after the date of marriage.

**Article (53)**

The worker shall be entitled to half of the end of service benefits stipulated in Article 51 in the event where he terminates the work contract which has an indefinite term and the period of service reaches not less than three years and not more than five years. In the event where the period of service reaches





five years and less than 10 years, the worker shall be entitled to two thirds of the benefit and if the period of service exceeds 10 years, the worker shall be entitled to his entire benefit.

***Article (54)***

The worker who terminates his work contract shall be entitled to an end of service certificate from the employer stating the duration of his services, his position and the last remuneration he received. The employer shall not have the right to include, explicitly or implicitly, any expressions that may harm the employee or limit his employment prospects. The employer shall return to the worker all the documents, certificates or tools delivered to him by the employee.



## Chapter Four

### Work System and Conditions

#### Section One – The Remuneration

##### **Article (55)**

The remuneration means the basic payment the worker receives or should receive in consideration of his work in addition to all elements stipulated in the contract or the employer by-laws.

Without prejudice to the social allowance and the children allowance granted by virtue of Law No. 19 of the year 2000, the remuneration shall include the payments made to the worker on periodic basis such as bonuses, benefits, allowances, grants, endowments or cash benefits.

In the event where the worker's remuneration is a share of the net profits and the establishment did not make any profits or made little profits in such a way that the worker's share is not proportionate to the work he performed, his remuneration shall be estimated based on the remuneration determined for a similar job or according to the profession custom or the prerequisites of fairness.

##### **Article (56)**

Remunerations are paid during the working days in the country's currency, as follows:

- a- Workers with a monthly remuneration shall receive their remunerations at least once a month.
- b- Other workers shall receive their remunerations at least once every two weeks.

Payment of remunerations shall not be delayed for more than seven days after the due date thereof.

##### **Article (57)**

The employer, who employs his workers in accordance with the provisions of this Law, shall pay the workers' entitlements to their accounts at local financial establishments. He shall also send a copy of statements submitted to these institutions in this regard to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.

A resolution by the Council of Ministers shall be issued based on the proposal of the ministers of Social Affairs and Labor, and Finance in order to determine these institutions and the regulations relevant to these accounts in terms of charges, commissions and relevant organizational procedures.



**Article (58)**

The employer shall not be allowed to transfer a worker who is paid on a monthly basis to another category of payment without a written consent from such worker and without prejudice to the rights the worker has acquired by working on a monthly basis.

**Article (59)**

a- It is not allowed to deduct more than 10 percent of the worker's remuneration for the payment of loans or debts due to the employer who shall not impose any interest thereon.

b- Not more than 25% of the remuneration due to the worker may be attached, waived or deducted for the debt of alimony or the debt related to food, clothes or other debts including debts toward the employer. Where the various debts compete for the aforesaid portion of the remuneration, the alimony debt shall have priority over the other debts.

**Article (60)**

The worker shall not be obliged to buy foodstuffs or commodities from specific outlets or products produced by the employer.

**Article (61)**

The employer shall pay the workers' remunerations during the closure period, in the event where he deliberately closes the establishment to force the workers to obey and submit to his demands. He shall also pay the remuneration of workers throughout the complete or partial period of closure in case such closure is due to any other reason not related to the workers as long as the employer wishes them to keep working for his account.

**Article (62)**

The calculation of the worker's entitlements shall be made on the basis of the last remuneration received by the worker. In the event where the worker is paid based on piecework, his remuneration shall be defined by the average of the remuneration earned by him during the actual working days in the last three months.

The cash and in-kind benefits shall be calculated by dividing the average of the amount earned by the worker during the last 12 months by the entitlements. In the event where the period of service is less than one year, the average shall be calculated according to the period of his actual service. The worker's remuneration may not be reduced for any reason during the period of service.

**Article (63)**

The Minister shall issue a resolution every five years at the latest, in which he shall fix the minimum remuneration depending on the nature of the various professions and industries, taking into



consideration the rate of inflation witnessed by the country and after discussing such resolution with the Advisory Committee for Labor Affairs and the competent organizations.

## **Section Two – Working Hours and weekends**

### **Article (64)**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (21) of this Law, it is forbidden to allow workers to work for more than 48 hours per week or 8 hours a day, except in such events as are specified in this Law. Working hours during the month of Ramadan shall be equal to 36 hours per week.

However, it shall be allowed, by a ministerial resolution, to reduce working hours in hard jobs, jobs that are harmful by nature or for severe circumstances.

### **Article (65)**

- a- Workers shall not be required to work for more than five consecutive hours a day without a break of a minimum of one hour that is not included in the working hours. The Financial, commercial and investment sectors shall be excluded from this provision and the working hours shall be equal to eight consecutive hours.
- b- After having obtained consent of the Minister, workers may be required to work without a rest break for technical and urgent reasons or in office work provided that the total daily working hours is one hour less than the number of daily working hours specified in Article (64).

### **Article (66)**

Without prejudice to Articles (21) and (64) of this Law, the employer may, by means of a written order, have workers work overtime if the necessity arises for the purpose of preventing a dangerous accident, repairing damages arising from such accident, avoiding a loss or facing an unusual work load. The overtime work should not exceed two hours a day, a maximum of 180 hours a year, three days a week or 90 days a year. The worker shall have the right to prove by any means that the employer required him to perform additional works for an additional period of time. The worker shall also be entitled to a 25 percent increase over his original remuneration for the period of overtime.

This remuneration shall be in conformity with Article (56) of this Law. The employer shall keep a special record for overtime work showing the dates, number of hours worked and remunerations paid in consideration of the additional work assigned to the worker.

### **Article (67)**

The worker shall be entitled to a paid weekend which is equal to 24 continuous hours after every six working days. The employer may call the worker for work during his weekend if the necessity arises.



The worker shall be entitled to at least 50 percent of his remuneration, in addition to his original remuneration and to another day off instead of the one on which he worked.

The preceding paragraph does not affect the calculation of the worker's rights including his daily remuneration and his leaves. This right is calculated by dividing his remuneration by the actual working days without including the weekends, although these weekends are paid.

**Article (68)**

The fully-paid official holidays are as follows:

- a- Hegeira New Year: 1 day
- b- Isra' and Mi'raj day: 1 day
- c- Eid Al-Fitr: 3 days
- d- Waqfat Arafat: 1 day
- e- Eid Al-Adha: 3 days
- f- Prophet's Birthday (Al-Mawlid Al-Nabawi): 1 day
- g- National Day: 1 day
- h- Gregorian New Year: 1 day

In the event where the worker is required to work during any of the above mentioned holidays, he shall be entitled to a double remuneration and an additional day off.

**Article (69)**

Subject to the provisions of Article (24) of this Law, the worker shall be entitled to the following sick leaves during the year:

- 15 days – at full pay
- 10 days – at three quarters of the pay
- 10 days – at half pay
- 10 days – at quarter pay
- 30 days without pay.

The worker shall provide a medical report from the doctor appointed by the employer or the doctor of the government medical center. In the event of conflict regarding the necessity of a sick leave or its duration, the report of the government doctor shall be adopted.

Incurable diseases shall be excluded pursuant to a resolution issued by the competent minister, in which he shall specify the types of incurable diseases.



### **Section Three – Paid Annual Leaves**

#### ***Article (70)***

The worker shall be entitled to a 30-day paid annual leave. However, the worker shall not be entitled to a leave for the first year of work except after at least 9 months of service for the employer. Official holidays and sick leaves during the year shall not be counted as annual leave. The worker shall be entitled to a leave for the fractions year in proportion with the period he spent in actual service, even the first year of service.

#### ***Article (71)***

The worker shall be paid for his annual leave before taking such leave.

#### ***Article (72)***

The employer shall have the right to determine the date of the annual leave and divide such leave after the first 14 days thereof, with the consent of the worker.

The worker shall have the right to accumulate his leave entitlements provided that they do not exceed two years and he shall be entitled to take his accumulated leave all at once subject to the approval of the employer.

#### ***Article (73)***

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 70 and 71, the worker shall be entitled to a cash consideration for all his accumulated annual leaves upon the expiry of his contract.

#### ***Article (74)***

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (72), the worker shall not waive his annual leave with or without compensation. The employer shall have the right to recover the remuneration paid to the worker for this leave in the event where the worker is found to have worked for another employer during that leave.

#### ***Article (75)***

The employer may grant the worker a paid academic leave to obtain a higher degree in his work field, provided that the worker shall work for the employer for a period of time equal to the period of the academic leave that should not exceed 5 years. In the event where the worker violates this condition, he shall be obliged to repay the remuneration paid to him during the leave in proportion to the remaining period of work.



**Article (76)**

The worker who spent two continuous years working for the same employer shall be entitled to 21 days leave with pay to perform Al-Hajj provided that he had not performed hajj before.

**Article (77)**

In the event of a first and second degree relative's death, the worker shall be entitled to a three-day fully paid leave.

The Muslim working woman, whose husband has died, shall be entitled to a fully paid *iddat* leave for four months and ten days from the date of death. During this leave, the working woman shall not be entitled to work for another employer. The conditions of granting this leave shall be organized by a resolution of the Minister.

The non-Muslim working woman, whose husband has died shall be entitled to a paid leave of 21 days.

**Article (78)**

The employer shall have the right to give the worker a paid leave to attend conferences, annual gatherings and labor meetings.

The Minister shall issue a resolution setting forth the conditions and regulations governing the granting of such leave.

**Article (79)**

The employer may grant his worker, upon his request, an unpaid leave other than the leaves mentioned in this chapter.

## **Section Four – Safety and Occupational Health**

### **Part One**

#### **Rules of Safety and Occupational Health**

**Article (80)**

Each employer shall maintain a file for each worker wherein shall be kept copies of the worker's work permit, work contract, civil ID, documents relevant to annual leaves and sick leaves, overtime hours, work injuries and occupational diseases, penalties imposed on the worker, end of service date and reasons behind, copy of receipts proving that documents he submitted to the employer such as documents, tools, certificates have been returned to him after the end of his service.



**Article (81)**

Each employer shall keep occupational safety registers in accordance with the forms and regulations stipulated in a resolution issued for this purpose by the Minister.

**Article (82)**

The employer shall post at a conspicuous location at the work place a list approved by the competent labor department stating the daily working hours, break, weekends and official holidays.

**Article (83)**

The employer shall take all the safety measures to protect workers, machines and materials used in the establishment, and occasional visitors against work risks. The employer shall further provide safety and occupational health aids required for this purpose as stipulated in the resolution issued by the competent minister after considering the opinion of competent authorities.

The worker shall not bear any costs and no amounts shall be deducted from the worker's remuneration in consideration for providing him with protection means.

**Article (84)**

The employer shall, before the worker starts work, clarify to the latter the risks that he may face during work and the preventive measures that should be taken.

The Minister shall issue resolutions concerning the instructions and warnings that should be placed at conspicuous locations at the work place, and personal safety equipment that should be provided by the employer for the various activities.

**Article (85)**

The Minister shall, after seeking the opinion of competent authorities, issue a resolution specifying the types of activities for which safety and occupational health equipment and means should be provided for workers. Technicians or specialists shall also be appointed to monitor observance of safety and occupational health requirements. The resolution shall specify the qualifications and duties of those technicians and specialists and the training programs they shall undertake.

**Article (86)**

The employer shall take the necessary precautions to protect the worker from health damage and occupational diseases that may arise from the performance of the work. He shall also provide first aid treatments and medical services.

The Minister shall, after seeking opinion of the Ministry of Health, issue resolutions regulating the precautions and specifying the list of occupational diseases and the industries and works that cause them, hazardous materials and permitted levels of concentrations.





**Article (87)**

The worker shall take preventive measures and use the equipment in his possession with care. He shall also abide by the safety and health instructions designed to protect him from injuries and occupational diseases.

**Article (88)**

Subject to the provisions of the social security law, the employer shall provide insurance coverage for his workers from insurance companies against work injuries and occupational diseases.

**Part Two**  
**Work Injuries and Occupational Diseases**

**Article (89)**

When implementing the provisions of work injury insurance according to the Social Security Law, the said provisions shall replace the provisions set forth in the following articles in respect of work injuries and occupational diseases with regard to the persons covered by such insurance.

**Article (90)**

In the event where the worker suffers an injury in an accident that took place by cause of or during the work or while he was on his way to work or back from work, the employer shall immediately report the accident upon the occurrence thereof or as soon as he becomes aware thereof, as the case may be, to the following:

- a- Nearest police station
- b- Nearest labor department
- c- Public Institution for Social Security or the competent insurance company providing insurance for workers against work injuries. The worker or his representative shall also have the right to report the incident if he is able to do so.

**Article (91)**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Law No. 1 of the year 1999 concerning health insurance for expatriates and the imposition of fees against health services, the employer shall bear all costs for the treatment of the worker who suffers work injuries or occupational diseases, at governmental hospitals or private treatment centers, including medicine and transportation expenses. The attending physician shall determine in his report the period of treatment, extent of disability resulting from the injury, and the extent of the worker's ability to resume his work.



The worker and the employer shall have the right to object against the medical report before the Medical Tribunal at the Ministry of Health within a month from the date of issue of such report and by virtue of an application submitted to the competent authority.

**Article (92)**

Each employer shall periodically submit to the competent ministry statistics relevant to work injuries and occupational diseases that occurred in his establishment.

The Minister shall issue a resolution specifying the time limits for submitting these reports.

**Article (93)**

The worker who suffers a work injury or occupational disease shall be entitled to his full remuneration throughout the period of treatment specified by the attending physician. In the event where the treatment period exceeds six months, the employee shall be entitled to half the salary until he completely recovers or until he is proven disabled or dead.

**Article (94)**

The worker or the beneficiaries through him shall have the right to claim compensation for the work injury or occupational disease in accordance with the list issued by means of a resolution of the Minister after considering the opinion of the Minister of Health.

**Article (95)**

The worker shall not be entitled to compensation in the event where the investigation reveals that:

- a- The worker has intentionally injured himself.
- b- The injury was a result of a gross and deliberate misconduct by the worker, and such misconduct shall be deemed to include any conduct resulting from the consumption of alcohol or drugs, any violation of the instructions designed to ensure protection against work hazards and occupational diseases posted at a conspicuous location at the work place except injuries that result in the death of the worker or his suffering a permanent loss of 25% of his total body ability.

**Article (96)**

In the event where the worker suffers an occupational disease or shows symptoms of occupational disease during the period of service or one year after his resignation, he shall be subject to Articles 93, 94 and 95 of this Law.

**Article (97)**

- 1- The medical report issued by the attending physician or by the Medical Arbitration Panel regarding the condition of the injured worker shall specify the liability of the former employers –



each in proportion with the period spent by the worker in his service – in the event where the industries or the works performed by such employer result in such disease.

- 2- The worker or the beneficiaries through him shall be entitled to the compensation stipulated in Article (94) from the Public Institution for Social Security or the insurance company, and each of these two entities shall have the right of recourse against the former employers in respect of their respective liability provided for in paragraph (1) of this Article.