

LABOUR CODE

*Prom. SG. [26/1](#) Apr 1986, prom. SG. [27/4](#) Apr 1986, amend. SG. [6/22](#) Jan 1988, amend. SG. [21/13](#) Mar 1990, amend. SG. [30/13](#) Apr 1990, amend. SG. [94/23](#) Nov 1990, amend. SG. [27/5](#) Apr 1991, amend. SG. [32/23](#) Apr 1991, amend. SG. [104/17](#) Dec 1991, amend. SG. [23/19](#) Mar 1992, amend. SG. [26/31](#) Mar 1992, amend. SG. [88/30](#) Oct 1992, amend. SG. [100/10](#) Dec 1992, amend. SG. [69/4](#) Aug 1995, suppl. SG. [87/29](#) Sep 1995, suppl. SG. [2/5](#) Jan 1996, suppl. SG. [12/9](#) Feb 1996, suppl. SG. [28/2](#) Apr 1996, amend. SG. [124/23](#) Dec 1997, suppl. SG. [22/24](#) Feb 1998, amend. SG. [52/8](#) May 1998, amend. SG. [56/19](#) May 1998, amend. SG. [83/21](#) Jul 1998, suppl. SG. [108/15](#) Sep 1998, amend. SG. [133/11](#) Nov 1998, amend. SG. [51/4](#) Jun 1999, suppl. SG. [67/27](#) Jul 1999, amend. SG. [110/17](#) Dec 1999, amend. SG. [25/16](#) Mar 2001, amend. SG. [1/4](#) Jan 2002, amend. SG. [105/8](#) Nov 2002, amend. SG. [120/29](#) Dec 2002, amend. SG. [18/25](#) Feb 2003, amend. SG. [86/30](#) Sep 2003, amend. SG. [95/28](#) Oct 2003, amend. SG. [52/18](#) Jun 2004, amend. SG. [19/1](#) Mar 2005, amend. SG. [27/29](#) Mar 2005, amend. SG. [46/3](#) Jun 2005, amend. SG. [76/20](#) Sep 2005, amend. SG. [83/18](#) Oct 2005, amend. SG. [105/29](#) Dec 2005, amend. SG. [24/21](#) Mar 2006, amend. SG. [30/11](#) Apr 2006, amend. SG. [48/13](#) Jun 2006, amend. SG. [57/14](#) Jul 2006, amend. SG. [68/22](#) Aug 2006, amend. SG. [75/12](#) Sep 2006, amend. SG. [102/19](#) Dec 2006, amend. SG. [105/22](#) Dec 2006, amend. SG. [40/18](#) May 2007, amend. SG. [46/12](#) Jun 2007, amend. SG. [59/20](#) Jul 2007, amend. SG. [64/7](#) Aug 2007, amend. SG. [104/11](#) Dec 2007, amend. SG. [43/29](#) Apr 2008, amend. SG. [94/31](#) Oct 2008, amend. SG. [108/19](#) Dec 2008, amend. SG. [109/23](#) Dec 2008, amend. SG. [35/12](#) May 2009, **amend. SG. [41/2](#) Jun 2009***

Chapter one.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subject and Purpose

Art. 1. (1) (Amend. SG, 100/1992) This Code shall regulate the labour relationships between the employee and the employer, as well as other relationships immediately related to them.

(2) (New - SG, No. 2/1996) Relationships related to providing labour force shall be arranged as employment relations only.

(3) (Previous para 2, SG, No 2/1996; amend., SG 25/2001) This Code shall aim to ensure the freedom and protection of labour, fair and befitting labour conditions, as well as carrying out social dialogue between the state, the workers, employees, employers and their organisations for settlement of the labour relations and the relations directly related to them.

Social dialogue

Art. 2. (new, SG 25/2001) The state shall regulate the labour and the directly related relations, the insurance relations and the issues of the living standard upon consultations and dialogue with the workers, employees, employers and their organisations in the spirit of cooperation, mutual concessions and respect of the interests of each of the parties.

Tripartite partnership

Art. 3. (Amend., No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) (1) (Suppl. SG 120/02) The State shall carry out the regulation of labour and the directly related relations, the insurance relations, as well as the living standard issues, in cooperation and after consultations with the employees' and the employers' representative organisations. The scope of the issues of the living standard, subject to consultations, shall be determined with act of the Council of Ministers upon proposal of the National council for tripartite partnership.

(2) (Amend. SG 120/02) The partnership and the consultations shall obligatory be implemented at the approval of normative acts about the relations and the issues, pointed out in para 1.

National Council for tripartite partnership

Art. 3a. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) The partnership and the consultations under art. 3 on national level shall be carried out by the National Council for tripartite partnership.

(2) The National Council for tripartite partnership shall consist of two representatives each of the Council of Ministers, of the representative organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers. The Council of Ministers shall appoint its representatives, and the representatives of the representative organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers shall be appointed by their management bodies according to their statutes.

(3) The National Council for tripartite partnership shall be headed by a deputy prime minister.

(4) (new – SG 120/02) The National council for tripartite partnership shall elect among the persons, representing under law the organisations of the workers and the employees and of the employers applying the principle of rotation one deputy chairman of the council for a term of one year.

(5) At absence of the chairman of the National council for tripartite partnership the sessions shall be chaired by a deputy chairman, pointed out by him

Sector, branch and municipal councils for tripartite partnership

Art. 3b. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) The cooperation and the consultations under art. 3 in sectors, branches and municipalities shall be carried out by sector, branch and municipal councils for tripartite partnership.

(2) The sector, branch and municipal councils for tripartite partnership shall consist of two representatives each of the respective ministry, other administrative body or municipal administration, of the representative organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers.

(3) The representatives of the ministries, of the other administrative bodies and of the municipal administrations shall be appointed by the respective minister, head of another administrative body or mayor of municipality, and those of the representative organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers - by their management bodies according to their statutes.

(4) The chairmen of the sector, branch and municipal councils for tripartite partnership shall be appointed by the respective minister, head of another

administrative body or mayor of municipality upon consultation with the representative organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers in the respective councils for tripartite partnership.

Functions of the councils for tripartite partnership

Art. 3c. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) The National Council for tripartite partnership shall consider and give opinion on draft laws, draft by-law acts and decisions of the Council of Ministers under art. 3.

(2) Statement by the National Council for tripartite partnership under para 1 can be requested by:

1. the President of the Republic;
2. the Chairman of the National Assembly and the chairmen of standing commissions of the National Assembly;
3. the prime minister;

(3) The sector, branch and municipal councils shall consider and give opinion for the settlement of the specific issues under art. 3 for the respective sector, branch or municipality.

(4) Opinion under para 3 shall be given upon request of the state body which settles the respective issues, or at the initiative of the sector, branch and municipal councils for tripartite partnership.

Meetings of the councils for tripartite partnership

Art. 3d. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) The councils for tripartite partnership shall be convened for a meeting by their chairmen who shall determine the agenda of the meeting.

(2) The councils for tripartite partnership shall also be convened for a meeting upon request of the representatives of each of the organisations of the workers and employees or of the employers, who shall also propose the agenda of the meeting.

Organising the activity and adopting decisions of the councils for tripartite partnership

Art. 3e. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) The chairmen of the councils for tripartite partnership shall chair their meetings, shall organise and direct their activity in the spirit of cooperation, mutual concessions and respect for the interest of each of the parties.

(2) (amend. SG 120/02) The meetings of the councils shall be regular if representatives of the three participating parties are present.

(3) (new – SG 120/02) The sessions shall be regular also when authorised representatives of some of the participants on behalf of the representative organisations of the workers and the employees and of the employers are absent in case they have been notified.

(3) (prev. para 3 – SG 120/02) The councils shall adopt their decisions by a general consent.

(5) (prev. para 4 – SG 120/02) The decisions adopted by the councils for tripartite partnership shall be submitted to the respective bodies as follows:

1. the decisions of the National Council for tripartite partnership - to the prime minister or to the respective minister or head of other administrative body;

2. the decisions of the sector and branch councils for tripartite partnership - to the respective minister or head of other administrative body;

3. the decisions of the municipal council for tripartite partnership - to the mayor of the municipality or to the chairman of the municipal council, according to the competence for adopting a final act on the discussed issues.

(6) (prev. para 5 – SG 120/02) The state and municipal bodies to whom opinion of a council for tripartite partnership has been given shall be obliged to discuss them in adopting decisions within the scope of their competence.

Settlement and financing of the activity of the councils for tripartite partnership

Art. 3f. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) The organisation and the activity of the councils for tripartite partnership shall be settled by regulations adopted by the National Council for tripartite partnership.

(2) The expenses related to the activity of the councils for tripartite partnership shall be for the account of the respective state and municipal bodies participating in them.

Association of Employees

Art. 4. (Amend., No 100/1992) (1) Employees are entitled, with no prior permission, to freely form, by their own choice, trade union organisations; to join and leave them on a voluntary basis, showing consideration for their statutes only.

(2) Trade union organisations shall represent and protect employees' interests before government agencies and employers as regards the issues of labour and social security relations and living standards through collective bargaining, participation in the tripartite cooperation, organisation of strikes and other actions, pursuant to the law.

Association of Employers

Art. 5. (Amend., No 100/1992) (1) Employers are entitled, with no prior permission, to freely form, by their own choice, organisations to represent and protect them, as well as to join and leave them on a voluntary basis, showing consideration for their statutes only.

(2) (amend., SG 25/2001) The employers' organisations under the preceding paragraph shall represent and protect their interests through collective bargaining, participation in the tripartite cooperation, and through other actions, pursuant to the law.

General Meeting of the workers and employees

Art. 6. (Amend., No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) (1) The general meeting shall consist of all workers and employees of the enterprise.

(2) When the labour organisation or other reasons do not allow the functioning of a general meeting established, at the initiative of workers and

employees, can be meeting of the proxies. It shall consist of representatives of the workers and employees elected for a period determined by the general meetings of the structural units of the enterprise. The norm of representation shall be determined by the workers and employees and shall be equal for the whole enterprise.

(3) Applied for the convening, the activity and the rights of the meeting of the proxies shall be the rules regarding the general meeting of the workers and employees.

Order of work of the General Meeting (amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 6a. (New - SG, No. 2/1996) (1) (new, SG 25/2001) The general meeting of the workers and employees shall determine on its own the order of its work.

(2) (prev. para 1 - SG 25/2001) The general meeting (the meeting of proxies) at the enterprise shall be convened by the employer, by the management of trade union organisation, as well as upon the initiative of one-tenth of the number of employees (proxies) in the enterprise.

(3) (prev. para 2 - SG 25/2001) The general meeting (the meeting of proxies) may conduct business provided it is attended by more than half of the employees (proxies).

(4) (prev. para 3 - amend., SG 25/2001) The general meeting shall take decisions by a common majority of the attending employees, unless otherwise provided by this Code, by another law or statutes.

Employees' Participation in the Management of the Enterprise

Art. 7. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (prev. art 7. - SG 25/2001; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The workers and employees shall participate, through representatives, elected by the general meeting of the workers and employees, in the discussion of, and resolving on enterprise management issues only when provided by law.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) The workers and employees can elect at a general meeting their representatives who will represent their common interests on the issues of the working and insurance relations before their employer and before the state bodies. The representatives shall be elected by a majority of more than two thirds of the members of the general meeting.

(3) (revoked - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006).

Representatives for Informing and Consulting the Workers and Employees

Art. 7a. (*) (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) In enterprises with 50 and more percent of the workers and employees, as well as in organizationally and economically separated units of enterprises with 20 and more workers and employees, the general meeting shall elect among its members representatives of the workers and employees for performing the informing and consulting under art. 130c and 130d.

(2) The general meeting may assign the functions under par. 1 to representatives, determined by the governing bodies of the trade union organisations, or to the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2.

(3) The number of the staff under par. 1 shall be determined from the average number of the monthly list of the workers and employees for the precedent 12 months. In it shall be included all workers and employees, who are or have been in legal terms of employment with the employer, regardless of its term and the duration of their work time.

(4) The number of the representatives of the workers and employees shall be determined in advance by the general meeting, as follows:

1. regarding enterprises with 50 to 250 workers and employees – from 3 to 5;
2. regarding enterprises with more than 250 workers and employees – from 5 to 9;
3. regarding organizationally and economically separated units - from 1 to 3.

(5) Candidatures for selection of representatives of the workers and employees under par. 1 may be proposed by individual employees, groups of employees as well as by trade union organisations

(6) The general meeting shall determine the order for conducting the selection under par. 5, including the manner of voting.

(7) The general meeting shall adopt its decisions under par. 1, 2 and 4 by simple majority of the present members.

Mandate of the Representatives of the Workers and Employees

Art. 7b. (new – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) The representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2 and art. 7a shall be elected for a period from one to three years. They shall be dismissed ahead of due term:

1. in case they are convicted of deliberate crime of general nature;
2. upon systematic non-fulfilment of their functions;
3. upon objective incapability to perform their functions for more than 6 months;
4. upon their request.

(2) (suppl. – SG 108/08) In the cases under art. 123, par. 1, if the enterprise, the activity or part of the enterprise or the activity preserves its independence, the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2 and art. 7a shall maintain their status and their functions after the change under the same conditions, form and size, which they have had before the change till the selection of new representatives, for not more than a year from the date of the change. If after the change of the enterprise, the activity or part of the enterprise or the activity does not preserve its independence, the mandate of the elected representatives of the workers and employees shall be terminated, provided that the workers and employees, transferred to the new employer, shall be represented by the representatives of the workers and employees in the enterprise where they have been transferred to work.

Rights and Obligations of the Representatives of the Workers and Employees

Art. 7c. (new – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) The representatives of the workers and employees shall be entitled:

1. to be informed by the employer in a way, allowing them to evaluate the possible influence of the measures, provided for by the competent bodies;
2. to require from the employer to provide them with the necessary information, in case this has not been done within the fixed terms;
3. to participate in procedures of consulting with the employer and to express their opinion on the measures, provided for by the competent bodies, which shall be considered when taking a decision;
4. to require meetings with the employer in the cases when it is necessary to inform him/her of the questions, raised by the workers and the employees;
5. to access to all working places at the enterprise or the unit;
6. to participate in training related to the fulfillment of their functions.

(2) The representatives of the workers and employees shall be obliged:

1. to inform the workers and the employees of the information received under par. 1, item 1 and 2, and of the results from the consultations and meetings conducted under par. 1, item 3 and 4;

2. not to disclose and use at their own expense or at the expense of third persons the information under par. 1, item 1 and 2, which is provided to them, requiring confidentiality, till they are representatives of the workers and employees, as well as after termination of their functions.

(3) The representatives of the workers and employees shall establish the order for their work. They may appoint one or several persons from their members to conclude an agreement with the employer in the cases, stipulated by the law.

(4) By a collective contract or an individual agreement with the employer may be settled that, where necessary with respect to their obligations, the representatives of the workers and employees can use reduced duration of the working hours, additional leave and others.

Responsibility at Disclosure of Confidential Information

Art. 7d. (new – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The persons, who were provided with information, requiring confidentiality, shall be responsible for the damages, caused by the employer upon non-fulfillment of the duty of secrecy.

Exercise of Labour Rights and Duties

Art. 8. (1) Labour rights and duties shall be exercised in good faith, pursuant to the requirements of the law.

(2) Good faith in the exercise of labour rights and duties shall be presumed until the contrary has been proved.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) In exercising labour rights and duties no direct or indirect discrimination shall be allowed on grounds of nationality, origin, sex, sexual orientation, race, skin colour, political and religious convictions, affiliation to trade union and other public organisations and movements, marital and material status,

presence of psychic or physical injuries, as well as differences in the term of the contract and the duration of the working time.

(4) Labour rights and obligations are personal. Any renunciation of labour rights, as well as any transfer of labour rights and obligations shall be considered null and void.

Art. 9. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Law Applicable to Employment Relationships

Art. 10. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006; amend. – SG 108/08) (1) This Code shall apply to employment relationships of Bulgarian citizens, nationals of Member States of the European Union, of states – parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or of the Swiss Confederation with Bulgarian employers abroad, insofar as not provided otherwise in a law or a treaty in force for the Republic of Bulgaria.

(2) This Code shall apply also to employment relationships of Bulgarian citizens, of nationals of Member States of the European Union, of states – parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or of the Swiss Confederation, sent by Bulgarian employers to work in a foreign state in a foreign or mixed enterprise, and also of foreign nationals working in Bulgaria, insofar as not provided otherwise in a law or in an international treaty in force for the Republic of Bulgaria.

(3) The provisions of Para 1 and 2 shall not apply to employment relationships with an international component, if the parties have chosen the legislation of another country to regulate their employment relationship.

(4) The application of Para 1, 2 and 3 shall not deprive the employee of the protection granted by the imperative norms of the legislation of a Member State of the European Union, of a state – party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or of the Swiss Confederation, on the territory of which the labour is provided, if they are more favourable for the employee.

Recognition of Labour Rights Acquired Abroad

Art. 11. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Labour rights acquired abroad shall be recognised in the Republic of Bulgaria on the strength of a law, an act of the Council of Ministers, or a treaty to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party.

Chapter two. WORKING COLLECTIVE

Art. 12-32. (revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Chapter three. TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS (Amend., SG No 100/1992)

Autonomy

Art. 33. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) (1) Trade union organisations and employers' organisations are entitled, within the bounds of the law, to autonomously draw up and adopt their statutes and rules, to freely elect their bodies and representatives, to organise their leadership, as well as to adopt programmes of action.

(2) Trade union organisations and employers' organisations shall define their functions freely, and shall perform them pursuant to their statutes and the law.

Representative organisations of the workers and employees

Art. 34. (new, SG 25/2001; amend. – SG 40/07) As a representative organisation of the workers and employees on national level shall be recognised an organisation meeting the following requirements:

1. which has at least 50 thousand members;
2. which has at least 50 organisations with no less than 5 members and more than one third of the branches determined by the Council of Ministers in compliance with the National branch classification;
3. which has local bodies in more than half of the municipalities in the country and a national leadership body;
4. which has the capacity of a legal person acquired by the order of art. 49, para 1, at least two years prior to submitting the request for recognition of representativeness.

Representative organisations of the employers

Art. 35. (new, SG 25/2001; amend. – SG 40/07) As a representative organisation of the employers on national level shall be recognised an organisation meeting the following requirements:

1. which has:
 - a) at least 750 members, having each no less than 10 workers and employees, hired under employment contract, and at least a total of 15 000 workers and employees in all members of the organisation of the employers; or
 - b) 30 000 workers and employees, hired under employment contract, in all members of the organisation of employers;
2. which has organisations of the employers with no less than 10 members in more than one fifth of the branches determined by the Council of Ministers in compliance with the National branch classification;
3. which has local bodies in more than one fifth of the municipalities in the country and a national leadership body;
4. which has the capacity of a legal person acquired by the order of art. 49, para 1, at least two years prior to submitting the request for recognition of representativeness.

(2) In those cases where one branch organisation of employers is a member of one or more organisations of employers, at ascertaining the members as per para 1, item 2, with respect to the presence of the representativeness conditions, it shall be included in the list of the organisation, which has been explicitly authorised to represent it.

Recognition of representative organisations

Art. 36. (new, SG 25/2001; amend. – SG 40/07) (1) The organisations of the workers and employees shall be recognised as representative on national level, upon their request, by the Council of Ministers.

(2) Once in every four years the Council of Ministers shall conduct a procedure for recognition of the organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers as representative on a national level.

(3) The chairman of the National Council for Tripartite Partnership shall announce in State Gazette the initiation of the procedure for recognition of representativeness 6 months prior to the expiry of the term under para 1.

(4) The organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers, wishing to be recognised as representative, shall submit their requests in three months term from the date of promulgation of the announcement under para 3.

(5) The Council of Ministers shall determine the procedure for ascertaining the presence of the representativeness conditions referred to in art. 34 and 35, observing the following principles:

1. equality at assessment of the representativeness conditions and of the presence of a social mandate;

2. transparency of the procedure for ascertaining of the presence of the representativeness conditions referred to in art. 34 and 35;

3. ensuring the authenticity of the primary information;

4. mutual control at ascertaining the presence of representativeness conditions.

(6) The Council of Ministers shall take decision within three months from the regular filing of the request of the interested organisation.

(7) The refusal of the Council of Ministers to recognise a representative organisation of the workers and employees or of the employers shall be motivated and announced to the interested organisation within 7 days from its adoption. The interested organisation can contest the refusal before the Supreme Administrative Court.

(8) Recognised as representative shall be all divisions of organisations recognised as representative on national level.

Inspection of the requirements for representation

Art. 36a. (new, SG 25/2001; amend. – SG 40/07) (1) On its own initiative the Council of Ministers may carry out inspection with respect to the presence of the representativeness conditions referred to in Art. 34 or Art. 35 of each of the organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers.

(2) Depending on the results of the inspection the Council of Ministers shall take a decision, with which it may:

1. deprive the representative organisation of the workers and employees and of the employers on national level of its capacity as such;

2. confirm its representativeness as per Art. 36, para 5 and 6.

(3) The decision under para 2, item 1 shall be subject to appeal following the procedure of art. 36, para 7.

Participation in the Preparation of Internal Regulations of the Enterprise

Art. 37. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Trade union organisation organs in the enterprise shall be entitled to participate in drafting all internal rules and regulations which pertain to labour relations, the employer being bound to invite them to do so.

Art. 38 - 41. (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Participation in the Discussion of Labour and Security Issues

Art. 42. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The national leaderships of trade union organisations and employers' organisations, or organs or persons they have authorised, are entitled to participate in the discussion of issues referring to the labour and security relations of employees of ministries, other institutions, enterprises and local government bodies.

Art. 43. (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Art. 44. (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Representation before the Court

Art. 45. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) Trade union organisations and their divisions are entitled, upon the request of employees, to represent them as attorney before the Court. They shall not be entitled to conclude agreements, to recognise claims, to renounce, withdraw, or reduce the claims of employees, and to collect amounts on behalf of the represented persons unless they have been expressly authorised to do so.

Cooperation to Further the Activities of Trade Union Organisations and of the Representatives of the Workers and the Employees (Title amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006)

Art. 46. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; prev. text of art. 46 - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) State agencies and employers shall provide conditions for, and cooperate with, trade union organisations to further their activities. The former shall make available to the latter, for gratuitous use, real estate and chattel, buildings, premises, and other facilities required for the performance of their functions.

(2) (new – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The employer shall be obliged to cooperate with the representatives of the workers and the employees on fulfilment of their functions and to create conditions for implementation of their activity.

Art. 47. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Art. 48. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Body Corporate

Art. 49. (1) (Amended - SG, No 100/1992, No. 2/1996) Trade union organisations and employers' organisations shall attain the status of legal person upon registration under the procedure established for registration of non-profit associations.

(2) Any division of an organisation which has been registered under the preceding paragraph shall acquire the status of a body corporate, pursuant to its statute.

(3) Property relations between the members of a trade union organisation which has been wound up, as well as of an employers' organisation which has been wound up, shall be regulated pursuant to the provisions of their statutes.

Chapter four.

A COLLECTIVE CONTRACT

Subject

Art. 50. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The collective contract shall regulate issues of the labour and social security relations of employees which are not regulated by mandatory provisions of the law.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992, No 2/1996; suppl., SG 25/2001) The collective contract shall not contain clauses which are more unfavourable to the employees than the provisions of the law, or by a team employment contract by which the employer is bounded.

Levels of collective bargaining

Art. 51. (Amended - SG, No. 2/1996; amend., SG 25/2001) (1) Collective employment contracts shall be concluded by enterprises, industries, branches and municipalities.

(2) Only one collective employment contract can be concluded on a level of enterprise, industry and branch.

Collective employment contract in enterprises

Art. 51a. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) Collective employment contract in the enterprise shall be concluded between the employer and the trade union organisation.

(2) The draft collective employment contract shall be worked out and presented by the trade union organisation. When there is more than one trade union organisation in the enterprise, they shall present a joint draft.

(3) When the trade union organisations cannot present a joint draft the employer shall conclude a collective employment contract with the trade union organisation whose draft has been adopted by the general meeting of the workers and employees (meeting of the proxies) by a majority of more than half of its members.

Collective employment contract on an industrial and branch level

Art. 51b. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) (amend. – SG 108/08) Collective employment contract in industries and branches shall be concluded between the

respective representative organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers.

(2) (new – SG 120/02) The collective labour contract at sector or branch level on agreement between the parties can cover one or separate activities from the National classification of the economic activities

(3) (prev. (2) – SG 120/02) The representative organisations of the workers and employees shall work out and present to the representative organisations of the employers a joint draft.

(4) (prev. (2) – SG 120/02) When the collective employment contract on an industrial or branch level is concluded between all representative organisations of the workers and employees and of the employers of the industry or branch upon their joint request the Minister of Labour and Social Policy can spread the implementation of the contract or its individual clauses on all enterprises of the industry or branch.

Collective employment contracts in municipalities

Art. 51c. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) Collective employment contracts in municipalities for activities financed by the municipal budget shall be concluded between the representative organisations of the workers, employees and of the employers.

(2) The local divisions of the representative organisations of the workers and employees shall present joint drafts of collective employment contracts to the local divisions of the representative organisations of the employers.

Obligations to Negotiate and to Provide Information (amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 52. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The individual employer, the group of employers, and their organisations shall: 1. Negotiate with the employees' representatives to conclude a collective contract;

2. Make available to the employees' representatives:

a) the collective contracts concluded which bind the parties on the basis of to sectional, regional or organisational affiliation;

b) (amend., SG 25/2001) timely, reliable and comprehensive information for the financial position which is significant for the conclusion of the collective contract; submitting information whose spreading could harm the employer can be refused or made with a request for confidentiality.

(2) In case of failure to perform the obligation under the preceding paragraph the employers in default shall owe indemnity for damages inflicted.

(3) The employer shall be deemed to be in delay if he does not fulfil his obligation under para 1, para 1 within one month, and under para 1, para 2 within 15 days after the notice.

(4) (new, SG 25/2001) Upon request of the employer, at the start of the bargaining for conclusion of collective employment contract, the trade union organisations in the enterprise shall submit information for the actual number of their members.

Conclusion and Registration

Art. 53. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The collective contract shall be concluded in writing in three copies - one for each of the parties, and one for the respective labour inspection, and shall be signed by the representatives of the parties.

(2) The written form is a requisite for the validity of the collective contract.

(3) The collective contract shall be registered in a special register with the labour inspection in the area where the employers' seat is located. In case the employers have seats in various areas, the registration shall be registered with one of the inspections. Collective contracts of a sectional or national significance shall be registered with the General Labour Inspection. Disputes as to the competent inspection shall be settled by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

(4) (amend. – SG 108/08) The registration shall be entered on the grounds of an application in writing of each of the parties within one month after the labour inspection has received the application. A copy of the agreement signed by the parties and an electronic image of the document shall be attached to the application.

(5) (new – SG 108/08) Copies of the registered employment contracts shall be provided ex officio, under order determined by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy, to the National Institute for Conciliation and Arbitration, which shall create and maintain an information system for the collective employment contracts.

(6) (prev. text of Para 05 – SG 108/08) Should a dispute as to the text of the agreement arise, the registered text shall be deemed authentic.

Entry into Force and Duration

Art. 54. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The collective contract shall come into force as from the date of its conclusion, insofar as it does not provide otherwise.

(2) (Amend., SG 25/2001) The collective contract shall be deemed concluded for a term of one year, insofar as it does not provide otherwise, but for no longer than two years. The parties can agree upon a shorter term of validity of its individual clauses.

(3) (new, SG 25/2001) The negotiations for conclusion of a new collective employment contract shall start not later than three months before the expiration of the term of the acting collective employment contract.

Extension of the Effect of the Collective contract

Art. 55. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (prev. art. 55 - SG 25/2001) The effect of the collective contract concluded between an employers' organisation and trade union organisations shall not be terminated with regard to an employer who terminates his membership in it after the agreement has been concluded.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001; suppl. – SG 108/08) In the cases under art. 123 and 123a the found collective employment contract shall remain in effect until the conclusion of a new collective employment contract, but for no longer than one year from the date of the change of the employer.

Amendment

Art. 56. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The collective contract may be amended at any time with the parties' mutual consent, under the terms and procedures under which it has been concluded.

(2) Articles 53 and 55 shall apply to amendments to the collective contract.

Effect with Regard to Persons

Art. 57. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The collective contract shall have effect for the employees who are members of the trade union organisation signatory to the agreement.

(2) (Suppl. - SG, No. 2/1996; amend., SG 25/2001) The workers and employees who are not members of a trade union organisation, party to the agreement, may accede to the collective contract concluded by their employer by applications in writing submitted to him or to the leadership of the trade union organisation which has concluded the agreement, under conditions and by an order determined by the parties to the agreement, so that they do not contradict the law or evade it, or harm the good morals.

Obligation for Information

Art. 58. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The employer shall be obliged to inform all workers and employees of the collective contracts, with which he/she is bounded, concluded at the enterprise, by sectors, branches or municipalities and to keep the texts of the collective contract at the disposal of the workers and employees.

Actions in Case of Default

Art. 59. (Amend., No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) For failure to fulfil the obligations under the collective employment contract claims can be laid before the court by the parties to it, as well as by every worker or employee regarding whom the collective employment contract applies.

Claim for declaring disability

Art. 60. (new, SG 25/2001) Each of the parties to the collective employment contract, as well as each worker or employee regarding whom the collective employment contract is applied, shall have the right to lay claim before the court for declaring disability of the collective employment contract or of individual clauses of it if they contradict the law or evade it.

Chapter five. FORMATION AND ALTERATION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT RELATIONSHIPS

Section I. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

Conclusion

Art. 61. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (suppl. SG 120/02) The employment contract shall be concluded between the employee and the employer before the start of the work.

(2) For positions specified by law or by an act of the Council of Ministers the employment contract shall be concluded by the body superior to the employer. In such cases, the employment contract relationship shall be established with the enterprise where the relevant position is.

(3) An employment contract may also be concluded with a group of persons, either directly or through a representative they have authorised. In this case, the same rights and duties for the employer and for each person from the group shall arise as would have, had the contract been concluded with each one of them individually.

Form

Art. 62. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (Amended - SG, No. 2/1996) The employment contract shall be concluded in writing.

(2) (New - SG, No. 2/1996, revoked – SG 120/02)

(3) (New – SG 120/02; amend. - SG 105/05, in force from 01.01.2006; suppl. – SG 108/08) In three days term after the concluding or the amendment of the employment contract and in seven days term after its termination the employer, or the empowered by him/her person shall be obliged to send notification about this to the respective territorial directorate of the National Revenue Agency. The National Revenue Agency shall grant persons authorised by Directorates “Labour Inspection” real-time electronic access to the register of employment contracts and, if requested, shall send a copy of the specified certified notification within three working days.

(4) (New – SG 120/02; amend. - SG 105/05, in force from 01.01.2006) The data, contained in the notification and the order for its sending shall be determined with an ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy, co-ordinated with the Executive Director of the National Revenue Agency and the chairman of the National statistics institute.

(5) (New - SG, No. 2/1996, prev. (3) – SG 120/02) Upon conclusion of the employment contract the employer shall introduce the employee to the labour obligations ensuing from the position occupied or the nature of the work performed.

(6) (Previous - SG, No 2/1996, prev. (4) – SG 120/02) The documents required for the conclusion of the employment contract shall be specified by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

Beginning of Performance

Art. 63. (1) (new – SG 120/02; amend. - SG 105/05, in force from 01.01.2006) The employer shall be obliged to concede to the worker or the employee before the start of the work a copy of concluded employment contract, signed by both of the parties and a copy of the notification of art. 62, para 3, certified by the territorial directorate of the National Revenue Agency.

(2) (new – SG 120/02) The employer shall not have the right to admit to work the worker or the employee before conceding to him the documents of para 1.

(3) (Revoked previous para 2, amend., SG, No 100/1992, previous para 1, amend. SG 120/02) The employee shall begin work within one week after the receiving of the documents of para 1, unless the parties have negotiated another deadline. In case the employee does not begin work within this period, the employment contract relationship shall be deemed as never formed, unless the failure is due to reasons beyond the employee's control of which he has notified the employer before the expiry of the deadline.

(4) (Previous para 2, amend., SG, No 100/1992, previous para 2 – SG 120/02) The performance of the employment contract obligations begins with the employee's beginning work which shall be verified in writing.

Art. 64. (Amend. SG, No 21/1990; revoked, No 100/1992)

Art. 65. (Revoked SG, No 21/1990)

Content

Art. 66. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The employment contract shall contain data for the parties and shall determine:

1. the place of work;
2. the name of the occupation and the nature of the work;
3. the date of its conclusion and the beginning of its fulfilment;
4. the duration of the employment contract;
5. the size of the basic and extended paid annual leave and of the additional paid annual leaves;
6. equal term of notice for both parties on termination of the employment contract;
7. the basic and the extra remuneration of permanent nature, as well as the periodicity of their payment;
8. duration of the working day or week.

(2) Other terms and conditions may also be negotiated in the employment contract pertaining to the provision of labour which are not regulated by mandatory provisions of the law, as well as terms and conditions which are more favourable for the employee than those established by the collective contract.

(3) The registered office of the enterprise with which the employment contract has been concluded shall be deemed as the place of work, unless otherwise agreed or ensuing from the nature of the job.

(4) (new – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Upon each alteration of the employment contract relationship, at the earliest possibility or at latest within one month after the entry into force of the alteration, the employer shall be obliged to provide the worker or the employee with the necessary information in writing, which contains data on the implemented alterations.

Duration

Art. 67. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employment contract may be concluded:

1. for an indefinite period;
2. as an employment contract for a fixed term.

(2) The employment contract shall be considered concluded for an indefinite period, unless expressly agreed otherwise.

(3) (new, SG 25/2001) The employment agreement for indefinite term cannot be transformed into a contract for a definite term, except for the explicit wish of the worker or employee, expressed in writing.

Employment Contract for a Fixed Term

Art. 68. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; prev. art. 68 - SG 25/2001) An employment contract for a fixed term shall be concluded:

1. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) for a definite period which shall not be longer than 3 years, insofar as a law or an act of the Council of Ministers do not provide otherwise;

2. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) until completion of some specified work;

3. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) for substitution for an employee who is absent from work;

4. (Deleted previous item 5, amend. - SG, No 100/1992) for working at a job which is to be taken through a competitive examination, for the time until it is taken on the basis of the competitive examination.

5. (new, SG 25/2001) for a definite mandate when such is stipulated for the respective body.

(2) (new – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The workers and the employees on fixed-term employment contract under par. 1 shall have the same rights and obligations, which have the workers and the employees on employment contract for non-determined period. They may not be put in less favourable position only because of the fixed-term nature of their employment relationship compared to the workers and the employees on employment contract for non-determined period, who perform the same or similar work at the enterprise, unless the law stipulates the use of some rights as depending on the qualification or the skills acquired. In case there are no workers or employees employed at the same or similar work, the workers and the employees on fixed-term employment contract may not be put in less favourable position than the rest of the workers and the employees, working under employment contract for non-determined period.

(3) (new, SG 25/2001; prev. text of par. 2 - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Employment contract for a fixed term under para 1, item 1 shall be concluded for fulfilment of temporary, seasonal or short-term works and activities, as well as with newly employed workers and employees in enterprises declared bankrupt or in liquidation.

(4) (new, SG 25/2001; prev. text of par. 3 - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) As an exception, an employment contract for a fixed term under para 1, item 1, for a period no less than one year, can be concluded for work and activities which have no temporary, seasonal or short-term nature. Such an employment contract can also be concluded for a shorter term upon written request of the worker or

employee. In these cases the employment contract for a fixed term according to para 1, item 1 with the same worker or employee, for the same job, can be concluded repeatedly only once for a period of at least one year.

(5) (new, SG 25/2001; prev. text of par. 4, amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Employment contract under para 1, item 1, concluded in violation of para 3 and 4 shall be considered concluded for an indefinite term.

(6) (new – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The employer shall provide the workers and employees on fixed-term employment contract with timely information in writing about the vacant working places and positions, which may be occupied under employment contract for non-determined period, at a suitable place in the enterprise, in order an opportunity for a permanent job to be provided. Such information he/she shall also provide to the representatives of the trade union organizations as well as to the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2.

(7) (new – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Where possible, the employer shall undertake measures for facilitating the access of the workers and employees on fixed-term employment contract to professional training for the purpose of improving their skills and opportunities for career progress and for the moving to a different position.

Transformation of an Employment Contract for a Fixed Term into a Contract for an Indefinite Period

Art. 69. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The employment contract concluded for a fixed term shall be transformed into a contract for an indefinite period if the employee continues working for 5 or more working days after the expiry of the agreed period, without the written objection of the employer, provided the job is vacant.

(2) (Suppl., SG, No 100/ 1992) The preceding paragraph also applies to employment contracts for a fixed term to substitute for an absent employee, in case the employment contract with the person substituted for is terminated during this period of absence.

Employment Contract for a Trial Period

Art. 70. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In the event that the work requires the ability of the employee who will perform it to be tried, his final appointment may be preceded by a contract providing for a trial period of up to 6 months. Such a contract may also be concluded in case the employee wants to make sure the job is suitable for him.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) The contract under para 1 shall indicate in whose favour the test term has been agreed upon. If this is not stipulated by the contract it shall be accepted that the term of testing has been agreed upon in favour of both parties.

(3) (prev., para 2 - SG 25/2001) During the trial period the parties have all rights and duties they would have had under a final contract.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992 - prev. para 3 - SG 25/2001) The trial period does not include the time during which the employee has been on a statutory leave, or has not done the contracted job for other cogent reasons.

(5) (new, SG 25/2001) For one and the same job can be concluded employment contract for a trial period only once with a worker or employee in one and the same enterprise.

Termination of the Contract with a Trial period

Art. 71. (1) Prior to the expiration of the trial period, the party to whose benefit it has been agreed may terminate the contract without notice.

(2) The employment contract shall be regarded as finalised in case it has not been terminated under the preceding paragraph prior to the expiration of the trial period.

(3) (Revoked, No 21/1990)

Art. 72. (revoked, SG 25/2001)

Art. 73. (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Nullity

Art. 74. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employment contract which contravenes the law or a collective contract, or circumvents them, shall be null and void.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employment contract shall be declared null and void by the court Pursuant to Chapter Eighteen. In case the employment contract is null and void due to the appointment of an employee who has not reached the age required under this Code, the nullity shall be declared by the labour inspection.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In case a control or another competent body considers that the employment contract is null and void on one of the grounds mentioned in para 1, it shall immediately seize the Court to rule on the validity of the employment contract.

(4) Individual provisions of the employment contract may be declared null and void pursuant to para 2, clause 1. The relevant mandatory provisions of the law or of the collective contract shall apply instead.

(5) The parties shall not invoke nullity of the employment contract or of individual provisions thereof prior to its declaration and the receipt of such by the parties.

(6) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The nullity shall not be declared in case the deficiency in the employment contract disappears or is removed. The employer shall not invoke a deficiency in the employment contract which can be removed.

(7) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The provisions of Article 333 shall not apply where the nullity of an employment contract has been declared.

Relationship between the Parties in Case of a Null and Void

Employment Contract

Art. 75. (Amend., SG, No 100/1999) (1) In the event that the employment contract is declared null and void and the employee has acted in good faith when concluding it, the relationship between the parties to the contract prior to the moment of declaration of its nullity shall be regulated in the same manner as with a valid employment contract.

(2) The preceding paragraph shall also apply in case individual provisions of the employment contract are declared null and void.

Applicability of the Provisions on Nullity of an Employment Contract

Art. 76. The rules on nullity of an employment contract shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the other grounds for creation of an employment relationship as well.

Art. 77 - 82. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Section III. ELECTION

Appointment to Work on the Basis of an Election

Art. 83. (Amend., SG, No 21/1990, No 100/1992) (1) The offices which are held on the basis of an election shall be specified by a law, an act of the Council of Ministers or by-laws.

(2) An election shall be held for an office which is vacant or is to be vacated, as well as in case of a prolonged absence of the person holding it. The term for which the person is elected shall not be longer than 5 years.

Nomination of Candidates for Elective Office

Art. 84. (Revoked SG, No 21/1990; New SG, No 100/1992) (1) The candidates for elective office shall be nominated by bodies and persons specified by a law, an act of the Council of Ministers or statutes. The candidate for an elective office may also nominate himself.

(2) An unlimited number of candidates may be nominated for one and the same elective office.

(3) The election shall be held after the candidate has given his consent in writing.

(4) An election shall be also held in the event that there is only one candidate.

Holding an Election

Art. 85. Amend., SG, No 21/1990) (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The election shall be held by an electoral body established by a law or an act of the Council of Ministers.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An election shall be held if more than half the persons entitled to vote are present.

(3) (Amend., No 21/1990) The vote shall be open, unless the body which elects decides on a secret ballot.

(4) The candidates for the elective office who are members of the electoral body shall not be counted when establishing the number of those present under para 2, and shall not vote.

(5) A separate vote shall be held for each elective office.

(6) (Amend., SG, No 21/1990; No 100/1992) The candidate who has won the greatest number of votes, but not less than half the number of those who have voted, shall be considered elected.

Creation of the Employment Relationship

Art. 86. (1) The employment relationship shall be created from the moment of announcement of the elected candidate.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The person elected shall start work within 2 weeks after receiving the notification of the election result. In the presence of cogent reasons this term may be up to 3 months.

(3) The performance of the obligations under the employment relationship shall begin with the assuming of the duties by the elected person.

(4) The employment relationship created pursuant to an election shall remain in force after the expiration of the specified term until another person is elected.

(5) In case the new election leads to the electing of the same person, the employment relationship with him shall be extended for a new term.

(6) (Amend. SG, No 100/1992) In case the election has ended without the election of any of the candidates, the employment relationship with the person holding the office for which the election is held shall continue until the successful outcome of the next election.

(7) The employment relationship with the elected person who has not started work within the period under para 2 shall be considered to not have arisen.

Disputes as to the Legality of the Election

Art. 87. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The disputes as to the legality of the election shall be heard by the district court upon the request of any candidate or of the employer, within 2 weeks after receipt of the result.

(2) In case the Court finds the election to be legal, it shall sustain it and the employment relationship shall be created pursuant to the election, and in case the court finds the election to be illegal, it shall overrule it and a new election shall be held.

Application of Other Provisions to the Election

Art. 88. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The issues which are not regulated in this Section shall be regulated by the relevant law, act of the Council of Ministers or by-laws which provide that certain offices be held on the basis of an election.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The provisions of this Section shall apply, insofar as a law, an act of the Council of Ministers or statutes do not provide otherwise.

Section IV. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Holding Jobs on the Basis of a Competitive Examination

Art. 89. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) A competitive examination may be held for any job with the exception of a job which shall be held on the basis of an election.

Specifying the Jobs Requiring Competitive Examination

Art. 90. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The jobs requiring a competitive examination shall be specified by a law, an act of the Council of Ministers, a Minister or the head of another institution, or by the employer.

(2) (Previous para 3 - SG, No 21/1990, amend., No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) A competition shall be announced for a vacancy announced for occupation by a competition by a law or when the occupation is vacant or is to be vacated, as well as in the event of a prolonged absence of the person holding it for the time up to his return.

(3) (Previous para 4 - SG, No 21/1990, amend., No 100/1992) The jobs specified to require a competitive examination shall be held only on the basis of a competitive examination. Prior to the competitive examination the job may be held on an employment contract for a fixed term for the period until a person is appointed to it on the basis of a competitive examination.

Announcement of a Competitive Examination

Art. 91. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The competitive examination shall be announced by the employer through the national or the local press. If necessary, the competitive examination may be announced in another appropriate way.

(2) The announcement for the competitive examination shall contain:

1. the name of the enterprise, the place and nature of work, and the requirements for the job;

2. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) the manner of holding the competitive examination;

3. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) the required documents, the place and deadline for submitting them, which may not be shorter than 1 month.

(3) The description of the job requiring a competitive examination shall be provided to the candidates in advance so that they can get familiar with it.

Participation in a Competitive Examination

Art. 92. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The consent of the employer for whom the candidate works shall not be required for his participation in a competitive examination.

(2) (Para 2 - revoked previous para 3, Amend., SG, No 100/92 r.) The candidate shall be entitled to an unpaid leave for the days when the competitive examination is held, and up to 2 days for travel, in case the competitive examination is held in another locality. This leave shall be recognised as length of service.

Admittance to a Competitive Examination

Art. 93. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Candidates shall be admitted to a competitive examination by a commission appointed by the employer.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The candidates who are not admitted shall be informed in writing of the grounds for the rejection. Within 7 days after receiving the notification they may place their objections with the employer who has announced the competitive examination. Within 3 days after receiving the objection the employer shall settle the issue conclusively.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The candidates who are admitted shall be notified in writing of the date, hour, and venue of holding the competitive examination.

Commission to Conduct the Competitive Examination

Art. 94. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The competitive examination shall be conducted by a commission appointed by the employer. The commission shall be composed of relevant experts.

Conducting a Competitive Examination

Art. 95. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The competitive examination commission shall conduct the competitive examination in the manner announced. It shall evaluate the professional training and the other qualities of the candidates required for holding the job, and shall rank only those who have successfully passed the competitive examination. A protocol shall be drawn up for the competitive examination conducted.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The result of the competitive examination shall be announced to the persons who have participated in it within 3 days after it has been held.

Creation of the Employment Relationship

Art. 96. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employment relationship shall be created with the person who has been ranked first, as of the day he has received the notification of the result.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The person with whom an employment relationship has been created shall start work within 2 weeks after receiving the notification under the preceding paragraph. In the presence of cogent reasons, this period shall be up to 3 months.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The performance of the obligations under the employment relationship shall begin from the moment of assuming of the duties by the person.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In case the person does not assume his duties within the period under para 2, the employment relationship shall be considered to not have arisen. In this case the employment relationship shall be created with this participant in the competitive examination who comes next in the ranking, of which he shall be notified in writing.

(5) (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Inapplicability to Competitive Examinations for Academic Titles

Art. 97. This Section shall not apply to competitive examinations for awarding academic titles.

Art. 98-102. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Art. 103 and 104. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Art. 105 and 106. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Section VIII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS ON SOME EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIPS

Stipulating Additional Conditions in the Creation of an Employment Relationship

Art. 107. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Where the employment relationship is created on the basis of an election or a competitive examination, before beginning work the employee and the employer shall negotiate the amount of the labour remuneration. They may also negotiate other terms of the employment relationship.

Additional conditions for the persons, working with employment relationship in the state administration

Art. 107a. (new – SG 95/03) (1) Employment contract for work in the state administration cannot be concluded with person, who:

1. (suppl. – SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) would turn out to be in hierarchic connection of management and control with husband or wife, a person with whom he/she is in legal cohabitation, with relatives in direct line without limitation, in lateral line up to fourth degree inclusive or in marriage line up to fourth degree inclusive;

2. (amend. – SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) is sole entrepreneur, unlimited liable partner in commercial company, manager, commercial proxy, commercial representative, procurator, trade broker, liquidator or receiver, member of a managing or control body of a trade company or cooperation;

3. is people's representative;
4. is councillor in municipal council – only for the respective municipal administration;

5. (amend. - SG 24/06) takes managerial or control position at national level in political party; this prohibition does not refer to the members of political offices, the advisers and experts thereto.

(2) (new– SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) An employee may take part in the managing and control bodies of trade companies with state or municipal capital participation or of legal entities established by a law as a representative of the state or the municipality, provided that he/she is not entitled to remuneration.

(3) (new– SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) Upon conclusion of an employment contract employees are obliged to sign a declaration concerning the circumstances under para 1.

(4) (new– SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) Upon conclusion of an employment contract and annually, by 31 March, employees are obliged to declare their property status before the person under para 5.

(5) (amend. - SG 24/06; prev. text of para 2 – SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) The employment contract with the employee shall be concluded by the body of the state power or by a deputy, authorized by him, or by the chief secretary.

(6) (new - SG 24/06; prev. text of para 3 – SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) To the heads of territorial units or territorial divisions, established by a normative act, powers in connection with the conclusion, amendment and termination of the employment relations with the employees in the units or divisions may be assigned.

(7) (Prev. par. 3 - SG 24/06; prev. text of para 4 – SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) The minimum and the maximum extent of the labour remuneration of those, working in the state administration shall be determined with an act of the Council of Ministers.

(8) (Prev. par. 4 - SG 24/06; prev. text of para 5 – SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) The individual extent of the labour remuneration shall be determined depending on the assessment of the individual performance under conditions and by order, determined by the Council of Ministers.

(9) (Prev. par. 5 - SG 24/06; prev. text of para 6 – SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) The employees, working with employment relation in the state administration, shall be given testimonial under conditions and by order, determined by the Council of Ministers.

(10) (Prev. par. 6 - SG 24/06; prev. text of para 7 – SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) At fulfilment of their labour obligations the employees must observe the rules of the Code for conduct of the employees in the state administration.

Art. 108. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Art. 109. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Section IX.

ADDITIONAL WORK UNDER AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

Additional Work for the Same Employer

Art. 110. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employee may conclude an employment contract with the employer for whom he is working for the performance of work beyond the scope of his job description, outside his specified working hours.

Additional Work for Another Employer

Art. 111. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The worker or employee may also conclude employment contracts with other employers for a job outside his working hours under his primary employment relationship (outside additional work), unless otherwise stipulated by his individual employment contract under his primary employment relationship.

(2) For an employment contract under the preceding paragraph to be concluded, the prior consent of the employer for whom the employee primarily works shall be required.

Prohibition on Additional Work

Art. 112. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Additional work shall be prohibited to employees who:

1. work in specific conditions and the hazards for their life and health may not be removed or reduced, regardless of the measures undertaken – for work under the same or other specific conditions;
2. are specified by a law or an act of the Council of Ministers.

Working Hours Under an Employment Contract for Additional Work

Art. 113. (amend. – SG 52/04, in force from 1st of August 2004; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) The maximum duration of the working hours under an employment contract for additional work, together with the duration of the working hours under the primary employment relationship at five days calculation, may not be more than:

1. 40 hours per week - regarding the workers and employees not rounded 18 years of age;
2. 408 hours per week - regarding the other workers and employees.

(2) Upon their explicit consent in writing, the workers and employees under par. 1, item 2 may work for more than 48 hours.

(3) The worker or the employee under art. 110 and 111 shall give his/her written consent to work for more than 48 hours per week to the employer, with whom he/she works. In case the worker or the employee does not give consent, he/she may not be obliged to work for more than 48 hours per week, provided that his/her refusal may not lead to occurrence of harmful consequences for him/her.

(4) The written consent of the worker or the employee under art. 111 to work for more than 48 hours per week shall be handed over to the employer – party to the employment contract for additional work.

(5) In the cases under par. 3 and 4 the duration of the working hours shall be calculated for a period, not longer than 4 months.

(6) In all cases of additional work the total duration of the working hours may not breach the uninterrupted inter-day and inter-week rest, established by this code.

(7) The employers shall keep documentation for every worker or employee, who works more than 48 hours per week. The documentation shall be kept at disposal of Executive Agency "Chief labour inspectorate", which may, for reasons, connected to the safety and/or the health of the workers and employees, prohibit or restrict the possibility of excess of the weekly duration of the working hours.

(8) Upon request the employers shall provide Executive Agency "Chief labour inspectorate" with information about the cases, in which the workers and employees have given consent to work for more than 48 hours per week.

Employment contract for 5 days a month job

Art. 114. (new, SG 25/2001; amend. – SG 108/08) Employment contract can also be concluded for a job during definite days of the month.

Content

Art. 115. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In addition to the provisions of Article 66, para 1, the employment contracts under this Section shall also specify the duration and allocation of the working hours, and they may specify the periodicity of paying the labour remuneration as well.

Art. 116. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Social Security

Art. 117. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Employees who perform additional work shall be entitled to social security under terms and procedures to be established by a separate law.

Section X.

CHANGES IN THE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP

Prohibition on Unilateral Changing of the Employment Relationship

Art. 118. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Neither the employer nor the employee may change unilaterally the content of the employment relationship, with the exception of the cases and under the procedure established by law.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The moving of the employee to another working place in the same enterprise, without changing the specified place of work, the job, and the amount of the wage or salary of the employee shall be not considered a change of the employment relationship.

(3) (new, SG 25/2001) The employer can unilaterally increase the labour remuneration of the worker or employee.

Changing the Employment Relationship by Mutual Consent

Art. 119. The employment relationship may be changed by written agreement between the parties for a definite or an indefinite period.

Changing the Place and the Nature of Work by the Employer

Art. 120. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer may, in case of a production necessity or idle time, to assign to the employee, without his consent, to temporarily perform different work in the same, or in another enterprise, but in the same community or locality, for a period of up to 45 calendar days in one calendar year, and in the event of idle time, as long as such idle time continues.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The changes under the preceding paragraph shall be done in accordance with the qualifications and the health condition of the employee.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer may assign to the employee work of a different nature, even though it does not correspond to his qualifications, in case it is necessitated by insurmountable reasons.

Holding position in a European Union institution

Чл. 120a. (New - SG 43/08) (1) Workers and employees can be sent to hold positions in a European Union institution for a period of 4 years.

(2) While holding positions at a European Union institution workers and employees shall retain their employment relationship and shall go on receiving up to half of their gross remuneration, however no less than the minimum salary in the state.

(3) When fulfilling their obligations workers and employees shall only be guided by the interests of the institution they have been sent to, and shall not act on behalf of the employer.

(4) After the term for holding a position in European Union institution expires and in the cases of early termination, workers and employees shall reoccupy their previous positions within 15 days, and if it has been cut down – another equivalent position.

(5) The terms and the procedure for sending workers and employees to hold positions in European Union institutions shall be set out by an ordinance of the Council of Ministers.

Sending Employees on Business Trips

Art. 121. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In case the needs of the enterprise require it, the employer may send the employee on a business trip to perform his employment obligations outside his permanent place of work, but for not more than 30 calendar days at a stretch.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) A business trip for a period longer than 30 calendar days shall require the employee's consent in writing.

Art. 122. (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Retention of the Employment Relationship in Case of Changing the Employer

Art. 123. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) The employment relationship with the worker or employee shall not be terminated in case of changing the employer as a result of:

1. merging enterprises;
2. incorporation of one enterprise by another;
3. distribution of the activity of one enterprise among two or more enterprises;
4. passing of a separate unit of one enterprise to another;
5. change of the legal-organizational form of the enterprise;
6. change of the owner of the enterprise or of a separate part of it;
7. remission or transfer of activity from one the enterprise to another, including transfer of material assets.

(2) In the cases under para 1 the rights and the obligations of the employer transferor before the change, which ensue from the employment relationships by the date of the change, shall be transferred to the new employer transferee.

(3) The rights, ensuing from the additional voluntary pension insurance of the workers and the employees with the employer transferor, who have been in employment relationships with him/her by the date of the change under par. 1, as well as the rights of the persons, who, by the date of the change, are no longer workers and employees, shall be regulated by a separate law.

(4) Responsible for the obligations to the worker or employee, having occurred before the change under para 1, shall be:

1. in case of merger of enterprises - the new employer;
2. in the remaining cases - the employer transferor and the employer transferee jointly.

(5) (new – SG 104/07) Paras 1 through 4 shall apply in case of establishment of European company and European cooperative company by way of merger, as well as in case of merger or consolidation pursuant to section V of Chapter sixteen of the Commercial law.

Retention of the Employment Relationship in case of Renting, Leasing or Granting Concession of the Enterprise or a Separate Part of It

Art. 123a. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) The employment relationship with the worker or employee shall not be terminated at change of the employer in case of renting, leasing or granting concession of the enterprise or a separate part of it.

(2) In the cases under par. 1 the rights and the obligations of the previous employer, ensuing from employment relationships, existing by the date of the change, shall be transferred to the new employer.

(3) Responsible for the obligations to the worker or employee, having occurred before the change under para 1, shall be the two employers jointly.

(4) After the expiration of the term of the contract for renting, leasing or granting concession, the employment relationships with the workers and the employees shall not be terminated, they shall be transferred to their previous employer.

Chapter six.

MAJOR OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES TO THE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP (Amend., SG, No 100/1992)

Section I.

Major obligations at the provision of labour force (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006)

Content of the Employment Relationship

Art. 124. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Under the employment relationship, the employee shall perform the work he has agreed to do and shall observe the established labour discipline, and the employer shall provide conditions to the employee so that he can perform his work, and shall pay him remuneration for the work done.

Obligation of Conscientiousness

Art. 125. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employee shall perform his duties accurately and conscientiously.

Obligations in the Performance of the Work Assigned

Art. 126. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In doing the work he has agreed to perform, the employee shall:

1. come to work on time, and be at his working place up until the end of the working hours;
2. come to work in a condition enabling him to perform the tasks assigned to him, and shall not consume alcohol or other intoxicating substances during working hours;
3. utilise the entire working hours for the performance of the work assigned;
4. do his job in the required quantity and quality;
5. observe the technical and technological rules;
6. observe the rules for healthy and safe working conditions;
7. carry out the lawful instructions of the employer;
8. take attentive care of the property which is entrusted to him or with which he comes in touch in the course of performing the work assigned, as well as economise in the prime and raw materials, energy, cash funds, and other means provided to him to perform of his duties;
9. (amend., SG 25/2001) be loyal to the employer by not betraying the employer's trust, as well as not divulge confidential data on the employer, as well as keep the good name of the enterprise;

10. observe the internal rules existing in the enterprise, and not obstruct the other employees in the performance of their duties;

11. coordinate his work with the other employees, and render them assistance in conformity with the employer's instructions;

12. (new – SG 95/03) notify the employer about existing of incompatibility with the fulfilled work when during its implementation occurs some of the grounds for inadmissibility under art. 107a, para 1;

13. (prev. 12 – SG 95/03) discharge any other duties deriving from a normative act, a collective contract, the employment contract, and the nature of the work.

Obligations of the Employer to Provide Working Conditions

Art. 127. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (prev. art. 127 - SG 25/2001) The employer shall provide to the employee normal conditions to perform the job under the employment relationship he has agreed upon, providing namely:

1. the work specified upon creation of the employment relationship;

2. working place and conditions in accordance with the nature of work;

3. healthy and safe working conditions;

4. (new, SG 25/2001; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004; suppl. – SG 108/08) occupational characteristics, copy of which shall be handed to the worker or employee at the time of conclusion of the employment contract against signature, noting the date of delivery;

5. (prev. item 4 - amend., SG 25/2001) instructions on the order and the way of fulfilment of the labour obligations and exercising of the labour rights, including introduction to the rules for the internal work order and to the rules on healthy and safe working conditions.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) The employer shall be obliged to observe the dignity of the worker or employee during the fulfilment of the job under the legal terms of employment.

(3) (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006; revoked – SG 108/08)

(4) (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) In case the employer sends a worker or employee to work abroad for more than a month, prior to the departure the employer shall be obliged to inform him/her in writing of:

1. the duration of the work;

2. the currency, in which the remuneration shall be paid;

3. the additional labour remunerations, which shall be paid in kind or money, connected to the sending abroad, if such are provided for;

4. the terms for returning in the country.

Obligation of the Employer to Charge and Pay the Labour Remuneration (amend., SG 52/04)

Art. 128. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The employer shall be obliged, within the specified periods:

1. to charge in payrolls for salaries the labour remuneration of the workers and employees for the work done by them;

2. to pay the specified labour remuneration for the work done;

3. to issue upon request by the worker or employee an abstract from the pay-rolls for salaries for the paid and unpaid labour remuneration and indemnification.

Employer's duty to issue documents

Art. 128a. (new – SG 108/08) In case of a request in writing by the employee, the employer shall be obliged to issue and provide the necessary documents, certifying facts related to the employment relationship, within 14 days of the request.

(2) In case of a request in writing by the employee, the employer shall be obliged, within the term referred to in Para 1, to provide an unbiased and fair characteristic regarding his professional qualities and the results of his labour activity, or an unbiased and fair recommendation, where applying for job before another employer.

(3) In case of termination of the employment relationship the employer shall be obliged to issue an order for discharge or another document to certify its termination.

Obligation of the Employer to Make Social Security Contributions for the Employee

Art. 129. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall pay social security contributions for the employee for all social security risks, under terms and procedures to be specified by a separate law.

Section II.

General rules for informing and consulting (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006)

Obligation of the Employer for Informing and Consulting (Title amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006)

Art. 130. (new, SG 25/2001; new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) The employer shall be obliged to provide with the information, required by the law, the trade union organizations and the representatives of the workers and the employees under art. 7 and 7a at the enterprise, as well as to conduct consultations with them.

(2) The employer shall provide information, conduct consultations and coordination only with the trade union organizations or only with the representatives of the workers and the employees under art. 7, par. 2 in the cases, provided for by the law, in case there are no trade union organizations or no representatives under art. 7, par. 2 in the enterprise or some of them refuses to take part in the procedure for informing and/or consulting.

(3) The trade union organizations and the representatives of the workers and the employees under art. 7 and 7a shall be obliged to acquaint the workers and the employees with the information, received from the employer, as well as to take into consideration their opinion at conducting the consultations.

(4) The workers and the employees shall have the right to timely, reliable and understandable information about the economical and financial status of the employer, which is significant for their labour rights and obligations.

(5) Via collective contract or an agreement the employer and the representatives of the workers and the employees under art. 7a may also negotiate practical measures for informing and consulting the workers and the employees, other than the ones, specified in the law.

**Right to information and consultations in case of mass discharge
(amend., SG 52/04)**

Art. 130a. (new, SG 25/2001; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) Where the employer intends to undertake mass discharge, he/she shall be obliged to start consultations with the representatives of the trade union organizations and of workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2 in due time, but not later than 45 days before that and to make efforts to achieve an agreement with them in order to avoid or restrict the mass discharge and to ease the consequences of them. The order and the way for conducting the consultations shall be determined by the employer, the representatives of the trade union organizations and representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2.

(2) Regardless whether the employer or another legal entity has taken the decision, which has led to mass discharge, before the beginning of the consultations under par. 1, the employer shall be obliged to present written information to the representatives of the trade union organizations and to the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2, regarding:

1. the reasons for the discharge provided for;
2. the number of the workers and employees to be discharged and the basic economic activities, groups of professions and positions to which they are referred;
3. the number of the workers and employees, employed in the basic economic activities, groups of professions and positions in the enterprise;
4. the particular indices for application of the criteria for the choice under art. 329 of the workers and employees to be discharged;
5. the period during which the discharge shall take place;
6. the indemnities due, related to the discharge.

(3) After the provision of the information under par. 2 the employer shall be obliged within a term of three working days to send a copy thereof to the respective unit of the Employment Agency.

(4) The representatives of the trade unions and the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, para 2 may send to the respective unit of the Employment Agency a statement on the information provided with respect to the mass discharge provided for.

(5) In case of non-fulfilment of the obligation of the employer under par. 2 the representatives of the trade unions and the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, para 2 shall be entitled to inform the Executive Agency "Chief labour inspection" of non-observance of the labour legislation.

(6) In case of non-fulfilment of the obligation under par. 1 the employer may not refer to the circumstance that another authority has taken the decision for the mass discharge.

(7) The mass discharge provided for shall be implemented not earlier than 30 days after notification of the Employment Agency, regardless of the terms of the notice.

Obligation for information and consultations in case of change of the employer

Art. 130b. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) Prior to implementation of the change under art. 123, par. 1, the employer transferor and the employer transferee, and in the cases under art. 123a, par. 1 – the previous and the new employer, shall be obliged to inform the representatives of the trade union organizations and the representatives of the workers and the employees under art. 7, par. 2 from their enterprises about:

1. the envisaged change and the date for its implementation;
2. the reasons for the change;
3. the possible legal, economic and social consequences for the workers and the employees from the change;
4. the stipulated measures regarding the workers and the employees, including for the fulfilment of the obligations under art. 123, par. 4 and art. 123a, par. 3.

(2) The employer transferor under art. 123 or the previous employer under art. 123a shall be obliged to provide the information under par. 1 within a period of at least two months prior to the implementation of the change.

(3) The employer transferee under art. 123 or the new employer under art. 123a shall be obliged to provide the information under par. 1 on time, however, at all times within a period of at least two months before the workers and the employees to be directly affected by the change regarding the conditions of labour and employment.

(4) If some of the employers envisages measures under par. 1, item 4 regarding the workers and the employees from his/her enterprise, prior to implementation of the change he/she shall be obliged to conduct consultations on time and to strive for achieving an agreement with the representatives of the trade union organizations and the representatives of the workers and the employees under art. 7, par. 2 with respect to these measures.

(5) In the cases when there are no trade union organizations and the representatives of the workers and the employees under art. 7, par. 2, the employer shall provide the information under par. 1 to the respective workers and employees.

(6) Upon non-fulfilment of the obligation of the employer under par. 1 or when he/she does not conduct the consultations under par. 4, the representatives of the trade union organizations and the representatives of the workers and the employees under art. 7, par. 2 or the workers and the employees shall have the right to notify the Executive Agency "Chief labour inspection" of non-observance of the labour legislation.

(7) In case of non-fulfilment of the obligation under par. 1 the employer may not refer to the circumstance that another authority has taken the decision for the change.

Obligation for informing in case of change of the activity, the economic status and the labour organisation of the enterprise

Art. 130c. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) In the case under art. 7a the employer shall be obliged to provide the elected representatives of the workers and the employees with information, regarding:

1. the last and the forthcoming alterations in the activity and the economic status of the enterprise;

2. the situation, the structure and the expected development of the employment at the enterprise, as well as regarding the preparatory measures stipulated, especially in the cases when there is a threat to the employment;

3. the possible essential changes in the labour organization.

(2) After the provision of the information under par. 1 the employer shall be obliged to conduct consultations regarding the issues under par. 1, items 2 and 3.

(3) In case the information under par. 1 contains data, the disclosure of which may harm the lawful interests of the employer, the latter shall be entitled to provide it with a requirement of confidentiality.

(4) In the cases under par. 3 the representatives of the workers and the employees shall not be entitled to disclose the information under par. 1 to the rest of the workers and employees and to third parties.

(5) The employer may refuse the provision of information or the conducting of consultations, in case the nature of the information or of the consultations may seriously harm the functioning of the enterprise or the lawful interests of the employer.

(6) Upon refusal information under par. 5 to be provided and upon dispute occurred regarding its grounds, the parties may seek cooperation for settlement of the dispute by means of mediation and/or voluntary arbitration by the National Institute for Reconciliation and Arbitration.

Terms for informing and consulting

Art. 130d. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) The employer and the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7a shall specify in an agreement:

1. the contents of the information and the terms for its provision;

2. the terms for preparation of the statement on the information provided by the representatives of the workers and employees;

3. the terms and the subject of the consultations;

4. the representatives of the employer, appointed to provide information and to conduct consultations.

(2) In case agreement under par. 1 is not reached:

1. the information of the last and the forthcoming alterations in the activity and the economic status of the enterprise shall be provided within the terms for compiling the accountancy reports;

2. the information of the situation, structure and the development of the employment at the enterprise and the measures for its preservation shall be provided not later than one month prior to undertaking such;

3. the information regarding the decisions, which could lead to essential changes in the labour organization or the employment relationships shall be provided not later than one month prior to the respective changes;

4. the consultations under art. 130c, par. 1, items 2 and 3 shall be conducted within a term of up to two weeks after providing the information.

(3) In the cases when the employer stipulates measures, leading to a change under art. 123 or 123a or to mass discharge, the information and the consultations shall be conducted under the conditions, by the order and within the terms under art. 130a and 130b.

(4) In case the employer does not provide the information within the terms under par. 1 or 2, the representatives of the workers and employees shall have the right to require it in writing, and in case he/she refuses to provide it – to inform Executive Agency "Chief labour inspection" of non-observance of the labour legislation.

Art. 131 - 135 (revoked - SG 100/1992)

Chapter seven. WORKING HOURS AND REST

Section I. REGULAR WORKING HOURS

Normal Duration of Working Hours

Art. 136. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (amend., SG 25/2001) The working week shall be 5-day with a normal duration of the weekly working time up to 40 hours.

(2) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

(3) (amend., SG 25/2001) The normal duration of the working hours during the day shall be up to 8 hours.

(4) (suppl. SG 25/2001) The normal duration of the working hours under the preceding paragraph shall not be extended, except in the cases and by an order stipulated by this code.

(5) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

Extension of the working time

Art. 136a. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) (amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) For industrial reasons the employer can extend, by a written order, the working time during some working days and compensate it through its respective reduction during others upon preliminary consultations with the representatives of the trade union organizations and the representatives of the workers and employees under

art. 7, par. 2. The employer shall be obliged, for the extension of the working time, to inform in advance the labour inspectorate.

(2) (suppl., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The duration of the extended working day, under the conditions of para 1, cannot exceed 10 hours, and for the workers and employees working under reduced hours - up to 1 hour in excess of their reduced working time. In these cases the duration of the working week may not exceed 48 hours, and for the workers and employees with reduced working time – 40 hours. The employer shall be obliged to keep a special book for accounting the extension, respectively the compensation of the working time.

(3) The extension of the working time under para 1 and 2 shall be admitted for a period of 60 working days during one calendar year, but for no longer than 20 working days consecutively.

(4) In the cases under para 1 the employer shall be obliged to compensate the extension of the working time by its respective reduction within 4 months for each extended working day. If the employer does not compensate the extension of the working time in the above period the worker or employee shall have the right to determine himself the time during which the extension of the working time will be compensated by its respective reduction, informing about that the employer in writing at least two weeks in advance.

(5) In terminating the legal terms of employment before the compensation under para 4 the difference up to the normal working day shall be paid as an extra labour.

(6) For the workers and employees under art. 147 extension of the working hours shall be admitted under the conditions of this article for extra labour.

Reduced Working Hours

Art. 137. (1) (prev. art. 137 - SG 25/2001) Reduced working hours shall be established for:

1. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992, amend. SG 83/05) workers and employees implementing work under specific conditions and the risks for their life and health cannot be removed or reduced regardless of the undertaken measures but the reduction of the duration of the working time leads to restriction of the risks for their health;

2. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) employees who have not reached 18 years of age.

(2) (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

(2) (new - SG 83/05) The kinds of works for which is established reduced working time shall be determined with ordinance of the Council of Ministers.

(3) (new - SG 25/2001, prev. (2) – SG 83/05) Right to reduced working time under para 1, item 1 shall have the workers and employees working in the respective conditions for a period no less than the legally established working time.

(4) (new, SG 25/2001, prev. (3) – SG 83/05) The labour remuneration and the other rights of the worker or employee under the legal terms of employment shall not be reduced for reduction of the working time under para and 2.

Part-Time

Art. 138. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (prev. art. 138 - SG 25/2001) The parties to the employment contract may negotiate work for a part of the statutory working hours (part-time work). In this case they shall specify the duration and allocation of the working hours.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) In the cases under par. 1 the monthly duration of the working hours of the workers and the employees on part-time shall be shorter than monthly duration of the working hours of the workers and the employees, who work under legal terms of employment full-time in the same enterprise and perform the same or similar work. In case at the same or similar work there are no workers and employees, employed at full-time, the comparison shall be made only with respect to the duration of the monthly working time of the rest of the workers and employees at the enterprise.

(3) (new, SG 25/2001; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The workers and the employees under par. 1 may not be put in less favourable position only because of the part-time duration of their working hours compared to the workers and the employees, party to a labour contract at full-time, performing the same or similar work at the enterprise. They shall use the same rights and have the same obligations, which have the workers and the employees, working at full time, unless the law stipulates the use of some rights as depending on the duration of the worked off working hours, the length of service, the qualification they have and others.

Introduction of part-time by the employer

Art. 138a. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) In case of reduction of the volume of the job, the employer can establish part-time for a period of three months in a calendar year for the workers and employees in the enterprise or in its unit upon preliminary coordination with the representatives of the trade union organizations and the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2.

(2) The duration of the working time under para 1 cannot be less than half of the legally established for the period of calculation of the working time.

(3) With respect to creating possibility of shifting from full-time to part-time or vice versa, the employer shall:

1. take into consideration the requests of the workers and employees for shifting from full-time to part-time, regardless whether the requests refer to the same or another working place, in case such opportunity exists in the enterprise;

2. take into consideration the requests of the workers and employees for shifting from part-time to full-time job or for increasing the duration of the part-time, if such opportunity emerges;

3. provide timely at a proper place in the enterprise written information to the workers and employees regarding the vacant working places and positions at full-time and part-time in order to facilitate the shifting from full-time to part-time job or vice versa; this information shall be provided to the representatives of the trade union organizations and to the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2;

4. undertake measures for facilitating the access to part-time job at all levels in the enterprise, including the positions, which require qualification, and the

managerial positions, and, where possible, for facilitating the access of the workers and employees working part-time to professional training with the purpose of increasing the opportunities for career progress and the professional mobility.

Allocation of Working Hours

Art. 139. (1) The allocation of working hours shall be established by the internal rules of the enterprise.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In enterprises where organisation of work allows flexible working hours may be established. The time during which the employee must be at work in the enterprise, as well as the manner of accounting for it, shall be specified by the employer. Outside the time of his compulsory presence, the employee may determine the beginning of his working hours himself.

(3) Depending on the nature of work and the labour organisation, the working day may be divided into two or three parts.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001; revoked - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006)

(5) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) For some categories of employees, due to the special nature of their work, an obligation may be established to be on duty or to stand by at the disposal of the employer during specified hours in a 24-hour period. The categories of employees, the maximum duration of the hours, and the terms and procedures of accounting for them shall be determined by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

Open-ended working hours

Art. 139a. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) For some positions, due to the specific nature of the work, the employer may establish open-ended working hours after consultations with the representatives of the trade union organizations and the representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2.

(2) (new – SG 108/08) An open-ended working day may not be established for employers with reduced working time.

(3) (prev. text of Para 02 – SG 108/08) The list of the positions, for which open-ended working hours are established, shall be determined by an order of the employer.

(4) (prev. text of Para 03 – SG 108/08) The workers and the employees on open-ended working hours shall, if necessary, perform their duties even after the expiry of the regular working hours.

(5) (prev. text of Para 04 – SG 108/08) In the cases under par. 3, except for the rests under art. 151, the workers and employees shall have the right to a rest of at least 15 minutes after the expiration of the regular working hours.

(6) (prev. text of Para 05 – SG 108/08) In the cases under par. 3 the total duration of the working hours may not breach the uninterrupted inter-day and inter-week rest, established by this code.

(7) (prev. text of Para 06 – SG 108/08) The overtime on working days shall be compensated by an additional annual paid leave, and work on legal holidays - by an increased remuneration for overtime work.

Night Work

Art. 140. (1) (amend., SG 25/2001) The normal duration of the weekly working hours at night for a five-day work week shall be 35 hours. The normal duration of the night working hours for a five-day work week shall be 7 hours.

(2) (amend., SG 25/2001) Night work shall be work performed between 10.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m., and for underage workers and employees - from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall provide to the employees hot food, refreshments and other facilities for the effectiveness of the night work.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Night work shall be prohibited for:

1. employees who have not reached 18 years of age;

2. (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) pregnant female employees;

3. (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) mothers of children up to 6 years of age, as well as mothers raising disabled children regardless of the latter's age, except with their own consent;

4. reassigned employees, except with their own consent, and only when such employment will not be detrimental to their health in the opinion of the medical authorities;

5. employees who are continuing their education while under employment, except with their own consent.

(5) (new, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004; revoked - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006)

Special regulations at night work

Art. 140a. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) (1) Workers and employees, in whose regular working time are included at least three hours of night work under art. 140, par. 2, as well as workers and employees, who work in shifts, one of which includes at least three hours of night work, shall be considered workers and employees, who work at night.

(2) The workers and employees who work at night, shall be accepted to work only after a preliminary medical examination which shall be for the account of the employer.

(3) The workers and employees who work at night, shall be subject to periodical medical examinations under art. 287.

(4) In case health body establishes that the health condition of a worker or employee has worsen as a result of working at night, he/she shall be transferred to appropriate day work or reassigned/provided with a suitable job.

(5) The employer, with whom the workers and the employees work at night, shall be obliged upon request by executive Agency "Chief labour inspection" to provide information about their number, the night hours worked off, as well as about the measures undertaken for providing safe and healthy labour conditions.

Work in Shifts

Art. 141. (1) Where the nature of the production process necessitates it, the work in the enterprise shall be organised in two or more shifts.

(2) A work shift shall be mixed where it includes day and night. A mixed work shift with 4 or more hours of night work shall be deemed a night shift and shall have the duration of a night shift, and if it covers less than 4 hours of night work, it shall be deemed a day shift and shall have the duration of a day shift.

(3) The rotation of shifts in the enterprise shall be specified by the internal rules.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The work shifts of the employees who are continuing their education while under employment, as well as of high-school students working in their free time, shall be specified depending on the organisation of their studies.

(5) It is prohibited to assign work for two consecutive work shifts.

(6) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) For enterprises with a continuous working process the employee shall not discontinue work before the arrival of the respective employee on the next shift without the permission of his immediate superior. In such cases the immediate superior shall take the necessary measures to find a substitute.

Accounting for Working Hours

Art. 142. (1) Working hours shall be calculated in working days, for each day.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/201; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The employer can establish a total calculation of the working time - weekly, monthly or for other calendar period which cannot be longer than 6 months.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The summarised calculation of working hours shall not be allowed for employees on open-ended working hours.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; suppl., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The maximum duration of a work shift under a summarised calculation of working hours can be up to 12 hours, as the duration of the working week may not exceed 56 hours, and for employees at reduced working hours it can be up to one hour beyond their reduced working hours.

Section II. OVERTIME WORK

Definition and Prohibition

Art. 143. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) Work done on the order of, or with the knowledge of and with no objection from, the employer or the respective superior, by an employee out of his agreed working hours shall be considered overtime work.

(2) Overtime work shall be prohibited.

Admissibility as an Exception

Art. 144. Overtime work shall be permitted as an exception in the following cases only:

1. for the performance of work related to the national defence;
2. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992, amend. SG 19/05; suppl. – SG 102/06; amend. – SG 35/09, in force from 12.05.2009) for prevention, control and overcoming of the consequences of disasters;
3. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) for the performance of urgent publicly necessary work to restore water and electrical supply, heating, sewerage, transport and communication links, and for providing medical assistance;
4. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) for doing emergency repairs in working premises, on machines and other equipment;
5. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 108/08) for the completion of work which can not be completed within the regular working hours;
6. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) for the performance of intensive seasonal work.

Art. 145. (revoked, SG 25/2001)

Duration

Art. 146. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The duration of the overtime work performed by one employee in one calendar year shall not exceed 150 hours.

(2) The duration of the overtime work shall not exceed:

1. 30 hours day work, or 20 hours night work in one calendar month;
2. 6 hours day work, or 4 hours night work in one calendar week;
3. 3 hours day work, or 2 hours night work in two consecutive working days.

(3) The restrictions under the preceding paragraphs do not apply to the cases under Article 144, sub-paragraphs 1-3.

Inadmissibility of Overtime Work

Art. 147. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Overtime work shall be not permitted for:

1. employees who have not reached 18 years of age;
2. (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) pregnant female employees;
3. (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) mothers of children up to 6 years of age, as well as mothers raising disabled children regardless of the latter's age, except with their own consent;
4. reassigned employees, except with their own consent, and only when such employment will not be detrimental to their health in the opinion of the medical authorities;
5. employees who are continuing their education while under employment, except with their own consent.

(2) (amend. SG 83/05) Overtime work shall not be permitted, except in the cases of art. 144, items 1 – 3, for workers and employees for whom is established reduced working time under art. 137, para 1, item 1.

Refusal to Work Overtime

Art. 148. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employee shall be entitled to refuse to work overtime, in case the provisions of this Code, of another normative act, or of a collective contract are not observed.

Accounting for Overtime

Art. 149. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The employer shall keep a special register to account for overtime work.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The overtime work done shall be accounted for before the labour inspection every six months.

Payment of Extra Labour (amend., SG 52/04)

Art. 150. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) Labour remuneration in an increased amount according to art. 262 shall be paid for overtime work.

Section III. REST

Rest during the Work Day

Art. 151. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The working hours of the employee shall be interrupted by one or several breaks. The employer shall provide the employee a rest for a meal which shall not be shorter than 30 minutes.

(2) The rest periods shall be not included in the working hours.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) In continuous production processes or in enterprises where the work is uninterrupted, the employer shall provide to the employee time for a meal during the working hours.

Rest between Work Days

Art. 152. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employee shall be entitled to an uninterrupted rest between work days which shall not be shorter than 12 hours.

Weekly Rest

Art. 153. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) For a five-day working week the employee shall be entitled to a weekly rest of two consecutive days, one of which shall be Sunday on principle. In such cases, the employee shall be ensured at least 48 hours of weekly rest at a stretch.

(2) (amend., SG 25/2001; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) For summarised calculation of working hours the uninterrupted weekly rest shall be no less than 36 hours.

(3) (new, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) For a change of the shifts in summarized calculation of the working hours the uninterrupted weekly rest may be of a shorter size than the rest under para 2, but not shorter than 24 hours in the cases where the actual and technical organization of the work in the enterprise so require.

(4) (new, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) For extra working the two days of the weekly rest, in daily calculation of the working time, the worker or employee shall have the right, besides to an increased payment of this labour, to uninterrupted rest as well during the next working week, amounting to no less than 24 hours.

Legal Holidays

Art. 154. (1) (Amended - SG, Nos. 30/1990, 27 and 104 of 1991, No 88 Of 1992, No. 2/1996, 22 & suppl., No 22/1998, amend. and suppl., No 56/1998; suppl., No 108/1998) The public holidays shall be:

January 1 - New Year;

March 3 - the Day of the Liberation of Bulgaria from Ottoman Domination - the National Day;

May 1 - the Day of Labour and International Workers' Solidarity;

May 6 - St.George's - the Day of Valour - the Bulgarian Armed Forces Day

May 24 - the Day of Bulgarian Education and Culture and of Slavonic Letters;

September 6 - Unification Day;

September 22 - Bulgaria's Independence Day;

November 1 - the Day of the Leaders of the Bulgarian National Revival - a legal holiday for all educational establishments;

December 24 - Christmas Eve; December 25 and 26 - Christmas;

Easter - two days (Sunday and Monday) on which it is celebrated in the respective year.

(2) (suppl., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The Council of Ministers may also declare other days for one-time public holidays, or for the commemoration of certain professions, and shift the days off in the course of the year. In these cases the duration of the working week may not be longer than 48 hours, and the duration of the weekly rest – less than 24 hours.

Working time and rests at work of specific nature and/or labour organization

Art. 154a. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Upon observance of the general rules for providing healthy and safe labour conditions the Council of Ministers can establish different duration of the of the daily, weekly and monthly working time, of the inter-day and inter-week rest, of the rests during the work day, of the night work for workers and employees, carrying out work of specific nature and/or labour organization.

Chapter eight. LEAVES

Section I. TYPES OF LEAVES

Regular and Extended Annual Paid Leave

Art. 155. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) Each employee shall have the right to an annual paid leave.

(2) (new, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) In taking up office for the first time the worker or employee may use his paid annual leave after at least 8 months of work.

(3) (new, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) On termination of the legal terms of employment before acquiring 8 months of work the worker or employee shall be entitled to indemnification for unused paid annual leave, calculated by the order of art. 224, para 1.

(4) (amend., SG 25/2001; prev. para 2 – SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The duration of the regular annual paid leave shall be no less than 20 working days.

(5) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001; prev. para 3 – amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) Some categories of employees, depending on the special nature of work, shall be entitled to an extended annual paid leave which shall include the leave under para 4. The categories of workers and employees and the minimum duration of such leave, shall be specified by the Council of Ministers.

Additional Annual Paid Leave

Art. 156. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004, prev. art. 156 – SG 83/05) Pursuant to Article 155, para 2, the employee shall be entitled to an additional annual paid leave:

1. (amend. SG 83/05) for work under specific conditions and risks for the life and the health which cannot be removed, restricted or reduced, regardless of the undertaken measures – not less than 5 working days;

2. for work on open-ended working hours - not less than 5 working days.

(2) (new – SG 83/05) The kinds of works for which is established additional paid annual leave shall be determined with ordinance of the Council of Ministers.

Negotiation of Longer Duration of the Leaves

Art. 156a. (New, SG, No 100/1992) Longer duration of the leaves under Articles 155 and 156 may be agreed in a collective contract, as well as between the parties to an employment relationship.

Leave for the Performance of Civic, Public and Other Duties (amend., SG 52/04)

Art. 157. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall release the employee from work in the following cases:

1. to be married - for 2 working days;
2. for blood donation - on the day of the medical check-up and donation, and one additional day;
3. (amend., SG 25/2001) in the event of the death of a parent, a child, a spouse, a brother, a sister, a parent of the spouse or other relatives in direct lineage - for 2 working days;
4. (amend., SG 25/2001) in case the employee has been called to appear in court or other bodies as a party, a witness or an expert;
5. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) to attend sittings as a member of a representative state body;
- 5a. (new – SG 57/06, in force from the date of entry into action of the Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union) for participation in sessions of a specialized authority for negotiations, European workers` council or representation body in European trade or cooperative company.
6. (deleted previous 7 - amend., SG, No 100/1992) in case the employer has given notice of termination of the employment relationship - for 1 hour each day for the period of the notice. This right shall not be exercised by an employee working for 7 or less hours.
7. (new – SG 19/05; amend. – SG 102/06) for the time of training and participation in the voluntary formations for protection in case of disasters.

(2) (new, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The employer shall be obliged to release from work a pregnant worker or employee for medical examinations where it is necessary to have them during office hours. For this time the pregnant worker or employee shall receive from the employer remuneration in the size under art. 177.

(3) (Amend. No SG, No 100/1992, No 133/1998; amend., SG 25/2001; prev. para 2 – SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) For the period of the leave under para 1 remuneration shall be paid to the worker or employee as follows:

1. under item 1 - 3 - according to the provided in the collective employment contract or upon agreement between the worker or employee and the employer;
2. (amend. – SG 57/06, in force from the date of entry into action of the Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union) under items 5a and 6 - by the employer, in the amount under art. 177;
3. in the remaining cases - according to the provided by the special laws.

Leave During Training Mobilisation (amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 158. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) An employee called up for training mobilisation shall be deemed to be on official leave for the duration of the training, including the days of travelling to and returning from the training camp.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Should the training mobilisation last for 15 days or more, the employee shall be entitled to two calendar days of paid leave before

departure, and two more days following his return, which shall be included in the annual paid leave.

(3) (amend. – SG 35/09, in force from 12.05.2009) During training mobilisation and leave under para 2, the employee shall be paid a remuneration for the account of the budget of department that carries out the event.

Leave of Trade Union Functionaries

Art. 159. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) For the performance of trade union activities, the unpaid members of national, sectional, and regional leaderships of trade union organisations, as well as the unpaid chairmen of the trade union leaderships in the enterprises shall be entitled to a paid leave of duration specified by the collective contracts, but not shorter than 25 hours for one calendar year.

(2) The leave under the preceding paragraph shall be paid pursuant to Article 177, and may not be compensated with cash.

(3) The trade union functionary shall choose when to use the leave under para 1 and shall notify the employer in a timely manner. The time and duration of the leave used shall be accounted for in a special register with the employer.

(4) The leave under para 1 shall not be postponed for the following calendar year.

Unpaid Leave

Art. 160. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Upon the request of the employee, the employer may permit him an unpaid leave, regardless of the fact whether he has used his annual paid leave or not, and irrespective of his length of service.

(2) (new – SG 43/08) Employers shall be obliged to allow workers or employees one-time unpaid leave of up to one year, that is if they are in legal terms of employment with a European Union institution, apart from the cases referred to in Art. 120a, with the United Nations, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation or with other international governmental organizations.

(3) (prev. text of para 2 – SG 43/08) The unpaid leave of up to 30 working days for one calendar year shall be included in the length of service, and that of over 30 working days shall be recognised only if it is so provided in this Code, another law, or an act of the Council of Ministers.

Official and Creative Leaves

Art. 161. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992;) (1) (amend., SG 25/2001) The worker or employee may be permitted a paid or unpaid official or creative leave under conditions and by an order established by the collective employment contract or by an agreement between the parties to the legal terms of employment.

(2) (New, SG, No 100/1992) In the absence of another provision in the collective contract, the paid elected trade union functionaries shall be deemed to be on an unpaid leave for the period in which they hold the respective trade union position.

(3) (new – SG 57/06, in force from the date of entry into action of the Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union) Worker or employee, who is a member of a representation body in European trade or cooperative company, shall have the right to leave for studies, necessary for implementation of his/her functions. The duration of the leave and the remuneration, which is due during its using, shall be negotiated in a collective contract or in an agreement between the parties to the employment relationship.

Leave in Case of Temporary Disability

Art. 162. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; suppl., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The employee shall be entitled to a leave in case of temporary disability resulting from a general disease or an occupational disease, occupational injury, for sanatorial treatment or for urgent medical examinations or tests, quarantine, suspension from work prescribed by the medical authorities, for taking care of an ill or quarantined member of the family, for urgent need to accompany an ill member of the family to a medical check-up, test or treatment, and for taking care of a healthy child dismissed from a child-care facility because of quarantine imposed on that facility or on the child.

(2) The leave under the preceding paragraph shall be permitted by the medical authorities.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) For the duration of the leave in case of temporary disability, the employee shall be paid a cash compensation within periods specified by a separate law.

Leave for Pregnancy, Birth and Adoption

Art. 163. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992, SG 110/99; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004; amend. SG 68/06, in force from 01.01.2007; amend. – SG 109/08, in force from 02.01.2009) Female employees shall be entitled to a leave for pregnancy and birth amounting to 410 days for each child, of which 45 days shall obligatorily be used before the childbirth.

(2) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

(3) Should the medical authorities err in predicting the date of childbirth and it occurs before the expiry of the 45 days from the beginning of the leave, the remainder of these 45 days shall be used after the childbirth.

(4) In case of still-birth, of infant death, or if the child is given up to a child-care establishment in the entire care of the State or for adoption, the mother shall be entitled to a leave of 42 days after the date of childbirth. The medical authorities may extend this period in the event they find the mother's ability to work has not been fully restored after the childbirth, up to her complete recovery. Up to the expiry of the term under para 1, such a leave shall be paid as a leave for pregnancy and birth.

(5) In case the child is given up for adoption, is placed in a child-care establishment in the entire care of the State, or dies after the 42-nd day from the birth, the leave under para 1 shall be terminated on the following day. In these cases, if the mother's ability to work has not been restored after the childbirth, clauses 2 and 3 of the preceding paragraph shall apply.

(6) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) A female employee who adopts a child shall be entitled to a leave under para 1 in an amount equal to the difference between the child's age on the day when it was given up for adoption until the expiration of the period of the leave due for childbirth.

(7) (new – SG 108/08, in force from 01.01.2009) When the mother and the father are married or live in the same household, the father shall be entitled to 15-day leave for birth of a child as from the date of discharging the child from the medical establishment.

(8) (new – SG 108/08, in force from 01.01.2009; amend. – SG 109/08, in force from 02.01.2009) With the consent of the mother (the adopting-mother) after the child has reached the age of 6 months, the father (the adopting father) may use the remaining leave until 410 days instead of her.

(9) (new – SG 108/08, in force from 01.01.2009) For the time the father (the adopting father) uses the leave under Para 8, the leave of the mother shall be suspended.

(10) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; prev. text of Para 07, amend. – SG 108/08) For the time of the leave under Para 1 - 9 the persons shall be paid pecuniary compensation under conditions and in amounts determined in another law.

(11) (new - SG 68/06, in force from 01.01.2007; prev. text of Para 08 – SG 108/08) The order and the manner of using the leave under para 1 shall be determined by an ordinance of the Council of Ministers.

Paid Leave for Raising a Young Child up to 2 years of age (amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 164. (1) After the leave for pregnancy, childbirth or adoption has been used, in case the child is not placed in a child-care establishment, the female employee shall be entitled to an additional leave for raising a first, second, and third child until they reach 2 years of age, and 6 months for each subsequent child.

(2) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

(3) (amend., SG 25/2001) With the consent of the mother (adoptive mother), the leave under para 1 shall be granted to the father (adoptive father) or to one of their parents in case they work under an employment relationship.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) For the time of the leave under the preceding paragraphs, the mother (adoptive mother) or the person who has taken over the raising of the child shall be paid a cash indemnity under terms and in amounts specified by a separate law. The time of the leave shall be recognized as length of service.

(5) (amend., SG 25/2001, SG 1/2002) In case the leave under para 1 is not used, or the person using such leave terminates its use, the mother (adoptive mother), if she is working under an employment relationship, shall be paid a cash compensation by the State Public Insurance.

Leave for Raising a Child Accommodated with Friends and Relatives or Receiving Family (new, SG 52/04)

Art. 164a. (new, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) (1) Right to leave for raising a child until the accomplishment of 2 years of age shall have the persons with whom a child is accommodated by the order of art. 26 of the Law for protection of the child.

(2) When the child is accommodated with spouses the leave shall be used only by one of them.

(3) During the leave under para 1 and 2 cash indemnification shall be paid in terms and in sizes determined by an individual law. The leave shall be considered as length of service.

(4) The leave under para 1 and 2 may not be used simultaneously with a leave under art. 164.

Unpaid Leave for Raising a Young Child up to 2 years of age (amend., SG 25/2001; amend., SG 52/04)

Art. 165. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) After using a leave under art. 164, para 1, upon the request of the female employee she may also be granted an unpaid leave until the child reaches 2 years of age, in case it is not placed in a child-care establishment. With the consent of the mother (adoptive mother) this leave may also be used by the persons under Article 164, para 3.

(2) The time during which the leave under the preceding paragraph is used shall be recognised as length of service.

Leave for Breast-feeding and Feeding a Young Child

Art. 166. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) A female employee who breast-feeds her child shall be entitled to a paid leave for Breast-feeding until the child reaches 8 months - 1 hour twice a day or, with her consent, 2 hours together. For a female employee who works at reduced working hours of 7 hours or less this leave shall be 1 hour a day. After the child reaches 8 months this leave shall be 1 hour a day and shall be granted to the employee only in case the medical authorities find that it is necessary for her to continue Breast-feeding the child.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In case the female employee has twins or a prematurely born child, the duration of the leave under the preceding paragraph shall be 3 hours a day until the child reaches 8 months, and 2 hours a day after the child reaches 8 months, as long as the medical authorities find that Breast-feeding should continue. In such cases, in the event that the female employee works at reduced working hours - 7 or less, the initial duration of the leave for Breast-feeding the child shall be 2 hours, and after the child reaches 8 months - 1 hour a day. The leave under this paragraph shall be used twice daily, and with the consent of the employee it can be used once daily.

(3) A leave under the terms and for the duration specified under this Article shall be also granted to the adoptive mother and to the step-mother.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The leave under the preceding paragraphs shall be paid by the employer.

Leave In Case of Death or Severe Illness of a Parent

Art. 167. (1) (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) Should the mother (adoptive mother) of a child under the age of 2 die or become severely ill, with resulting inability to take care of the child, the balance of the leaves for childbirth, adoption, and raising a young child may be used by the father (adoptive father). With his consent, these leaves may be used by either of his parents, or by either of the parents of the deceased or severely ill mother (adoptive mother), should the said person work under an employment relationship.

(2) (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) Should both parents of a child under the age of 2 die, and should the child not be placed in a child-care establishment, the balance of the leaves under the preceding paragraph shall be used by the child's guardian or, with his consent, by any parent of the child's mother or father.

Unpaid Leave for raising a Child up to 8 Years of Age (new, SG 52/04)

Art. 167a. (new, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) (1) After using the leaves under art. 164, para 1 and art. 165, para 1 each of the parents (adoptive parents), if they work under legal terms of employment and the child has not been placed in an establishment at full state support, shall have the right, on request, to use unpaid leave amounting to 6 months for raising a child until accomplishment of 8 years of age.

(2) In the cases of art. 167, para 2 the guardian shall have the right to a leave under para 1 amounting to 12 months. With his consent a leave of up to 12 months or the remainder of the unused leave up to this size may be used by one of the parents of the mother or the father of the child.

(3) Where, upon accomplishment of 2 years of age of the child both parents die, and they have not used a leave under para 1, the guardian shall be entitled to such a leave, amounting to 12 months, and where the parents have used a part of the leave – to the remainder of the unused leave up to this size. With the consent of the guardian this leave may be used by one of the parents of the mother or of the father of the child.

(4) A parent (adoptive parent) who alone raises the child shall be entitled to a leave under para 1 amounting to 12 months in the cases where:

1. he is not married to the other parent and does not live with him in one household;

2. the other parent has been deprived of parental rights by an enacted decision of the court;

3. the other parent is deceased.

(5) In the cases of para 4, item 1 and 2 the other parent shall not have the right to a leave under para 1.

(6) The leave under para 1 may be used one time or in parts. When it is used in parts its duration may not be less than 5 working days.

(7) The person wishing to use a leave under para 1 must inform about that his employer at least 10 working days in advance.

(8) The time during which the leave under para 1 is used shall be recognized as length of service.

(9) The order and the way of using the leave under para 1 – 8 shall be settled by an ordinance of the Council of Ministers.

Additional Leave for Two and More Surviving Children

Art. 168. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (amend., SG 25/2001) If stipulated by a collective employment contract a female worker or employee with 2 surviving children under the age of 18 shall be entitled to 2 working days, and a worker or employee with 3 or more surviving children under the age of 18 - to 4 working days paid leave for each calendar year. This leave shall be used when the employee wishes, and it shall not be compensated in cash, except in case of a termination of the employment relationship.

(2) The female employee shall be entitled to use a leave under the preceding paragraph, including for the calendar year in which one or all the children reach 18 years of age.

(3) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

(4) The use of a leave under this article may be postponed pursuant to Article 176.

Paid Leave for Studies

Art. 169. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (amend., SG 25/2001) Worker or employee studying at a high or higher school while remaining in employment, with the consent of the employer, shall be entitled to a paid leave of 25 working days for each academic year.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The leave under para 1 shall be used regardless of all other types of leaves. It may be used in whole or in part, and shall not be granted to a worker or employee who will repeat an year for no valid reason.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The students under para 1 shall also be entitled to a one-time additional leave of 30 working days for reading and sitting for a matriculation or university-leaving examination, including the preparation and presentation of a diploma paper, diploma project or thesis.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; suppl., SG 25/2001) Employees registered as distance learning or correspondence post-graduate students shall be entitled to a one-time 6-month paid leave to prepare an M. Sc. degree, and to a 12-month paid leave to prepare a thesis for a Ph.D. academic degree. This right shall be exercised with the consent of the employer.

(5) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; suppl., SG 25/2001) Employees attending night school, with the consent of the employer with the exception of those working at reduced working hours - 7 hours or less, shall be released from work an hour earlier on each day they have classes.

Leave for an Entrance Examination at an Educational Establishment

Art. 170. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) When, by a consent of the employer the worker or employee applies in a school, admitting by examination the worker or employee shall be entitled to a paid leave as follows:

1. for applying in a secondary school - 6 working days;
2. for applying in a higher school or doctor's studies - 12 working days.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) When a consent of the employer has not been given the worker or employee shall be entitled to unpaid leave for the duration under para 1, reduced in half, which shall be recognised as length of service.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; prev. para 2, amend SG 25/2001) Should an employee use the paid or unpaid leave under para 1 and 2 but fail to gain entrance to the respective educational establishment or post-graduate studies, for the following years he shall be entitled to unpaid leave for a duration equal to half of the leave under para 1 shall be recognised as length of service.

Unpaid Leave for Students

Art. 171. (1) (amend., SG 25/2001) Workers and employees under art. 169, para 1 shall also be entitled to unpaid leave for the following duration:

1. to prepare and sit for an examination - up to 20 working days for an academic year;

2. (amend., SG 25/2001) to prepare and sit for an entrance, matriculation or university-leaving examination, including the preparation and presentation of a diploma paper or a diploma project in secondary schools - up to 30 working days;

3. to prepare and sit for a university-leaving examination, including the preparation and presentation of a diploma paper or a diploma project in higher educational establishments - up to four months;

4. for distance learning or independent post-graduate students to prepare and present a thesis - up to four months.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) When a consent of the employer is not given the worker or employee who studies in a secondary or higher school without leaving employment shall be entitled to unpaid leave for the duration under para 1, reduced by half.

(3) (prev. para 2 - amend., SG 25/2001) The unpaid leave under para 1 and 2 shall be recognised as length of service.

Using Leave by the Students

Art. 171a. (new, SG 25/2001) The leaves of the students under this section shall be used at a time determined by the worker or employee depending on the organisation of the academic process, upon written notification of the employer at least 7 days in advance.

Section II. USE OF THE ANNUAL PAID LEAVE

Manner of Using

Art. 172. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The annual paid leave shall be permitted to the employee all at once or in parts of which at least half shall be used in full during the calendar year for which the leave is due.

Terms and Procedures of Using

Art. 173. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The annual paid leave shall be used by the employee with the written permission of the employer.

(2) (New, SG, No 26/1992) In the case of employees who profess a creed other than the Eastern Orthodox Christianity, the employer shall permit them to use, by their own choice, part of their annual paid leave, or grant them an unpaid leave under Article 160, para 1, on the days of the respective religious holidays, but not more than the number of days for the Eastern Orthodox Christian holidays under Article 154.

(3) (New, SG, No 26/1992) The days for the religious holidays of the creeds other than the Eastern Orthodox Christianity shall be specified by the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the official leadership of the relevant creed.

(4) (Previous SG No 26/1992, amend., No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The employer shall be entitled to grant the annual paid leave to the worker or employee, even without his consent, in case of more than 5 days of idle time, during the using of leave by all workers and employees simultaneously, as well as in case the worker or employee, upon invitation of the employer, has not requested his leave by the end of the calendar year for which it is due.

(5) (Previous SG No 26/1992, amend., No 100/1992; suppl., SG 25/2001) The employee shall use his paid annual leave by the end of the respective year. The employer shall permit the annual paid leave of the employee by the end of the respective calendar year, unless its use has been postponed pursuant to Article 176. Provided, in this case, to the worker or employee, shall be the using of no less than half of the paid annual leave due for the calendar year.

Use of Leave by Underage Employees and by Mothers

Art. 174. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Employees who have not reached 18 years of age, and mothers of children under the age of 7 shall use their leave in summer, and if they so wish - at other times of the year, with the exception of the cases under para 4 of the preceding article.

Interruption of the Use of the Leave

Art. 175. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) In the event that during the use of the annual paid leave the employee is be granted another type of paid or unpaid leave, upon his request the use of the annual paid leave shall be interrupted and the remainder shall be used later by agreement between him and the employer.

(2) (New, SG, No 100/1992) In addition to the cases under the preceding paragraph, the employee's leave may be interrupted by the mutual consent of the parties expressed in writing.

Postponement of the Use of the Leave

Art. 176. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The use of the annual paid leave may be postponed for the following calendar year:

1. (suppl., SG 25/2001) by the employer - due to important production reasons, under the condition of art. 173, para 5, sentence three;

2. by the employee - in case he uses another type of leave, or upon his request with the consent of the employer.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) Where the leave is postponed or not used by the end of the calendar year for which it is due, the employer shall ensure its use during the following calendar year, but not later than six months, considered from the end of the calendar year for which it is due.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) Where the employer has not permitted the use of the leave in the cases and within the periods under para 2, the employee shall be entitled to choose the time for using it himself, notifying the employer of such time in writing at least two weeks in advance.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The unused part of the annual paid leave may be used by the employee up to the termination of the employment relationship.

Payment

Art. 177. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 108/08) For the time of the annual paid leave, the employer shall pay the employee a remuneration calculated from the average daily gross remuneration accrued by the same employer for the last calendar month preceding the use of the leave, during which the employee has worked for at least 10 days.

(2) (new – SG 108/08) Where in no month the employee has worked at least 10 working days for the same employer, the remuneration under Para 1 shall be calculated from the basic and additional employment remuneration of constant character stipulated in the employment contract.

Prohibition of Cash Compensation

Art. 178. It shall be prohibited to compensate for the annual paid leave in cash, except at the termination of the employment relationship.

Chapter nine. WORK DISCIPLINE

Section I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 179. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Art. 180. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Internal Labour Regulations

Art. 181. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 108/08) (1) The employer shall be obliged to issue internal labour regulations which shall determine the rights and obligations of the employees and the employer pursuant to the employment relationship, and shall regulate the organisation of the work process in the enterprise according to the specific nature of its activities.

(2) The employer shall issue the internal labour regulations after initial consultations with representatives of the syndicates in the enterprise and with the representatives of the employees under Art. 7, Para 2.

Art. 182 - 185. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Section III. DISCIPLINARY LIABILITY

Work Discipline Violations

Art. 186. The failure to fulfil one's employment obligations through one's fault shall constitute a violation of the work discipline. The violator shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this Code irrespective of any financial, administrative or penal liability, if such exist.

Types of Work Discipline Violations

Art. 187. Violations of the work discipline shall be:

1. Late reporting to or early departure from work, absence from work, inefficient work during working hours;
2. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Reporting to work of the employee in a state not allowing him to fulfil the assigned job;
3. Non-fulfilment of the assigned job, non-observance of the technical and technological regulations;
4. Manufacture of sub-standard products;
5. Non-observance of the safety and health work regulations;
6. (Repealed, SG, No 100/1992);
7. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Failure to carry out the lawful orders of the employer;
8. Abuse of confidence and injury to the good name of the enterprise as well as divulging proprietary information of the enterprise;
9. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Damage to the property of the employer and dissipation of resources, raw materials, energy and other means;
10. Non-fulfilment of other employment obligations provided by the laws and regulations, by the internal labour regulations, the collective contract or arising from the employment relationship.

Types of Disciplinary Sanctions

Art. 188. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Disciplinary sanctions shall be:

1. Reprimand;
2. Caution against dismissal;
3. Dismissal.

Criteria for Imposing and Singleness of the Disciplinary Sanction

Art. 189. (1) (Previous para 2 - SG, No 100/1992) The choice of the disciplinary sanction shall be determined by the gravity of the infringement, the circumstances surrounding its occurrence and the behaviour of the employee.

(2) (Previous para 3 - SG, No 100/1992) Only one disciplinary sanction shall be imposed for each violation.

Disciplinary Dismissal

Art. 190. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (prev. art. 190 - amend., SG 25/2001) A disciplinary dismissal shall be imposed after:

1. Reporting to work late or early departure on three occasions, each no less than one hour, within one calendar month;

2. Absence from work for two consecutive working days;

3. Systematic violations of the work discipline;

4. (amend., SG 25/2001) Abuse of employer's confidence or divulging proprietary information of the employer;

5. Causing losses to other persons by employees in the trade and services industries by fraud in the price, the weight, the quality of the item or service;

6. (New, SG, No 51/1999) participation in gambling games through telecommunication devices of the enterprise and the expenses shall be reimbursed in full;

7. (New, SG, No 51/1999) other grave violations of the work discipline.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) Disciplinary dismissal under para 1 shall be imposed in compliance with the criteria under art. 189, para 1.

Art. 191 (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Organs Authorised To Impose Disciplinary Sanctions

Art. 192. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The disciplinary sanctions shall be imposed by the employer or a person authorised by him, or by another organ authorised by the law.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The disciplinary sanctions upon the manager of the enterprise, as well as upon employees appointed by a higher authority shall be imposed by that authority.

(3) (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Employer's Obligations Prior To Imposing A Disciplinary Sanction

Art. 193. (1) (Amend., SG, No 21/1990; No 100/1992) Prior to imposing a disciplinary sanction the employer shall hear the employee or accept a written statement and shall gather and assess the indicated evidence.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Should the employer fail to hear the employee or to accept his written report prior to the imposition of the sanction the court shall revoke the disciplinary sanction without reviewing the case on its merits.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply if the employee was not heard or his report not received through his own fault.

Period of Imposing Of A Sanction

Art. 194. (1) The disciplinary sanctions shall be imposed within two months of the discovery of the violation and no later than 1 year of its perpetration.

(2) For a disciplinary violation which is also a crime or administrative violation related to the assigned job and established with a sentence or penal enactment, the periods pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall start running on the day the sentence or the penal enactment become effective.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The periods under para 1 shall not run during the lawful leave of the employee or participation in a strike.

(4) (Revoked SG No 100/1992)

Disciplinary Sanction Order

Art. 195. (1) The disciplinary sanction shall be imposed by an order in writing stating reasons which shall state the identity of the violator, the violation, the date of perpetration, the sanction and the provision of the law pursuant to which the sanction is imposed.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The order imposing a disciplinary sanction shall be served to the employee, who shall sign it, and shall indicate the date of delivery. Where it is impossible for the order to be served to the employee, the employer shall send it by registered letter with a return receipt.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The disciplinary sanction shall be considered imposed from the date of serving of the order to the employee or from the date of receipt when sent by registered letter with a return receipt.

(4) (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Art. 196. (Revoked, No 100/1992)

Deletion of Disciplinary Sanctions

Art. 197. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The disciplinary sanctions shall be repealed with the expiry of one year of their imposition.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The deletion shall have effect for the future only. The deletion of a disciplinary dismissal shall not constitute grounds for reinstating of the employee in his former position.

Early Deletion of Disciplinary Sanction

Art. 198. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Disciplinary sanctions, other than dismissal, may be repealed by the employer before the expiration of the term set in para 1 of the preceding article, if the employee shall not have committed other violations of the work discipline. The deletion shall have effect for the future only.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The deletion of a sanction in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be done with an order in writing stating reasons, which shall be served to the employee.

Temporary Suspension from Work

Art. 199. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer or the immediate superior may suspend from work temporarily an employee who reports to work in a state preventing him from performing his work responsibilities, takes alcoholic beverages or other strong intoxicating substances during working hours.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The suspension shall continue until the employee restores his ability to perform his assigned work.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) During the time of suspension the employee shall not receive labour remuneration.

Chapter ten.

FINANCIAL LIABILITY AND OTHER TYPES OF COMPENSATION

Section I.

FINANCIAL LIABILITY OF THE EMPLOYER

Financial Liability of the Employer for Death or Damages to an Employee's Health

Art. 200. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004; amend. – SG 41/09, in force from 01.07.2009) In case of occupational injuries and diseases causing temporary disability, permanently reduced working capacity over 50 percent or death of the employee the employer shall bear financial liability regardless of whether an organ under his authority or another employee shall be at fault for their occurrence.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall also be liable in cases where the occupational injury has been caused by force majeure during or in connection with the performance of the assigned work, or of any other work performed even without orders which, nevertheless, is in the employer's interest, as well as during a break spent within the enterprise.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall be liable for compensation for the difference between the loss, whether material or non-material, caused, including missed benefits, and the social security compensation and/or pension.

(4) (new – SG 83/05) The due indemnification of para 3 shall be reduced with the extent of the received sums under the concluded contracts for insuring of the workers and the employees.

(5) (New, SG 100/92, prev. para. 4 – SG 83/05) The receiving of compensation pursuant to the preceding paragraph by the heirs of an employee who has died as a result of an occupational injury or disease shall not be deemed acceptance of the legacy.

Exclusion or Reduction of Liability

Art. 201. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall not be liable pursuant to the preceding paragraph if the injury is caused by the injured intentionally.

(2) The liability of the employer shall be subject to reduction if the injured has contributed towards the occupational injury by gross negligence.

Recourse Action

Art. 202. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall be entitled to an action against the employees at fault, in accordance with the provisions of Section II of this Chapter, for recovering the compensation paid to the injured or to his heirs.

Section II.

FINANCIAL LIABILITY OF THE EMPLOYEE (AMEND., SG, NO 100/1992)

Scope of the Financial Liability

Art. 203. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employees shall be financially liable subject to the provisions of this Chapter for the damages caused to the employer as a result of negligence during or in connection with the performance of their employment obligations.

(2) The liability for damages caused intentionally or as a result of a crime or caused not during or in connection with the performance of employment obligations shall be determined by the civil laws.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The financial liability of employees shall apply irrespective of the disciplinary, administrative and penal liability for the same action.

Exclusion of Liability

Art. 204. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employees shall not be financially liable for damages caused by a normal manufacturing and business risk.

Losses Subject to Compensation

Art. 205. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employees shall be liable for the losses inflicted, but not for missed benefits.

(2) The extent of the losses shall be determined as of the day of their occurrence; and if that day cannot be determined, as of the day of the discovery of the losses.

Extent of Liability

Art. 206. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) For losses inflicted upon the employer by negligence during or in connection with the performance of the employment obligations the employee shall be liable to the extent of such losses, but not more than the agreed monthly labour remuneration.

(2) Where the losses have been caused by a manager, including the immediate superior, during or in connection with the exercising of his managerial functions the liability shall be to the extent of such losses, but not more than the triple value of the agreed monthly labour remuneration.

(3) The liability shall also be within the amounts established by the preceding paragraphs in cases where the employer has compensated third parties for losses caused by the employee under the same conditions.

Extent of Liability for Damage Caused By Accounting Activities

Art. 207. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) An employee to whom the collection, keeping, spending or accounting of money and material values has been assigned as an employment obligation shall be liable to the employer:

1. to the extent of the loss but not exceeding the triple value of the agreed monthly remuneration;

2. in case of shortage - to the full value including the interest determined by operation of law from the date of the causing of the losses, and if that date cannot be established, from the date of discovery of the shortage.

(2) Persons who have acquired benefits without grounds from the person causing the losses or who have benefited from the incurred losses pursuant to subparagraph 1 of the preceding paragraph shall owe, jointly and severally with the person causing the losses, the repayment of the acquired benefits up to the amount of the enrichment, except in the cases under Article 271, para 1. The persons shall also owe the return of the benefits they have received as gifts from the person causing the losses when the gifts have come from sums derived from the losses.

(3) The statute of limitations for actions pursuant to para 1, subparagraph 2, and para 2 shall be 10 years from the date of causing the losses.

(4) Other cases of full financial liability may be established by law.

Liability For Losses Caused By Several Employees

Art. 208. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Where the damage has been caused by several employees, they shall be held liable for:

1. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In the cases of limited liability - in proportion to the part of each of them in the causing of the losses; if each one's part cannot be established, in proportion to the agreed labour monthly remuneration. The total sum of the compensations due from them cannot exceed the value of the damage;

2. In the case of full liability, jointly and severally.

Work-Team Liability

Art. 209. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The work-team liability for shortages may be undertaken by a contract in writing signed between the employer and employees who perform accounting activities together or in shifts. Where the specific person causing the losses cannot be identified the compensation shall be distributed among the employees who have signed the contract, in proportion to the total gross salary received by each one for the period of time corresponding to the established shortage.

(2) (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Implementation of Limited Financial Liability

Art. 210. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In cases of limited financial liability the employer shall issue an order which shall define the grounds for and the extent of the employee's liability. Where the loss has been caused by the employer the order shall be issued by the superior body, and if no such body exists, by the collective body managing the enterprise.

(2) The order shall be issued within one month of the discovery of the loss or of the payment of the sum to a third party, but not later than one year of its causing; and within three months of its discovery when the loss has been caused by a manager of the enterprise or in the process of performing accounting activities, but not later than 5 years of its causing. These time periods shall be suspended if full financial liability proceedings have been undertaken, until the latter are pending.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) If the employee challenges in writing within one month of the date of serving of the order its grounds or the extent of the liability the employer shall have the right to bring an action before the court.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) If the employee does not challenge within the period established in the preceding paragraph the grounds or the extent of the liability the employer shall deduct it from his remuneration in the amounts provided for by the Civil Procedure Code.

(5) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 59/07, in force from 01.03.2008) In cases where as a result of termination of employment or of other reasons the amount due cannot be deducted in accordance with the preceding paragraph the order of the employer or the organ under sentence two of par. 1 the employer may require issuing an order of execution under Art. 410, par. 1 of the Civil Procedure Code regardless the amount of the taking.

(6) (Revoked, SG, No 12/1996)

Implementation of Full Financial Liability

Art. 211. Full financial liability shall be implemented by court order. In these cases deduction shall be made only on the basis of a court decision in force.

Application of the Civil Law

Art. 212. (Suppl. No 100/1992) Civil law shall apply for issues related to the financial liability of the employer in cases of death or occupational injuries of an employee, as well as of financial liability of the employee to the employer not treated in this chapter.

Section III. OTHER FORMS OF COMPENSATION

Compensation for Non-Admission to Work

Art. 213. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) In cases of unlawful non-admission to work of an employee with whom an employment relationship pursuant to the provisions of chapter five exists, the employer or the officials found guilty shall be liable jointly and severally to the full amount of the gross labour remuneration for the

relevant position from the day of the employee's reporting for work to the day of his actual admission to work.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer and the guilty officials shall owe compensation jointly and severally to the employee who has unlawfully not been admitted to work for the duration of the performance of the employment relationship. The compensation shall amount to the gross labour remuneration of the employee for the period of unlawful non-admission to work.

Compensation For Temporary Suspension From Work

Art. 214. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employee who has been unlawfully suspended from work by his employer or immediate superior shall be entitled to a compensation to the extent of the gross labour remuneration for the period of his suspension. The compensation shall be due jointly and severally by the employer and the guilty officials.

(2) (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Business Travel Compensation

Art. 215. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) When travelling on official business the employee shall be entitled, in addition to his gross labour remuneration, to travelling expenses, per diems and accommodation under terms and in an amount to be determined by the Council of Ministers.

Reassignment Compensation

Art. 216. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) An employee who has been reassigned to work in another community shall, by agreement with the employer, be entitled to:

1. travelling expenses for him and his family;
2. expenses for removing of his household belongings;
3. remuneration for the days of travel plus two extra days.

(2) An employee whose employment relationship has been terminated not through his fault or upon his request by notice shall, by agreement with the employer, be entitled to the expenses pursuant to subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph for his and his family's return to their permanent place of residence.

(3) An employee shall be entitled to the compensation pursuant to the preceding paragraphs when, pursuant to a procedure established by law, is being or has been reassigned to a permanent position in another community not upon his own request. When the distance to the new community is over 100 km and the reassignment is for more than 1 year the employee shall be entitled to both the agreed monthly remuneration for the new job and a remuneration equal to the value of one fourth of the same amount for each member of his family dependent on the employee. The compensation shall be paid by the employer to whom the employee is assigned.

Compensation in Case of Rehabilitation Reassignment

Art. 217. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 41/09, in force from 01.07.2009) The employer shall owe the employee subject to rehabilitation

reassignment a compensation to the extent of his gross labour remuneration from the day of issue of the ruling for rehabilitation reassignment to the day of its consummation.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employee who refuses with no excusable grounds to accept the reassignment in the same or another enterprise shall not be entitled to the compensation pursuant to the preceding paragraph.

Compensation in Case of Disaster (Title amend. SG 19/05; amend. – SG 35/09, in force from 12.05.2009)

Art. 218. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992, amend. SG 19/05; suppl. – SG 102/06) When due to a disaster the employee is unable to report to work he shall be compensated to the extent of 50 per cent of his gross labour remuneration for the period of inability but not less than 75 per cent of the minimum salary decreed for the country.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992, amend. SG 19/05; suppl. – SH 102/06; amend. – SG 35/09, in force from 12.05.2009) In those cases where the employee has taken part in rescue operations during a disaster he shall be entitled to the full amount of his gross labour remuneration.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The compensation pursuant to the preceding paragraphs shall be paid by the employer with whom the employee is working.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The reasons for non-reporting to work or participation in rescue operations shall be certified by the mayor's office, the municipal council or by any other state authority.

Compensation for Lawful Refusal of the Employee to Perform the Job

Art. 219. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Any employee who has refused to perform or has suspended performing his job on legitimate grounds because of a serious and direct threat to his life and health shall be entitled to a compensation to the extent of his gross labour remuneration for the period of refusal or suspension.

(2) The right to compensation pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be extended to employees who refuse to perform a job assigned to them, which does not fall within the admissible categories of unilateral change of place and nature of work, if the employee is prevented from performing his job under the existing conditions.

Compensation for Failure to Provide Notice

Art. 220. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The party entitled to terminate the labour relationship with notice may terminate it before the expiration of the notice period, in which case it shall owe the other party compensation equal to the amount of the employee's gross labour remuneration for the remainder of the notice period.

(2) The party which has received notice of termination of the employment contract may terminate it before the expiration of the notice period, in which case it shall owe the other party compensation equal to the amount of the employee's gross labour remuneration for the remainder of the notice period.

Compensation for Terminating the Employment Relationship without Notice

Art. 221. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) In terminating the employment relationship by an employee without notice in the cases of Article 327, 2, 3 and 3a the employer shall owe compensation to the extent of the gross labour remuneration for the notice period in case of an employment contract for an indefinite period; and to the amount of the real damages in case of an employment contract for a fixed term.

(2) In case of disciplinary dismissal the employee shall owe the employer compensation to the extent of his gross labour remuneration for the notice period in case of an employment contract for an indefinite period; and to the amount of the real damages in case of an employment contract for a fixed term.

(3) The preceding paragraph shall also apply in cases where the employee is dismissed pursuant to Article 330, para 1 because of sentencing for a crime which at the same time constitutes a violation of his employment obligations.

(4) The actual losses pursuant to the preceding paragraphs shall be calculated on the basis of the gross labour remuneration of the employee as follows:

1. in the cases of para 1 - for the period during which the employee was unemployed but not more than the remainder of the employment relationship;

2. in the cases of para 2 and 3 - for the period during which the employer has been left without an employee for the same position, but not more than the remainder of the employment relationship;

Compensation for Dismissal on Other Grounds

Art. 222. (1) (Amend. SG 100/92, SG 1/02; amend. – SG 108/08) Upon dismissal due to closing down of the enterprise or part of it, staff reduction, reduction of the volume of work, work stoppage for more than 15 working days, upon refusal of the employee to follow the enterprise or its unit, where he works, moving to another populated place or location, or when the position occupied by the employee has to be vacated to reinstate an illegally dismissed employee previously occupying it, the employee shall be entitled to compensation from the employer. The compensation shall be in the amount of his gross labour remuneration for the period of unemployment but not for more than one month. A compensation for longer periods may be stipulated by an act of the Council of Ministers, by a collective contract or by the labour contract. If within this period the employee starts work with a lower remuneration he shall be entitled to the difference for the said period.

(2) (Suppl., No 100/1992) Upon termination of the employment relationship due to an illness (Article 325, para 9, and Article 327, para 1) the employee shall be entitled to a compensation from the employer in the amount of his gross labour remuneration for a period of two months, provided his length of service is at least 5 years and during the last 5 years of service he has not received any compensation on the same grounds.

(3) (Amended - SG, No 100/1992; No. 2/1996; amend., SG 25/2001) Upon termination of the employment relationship after the employee has acquired the right to a pension for insured service and age, irrespective of the grounds for the termination, he shall be entitled to compensation by the employer in the amount of his

gross labour remuneration for a period of two months; and where the employee has worked with the same employer for the last ten years of the length of service the compensation shall equal his gross labour remuneration for a period of six months. The compensation pursuant to this paragraph shall be paid only once.

Art. 223. (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Compensation for Unused Paid Annual Leave

Art. 224. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Upon termination of the employment relationship the employee shall be entitled to a cash compensation for unused paid annual leave in proportion to the time recognised for length of service.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The compensation pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 177 as of the date of termination of the employment relationship.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The paid leave for the training of students and post-graduate students by correspondent courses, as well as for entrance examinations in educational institutions, when unused, shall not be compensated in cash.

Compensation for Unlawful Dismissal and for Non-Admission to Work of a Reinstated Employee

Art. 225. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) In case of unlawful dismissal the employee shall be entitled to a compensation by the employer in the amount of his gross labour remuneration for the period of unemployment caused by that dismissal, but not for more than six months.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) When during the period pursuant to the preceding paragraph the employee has worked on a lower paid job he shall be entitled to the difference in the remuneration. The same right shall apply to unlawful reassignment of an employee on another lower paid job.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) When an unlawfully dismissed employee is reinstated and upon reporting to work to his former position he is prevented from taking that position, the employer and the guilty officials shall be liable jointly and severally to the employee in the amount of his gross labour remuneration from the day of reporting to the day of his actual admission to work.

Employer's Liability for Other Damages Caused to the Employee

Art. 226. (Suppl., SG No 100/1992) (1) The employer and the guilty officials shall be liable jointly and severally for the damages caused to the employee because of:

1. failure to issue or a delay in issuing documents, certifying facts related to the employment relationship of the employee;
2. recording of false data in the said documents.

(2) The employer and the guilty officials shall be jointly liable to the employee for damages ensuing from the unlawful withholding of his service record after his employment relationship has been terminated.

(3) The compensation pursuant to para 1 shall comprise all damages caused to the employee including the non-material ones. The compensation pursuant to para 2 shall be in the amount of his gross labour remuneration from the day of the termination of the employment relationship to the day of the handing over of the service record to the employee.

Recourse Liability

Art. 227. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The officials through whose fault the compensations pursuant to Articles 213, 214, 225, para 3 and 226 were paid shall owe the repayment of the sums to the employer in accordance with the rules of Section II of this Chapter.

Gross Labour Remuneration as Basis for Calculation of the Compensations

Art. 228. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The gross labour remuneration as a basis for the calculation of the compensations under this Section shall be the gross labour remuneration received by the employee in the month preceding the month of the arising of the grounds for the respective compensation, or the last monthly gross labour remuneration received by the employee, unless otherwise provided.

(2) (New, SG, No 100/1998) The amounts of the compensations pursuant to Article 215, 218, 222 and 225 shall apply as long as no greater amounts have been provided in acts of the Council of Ministers, in collective contracts or in labour contracts.

Employer's duties to maintain and improve the professional qualification of the employees

Art. 228a. (new – SG 108/08) (1) The employer shall be obliged to provide conditions for maintenance and improvement of the professional qualification of the employees for efficient performance of their duties under the employment relationship in compliance with the requirements of the performed work and their future professional development.

(2) In case of continuous absence of employee from work the employer shall be obliged to provide conditions for acquainting with the novelties in the work occurred during his absence, and for achieving the necessary qualification level for efficient performance of his employment duties.

Employee's duty to maintenance and improvement of the professional qualification

Art. 228b. (new – SG 108/08) The employee shall be obliged to participate in the forms of training organised or financed by the employer for maintenance and improvement of the professional qualification, for improvement of the professional skills, and also to take effort to improve his qualification level in compliance with the performed work.

Chapter eleven.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

Contract for Acquiring of Qualification

Art. 229. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The employer may conclude a contract with a person who is entering or has entered a training institution for acquiring a qualification.

(2) The contract under to the preceding paragraph shall bind the employer:

1. to support the trainee and other terms related to the training;
2. upon termination of the training to give employment to the trainee suitable for his acquired qualification for a period agreed by both parties, which cannot be longer than 6 years.

(3) The contract pursuant to paragraph 1 shall bind the trainee:

1. to finish his training for the agreed qualification according to schedule;
2. to take up employment with the employer in the agreed period of time.

(4) For failure perform the obligations under para 2 and 3 through a fault of one of the parties, as long as no other provisions exist, the party at fault shall be held liable in accordance with civil law.

Apprenticeship Contract

Art. 230. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The apprenticeship contract binds the employer to train the novice while working in a specified profession or speciality; and the novice to master it.

(2) The contract shall set down the forms, the place and the duration of training, which cannot be longer than 6 months, the compensation due by the parties in case of non-performance as well as other issues related to the training.

(3) The parties shall set down in the contract the period of mandatory work by the trainee with the employer after successful completion of the training course, and the employer shall provide work in accordance with the acquired qualification. That period shall not be longer than 3 years.

(4) During the training the trainee shall receive labour remuneration in proportion with the work done but not less than 90 per cent of the minimum work salary decreed for the country.

Recognition of the Qualification of the Trainee

Art. 231. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The results of the training by apprenticeship contract shall be established by a theoretical and practical test of the trainee.

(2) Upon successful passing of the test the trainee shall qualify for a certain degree of qualification in the corresponding profession or speciality.

(3) Upon completion of the training course the trainee shall be entitled to a paid leave for preparation and taking of a test for a period agreed with the employer but not less than 12 working days. For a repeat test the trainee shall be entitled to an unpaid leave of 12 working days, which shall be recognised as length of service.

Obligation for Work and Liability in Case of Non-Performance of the Apprenticeship Contract

Art. 232. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) After successful completion of the training the employer, in accordance with the apprenticeship contract, must appoint the trainee to a job corresponding to the acquired qualification, and the trainee must take up the job and work during the agreed period.

(2) In case the employer fails to provide a trainee, who has successfully completed his training, with a job corresponding to the acquired qualification he shall be liable in the amount of the gross labour remuneration for the corresponding position for the period when such work was not provided, but for not more than 3 months, unless otherwise agreed upon.

(3) If the trainee fails to complete the training course without serious cause or fails after completion of the course to take up the job provided by the employer, or leaves before the expiration of the agreed period, he shall owe the employer a compensation in proportion to the non-performance in an amount agreed upon by both parties, but not more than the triple amount of the minimum monthly salary decreed for the country.

Applicability of Labour Laws to the Apprenticeship Contract

Art. 233. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The current labour legislation shall apply to relationships between the parties to an apprenticeship contract for the period of training.

Contract for Higher Qualification Training and Re-Training

Art. 234. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The parties to an employment relationship may enter into a contract for higher qualification training of the employee or for training in another profession or speciality (re-training).

(2) The contract under the preceding paragraph shall stipulate:

1. profession and speciality in which the employee is to be trained;
2. place, form and duration of the training;
3. financial, living and other conditions during the period of training.

(3) The contract under paragraph 1 may provide:

1. an obligation of the employee to work with the employer for a fixed period, but not longer than 5 years;
2. liability for non-completion of the training, as well as non-observance of the obligations under the preceding subparagraph.

Contract for Qualification With a Non-Working Person

Art. 235. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) A Contract for training for acquiring a higher qualification or for re-training may be concluded between the employer and a person who is preparing to start work with the employer upon completion of the training.

Termination of the Contract for Qualification

Art. 236. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Each party may by a notice in writing terminate the contract subject of this Chapter before completion of the training course:

1. because of non-performance of the obligations of the other party through that other party's fault; the party at fault, though, shall be given an appropriate time period to perform its obligations;

2. in other cases agreed upon in the contract.

Labour Contract After the Training

Art. 237. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Upon completion of the training on the basis of a contract subject of this Chapter the employment relationship shall be governed by a labour contract or by an appropriate amendment of the labour contract.

Art. 238 - 241. (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Chapter twelve. LABOUR REMUNERATION

Section I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Mandatory Consideration for Work Performed

Art. 242. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Work performed under an employment relationship shall be compensated.

Right of Equal Remuneration

Art. 243. (new, SG 25/2001) (1) Women and men shall have the right to equal remuneration for identical and equal work.

(2) Para 1 shall apply for all payments under the legal terms of relation.

Regulation of the Minimum Labour Remuneration and Compensations

Art. 244. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The Council of Ministers shall decree:

1. the minimum labour salary for the country;

2. the types and minimum amounts of the additional labour remuneration and compensations for employment relationships in so far as they have not been defined in this Code.

Guarantee of Payment of the Labour remuneration

Art. 245. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) (1) Upon the bona fide performance of his employment obligations the employee shall be guaranteed a monthly payment of a labour remuneration

amounting to 60 percent of his gross labour remuneration, but no less than the minimal salary for the country.

(2) The difference to the full amount of the labour remuneration shall remain executable and shall be paid additionally together with the legal interest.

Art. 246. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Section II.

SYSTEMS OF LABOUR REMUNERATION (AMEND., SG, No 100/1992)

Determination of the Amount of the Labour Remuneration

Art. 247. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The amount of the labour remuneration shall be determined in accordance with the duration of work or the results of work.

(2) The amount of the labour remuneration for a produced unit (labour norm) shall be agreed upon by the employee and the employer and may not be less than the one provided in the collective contract.

Art. 248-249. (Revoked SG, No 100/1992)

Setting and Revising Labour Norms

Art. 250. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Labour norms shall be set with a view to establish a normal intensity of work.

(2) Labour norms shall be set and revised by the employer after obtaining the opinion of the interested employees.

Art. 251-256. (Revoked, SG, No 100/1992)

Section III.

ADDITIONAL AND OTHER LABOUR REMUNERATIONS (PREVIOUS SECTION IV - SG, No 100/1992)

Art. 257-258. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Labour Remuneration for Internal Substitution

Art. 259. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Where an employee shall perform the job or work of an absent employee he shall be entitled to the rights of this job or work, including the labour remuneration if it proves more favourable for him. If at the same time he is performing his work or job he shall be entitled to an additional labour remuneration agreed upon by the parties to the employment relationship.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employee whose position is deputy to the absent employee may not avail himself of the rights of the preceding paragraph.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Substitution pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be carried out with the consent of the employer and the employee in writing. Lack of consent in writing shall not be an impediment for the employee to receive the substitution remuneration.

Labour Remuneration for External Additional Work

Art. 260. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employee who performs external additional work shall be entitled to the full amount of the labour remuneration for his basic work and a remuneration for the external additional work in accordance with the agreement between the parties.

Remuneration for Night Work

Art. 261. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Night work shall be paid with an increase agreed upon by the parties to the employment relationship, but not less than the amounts set by the Council of Ministers.

Remuneration for Overtime Work

Art. 262. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Overtime work performed shall be remunerated with an increase agreed upon by the employee and the employer but not less than:

1. 50 per cent for work on working days;
2. 75 per cent for work on weekends;
3. 100 per cent for work on official holidays;
4. 50 per cent for work with an accumulated calculation of the working

time.

(2) Where there is no other provision the increase in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be calculated on the basis of the labour remuneration set in the labour contract.

Remuneration for Overtime Work in case of Open-Ended Working

Hours

Art. 263. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) No additional labour remuneration shall be paid for overtime work on working days to employees with open-ended working hours.

(2) Overtime work performed by employees with open-ended working hours on weekends and official holidays shall be remunerated pursuant to Article 262, para 1, subparagraph 2 and 3.

Labour Remuneration for Work on Official Holidays

Art. 264. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Work on official holidays, irrespective of whether it represents overtime work or not, shall be remunerated pursuant to the agreement, but not less than the double amount of the labour remuneration.

Art. 265. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Labour Remuneration in case of Non-fulfilment of the Labour Norms

Art. 266. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) An employee who fails to fulfil his labour norms through no fault of his shall be remunerated according to the output, but not less than the agreed remuneration for full output.

(2) In case of non-fulfilment of the labour norms through the employee's fault he shall be remunerated according to the output.

Labour Remuneration in case of Stoppage and Production Necessity

Art. 267. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The employee shall be entitled to his gross labour remuneration for stoppage through no fault of his.

(2) An employee shall receive no labour remuneration for the duration of a work stoppage caused through a fault of his.

(3) For the time of performing other work due to production necessity the employee shall be entitled to the labour remuneration for the work performed, but not less than the gross labour remuneration for his basic work.

Labour Remuneration for Low-Quality Output

Art. 268. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) In case of output of entirely unfit products through the fault of the employee he shall receive no remuneration.

(2) When through the fault of the employee the products conform partially to the required quality standards (partial waste), the amount of his labour remuneration shall be reduced in accordance with the fitness of the products.

(3) In case of output of unfit products not through a fault of the employee the latter shall be entitled to a labour remuneration equal to the remuneration for fit products.

Section IV.

PAYMENT OF LABOUR REMUNERATION (Previous Section V - SG, No 100/1992)

Payment in Cash and In Kind

Art. 269. (1) Labour remuneration shall be paid in cash.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Additional labour remuneration or part of them may be paid in kind if this is provided in an act of the Council of Ministers, in a collective contract or in the labour contract.

Place and Periods of Payment

Art. 270. (1) Labour remuneration shall be paid at the enterprise where the work has been performed.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Labour remuneration shall be paid in advance or as final payment twice a month, unless otherwise agreed.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Labour remuneration shall be paid to the employee in person from a pay-roll or against receipt or, upon a request by the employee in writing, to his relatives. Upon a request in writing of the employee his labour remuneration shall be deposited in a bank chosen by him.

Receiving Labour Remuneration in Good Faith

Art. 271. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employee shall not be obliged to repay the labour remuneration and compensation he has received pursuant to an employment relationship in good faith.

(2) The officials at fault who have ordered or authorised payment without grounds of the sums under the preceding paragraph shall bear financial liability.

Deductions from Labour Remuneration

Art. 272. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Without the consent of the employee no deduction shall be made of his labour remuneration except for:

1. advance payments received;
2. excessive sums received due to technical error;
3. taxes deductible from the labour remuneration in accordance with specific laws;
4. (New, SG, No 28/1996) assurance contributions on the expense of the employee who is assured for all the assurance events; (in force as from 01.03.1996)
5. (Previous item 4 - SG No 28/1996) attachments in accordance with established procedures;
6. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992, previous item 5 - SG No 28/1996) deductions in the case of Article 210, para 4.

(2) The total amount of the monthly deductions under the preceding paragraph shall not exceed the amount set forth in the Civil Procedure Code.

Chapter thirteen.

HEALTHY AND SAFE CONDITIONS OF WORK

Art. 273 - 274. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Obligation to Provide Healthy and safe conditions of Work

Art. 275. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (amend., SG 25/2001) The employer shall be obliged to assure healthy and safe conditions of work so that any danger for the life and health of the worker or employee shall be eliminated, restricted or reduced.

(2) (amend., SG 25/2001) The bodies of the executive authority, within the scope of their competence, shall carry out the state policy regarding the provision of healthy and safe conditions of work.

Normative acts, unified and branch rules (amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 276. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The Minister of Labour and Social Policy, independently or jointly with other ministers, shall issue acts for the provision of healthy and safe labour conditions. Where necessary, the Minister of Labour and Social Policy shall appoint the bodies and the organisations which shall participate in the working out of these acts.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The Minister of Labour and Social Policy and the Minister of Health, independently or jointly, shall approve unified rules for providing healthy and safe labour conditions which shall be applied in all industries and branches.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The ministers and the other bodies of the executive authority under art. 19, para 4 of the Law for the administration shall approve branch rules for providing healthy and safe labour conditions in the enterprises and industries of the respective branch.

(4) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

(5) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

(6) (New, SG No 28/1996; amend., SG 25/2001) The orders for approval of the rules under para 2 and 3 shall be promulgated in the State Gazette and the rules shall be issued by the body which has approved them.

Rules in the Enterprise (Amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 277. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The employer shall work out and approve rules for providing healthy and safe conditions of work in the enterprise which shall not contravene the normative requirements.

(2) (revoked SG, No 100/1992)

(3) (Previous para 3 - SG, No 100/1992) The rules under the preceding paragraph shall be displayed in an appropriate manner at the working places.

Art. 278. (revoked, SG 25/2001)

Art. 279. (revoked, SG 25/2001)

Art. 280. (revoked, SG 25/2001)

Instruction and Training

Art. 281. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (new, SG 25/2001) All workers and employees shall be instructed and trained on the safe methods of work.

(2) (prev. para 1 - SG 25/2001) Employees engaged in use, servicing and maintenance of machines and other technical equipment, as well as employees engaged in activities creating a threat to their health and life shall receive mandatory instruction and training and shall pass an examination on the rules of healthy and safe conditions of work.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; prev. para 2 - SG 25/2001) Hazardous machines, equipment and technological processes shall be serviced only by competent employees. Their competence shall be certified by special regulations. The list of

hazardous equipment and activities shall be approved by the respective administrative bodies.

(4) (prev. para 3 - Amend. and suppl., SG 25 - SG 25/2001) No persons without the necessary knowledge and skills provided by the rules for healthy and safe conditions of work shall be admitted to work in the enterprise.

(5) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; prev. para 4 - amend., SG 25/2001) The employer shall be obliged to organise periodic training or instruction of the workers and employees on rules of healthy and safe conditions of work under conditions and by an order determined by an ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

Obligations to Provide Sanitation and Medical Service

Art. 282. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall be obliged to provide sanitary and medical service to employees in accordance with the sanitary norms and requirements.

Refusal of the Employee to Perform an Assignment

Art. 283. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employee shall have the right to refuse performance or to stop work when a serious and immediate hazard arises for his life and health, informing without delay his immediate manager. In these cases the continuation of work shall be permitted only after the elimination of the hazard, upon the order of the employer or the immediate manager.

Special Work Clothes and Personal Protective Means

Art. 284. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall provide free of charge special work clothes and personal protective means to the employees who work with or at hazardous machines, equipment, liquids, gases, melted metals, heated objects and the like.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employees shall be obliged to use special work clothes and personal protective means only in accordance with their functions, the use being confined only during working hours.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The terms and procedures for providing special work clothes and personal protective means, as well as their type, shall be determined by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy and the Minister of Health.

(4) (New – SG 83/05) The exchange of personal protection means for their money equivalent shall be forbidden.

Free Food (amend., SG 25/01, amend. SG 83/05)

Art. 285. (Amend., SG, No 100/92, amend. SG 83/05, amend. SG 83/05)
(1) The employers shall ensure free food and/or additives to the food to the workers and employees who work in enterprises with specific character and labour organization.

(2) The conditions and the order under which are ensured the free food and/or the additives to it of para 1 shall be determined with ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy and the Minister of Health.

Time Limitation of Work in a Hazardous Environment

Art. 286. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) A maximum number of years shall be determined for work in particularly hazardous types of production and work, upon the expiration of which the employee shall be transferred to other suitable work.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The list of productions and types of works and the maximum number of years permitted in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the Council of Ministers upon proposal of the Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

Periodical Medical Check-Ups

Art. 287. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (prev. art. 287 - SG 25/2001) All employees shall be subject to mandatory periodical medical check-ups. The frequency of these check-ups in accordance with the nature of work, conditions of labour and age of the employees shall be determined by the Minister of Health.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) The medical examinations under para 1 shall be for the account of the employer.

(3) (new, SG 25/2001; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The employer and the officials of the enterprise shall be obliged to keep in secret the data regarding the health condition of the workers and employees and the information from and about the respective medical examinations.

Data on Healthy and safe conditions of Labour

Art. 288. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; revoked, SG 18/03)

Prevention and Recording of Labour Accidents and Diseases

Art. 289. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall take measures for the prevention and reduction of occupational injuries and of general and professional illness.

(2) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

Legal Regulation of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Art. 290. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Occupational injuries and general and professional illnesses, as well as the manner of their registration and effects, shall be governed by a special law.

Chapter fourteen.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES IN THE ENTERPRISE

Art. 291. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Financing

Art. 292. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The social and cultural services in the enterprise shall be financed by the employer and by other sources.

Distribution and Use of the Funds

Art. 293. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The manner of allocation of the funds for social and cultural services shall be decided by the general meeting of employees.

(2) The funds for social and cultural services shall not be diverted and used for other purposes.

Fulfilment of Social and Cultural Necessities

Art. 294. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. SG 25/2001) The employer can independently or jointly with other bodies and organisations, provide to the employees:

1. organised meals in accordance with rational norms and the specific conditions of work;
2. commercial and public services by building and maintaining commercial shops and service centres;
3. transportation from residences to the enterprise and back;
4. facilities for short and long-term rest, physical culture, sports and tourism;
5. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) facilities for cultural activities, clubs, libraries etc.;
6. assistance to young and to newly appointed employees;
7. meeting of other social and cultural needs.

Art. 295. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Working Clothes and Uniforms

Art. 296. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (prev. art. 296 - SG 25/2001) The employer shall provide to the employees working clothes and uniforms under terms and conditions to be approved by the Council of Ministers or laid down in the collective contract.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) The worker or employee shall be obliged to wear the working or uniform clothes during the working time and protect it as a property of the employer.

Housing and Workers Hostels

Art. 297. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The employer can make efforts to provide housing to the employees and their families by using resources from his funds set aside specially for the purpose.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The housing units shall be allocated in accordance with criteria recorded in the collective contract.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) The employer can build with his own resources and maintain workers' hostels.

Art. 298. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Care for the Employees' Families

Art. 299. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (amend., SG 25/2001) The employer can provide assistance for placing the employees' children in child-care establishments by maintaining, building or taking part in the building and maintaining of such establishments with his own resources or jointly with other employers and the municipal councils.

(2) (amend., SG 25/2001) The employer can place at the disposal of the employees' children the available facilities for rest, physical culture, sports and tourism, youth and cultural activities.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The social funds and the forms of social services shall be used also by the employee's families upon decision of the general meeting (meeting of proxies) and in conformity with the collective contract.

Care For Retired Former Employees.

Art. 300. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Upon the decision of the general meeting of the employees the social funds and the forms of social services shall be used also by pensioners having worked with the same employer.

Chapter fifteen.

SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR SOME CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYEES (AMEND., SG, No 100/1992)

Section I.

SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR THE ADOLESCENTS

Art. 301. (1) The minimum age for employment shall be 16. The employment of persons under 16 years of age is prohibited.

(2) (suppl. – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) As an exception persons between 15 and 16 years of age may be employed to perform work of easy nature and not dangerous or harmful to their health and to their proper physical, mental and moral development, the implementation of which would not institute an obstacle to regular attending school or participating in programmes for professional orientation or training.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) As an exception the circuses may recruit on student jobs girls, who have turned 14 years of age and boys, who have turned 13, and, for the participation in shooting of films, in the preparation and giving theatrical and other performances, persons under 15 years of age may be recruited under easier conditions and in conformity with the requirements for their proper physical, mental and moral development. The labour terms in these cases shall be determined by the Council of Ministers.

Employment of Persons Under 16 Years of Age

Art. 302. (1) Persons under 16 shall be employed after a thorough medical examination and a medical ruling that they are fit to perform the respective job and that it would not impair their proper physical and mental development.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Persons under 16 shall be employed upon permission of the Labour Inspection in each separate case.

Employment of Persons between 16 and 18 Years of Age

Art. 303. (1) (amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Employment of persons between 16 and 18 years of age in jobs, which are heavy, dangerous or harmful to the health and to their regular physical, mental and moral development, shall be prohibited.

(2) Persons between 16 and 18 years of age shall be employed after a thorough preliminary medical examination and a medical ruling which certifies their fitness to perform the respective work.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Persons between 16 and 18 years of age shall be employed upon permission of the Labour Inspection in each separate case.

(4) (new, SG 18/03; amend. and suppl. - 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The conditions and the order of giving permit for work under para 3, permit for work to persons under 16 years of age, as well as the obligations of the employer for providing healthy and safe labour conditions for the persons, who have not reached 18 years of age, shall be settled by an ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy and the Minister of Health.

Employment of Persons Under 18 Years of Age

Art. 304. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) (1) Prohibited for persons under 18 years of age shall be work which is:

1. beyond their physical or psychic capacity;
2. related to exposure to harmful physical, biological or chemical effect, especially toxic agents, cancerogenes, agents causing hereditary genetic or intrauterine damage;
3. related to harm which, in any other way whatsoever, have permanent unfavourable effect on the health;
4. in conditions of radiation;
5. at exceptionally low or high temperatures, noise or vibrations;
6. related to a risk of labour accidents for which it is supposed that they cannot be realised or avoided by the underage person due to his physical or psychic immaturity.

(2) (revoked, SG 18/03)

Particular Care for Adolescents

Art. 305. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall take special care for the work of persons under 18 by providing alleviated working conditions and opportunities to acquire professional qualification and to raise the qualification level.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) The employer shall be obliged to inform the underage workers and employees and their parents or guardians about the possible

risks of the job and about the measures taken for providing healthy and safe working conditions.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001; suppl. – SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The working hours of employees under 18 shall be 35 working hours weekly and 7 hours daily for 5-day work week. In their weekly working hours shall also be included the time for acquiring professional qualification and for its development, in case this is implemented in the course of the work.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; suppl. – SG 108/08) Employees under 18 shall be entitled to a basic paid annual leave of not less than 26 working days, including during the calendar year when they turn 18 years of age.

Section II.

SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR WOMEN

Art. 306. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Protection of Pregnant Women and Nursing Women (amend., SG 52/04)

Art. 307. (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) (1) The employer may not assign, as well as oblige pregnant women and nursing women to do a work which exposes to danger or threatens their safety and health.

(2) The pregnant woman or nursing woman may refuse work defined as harmful for the health of the mother or the child, or for which, upon assessment of the risk, it has been determined that poses a substantial risk for the health of the mother or her child.

(3) The list of jobs and conditions of labour under para 1 shall be determined by an ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy and by the Minister of Health.

Women's Rooms

Art. 308. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Employers employing 20 or more women shall provide rooms for personal hygiene of the women and rooms for rest of the pregnant as established by the Minister of Health.

Job Reassignment for Pregnant and Nursing Mothers

Art. 309. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) Where a pregnant woman or a nursing mother does a job unsuitable for her condition the employer shall undertake the necessary measures for temporary adaptation of the conditions of labour on the working place and/or working hours, in view of removing the risk for the safety and health of the pregnant or nursing woman. If the adaptation of the conditions of labour on the working place and/or of the working hours is technically and/or objectively impossible or it is not grounded to require it for valid reasons the employer shall undertake the necessary measures for moving the worker or employee to another appropriate job.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; suppl., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The health authorities' prescription shall be mandatory for the pregnant or nursing woman and for the employer. Until the fulfilment of the prescription for moving she will be released from the obligation of doing the job unsuitable for her state, and the employer shall pay her an indemnification amounting to the received gross labour remuneration for the month preceding the day of issuance of the prescription.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) In the cases of para 1 the worker or employee shall receive labour remuneration for the fulfilled job. When it is lower than the labour remuneration for the previous job she will be entitled to a monetary indemnification for the difference in the labour remunerations according to a separate law.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer, jointly with the health authorities, shall annually designate positions and jobs suitable for pregnant women and nursing mothers.

Commissioning of Pregnant Women and Mothers of Children (amend., SG 25/2001; amend., SG 52/04)

Art. 310. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001; amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The employer shall not commission a mother of a child under 3 years of age without her written consent.

Art. 311. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Work to be done at Home

Art. 312. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) A female employee who is a mother of a small child shall be entitled to work at home with the same or another employer until the child reaches the age of 6.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Where a female employee under the preceding paragraph is reassigned to work at home with the same employer, he shall provide upon ceasing of the work at home, but not later than reaching of the age of 6 by the child, the job performed before reassignment at home, and if the job has been eliminated, another job with her consent.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Where the female employee under paragraph 1 begins work at home with another employer, her employment relationship with the employer with whom she had worked prior to her reassignment shall not be terminated, but she shall be given unpaid leave. When she ceases to work at home, but not later than reaching of the age of 6 by the child, the unpaid leave shall be terminated. If the job has been eliminated the employer shall provide with her consent another job.

Use of Mother's Rights by the Father

Art. 313. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The rights of the mother pursuant to Article 310 and 312 may be used by the father if the mother is not in a position to use them.

Obligation for notification (new, SG 52/04)

Art. 313a. (new, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) (1) The pregnant worker or employee shall exercise rights under art. 140, para 4, item 2, art. 147, para 1, item 2, art. 157, para 2, art. 307, 309, 310 and art. 333, para 5 after certifying her state before the employer by a valid document issued by the competent health bodies.

(2) On terminating the pregnancy the worker or employee under para 1 shall be obliged, within 7 days, to notify the employer.

(3) The employer and the officials in the enterprise shall be obliged to keep secret the circumstances under para 1 and 2.

Section III.

SPECIAL PROTECTION OF PERSONS WITH PARTIAL INCAPACITY

Grounds for Reassignment

Art. 314. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employee who after an illness or occupational accident is not able to continue with his former job, but who is able to perform with no harm to his health another suitable job or the same job under alleviated conditions, shall be reassigned to another job or to the same job with alleviated conditions upon prescription of the health authorities.

Jobs by Reassignment

Art. 315. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 100/1992 and No 2/1996; amend. – SG 41/09, in force from 01.07.2009) An employer with more than 50 employees shall provide annually jobs suitable for reassignment, their number being 4 to 10 per cent of the total number of jobs depending on the economic sector.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The portion of the total number of employees under the preceding paragraph by economic sectors shall be specified by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

Specialised Enterprises and Workshops for Persons with Permanently Reduced Working Capacity (amend., SG 25/2001; amend. – SG 41/09, in force from 01.07.2009)

Art. 316. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 100/1992 and No 2/1996; amend. – SG 41/09, in force from 01.07.2009) The Ministers, the heads of other agencies and the municipal councils shall set up special state (municipal) enterprises, and the employers with more than 300 employees shall set up workshops and other units designed for persons with permanently reduced working capacity.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The activities of the specialised enterprises, workshops and units under the preceding paragraph shall be planned and accounted for separately, and the employees working there shall enjoy special rules for output rates, accounting and labour remuneration under a procedure to be determined by the Council of Ministers.

Reassignment of Partially Incapacitated Employees

Art. 317. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 41/09, in force from 01.07.2009) The necessity of reassignment of an employee to another suitable job or to the same job with alleviated working conditions, the character of the work done, the work conditions and the period of reassignment shall be set in accordance with a prescription of the health authorities.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The reassignment prescription issued by the health authorities shall oblige the employee not to perform the job from which he shall be reassigned and the employer not to admit him to this job.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The employer shall reassign the employee to a suitable work in accordance with the prescription of the health authorities within 7 days of its receipt.

(4) (Para 4 revoked, previous para 5 - SG, No 100/1992) Failure to perform the prescription of the health authorities by the employer shall oblige him to compensate the employee in accordance with Article 217.

Art. 318. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Paid Annual Leave

Art. 319. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001; suppl. – SG 108/08; amend. – SG 41/09, in force from 01.07.2009) Employees with permanently reduced working capacity of 50 and over 50 percent shall be entitled to a basic paid annual leave of not less than 26 working days.

Labour Remuneration

Art. 320. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) An employee who is reassigned in accordance with this Section shall be remunerated for the work done.

(2) (amend., SG 25/2001; amend. – SG 41/09, in force from 01.07.2009) An employee with permanently reduced working capacity under 50 percent who is reassigned for a fixed period and who receives at his new job lower labour remuneration than the remuneration for the former job shall be entitled to a cash compensation for the difference between remuneration in accordance with a separate law.

Art. 321. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Section IV.

Special protection of working pensioners (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Art. 322-324. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Chapter sixteen.
TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP

Section I.
TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

General Grounds for Termination of Contract of Employment

Art. 325. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) A contract of employment shall be terminated without notice due from either party in the following cases:

1. By mutual consent of the parties, expressed in writing. The party to which the proposal is addressed shall inform the other party of its position within 7 days of receipt of the proposal. Failure to do so shall be deemed refusal to accept the proposal;

2. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) When the dismissal of an employee is found unlawful, or he is reinstated to his previous job by ruling of the court, but he does not report to work within the term stipulated under Article 345, para 1;

3. Upon expiry of the contractual term;

4. Until the completion of some specified work;

5. Upon return of the substituted employee to work;

6. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) When a position is listed to be occupied by a pregnant employee or an employee reassigned for rehabilitation, and a candidate entitled to that position appears;

7. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

8. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Upon the appointment of an employee who has been elected or has passed a competitive examination for the position;

9. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 41/09, in force from 01.07.2009) In case of inability of the employee to perform the assigned job because of illness resulting in permanently reduced working capacity, or because of health contraindications established by an expert medical commission. In such a case the contract of employment shall not be terminated whenever the employer can provide another job, suitable to the employee's health status, and he consents to perform it;

10. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Upon the death of the person with whom the employee has concluded a contract of employment with consideration to his personality;

11. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Upon the death of the employee.

12. (New, SG 67/99) Upon determining the position to be taken by a civil servant.

Termination of Contract of Employment by Employee by Notice

Art. 326. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employee may terminate a contract of employment by giving the employer a notice in writing.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; suppl. – SG 108/08) The notice period for termination of an employment contract of unlimited duration shall be 30 days, unless a longer period has been agreed by the parties, but not longer than 3 months. In a collective employment contract the term for the notice of dismissal under Art. 328, Para 1, Items 1 – 4 and Item 11 may be set to depend on the duration of service of the

employee for the same employer. The notice period for termination of an employment contract of an indefinite period shall be 3 months, but not more than the remaining period of the contract.

(3) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Employees accountable for assets, whenever unable to hand over the assets within the 30 day period under para 2, shall have that period extended, but by no more than 2 months, including the notice period.

(4) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The notice period shall begin on the day following receipt of the notice. A notice shall be considered withdrawn upon the employee's request to do so before or at the time of its receipt. With the consent of the employer, a notice may also be withdrawn before the period has expired.

(5) (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Termination Employment Contract by Employee Without Notice

Art. 327. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employee may terminate his employment contract in writing without notice, in the following circumstances:

1. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Should he be unable to perform the assigned job because of illness, and should the employer fail to provide him with suitable work as per the prescription of the medical authorities;

2. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Should the employer delay the payment of remuneration or compensation pursuant to this Code or for social security;

3. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Should the employer change the place or character of work or the agreed remuneration, except in cases where entitled to make such changes, and also should he fail to meet other obligations, stipulated in the employment contract or the collective contract, or established by a normative act;

3a. (new. SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004; suppl. – SG 108/08) As a result of an introduced change under art. 123, para 1 and art. 123a, Para 1 the conditions of labour are substantially deteriorated with the new employer.

4. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Should he assume a paid elective office or begin research work on the basis of a competitive examination;

5. (revoked – SG 46/07, in force from 01.01.2008)

6. Should he continue his education as a regular student at an educational establishment, or as a postgraduate student;

7. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. – SG 108/08) Should he be employed under a temporary employment contract as referred to in Art. 68, Para 1, Items 1 or 3 and take up employment elsewhere under a contract of employment for an indefinite term;

8. Should he be reinstated in the established manner to work as a result of finding his dismissal unlawful, in order to perform the work to which he is reinstated.

9. (New, SG 67/99) Starts civil service.

Termination of Contract of Employment by Employer with Notice

Art. 328. (1) (Amend. SG, No 21/1990 and No 100/1992) An employer may terminate a contract of employment by giving a notice in writing to the employee in observance of the terms of Article 326, para 2, in the following cases:

1. Closing down of the enterprise;

2. Partial closing down of the enterprise or staff cuts;

3. Reduction of the volume of work;
 4. (amend., SG 25/2001) Work stoppage for more than 15 working days;
 5. When an employee lacks the qualities for efficient work performance;
 6. When an employee does not have the necessary education or vocational training for the assigned work;
 7. When an employee refuses to follow an enterprise or a division thereof, in which he is employed, when it is relocated to another community or locality;
 8. When the position occupied by the employee should be vacated for reinstatement of an unlawfully dismissed employee, who had previously occupied the same position;
 9. (revoked – SG 46/07, in force from 01.01.2008)
 10. (Amended - SG, No. 2 & 28/1996; amend., SG 25/2001) When an employee has become eligible for a full retirement pension in terms of length of service and age, and for professors, associate professors, senior researchers I and II degree and doctors of science - upon completion of 65 years of age;
 11. When the requirements for the job have been changed and the employee does not qualify for it;
 12. When it is objectively impossible to implement the contract of employment.
- (2) (suppl., SG 25/2001) In addition to the cases under para 1 enterprise management employees may be dismissed by advance notice as per the terms under Article 326, para 2, and by reason of conclusion of an enterprise management contract. The dismissal can be completed after the commencement of the fulfilment under the contract for management but not later than 9 months.

Termination of an Employment Contract with Persons in Management Positions

Art. 328bis (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; Revoked - SG, No. 2/1996)

Termination of an Employment Contract with Persons Working in the Field of Culture

Art. 328ter (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; Revoked - SG, No. 2/1996)

Right to Selection

Art. 329. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) In case of partial closing down of an enterprise, as well as in case of staff cuts or reduction of the volume of work, the employer shall be entitled to selection and in the interest of production or business may dismiss employees whose positions have not been made redundant, in order to retain employees of higher qualifications and better performance.

(2)(revoked, SG 25/2001)

(3) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

(4) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

Termination of Employment Contract by Employer Without Notice

Art. 330. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employer may terminate without notice an employment contract of an employee who has been detained for execution of a sentence.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) An employer shall terminate an employment contract without notice in the following cases:

1. (revoked, previous item 2 - SG No 100/1992) Whenever an employee has been divested by sentence of the court or by an administrative order of the right to practice a profession or to occupy the position to which he has been appointed;

2. (previous item 3 - SG, No 100/1992) Whenever an employee is divested of his academic title or academic degree, if the contract of employment has been concluded in view of his holding the respective title or degree;

3. (New, SG No. 83/1998, suppl. SG 46/05, amend. SG 76/05; amend. SG 75/06) The employee has been deleted from the registers of the professional organizations under the Law of the professional organizations of the doctors and the doctors in dental medicine, from the register of the professional organization of the master-pharmacists under the Law of the professional organization of the master-pharmacists or from the Bulgarian association of the professionals in medical care under the Law of the professional organizations of the nurses, the midwives and the associated medical specialists.

4. (Previous item 4 - SG No 100/1992, previous item 3 - SG No 83/1998; revoked, SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004)

5. (Previous item 5 - SG No 100/1992, previous item 4 - SG No 83/1998) Whenever an employee refuses to take a suitable job offered to him in case of medically prescribed reassignment;

6. (Previous item 6 - SG No 100/1992, previous item 5 - SG No 83/1998) In case of disciplinary dismissal.

7. (new – SG 95/03) the worker or the employer does not fulfil the obligation for notification under art. 126, item 12;

8. (new – SG 95/03) there is incompatibility in the cases of art. 107a, para 1.

9. (new – SG 94/08, in force from 01.01.2009) if conflict of interests under the Law on Prevention and Disclosure of Conflict of Interests has been established by an act which has entered into force.

Termination of the Employment Contract by Initiative of the Employer against Agreed Indemnification

Art. 331 (new, SG 25/2001) (1) The employer can propose, at his initiative, to the worker or employee termination of the employment contract against indemnification. If the worker or employee makes no comment in writing on the proposal within 7 days it shall be considered rejected.

(2) If the worker or employee accepts the proposal under para 1 the employer shall owe him an indemnification amounting to no less than the quadruple size of the last received monthly gross remuneration, except if the parties have agreed upon a larger size of the indemnification.

(3) If the indemnification under para 2 is not paid within one month from the date of termination of the employment contract the grounds for its termination shall be considered dropped.

Art. 332. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Protection Against Dismissal

Art. 333. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992, SG 110/99) (1) (amend., SG 25/2001) In the cases under Article 328, para 1, items 2, 3, 5, 11 and Article 330, para 2, item 6, an employer may dismiss only with prior consent of the labour inspection for each specific case:

1. (amend., SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004; amend. – SG 108/08) Mothers of children younger than 3 years of age;

2. Employees who have been reassigned due to reasons of health;

3. Employees suffering from certain diseases, listed in a Regulation of the Minister of Health;

4. Employees who have commenced a period of permitted leave;

5. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Worker or employee, who is elected as a representative of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2 and art. 7a for the period during which he/she has that capacity;

6. (new – SG 57/06, in force from the date of entry into action of the Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union) Worker or employee, who is a member of specialized authority for negotiations, European workers' council or of representation body in European trade or cooperative company, for the time of implementation of his/her functions.

(2) In the cases under items 2 and 3 of the preceding paragraph prior to dismissal the opinion of an expert medical commission should also be considered.

(3) (amend., SG 110/99; amend., SG 25/2001) In the cases under Article 328, para 1, items 2, 3, 5, 11, and Article 330, para 2, item 6, an employer may dismiss an employee who is a member of the enterprise trade union leadership belonging to a territorial, industrial or national elected trade union body, throughout the period of occupation of the trade union position and not earlier than 6 months after that, only with prior consent of the trade union body, specified by decision of the central leadership of the respective trade union organisation.

(4) When provided for in the collective contract, and employer may dismiss an employee due to staff cuts or reduction of the volume of work after obtaining a prior consent from the respective trade union body of the enterprise.

9. (revoked – SG 46/07, in force from 01.01.2008)

(6) (new, SG 25/2001; prev. para 5 – SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004; amend. – SG 108/08) A worker or employee using a leave under Art. 163 can be dismissed only pursuant to art. 328, para 1, item 1.

(7) (prev. para 5 - SG 25/2001; prev. para 6 – SG 52/04, In force from 1st of August 2004) The protection under this article is towards the moment of serving the order of dismissal.

Termination of Employment Contract for Additional Work

Art. 334. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) In addition to cases provided for by this Code, an employment contract for additional work (Articles 110, 111 and 114) may be terminated by the employee or the employer with a 15 days notice.

(2) Article 333 shall not apply in case of dismissal under the preceding paragraph.

Form and Moment of Termination of an Employment Contract (amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 335. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) (new, SG 25/2001) The employment contract shall be terminated in writing.

(2) (prev. art. 335 - SG 25/2001) An employment contract shall be terminated:

1. Upon expiry of the notice period - in case of termination with notice;
2. Upon expiry of the respective part of the notice period - in case where the period has not been observed;
3. As from the date of receipt of a written statement for termination of a contract - in case of termination without notice.

Applicability of Provisions for Termination of Employment Contract

Art. 336. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The provisions of this Section shall also apply to the termination of an employment relationship resulting from competitive examination.

Section II.

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIPS RESULTING FROM AN ELECTION

Termination of Employment Relationships Resulting from an Election

Art. 337. Employment relationships resulting from an election shall be terminated upon expiry of the term for which the person has been elected. Should no new election be provided upon expiry of the term, the employment relationship shall be extended until such election is held.

Recall

Art. 338. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Employment relationships resulting from an election may be terminated without notice by the respective electoral body.

Application of Provisions for Termination of Employment Contract

Art. 339. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The grounds for termination of an employment contract, except for termination in case of disciplinary dismissal, shall also apply mutatis mutandis for termination of employment relationships resulting from an election.

(2) In the cases under the preceding paragraph, where for termination of an employment relationship a binding statement by the employer is required, it shall be substituted for by a decision of the electoral body.

Non-application of Protection Against Dismissal

Art. 339bis. (New, SG No 100/1992) Art. 333 shall not apply to termination of an employment relationship resulting from an election.

Termination of an Election Employment Relationship by Reason of Other Normative Acts or By-laws

Art. 340. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The provisions of this Section shall apply in so far as a law, another regulation or a by-law do not provide otherwise.

Section III.

Termination of legal terms of employment as a result of cooperation membership (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Art. 341-343. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Section IV.

PROTECTION AGAINST UNLAWFUL DISMISSAL

Contest of Lawfulness of Dismissal

Art. 344. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) An employee shall be entitled to contest the lawfulness of dismissal before the employer or in a court and demand:

1. Recognition of dismissal as unlawful and its repeal;
2. Reinstatement to his previous position;
3. Compensation for the period of unemployment due to dismissal;
4. Revision of the grounds for dismissal, entered in his service record or other documents.

(2) On his own initiative an employer may cancel an order of dismissal prior to the bringing of the action before the court by the employee.

(3) In cases where for dismissal a prior consent of the labour inspection or a trade union body is required, and no such consent has been asked for or given before the dismissal, the court shall cancel the order of dismissal as unlawful on these grounds only, without considering the merits of the labour dispute.

(4) (New - SG, No. 2/1996) Labour disputes under paragraph (1) shall be considered by the district court within three months following the receipt of the claim and by the regional court - within one month following the receipt of the appeal.

Reinstatement to the Previous Position

Art. 345. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Following the reinstatement of the employee to his previous position by the employer or a court he may assume the

position provided he reports to work within 2 weeks of receipt of the reinstatement notice, unless this term be exceeded for valid reasons only.

(2) An employee dismissed pursuant to Article 330, para 1, shall be reinstated to his previous position pursuant to the preceding paragraph on the grounds of a verdict of acquittal which is in effect.

Entering the Annulment of the Dismissal

Art. 346. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Should the employee's dismissal be found to be unlawful by the employer or a court, or should the grounds for termination of an employment relationship be revised, the revisions shall be entered in the service record of the employee.

(2) The entry in the service record shall be made by the employer who terminated the employment relationship; should the employer refuse to do so the entry shall be made by the labour inspection.

Chapter seventeen. SERVICE RECORD AND LENGTH OF SERVICE

Section I. SERVICE RECORD

Purpose

Art. 347. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The service record is an official document certifying of circumstances entered therein related to the labour activities of the employee.

Presentation, Issuance and Storing (amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 348. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Upon entering into employment, the employee shall be obliged to present his service record to the employer.

(2) (amend. – SG 108/08) Where an employee enters into employment for the first time the employer shall be obliged to provide him with a service record within 5 days from starting work. The employee shall verify by a written declaration that this is his first ever employment.

(3) The service record shall be kept by the employee, who shall be obliged to present it to the employer upon request, as well as for entry of new circumstances therein.

Contents

Art. 349. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) The following data about the employee shall be entered in the service record:

1. Name, date and place of birth;
2. Address;
3. (amend., SG 25/2001) Number of the personal card or other identification document and civil ID number;

4. Education, profession, speciality;
5. Position occupied and organisational unit where employed (department, workshop, office);
6. Agreed remuneration;
7. Date of starting work;
8. Date and grounds for termination of employment relationship (article, paragraph, item and letter under this Code);
9. Duration of period recognised as length of service, as well as period not recognised as length of service;
10. Compensations paid upon termination of employment relationship;
11. (amend. – SG 59/07, in force from 01.03.2008) Notices of attachments provided by Article 512, para 4 of the Civil Procedure Code.

(3) The employer shall enter precisely and on time the data listed under the preceding paragraph and any changes therein.

Record of Dismissal and Restoration of Lost Service Record

Art. 350. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Upon termination of the employment relationship the employer shall enter in the service record the data relevant to the termination and submit the record immediately to the employee.

(2) Where a service record has been lost by fault of the employer, upon request of the employee a new service record shall be issued by the respective labour inspection. In such case the employer shall provide the labour inspection with the necessary data from previous employers.

(3) Where a service record has been lost by the employee, the labour inspection shall issue a new service record based on veritable data provided by the employee.

Entry of the employment service on the basis of a judicial decision

Art. 350a. (new – SG 108/08) The length of employment service established in a judicial decision shall be entered by the employer in the service record, or in case of refusal or where impossible – by the Labour Inspection at the seat or address of the employer.

Section II. LENGTH OF SERVICE

Length of Service Under Employment Relationship

Art. 351. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend. SG 67/99) For the purposes of this Code length of service shall be the time period during which an employee has worked under an employment relationship, unless otherwise provided by this Code or another law, as well as the time during which the person has worked as civil servant.

Period of Employment Relationship Considered as Length of Service Without Actual Work on the Part of the Employee

Art. 352. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Periods under an employment relationship during which an employee has done no actual work shall be recognised as length of service in the following cases:

1. Days off and holidays;
2. Paid leave used, regardless of the grounds and mode of payment;
3. Unpaid leave used, as established by this Code or other normative acts, whenever explicitly provided for;
4. Unpaid leave used because of temporary disability;
5. Time spent at courses, schools and other forms of vocational training and retraining off the job;
6. Periods throughout which an employee has not worked because of unlawful refusal to be admitted to work;
7. The period of suspension from work pursuant to Article 33, para 2 - 4, of the 1951 Labour Code for a crime committed in connection with the employee's job, if the employee has not been indicted pursuant to relevant procedures;
8. The period of suspension from work pursuant to Article 33, para 2 - 4, of the 1951 Labour Code after an employee has been indicted, as well as the period of suspension from work pursuant to the provisions of the Penal Procedure Code, provided the employee has been acquitted or the criminal prosecution has been terminated on the grounds that the employee has not committed the act or that the act does not constitute a criminal offence;
9. In other cases specified by the Council of Ministers.

Length of Service Under a Void Employment Relationship

Art. 353. (Suppl., SG No 100/1992) The time spent at work prior to the declaring of an employment relationship void, provided the employee has acted in good will when it was created, shall be recognised as length of service.

Periods Recognised as Length of Service Without an Existing Employment Relationship

Art. 354. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Periods throughout which no employment relationship existed shall be recognised as length of service in the following cases:

1. When an employee has been unemployed as a result of dismissal which has subsequently been found to be unlawful by the competent authorities - as from the date of dismissal till the date of reinstatement to work;
2. When an employee dismissed because of detention by the authorities has remained unemployed as a result of that dismissal, provided he has not been indicted, he has been acquitted or the criminal prosecution has been terminated on the grounds that he has not committed the act or that the act does not constitute a criminal offence;
3. When the person has served a sentence of imprisonment which has subsequently been found pursuant to established procedures to have been imposed without grounds;
4. When an employee to whom reassignment due to health reasons has been prescribed, or a pregnant employee, do not work due to failure of the employer to

provide such employees with a suitable job in compliance with prescriptions of the medical authorities;

5. When an employee has stayed unemployed because of unlawful detention of his service record;

6. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) When a mother, a father or an adoptive parent has been raising a child under the age of 3;

7. (Amended - SG, No. 100/1992 and No 2/1996) When an employee has remained out of job and has received unemployment benefits or has been enrolled in schools or courses for retraining;

8. in other cases specified by the Council of Ministers.

Calculation of Length of Service

Art. 355. (1) The length of service shall be calculated in days, months and years.

(2) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) One day's length of service shall be recognised whenever an employee has worked for at least one half of the legally established working hours for that day under one or several employment relationships.

(3) (amend., SG 25/2001) One month's length of service shall be recognised whenever throughout the calendar month an employee has worked not less than 21 days in a five-day working week.

(4) As one year's length of service shall be recognised 12 months of service, calculated by the method established in the preceding paragraph.

(5) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) Under this Labour Code the time served in excess of the actual time served under a employment relationship, which shall be recognised for retirement pension eligibility, as well as the extra time resulting from transformation of work of one category into another in calculating an employee's retirement eligibility, shall not be recognised as length of service.

Subsidiary Legislation

Art. 356. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) The Council of Ministers shall issue a regulation to implement this Chapter.

Chapter eighteen. LABOUR DISPUTES

Definition

Art. 357. (1) (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; suppl., SG 25/2001; prev. text of art. 357 - 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Labour disputes shall be disputes between an employee and an employer on creation, existence, implementation and termination of employment relationships, as well as disputes on implementation of collective contracts and the establishment of the length of service.

(2) (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Labour disputes shall also be considered the disputes between the representatives of the workers and the employees, elected by the procedure of art. 7, par. 2 and art. 7a, and the employer in case of offence of their rights.

Statute of Limitation

Art. 358. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Labour dispute actions shall be brought within the following terms:

1. (amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) one month for disputes on limited financial liability of an employee, for repeal of the administrative sanction "reprimand" and in the cases under art. 357, par. 2;

2. (amend, SG 25/2001) two months for disputes on the repeal of the disciplinary sanction "dismissal notice", changes in the location and nature of work and termination of employment relationship; "dismissal notice", changes in the location and nature of work and termination of employment relationship;

3. three years for all other labour disputes.

(2) The periods under the preceding paragraph shall commence as follows:

1. for actions to repeal a disciplinary sanction and on changes in the location and nature of work - as from the date on which the respective order has been served on the employee, and for actions on termination of an employment relationship - as from the date of termination;

2. for other actions - as from the date on which the right subject of the action has become executable or exercisable. For claims in cash the executability shall be considered in effect on the date on which payment should have been properly made.

(3) The term under para 1 shall not be deemed expired, provided prior to expiry the action has been brought with a body not competent to examine it. In such case the action shall be transferred to a court on the motion of the erroneously seized organ.

Free Proceedings in Labour Cases

Art. 359. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001) Proceedings in labour cases shall be free of charge for employees. They shall not pay fees and expenses for proceedings, including for applications for repeal of effective rulings on labour cases.

Jurisdiction

Art. 360. (Amend., SG, No 100/1992) (1) Labour disputes shall be reviewed by the courts. They shall be reviewed pursuant to the rules of the [Civil Procedure Code](#), unless otherwise provided by this Code.

(2) (Declared anti-constitutional by Decision No 12 of 1995 of the Constitutional Court in its part regarding the words "or in an act of the Council of Ministers" (the amendment in SG No 100/1992) - SG, No 69 of 1995, Amended - SG, No. 2/1996) The courts shall not review disputes on dismissal of:

1. (amend., SG 25/2001) elected employees of the bodies of the executive authority, of public organisations and of political parties and movements;

2. (amend., SG 25/2001) the employees under art. 28, para 2 of the Law for the administration.

Jurisdiction over Labour Disputes with Foreign Nationals

Art. 361. (1) (Amend., SG No 100/1992; prev. text of art. 361 - 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Labour disputes between employees who are foreign citizens and employers who are foreign nationals or joint ventures with a domicile in the Republic of Bulgaria, when the work has been performed in this country, shall fall under the jurisdiction of the respective court of domicile of the employer, unless otherwise agreed between the parties.

(2) (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) Under the jurisdiction of the court under par. 1 shall also fall the disputes for provision of minimum conditions of work, guaranteed to workers and employees, sent on a business trip in the Republic of Bulgaria within the framework of the provision of services by the order of art. 70, par. 4 of the Law of encouragement of employment.

Jurisdiction over Labour Disputes of Bulgarian Employees Abroad

Art. 362. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) Labour disputes between employees who are Bulgarian citizens working abroad and Bulgarian employers abroad shall fall under the jurisdiction of the proper court in Sofia and, in case the employee is a defendant, under the jurisdiction of the proper court of his domicile in this country.

Rulings of the Court not Subject to Cassation Appeal (amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 363. (Amend., SG No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001; Revoked, SG 105/02)

Art. 364-398. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Chapter nineteen.

CONTROL OVER OBSERVANCE OF LABOUR LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE PENAL LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF

Section I.

CONTROL OVER OBSERVANCE OF LABOUR LEGISLATION

Executive Agency "Chief labour inspectorate" (amend., SG 25/2001)

Art. 399. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) Overall control over observance of labour legislation in all sectors and activities shall be exercised by the Executive Agency "Chief labour inspectorate" at the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

External Departmental Control

Art. 400. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) Other state authorities, in addition to those mentioned under the preceding Article, shall exercise overall or special control over observance of labour legislation by force of law or an act of the Council of Ministers.

Internal Departmental Control

Art. 401. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) Ministers, heads of other agencies and local government authorities shall exercise control over the observance of labour legislation through their own special bodies.

Rights of Controlling Bodies

Art. 402. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) (1) (amend. – SG 108/08) Within the framework of their competence controlling bodies shall have the following rights to:

1. visit at all times ministries, other agencies, enterprises and the places of work, as well as the premises used by employees, and also to request from the persons on their territory to present identity documents;

2. demand from employers explanations, information and presentation of all necessary documents, papers and certified copies thereof with reference to the exercise of control;

3. obtain information directly from employees on all issues related to the exercise of control, and also to request them to declare in writing facts and circumstances related to exercising the labour activity, including information regarding the payment of the labour;

4. take specimens, samples, and other similar materials for lab tests and analysis, to use technical means and apparatus and to measure factors of the working environment related to exercising control on the labour activity;

5. establish the reasons and circumstances of occupational injuries.

(2) Employers, officials and employees shall be obliged to cooperate with controlling bodies in implementation of their functions.

(3) (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The National Revenue Agency shall present to the control bodies under art. 399 the required tax and insurance information about the objectives of the control over the observance of the labour legislation.

(4) (Amend., SG 25/2001; prev. text of par. 3 - 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) The Control bodies under art. 399, 400 and 401 shall exercise their rights in cooperation with the employers, with the employees and their organisations.

Obligations of Controlling Bodies

Art. 403. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) (1) The controlling bodies shall have the following obligations:

1. to keep secret all classified and confidential information that has come to their knowledge in the course of exercising control, and not to use such information in business activities of their own;

2. to keep secret the source of information about violation of labour legislation;

(2) (revoked, SG 25/2001)

(3) Control over observance of labour legislation may not be exercised by persons who have direct or indirect interest in the activities of controlled sites.

Compulsory Administrative Measures

Art. 404. (Amend., SG 100/1992) (1) (amend. – SG 108/08) For prevention and termination of violations of labour legislation, as well as for prevention and elimination of damages resulting therefrom, the control bodies of the Labour Inspection, as well as the bodies under Articles 400 and 401, by their own initiative or by proposal of the trade union organisations, may apply the following compulsory administrative measures:

1. (suppl. – SG 57/06, in force from the date of entry into action of the Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union) to issue mandatory instructions to employers and officials for elimination of violations of labour legislation, including their obligations with respect to social and community services for employees, as well as for elimination of flaws in providing safe and healthy working environment and for the obligations for informing and consulting the workers and the employees under this code and under the Law on informing and consulting the workers and the employees at multinational enterprises, groups of enterprises and European companies;

2. (amend. – SG 108/08) to suspend commissioning of buildings, machines and facilities, production lines and projects, which violate the regulations for healthy and safe working environment and social services;

3. to halt the operation of enterprises, production lines and projects, including construction or overhaul thereof, as well as machines, facilities and work stations, whenever the violation of the regulations for healthy and safe working environment are hazardous to the life and health of people;

4. (amend. – SG 108/08) to cancel the implementation of unlawful decisions or orders of employers and officials;

5. (suppl. – SG 108/08) to suspend from work employees who are not familiar with the regulations for healthy and safe work environment and do not have proper qualifications, and also employees under 18 years of age, in respect of whom the permission to be employed under Art. 30, Para 2 and Art. 303, Para 3 has been withdrawn;

6. (new, SG 25/2001) to give prescriptions for introduction of a special regime of safe work in case of a serious and immediate danger for the life and the health of the employees where it is impossible to apply item 3;

7. (new, SG 25/2001) for repeated violation of art. 62, para 1, to stop the activity of the working premises or of the enterprise until the removal of the discrepancy;

8. (new – SG 108/08) to give compulsory prescriptions to employers and officials for ceasing offence related to recording salaries in amounts lower than the amount paid by the employer to the employee for his work; in case the prescription is not complied with within the time limit indicated therein or in case of a repeated offence, the control bodies of the Labour Inspection may suspend the activity of the enterprise until the offence is ceased;

(2) Should the mandatory instruction under subparagraph 1 of the preceding paragraph refer to elimination of violations of labour legislation, it may be issued upon request of an employee prior to bringing an action before the court; after the action has been brought the issue may be settled only by the court.

(3) Whenever pursuant to the preceding paragraph on the same issue there are both a mandatory instruction and an effective court ruling which contradict, the ruling of the court shall be valid.

(4) (new – SG 108/08) For enforcement of the compulsory administrative measures the control bodies of the Labour Inspection shall not be liable for the caused damages.

Appeal of Compulsory Administrative Measures

Art. 405. (Amend., SG No 100/1992, amend. - SG 30/06, in force from 12.07.2006) Compulsory administrative measures under para 1 of the preceding Article may be appealed pursuant to the Administrative procedure code. An appeal shall not suspend the execution of the compulsory administrative measure.

Notifying the Existence of Employment Relation

Art. 405a (New - SG, No. 2/1996; amend., SG 25/2001, in force from 31.03.2001; amend. – SG 108/08) (1) Should it be established that labour force is submitted in violation of art. 1, para 2, the existence of an employment relationship shall be announced in a decree issued by the control bodies of the Labour Inspection. In these cases the existence of an employment relationship may be established with all means of evidence. In the decree shall be determined the initial date of arising of the employment relationship.

(2) The decree under Para 1 shall be issued also in case of death of the employee, which has occurred before establishing the violation of Art. 1, Para 2.

(3) The relations between the parties until the issuance of the decree under para 1 shall be regulated as under a valid employment contract, provided the worker or employee has acted in good faith when taking up his duties.

(4) Based on the decree under Para 1 the control bodies of the Labour Inspection shall instruct the employer to offer the employee conclusion of an employment contract. In the cases of Para 1, third sentence the employment contract shall be concluded as from the date of initiation of the employment relationship determined in the decree. If it was not determined, the employment contract shall be concluded as from the date of issuing the decree.

(5) The employer shall not be issued an instruction under Para 4 in case of death of the employee.

(6) In the cases under Para 4, when no employment contract is concluded between the parties, the decree under Para 1 shall replace the employment contract and it shall be deemed concluded for unspecified term for 5-day working week and 8-hour working day.

(7) The employer may appeal the instruction under Para 4, respectively the decree under Para 2 under the order of the Administrative Procedure Code before the administrative court at his seat or permanent address within 14 days of its delivery. The appeal shall not stop the execution of the act.

(8) Should the court repeal the appealed act, the employer may terminate unilaterally the employment contract without prior notification.

Notifying Function of Trade Union Organisations

Art. 406. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) (1) Trade union organisations shall have the power to notify controlling bodies about violations of labour legislation, and to demand enforcement of administrative sanctions against the offenders.

(2) (new, SG 25/2001) In fulfilment of their functions under para 1 the representatives of the trade union organisations shall have the right:

1. to visit, at any time, the enterprises and the other places where the job is fulfilled, as well as premises used by the workers and employees;

2. to require from the employer explanations and presentation of the necessary information and documents;

3. to be informed directly by the workers and employees on all issues related to the observation of the labour legislation.

(3) (new, SG 25/2001) The representatives of the trade union organisations, in fulfilment of their signal function, shall be obliged to observe the conditions under art. 403, para 1.

(4) (prev. para 2 - SG 25/2001) The controlling bodies shall be obliged to inform the trade union organisations within one month of the measures undertaken.

Notifying Function of Controlling Bodies

Art. 407. (Amend., SG No 100/1992) Whenever controlling bodies establish violations involving data of a criminal offence or other violations of the law, they must inform the public prosecutor's office.

Inspection Book

Art. 408. (Amend., SG No 100/1992; amend. – SG 108/08) (1) The findings from the inspections and instructions of controlling bodies on observation of labour legislation shall be recorded in a revision book.

(2) The employer shall be obliged to make available separate revision books in the enterprise, in its subdivisions, sites and working areas, and also in other places of providing hired work. They shall be presented to the controlling bodies whenever they carry out inspections.

(3) The revision book shall be certified by the labour inspection at the seat of the enterprise or its subdivisions or at the seat of the sites and working areas, and also other places of providing hired work.

Art. 409 - 412. (Revoked, SG No 100/1992)

Section II.

ADMINISTRATIVE PENAL LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF LABOUR LEGISLATION

Types of administrative penalties

Art. 412a. (new – SG 108/08) For violations of the labour legislation the following types of administrative penalties shall be imposed:

1. a fine – to natural persons;
2. a proprietary sanction – to legal persons and sole entrepreneurs.

Liability for Violation of the Normative Requirements for Healthy and safe Working Conditions (amend, SG 25/2001)

Art. 413. (1) (Amended - SG, No. 100/1992 and No 2/1996; amend., SG 25/2001; amend. – SG 108/08) A person who violates the regulations for provision of a healthy and safe work environment shall be fined with 100 to 500 levs, unless liable to a heavier sanction.

(2) (Amend., SG No 100/1992; amend., SG 25/2001; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006; amend. – SG 108/08) An employer who fails to perform his/her obligations to provide a healthy and safe work environment shall be punished with a property sanction amounting from 10 000 to 15 000 levs and the guilty official, unless subject to a more severe penalty - with fine amounting from 2500 to 10 000 levs.

(3) (Amend., SG 25/2001) For repeated violations the penalties shall be:

1. (amend. – SG 108/08) under para 1 - a fine of 500 to 1000 levs;
2. (amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006; amend. – SG 108/08) under para 2 - a property sanction or a fine amounting from 20 000 to 30 000 levs, respectively a fine amounting from 5000 to 20 000 levs.

Liability for Violation of Other Provisions of Labour Legislation

Art. 414. (Amend., SG 25/2001, SG 120/02) (1) (amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006; amend. – SG 108/08) An employer who violates the provisions of the labour legislation out of the rules for ensuring of healthy and safe labour conditions, if not subject to heavier penalty, shall be punished with a property sanction or a fine amounting from 10 000 to 15 000 levs, and the guilty official, if not subject to heavier penalty – with a fine amounting from 2500 to 10 000 levs..

(2) (amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006; amend. – SG 108/08) For repeated violation under par. 1 the sanction shall be a property sanction or a fine amounting from 20 000 to 30 000 levs, respectively a fine amounting from 5000 to 20 000 levs.

(3) (amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006; amend. – SG 108/08) An employer, who violates the provisions of art. 62, para 1 or 3 and art. 63, para 1 or 2, shall be punished with property sanction or fine amounting to 15 000 levs, and the guilty official – with fine in amount of 10 000 levs, for each separate violation.

(4) (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) An employer, who violates the provisions of art. 130a, par. 1 and 2, art. 130b, par. 1 and 2 and art. 130c, par. 1 and 2, shall be punished with property sanction or fine amounting from 1500 to 5000 levs, and the guilty official – with fine amounting from 250 to 1000 levs, for each separate violation.

Liability for Implementing Instructions and Obstructing Controlling Bodies

Art. 415. (1) (Amended - SG, Nos. 100/1992, 2/1996; 124/1997; amend., SG 25/2001; amend. – SG 108/08) A person who fails to implement a mandatory instruction of controlling bodies for observation of the labour legislation, shall be fined with 2500 to 10 000 levs.

(2) (Amended - SG, Nos. 100/1992, 2/1996; 124/1997; amend., SG 25/2001; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006; amend. – SG 108/08) An employer who unlawfully obstructs a control body for observation of labour legislation in implementing their duties, shall be punished with property sanction or fine amounting to 20 000 levs, if not subject to heavier penalty, and the guilty official – with fine amounting to 10 000 levs, if not subject to heavier penalty.

Duty to pay proprietary sanctions and fines under penal decrees

Art. 415a. (new – SG 108/08) Any employer, official or employee shall be obliged to pay the proprietary sanction or fine imposed to him within one month from entry into force of the penal decree.

Liability for the failure to pay proprietary sanctions and fines under penal decrees

Art. 415b. (new – SG 108/08) Any employer, official or employee who fails to pay the proprietary sanction or fine imposed to him within one month from entry into force of the penal decree, shall be due interest amounting to the basic interest rate of the Bulgarian National Bank for the period plus 20 points.

Liability for minor violation

Art. 415c. (new – SG 108/08) For a violation which can be terminated immediately after being established under the order stipulated in this Code, and which has not caused harmful consequences to employees, the guilty person shall be imposed a fine or proprietary sanction from BGN 50 to 100.

Agreement in the administrative penal procedure

Art. 415d. (new – SG 108/08) (1) Before issuing the penal decree and within 30 days from drawing up the act for establishing an administrative offence, the administrative penal authority and the violator may reach an agreement unless the act constitutes a crime.

(2) The agreement shall be drawn up in writing and shall contain the consent of the administrative penal authority and of the violator on the following questions:

1. was the act committed, was it committed by the violator, is he guilty and does it constitute an administrative violation;

2. what should be the type and size of the penalty.

(3) In the agreement may not be determined:

1. a type penalty other than the type specified by the law for that particular administrative violation;

2. a size of the fine or the proprietary sanction lower than the minimum prescribed for the particular administrative offence.

(4) The agreement shall be signed by the administrative penal authority and by the violator or his explicitly authorised representative.

(5) Within 14 days from signing the agreement the Executive Director of Executive Agency “Chief Labour Inspection” or an official authorised by him shall issue a decision.

(6) The agreement shall be approved, if:

1. the requirements of the law have been observed;
2. the fine or proprietary sanction specified in it is paid or secured in an account of the control authority.

(7) The decision under Para 5 shall not be subject to appeal.

(8) The agreement shall enter into force from the date of its approval. The agreement shall have the consequences of a penal decree in force.

(9) In case the agreement was not approved, the administrative penal authority shall issue a penal decree.

Rescheduling of debts

Art. 415e. (new – SG 108/08) (1) Upon request of the violator or his explicitly authorised representative the receivables from penal decrees in force, issued by the Executive Director of Executive Agency “Chief Labour Inspection” or a person authorised by him, a rescheduling of the due amounts according to an approved payment plan may be allowed.

(2) Rescheduling shall be admitted, when it is found that the available funds of the violator are not sufficient to pay his debts from penal decrees in force, but a reasonable assumption can be made, that the difficulties are temporary and upon rescheduling of the debts the debtor will be able to pay them.

(3) For the period of rescheduling the violator shall be due interest amounting to the basic interest rate of the Bulgarian National Bank plus 20 points.

(4) Rescheduling shall not be allowed to an employer, in respect of whom there is a decision for termination with liquidation or bankruptcy procedure has been initiated, as well as after determining the method of sale under Art. 238 of the Tax-Insurance Procedure Code.

(5) With the request referred to in Para 1 shall be annexed:

1. a declaration regarding the family and property state and regarding the annual income of the debtor for 12 months before the request – in case of a natural person;

2. a declaration for all other public debts, including the related interests, and all debts to private creditors and the related interests;

3. payment plan for rescheduling the debt;

4. evidence for financial-economic state of the debtor and perspective programme for development – in case of a sole entrepreneur, legal person or equalled to it;

5. an account for the income and expenses of the violator for the preceding account financial year – in case of a sole entrepreneur, legal person or equalled to it;

6. a balance for the preceding account year and for the last account period - in case of a sole entrepreneur, legal person or equalled to it.

(6) The decision for rescheduling shall be issued by:

1. the Director of Directorate “Labour Inspection” – for debts from proprietary sanctions up to BGN 5000 – for a term of up to one year, and for debts from fines up to BGN 5000 – for a term of up to two years;

2. the Executive Director of Executive Agency “Chief Labour Inspectorate – for debts over BGN 5000 – for a term of up to three years.

(7) In the decision for rescheduling shall be determined the term, the instalments and other conditions, including the consequences of the failure to comply.

(8) For the rescheduling term the limitation for the debts from the penal decrees in force shall be suspended.

(9) The refusal for rescheduling shall not be subject to appeal.

Establishing Violations, Issuing, Appealing and Executing Penal

Decrees

Art. 416. (amend. – SG 108/08) (1) Violations of labour legislation shall be established by acts, prepared by state controlling bodies. The acts drawn up in compliance with this code shall have evidential power before proved otherwise.

(2) Where a control authority has drawn up an act for administrative violation during the inspection, but the act cannot be handed over immediately, he shall enter the contents of the act in the revision book.

(3) The act for establishing an administrative violation shall be handed over to the violator personally against a signature, and should it be impossible to hand it over to him it shall be sent by registered mail with delivery receipt. If the person is not found on the administrative address, on his permanent address or at the working place, the delivery shall be done by placing a notification for the act subject to delivery on the notification board and in the internet site of the competent authority under Art. 399, 400 and 401.

(4) In the cases of Para 2 the act for establishing an administrative offence shall be deemed delivered upon expiration of three days from the date of entry, and in the cases of Para 3, second sentence – upon expiration of 7 days from placing the notification.

(5) Penal decrees shall be issued by the head of the respective authority under Art. 399, 400 and 401 or by officials authorised by him in compliance with the departmental subordination of the authors of the decrees.

(6) Establishing of violations, issuing, appealing and enforcement of penal decrees shall be effected pursuant to the stipulations of the Law on the Administrative Offences and Penalties, unless another order was specified in this Code.

(7) Penal decrees for imposing administrative penalties under Art. 415c shall not be subject to appeal before a court.

(8) A violation shall be considered repeated when committed within 1 year of the coming into force of a penal decree by which the offender has been sanctioned for the same type of violation.

(9) The collected amounts from property sanctions and fines imposed by the order of this section shall be distributed as follows:

1. sixty percent shall go to the budget of the Executive Agency "Chief Labour Inspection";

2. forty percent shall go to the “Conditions of Labour” Fund and shall be spent for the activities determined in Art. 46, Para 1 of the Law on Healthy and Safe Working Conditions.

(10) The funds under Para 9, Item 1 shall be spent as follows:

1. ninety percent for improving the equipment of the Agency, improving and developing the control activity, improving the qualification of the employees and additional material stimulus of the employees – upon proposal of the Executive Director of Executive Agency "Chief Labour Inspection" after approval by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy; the funds for additional material stimulus of the employees may not exceed 35 percent of the total collected amounts under Para 9.

2. ten percent for additional material stimulus to the basic salary of employees of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy – under conditions and order determined by the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

Additional provisions

Explanation of some words:

§ 1. For the purposes of this Code:

1. (Amend., No 100/1992) "Employer" shall be any natural person, body corporate or division thereof, as well as any other organisationally and economically autonomous entity (enterprise, office, organisation, cooperative, farm, establishment, household, association and the like), that independently hires employees under employment relationships;

2. (Amend., No 100/1992) "Enterprise" shall be any place - enterprise, office, organisation, cooperative, establishment, project and the like, where work against payment is done;

3. (Amend., No 100/1992) "Enterprise management" shall be the manager of the enterprise, his deputies and other persons entrusted with management of the work process, within the enterprise and its divisions, as well as the collective elected management bodies (business council, management board, executive board, operative bureau and the like);

4. (Item 4 - 6 - revoked, previous item 7 - (Amend., No 100/1992) "Work place" shall be any premises, workshop, room, location of a machine, facility or another similar territorially defined place in an enterprise, where an employee on assignment from the employer works in performance of his duties under an employment relationship;

5. (Previous item 8, amend., No 100/1992) "Official" shall be an employee assigned to manage the work process in an enterprise, in its divisions and lower level units, as well as an employee who works as a specialist in the functional service units of the enterprise;

6. (New - SG No 100/1992) "Trade union leadership" shall be the president and the secretary of the respective trade union organisation.

7. (new, SG 25/2001, revoked – SG 86/03)

8. (new, SG 25/2001; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) "Exception" in the context of art. 68, para 4 shall be present in concrete economic,

technological, financial, market and other objective reasons of similar nature existing by the moment of conclusion of the employment contract stipulated by it and substantiating its term of validity.

9. (new, SG 52/04; amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) "Mass discharge" is the discharge on one or more grounds, carried out by the decision of the employer and by reasons, which are not related to the definite worker or employee, where the number of the discharged is:

a) at least 10 in enterprises where the number of personnel hired in the month preceding the mass discharge has been more than 20 and less than 100 workers and employees for a period of 30 days;

b) at least 10 percent of the number of workers and employees in enterprises where the number of hired in the month preceding the mass discharge has been at least 100, but not more than 300 workers and employees for a period of 30 days;

c) at least 30 in enterprises where the number of the hired in the month preceding the mass discharge has been at least 300 or more workers and employees for a period of 30 days;

d) at least 20 in enterprises regardless of the number of workers and employees for a period of 90 days.

(amend. - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) In case in the periods under letters "a" – "c" the employer has discharged at least 5 workers and employees, each subsequent termination of the employment relationship, implemented by the decision of the employer on other grounds and by reasons, not related to the definite worker or employee, shall be taken into consideration when determining the number of the discharge under letters "a" – "c".

10. (new, SG 52/04) "Data for the parties" under art. 66, para 1, item 1 include:

a) (amend. – SG 108/08) for an employer – a corporate body or sole entrepreneur – the name, the seat and the address of registration of the corporate body or sole entrepreneur, UIC according to the BULSTAT register/UIC, the name(s) of the person(s) who represent him, the UCC (personal number of a foreigner); b) for an employer – individual – the name of the person, the permanent address, the UCC (personal number of a foreigner);

c) for a worker or employee – the name of the person, the permanent address, the UCC (personal number of a foreigner), the kind and degree of education, as well as data for the possessed scientific degree if it is related to the work performed by him.

11. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) "Working hours/time" is every period, during which the worker or employee is obliged to perform the work he/she has agreed to do.

12. (new - SG 48/06, in force from 01.07.2006) "Primary employment relationship" is every employment relationship, which, regardless of the ground from which it originates, has existed before the conclusion of the employment contract for additional work.

Applicability to Employment Relationship of Members of Cooperatives

§ 2. (Amend., No 100/1992) The provisions of this Code shall apply mutatis mutandis to employment relationships of members of cooperatives, unless otherwise provided by law or by-laws.

Transitional provisions

§ 3. (1) (Revoked SG No 100/1992)

(2) Pending cases before conciliation committees shall be presented for examination by committees on labour disputes pursuant to the regulations of this Code.

§ 3a. (new – SG 105/06, in force from 01.01.2007). (1) Women-workers or employees, whose leave for pregnancy and delivery of 135 calendar days has not expired as of 1 January 2007, after this date shall have be entitled to the leave under Art. 163, par. 1 for the balance up to 315 days.

(2) Women-workers or employees, whose leave for pregnancy and delivery of 135 calendar days has not expired before 1 January 2007, after this date shall have be entitled to the leave under Art. 163, par. 1 in an amount equal to the difference between 315 calendar days and the sum of the already used leave for pregnancy and delivery and the already used or the due leave for taking care of a child for the period up to 31 December 2006.

(3) In cases of par. 1 and 2 the leave shall be permitted on the grounds of a written request by the woman-worker or employee to the enterprise.

(4) During the leave under par. 1 and 2 the woman-worker or employee shall get paid a financial compensation under Art. 49 of the Social Insurance Code.

(5) As from the day of permitting the leave under par. 2 the leave of the woman-worker or employee under Art. 164 shall be terminated.

§ 3b. (new – SG 109/08, in force from 01.01.2009) From 1 January by 31 December 2009, upon initial coordination with the representatives of the syndicates and with the representatives of employees under Art. 7, Para 2, the period for introducing the reduced working time under Art. 138a, Para 1 may be extended with the more months.

§ 3c. (new – SG 109/08, in force from 02.01.2009) (1) The female employees, whose leave for pregnancy and childbirth amounting to 315 calendar days has not expired by 2 January 2009, shall be entitled after that date to a leave under Art. 163, Para 1 for the remainder until 410 calendar days.

(2) The female employees, whose leave for pregnancy and childbirth amounting to 315 calendar days has expired before 2 January 2009, shall be entitled after that date to a leave under Art. 163, Para 1 amounting to the difference between 410 calendar days and the sum of the leave for pregnancy and childbirth they have

used and the leave for looking after a child they have used or they are entitled to for the period by 1 January 2009.

(3) In the cases under Para 1 and 2 the leave shall be granted upon a written application of the female employee to the enterprise.

(4) During the leave under Para 1 and 2 the female employee shall be paid a pecuniary compensation under Art. 49 of the Social Insurance Code.

(5) From the day of granting the leave under Para 2 the leave of the female employee under Art. 164 shall be terminated.

Concluding provisions

§ 4. This Code shall revoke:

1. Article 1 through 144 and Article 171 through 185 of the Labour Code (promulgated in "Izvestia" No.91 of 1951; as amended No.93 of 1951; as amended No.92 of 1957; State Gazette No.No.24, 36 and 92 of 1963, No.No.1, 61, 90 and 99 of 1965, No.No.15 and 33 of 1968, No.68 of 1970, No.No.53, 81, of 1973, No.27 of 1975, No.63 of 1976, No.32 of 1977, No.57 of 1981 and No.44 of 1984);

2. Providing Control over Labour Safety to Bulgarian Trade Unions Act (SG, No.53 of 1973);

3. Articles 23, 29 and 30 of the Closer Relations Between Education and Life and Further Development of People's Education in the People's Republic of Bulgaria Act (prom. "Izvestia", No.54 of 1959; as amended SG No.99 of 1963 and No.36 of 1979);

4. Decree to Implement Certain Provisions of the Labour Code with Respect to the Administrative, Engineering and Technical Personnel and Machinery Operators in Cooperative Farms ("Izvestia" No.65 of 1961);

5. Decree to Implement Provisions of the Labour Code concerning Technical Safety and Labour Hygiene with Respect to Members of Cooperative Farms ("Izvestia" No.100 of 1962);

6. Decree on Introduction of a Five-Day Work Week (SG, No.1 of 1968);

7. Articles 5, 10, 12, 15, para 2, 19 and 20 of the Decree on Mutual Insurance of Members of Producer Cooperatives (prom. in "Izvestia" No.63 of 1953; as amended No.82 of 1953; as amended No.17 of 1955, No.69 of 1956, No.62 of 1958, as amended No.82 of 1958, as amended No.68 of 1960, No.38 of 1962; SG No.50 of 1963, No.21 of 1964 and No.32 of 1968).

§ 5. Sections III and IV of the 1951 Labour Code shall be amended as follows:

1. In Article 155bis the text "as provided by Article 118 and 118bis" shall read "as provided by Article 309 of the 1986 Labour Code".

2. In Article 156:

a) in para 1, sentence 1, the text "within the periods under Article 60, para 1, 2 and 3 of this Code" shall read "within the periods under Article 163, para 1 through 6 of the 1986 Labour Code";

b) in para 3 the text "under Article 60, para 4 or 5" shall read "under Article 164, para 1 or 2 of the 1986 Labour Code";

c) in para 4, sentence 1, the text "under Article 60, para 4 or 5" shall read "under Article 164, para 1 or 2 of the 1986 Labour Code", and in sentence 2 the text "under Article 60, para 6" shall read "under Article 164, para 3 of the 1986 Labour Code";

d) in para 6 the text "under Article 119, para 2" shall read "under Article 313, para 3 of the 1986 Labour Code".

3. In Article 162, para 1 the text "in the event of death (Article 29, (f))" shall read "in the event of death of employee (Article 325, item 11 of the 1986 Labour Code)".

4. - revoked.

§ 6. In Article 27 of the Mines and Quarries Act (prom. "Izvestia" No.92 of 1957, as amended No.17 of 1957, as amended No.68 of 1959, No.104 of 1960; SG No.84 of 1963, No.27 of 1973, No.36 of 1979) the text "for violation of labour safety regulations" shall be repealed.

§ 7. In Article 99, para 1 of the Public Health Act (prom. SG, No.88 of 1973, as amended No.63 of 1976, No.28 of 1983 and No.66 of 1985) after the digit 9 the following text shall be inserted: "with the exception of those related to labour hygiene", and after the digit of 13 - "with the exception of those related to noise intensity within hygiene standards in the enterprise".

§ 8. The Financial Control Act (prom. "Izvestia" No.91 of 1960; as amended SG, No.32 of 1977 and No.57 of 1978) shall be amended as follows:

1. In Article 15, para 1 shall be amended to read:

"(1) For violations of financial discipline, established by the financial control bodies of the Ministry of Finance, for failure to carry out mandatory instructions issued by the Minister of Finance, or for refusing to provide information or testify before a controlling body, the Minister of Finance shall impose on offenders disciplinary penalties pursuant to Article 188, para 1 of the Labour Code. Any demotion to a lower paid job, or demotion in qualifications degree or dismissal shall be cleared with the respective minister, head of another agency or Chairman of the Executive Committee of a people's council. For violations committed by persons holding elective office the penalties shall be imposed by the respective body by proposal of the Minister of Finance. Disciplinary penalties shall be imposed within 3 months of establishing the violation, but not later than 3 years from the date on which it was committed."

2. In Article 17, para 3 shall be repealed.

3. In Article 18, the text "for the reasons of para 3 of the preceding Article" shall read "for the reasons of Article 207, para 2 of the Labour Code".

4. Article 19 shall be repealed.

5. In Article 20, para 1, (d), and in para 2 the text "under Article 17 para 3" shall read "under Article 207, para 2 of the Labour Code".

6. Article 23 shall be revoked.

7. In Article 32 the text "Article 82 of the Labour Code" shall read "Article 271 para 1 of the Labour Code".

8. Article 24 shall be revoked.

9. Article 29 shall be amended as follows:

a) para 1 shall read:

"(1) Where the damage inflicted on institutions, enterprises or organisations is not covered by the causes listed under Article 17, para 2 and Article 18 of this Act, or under Article 206 and 209 of the Labour Code, limited financial liability shall be applied, pursuant to Article 207, para 1, item 1 of the Labour Code";

b) para 2 shall be revoked;

c) para 3 shall become para 2 and shall read:

"(2) The limited financial liability pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be sought regardless of the persons' liability under Article 207, para 2, of the Labour Code, and shall not be taken into account in determining the liability of persons who have availed themselves thereof."

10. Article 17 shall be amended as follows:

a) the following sentence shall be appended to end of para 1:

"These deductions shall be to the amount determined by the Civil Procedure Code";

b) para 2 shall be repealed.

§ 9. The State and Public Control Act (prom. SG No 54 of 1974, as amended No 64 of 1976, No 32 of 1977, No 57 of 1978 and No 49 of 1981) shall be amended as follows:

1. In Article 1, para 2 the text "and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" shall read "the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria".

2. Article 8 shall be amended as follows:

a) sentence 2 of para 1 shall read: "it shall work under the direct leadership of the Council of Ministers and shall report to it";

b) para 2 shall be revoked.

3. In Article 9 para 2 sentence 2 shall read: "The Deputy Chairmen of the Committee shall be appointed by the State Council and its members shall be approved by the Council of Ministers upon proposal by the Chairman of the Committee for State and Public Control.

4. Article 17 shall be amended as follows:

a) in item 6 the text "State Council" shall read "Council of Ministers";

b) in item 7 the text "the National Meeting and its standing committees, the State Council and" shall be repealed.

5. In Article 20, item 6 shall read:

"6. The offenders shall receive disciplinary sanctions pursuant to Article 188 para 1 of the Labour Code".

6. In Article 23, para 2, the text "or demotion to a less-paid job" shall be repealed.

7. Article 24 shall be amended as follows:

a) in para 1, the text "three years" shall read "two years";

b) para 3 shall read as follows:

"(3) The deletion of the sanction 'dismissal' shall not entail an obligation to reinstate the person to his previous job."

8. Article 25 shall be amended as follows:

a) para 1 shall read:

"(1) Whenever a committee for state and public control established damage which might provide grounds for limited material liability pursuant to Article 206, para 1 of the Labour Code, the committee shall levy a cash sanction; should there be evidence entailing full material liability, the committee shall draw up a statement of deficiency in accounts and shall demand that an audit be performed by the bodies of financial control.";

b) para 2 and 3 shall be revoked;

c) para 4 shall become para 2.

9. In Article 26 para 2 the text "reassignment or demotion to a lower paid job" shall read "demotion to a lower paid job or demotion in qualifications degree".

10. Article 28 shall read:

"Article 28. The Labour Code shall be applied whenever this Law contains no special stipulations as to the disciplinary penalties pursuant to Article 20, para 6 and as to limited or full material liability for the reasons of Art. 25; likewise, the Financial Control Law shall be applied in drawing up statements of deficiency in accounts."

§ 10. In Article 20, para 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, the text "Article 5 para 2 of the Labour Code" shall read "Article 45 of the Labour Code".

§ 11. A new Article 23 a shall be appended to the Prosecutor's Office Law (SG No. 87 of 1980) and shall read as follows:

"Dismissal of Prosecutors"

"Article 23bis

(1) In addition to the reasons cited in the Labour Code, Prosecutors may be dismissed also for reasons of unfitness, pursuant to Article 21, item 6.

(2) Orders for dismissal and imposing disciplinary penalties on prosecutors may not be subject to appeal before labour dispute committees or courts."

§ 12. In Article 136 para 2 of the Punishment Execution Law (prom. SG No 30 of 1968; as amended No 34 of 1974, No 84 of 1977, No 36 of 1979 and No 28 of 1982) the text "under Article 58 para 1" shall read "under Article 160".

§ 13. In Article 81, para 3 of the Courts Structure Law (prom. SG No. 23 of 1976; as amended No. 36 of 1979 and No. 91 of 1982) the text "under Article 91 para 1 and 2 of the Labour Code, provided they have the uninterrupted length of service required by these provisions" shall read "under Article 222 of the Labour Code, provided they have the length of service required by this provision".

§ 14. In Article 12 para 1, sentence 1 of the Comrades' Courts Act (prom. "Izvestia" No. 50 of 1961; as amended SG No. 101 of 1966, No. 27 of 1975 and No. 36 of 1979) the text "under Articles 95 and 96" shall read "Article 206".

§ 15. In Article 53, para 2 of the People's Deputies and People's Councillors Law (prom. SG No. 32 of 1977; as amended No. 72 of 1981) the text "under Article 30, para 1" shall read "under Article 326, para 2".

§ 16. revoked.

§ 17. This Code shall come into force as from 1 January 1987. Items 1 - 4 of 9 shall come into force as from the date of promulgation in the State Gazette.

§ 18. The implementation of this Code is hereby assigned to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Concluding provisions

PROVISIONS TO THE AMENDMENT ACT ON THE LABOUR CODE

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

§ 256. (1) Pending labour disputes before labour dispute committees and superior administrative bodies shall be forwarded immediately for examination by a competent court, and the parties shall be informed thereof in writing.

(2) Pending labour cases of the second instance before district courts shall be completed pursuant to the regulations in force so far.

§ 257. (1) Existing trade unions may retain their capacity of legal persons, by submitting an application for registration pursuant to Article 49 within 6 months following the coming into force of this Law.

(2) Providing the term under the preceding paragraph has been observed, trade unions shall retain their capacity of legal person until the court ruling for registration comes into force.

§ 258. Holidays and compensations which have only minimum amounts pursuant to the amendments to the Labour Code by this Law, until regulated by an act of the Council of Ministers shall be used or paid, accordingly, in compliance with their amounts so far, established for each specific case.

Concluding provisions

§ 259. The following amendments shall be made to the 1951 Labour Code (prom. "Izvestia", No. 91 of 1951, as amended No 93 of 1951, as amended No 91 and 92 of 1957, SG No 24, 36 and 92 of 1963, No 1, 61, 90 and 99 of 1965, No 15 of 1968, as amended No 33 of 1968, as amended No. 68 of 1970, No 53 and 81 of 1973, No. 27 of 1975, No. 63 of 1976, No 32 of 1977, No 57 of 1981, No 44 of 1984, No 27 of 1986, No 46 of 1989, No 52 of 1992):

1. In Article 150, para 1 the text "uninterrupted length" shall read "length" and in para 3 the text "uninterrupted" shall be repealed.

2. In Article 151 the text "uninterrupted" shall be revoked.

3. In Article 152, para 2 the text "with exception of dismissals, indicated under Article 177, para 2" shall be revoked.

4. In Article 156, para 6 the text "Article 313, para 3" shall read "Article 333".

§ 260. In sentence 2 of Article 15, para 1, of the Financial Control Act (prom. SG No. 91 of 1960, as amended No. 32 of 1977 and No. 57 of 1978, as amended No. 27 of 1986) the text "Demotion to a lower paid job or demotion in qualifications degree and dismissals shall be effected in coordination" shall read "Demotion shall be coordinated".

§ 261. In Article 23 a, para 2 of the Prosecutor's Office Law (prom. SG No. 87 of 1980, as amended No. 27 of 1986, No. 91 of 1988, No. 46 of 1991) the text "before labour dispute committees and" shall be revoked.

§ 262. In Article 81, para 3 of the Courts Structure Law (prom. SG No. 23 of 1976, as amended No. 36 of 1979, No. 91 of 1982, No. 27 and 29 of 1986, No. 91 of 1988, No. 31 of 1990 and No. 46 of 1991) shall read:

"(3) Judges from district and regional courts and the Supreme Court with terminated employment relationships shall be entitled to the rights under Articles 220 - 222 of the Labour Code pursuant to the regulations and terms provided therein."

§ 263. Article 9, para 2 of Decree 9 on the Functions of the Management and Executive Staff in the Railway Transport (SG No. 3 of 1981) shall read:

"(2) Disciplinary penalties shall be:

1. Reprimand;

2. Dismissal notice;

3. Demotion in rank;

4. Dismissal."

§ 264. The Higher Education Act (prom. "Izvestia" No. 12 of 1958, as amended SG No. 99 of 1963, No 36 and 65 of 1972, as amended No. 81 of 1972, as amended No 58 of 1978, No 68 of 1988, No 82 of 1989 and No 10 of 1990) shall be amended as follows:

1. Article 18 shall read:

"Article 18. Disciplinary penalties shall be:

1. Reprimand;
2. Dismissal notice;
3. Dismissal."

2. Article 20, para 1 shall read:

"(1) Disciplinary penalties "reprimand" and "dismissal notice" shall be imposed by the rector."

3. Article 23 shall be revoked.

§ 265. Decree No 2227 On the Discipline of Employees in the Civil Aviation (SG No 55 of 1985) shall be amended as follows:

1. In Article 3 the text "Disciplinary By-Laws, approved by the Council of Ministers" shall read "Labour Code".

2. Article 4 shall read:

"Article 4. Disciplinary penalties, except dismissal, may be appealed only before superior bodies. A disciplinary dismissal may be appealed in court in the established manner."

3. In Article 6 the figure "131" shall be replaced by "194".

4. Articles 7 and 8 shall be revoked.

5. The Concluding Provisions shall be amended as follows:

a) a new § 1 shall read:

"§ 1. Specific discipline issues of employees in the civil aviation shall be governed by Disciplinary By-Laws, approved by the Council of Ministers."

b) the existing paragraphs 1 and 2 shall become 2 and 3, accordingly.

§ 266. The Law shall come into force as from 1 January 1993.

§ 267 The implementation of this Law is hereby assigned to the Council of Ministers.

Transitional and concluding provisions (SG 25/2001)

§ 116. (1) Workers and employees who, until the enactment of this law have exercised rights related to work during not fixed working hours shall continue to exercise these rights until the definition of the occupations under art. 139, para 4 by the employer.

(2) Within 3 months from the enactment of this law the employers shall be obliged to define the occupations and the jobs fulfilled under the conditions of a fixed working day.

§ 117. The students found by the enactment of this law can use leaves under art. 169, para 1 and art. 171, para 1 if the employer gives consent for continuation of the education.

§ 118. By March 31, 2002, upon mutual written consent between the parties to the legal terms of employment, the paid annual leaves not used by January 1, 2001 or parts of them can be compensated by indemnification determined by the order of art. 177, regardless of the fact that the legal terms of employment have not been terminated.

§ 119. The claims on labour disputes laid by the workers and employees whose legal terms of employment have been terminated before the enactment of this law can be laid within the term under art. 358, para 1, item 2 before its amendment.

§ 120. The persons who, by the enactment of this law have begun the using of a leave according to the revoked para 2 of art. 164 shall use the leave in the size before its revoking.

§ 121. Normative acts for the implementation of the Labour Code, unless provided otherwise by it, shall be issued by the Council of Ministers.

§ 122. The law shall be enacted on March 31, 2001 with exception of § 109, § 110 and § 112 which shall be enacted on September 1, 2000.

**Transitional and concluding provisions
of the Law of amendment and supplement of the Labour Code – SG 120
2002**

§ 11. The employers shall be obliged till April 30, 2003 to send written notifications to the territorial divisions of the National insurance institute about the concluded employment contracts, found by the time this law enters into force.

§ 12. The employers, who have accepted to work workers or employees under the conditions of the revoked para 2 of art. 62, shall be obliged till April 30, 2003 to conclude written employment contracts and to send notifications about this to the respective territorial divisions of the National insurance institute.

§ 13. In art. 33 of the Code for obligatory public insurance (prom. SG110/99, SG 55/00 – Decision No 5 of the Constitutional Court of 2000, amend. and suppl. SG 64/00, SG 1, 35, 41/01; SG 1, 10, 45, 74, 112/02) the following supplements shall be made:

1. In para 3 shall be created item 10:

"10. create and maintain information system about the persons, who work with legal relation of employment."

2. Para 5 shall be created:

"(5) The information of para 3, item 10 can be conceded to Executive agency "Chief inspectorate of labour", the control bodies of the Ministry of Finance, the bodies of the Ministry of Interior and to the bodies of the judicial power by order, determined by the manager of the National insurance institute."

The Law was passed by the 39th National Assembly on December 20, 2002 and is affixed with the official seal of the National Assembly.

Transitional and concluding provisions (SG 52/04)

.....

§ 37. Where the leave for raising a child up to 3 years of age, for the time after the accomplishment of 2 years of age of the child, according to the previous art. 165, para 1, has not been used the leave under art. 167a may be used until the accomplishment of 8 years of age of the child. Where only a part of the leave has been used for the time after the accomplishment of 2 years of age of the child the leave under art. 167a may be used in the size of the unused part until the accomplishment of 8 years of age of the child.

§ 38. Where the leave for raising a child up to 3 years of age according to the previous art. 165, para 1 has been used up in full the provision of art. 167a shall not apply.

§ 39. By December 31, 2006 the leave under art. 167a, para 1, with the consent of one of the parents, may be used in full by the other parent.

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§ 42. The law shall enter into force on August 1, 2004.

Transitional and concluding provisions (SG 83/05)

§ 7. Workers and employees who till this law enters into force have used rights under the previous art. 137, para 1, item 1, art. 156, item 1 and art. 285 shall continue to use these rights till the issuing of the by-law normative acts of art. 137, para 2, art. 156, para 2 and art. 285, para 2.

§ 8. In 6 months term after this law enters into force the Council of Ministers shall approve the by-law normative acts of art. 137, para 2 and art. 156, para

2 and the Minister of Labour and Social Policy and the Minister of Health shall issue the ordinance of art. 285, para 2.

**Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE TAX-INSURANCE PROCEDURE CODE**

(PROM. – SG 105/05, IN FORCE FROM 01.01.2006)

§ 88. The code shall enter in force from the 1st of January 2006, except Art. 179, Para 3, Art. 183, Para 9, § 10, item 1, letter "e" and item 4, letter "c", § 11, item 1, letter "b" and § 14, item 12 of the transitional and concluding provisions which shall enter in force from the day of promulgation of the code in the State Gazette.

**Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE CODE**

(PROM. – SG 30/06, IN FORCE FROM 12.07.2006)

§ 142. The code shall enter into force three months after its promulgation in State Gazette, with the exception of:

1. division three, § 2, item 1 and § 2, item 2 – with regards to the repeal of chapter third, section II "Appeal by court order", § 9, item 1 and 2, § 15 and § 44, item 1 and 2, § 51, item 1, § 53, item 1, § 61, item 1, § 66, item 3, § 76, items 1 – 3, § 78, § 79, § 83, item 1, § 84, item 1 and 2, § 89, items 1 - 4, § 101, item 1, § 102, item 1, § 107, § 117, items 1 and 2, § 125, § 128, items 1 and 2, § 132, item 2 and § 136, item 1, as well as § 34, § 35, item 2, § 43, item 2, § 62, item 1, § 66, items 2 and 4, § 97, item 2 and § 125, item 1 – with regard to the replacement of the word "the regional" with the "administrative" and the replacement of the word "the Sofia City Court" with "the Administrative court - Sofia", which shall enter into force from the 1st of May 2007;
2. paragraph 120, which shall enter into force from the 1st of January 2007;
3. paragraph 3, which shall enter into force from the day of the promulgation of the code in State Gazette.

**Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE LAW FOR AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENT OF THE
LABOUR CODE**

(PROM. – SG 48/06, IN FORCE FROM 01.07.2006)

§ 42. The representatives of the workers and employees under art. 7, par. 2, chosen prior to the entry into force of this law, shall preserve their position and functions till the election of new representatives, for not more than one year from the date of entry into force of this law.

§ 43. The provision of art. 7a shall be applied till the 23rd of March 2008 at enterprises with 100 and more workers and employees, as well as at organizationally and economically separated units of enterprises with 50 and more workers and employees.

.....
§ 48. The law shall enter into force from the 1st of July 2006, with the exception of § 48, item 6, which shall enter into force from the date of entry into action of the Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union.

Transitional and concluding provisions
To the LAW ON INFORMING AND CONSULTING THE WORKERS
AND THE EMPLOYEES AT MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES,
GROUPS OF ENTERPRISES AND EUROPEAN COMPANIES

(PROM. – SG 57/06)

§ 4. The law shall enter into force from the date on which the Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union becomes effective.

Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE LAW OF AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENT OF THE CODE
OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

(PROM. - SG 68/06, IN FORCE shall enter into force)

§ 11. Paragraph 1, item 2 and § 6 shall enter into force from the 1st of May 2006, and § 1, item 1 and § 3 and 9 shall enter into force from the 1st of January 2007.

Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE LAW FOR THE BUDGET OF THE STATE SOCIAL
INSURANCE FOR 2007

(PROM. - SG 105/06, IN FORCE FROM 01.01.2007)

§ 9. The Law shall enter in force from 1 January 2007.

Transitional provisions
TO THE LAW FOR AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENT OF THE
LABOUR CODE

(PROM. – SG 40/07; amend. – SG 64/07)

§ 5. (1) The chairman of the National Council for Tripartite Partnership shall announce in State Gazette the initiation of the procedure for recognition of representativeness in seven-day term from the entry into force of this Law.

(2) (amend. – SG 64/07) The organisations of the workers and the employees and of the employers, wishing to be recognised as representative on a national level, shall file their requests till 28 September 2007.

(3) (amend. – SG 64/07) The Council of Ministers shall pronounce on the submitted requests not later than 28 December 2007.

§ 6. The organisations of the workers and the employees and of the employers, recognised as representative on a national level by a decision of the Council of Ministers prior to the entry into force of this Law, which have submitted requests for recognition of representativeness as per § 5, para 2, shall retain their representativeness till the conclusion of the procedure.

Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE
LAW ON DEFENCE AND ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF
BULGARIA

(PROM. - SG 46/07, IN FORCE FROM 01.01.2008)

§ 77. This Law shall enter into force from 1 January 2008 except:

1. Paragraph 1, § 2, Item 1, § 4, Item 1, Letter “a” and Item 2, § 5, 13, 15, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, § 38, Item 1, Letter “a” and Item 2, § 40, 43, 44, 46, 55, 59 and 75 which shall enter into force three days after its promulgation in the State Gazette.

2. Paragraph 2, Item 2, § 3, § 4, Item 1, Letter “b”, § 6, 7, 60, 61 (regarding addition of the words “and 309b”) and 63, which shall enter into force 6 months after its promulgation in the State Gazette.

Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE
LAW FOR THE CIVIL

(PROM. - SG 43/08)

§ 26. The ordinance referred to in Art. 81s, para 6 of the Law and in Art. 120a, para 5 of the Labour code shall be issued in three-month term after this law has entered into force.

Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE LAW ON PREVENTION AND DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT
OF INTERESTS

(PROM. – SG 94/08, IN FORCE FROM 01.01.2009)

§ 14. The Law shall enter into force from 1 January 2009, except for § 3 and 4, which shall enter into force from the date of promulgation of the Law in the State Gazette.

Concluding provisions
TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF THE
LABOUR CODE

(PROM. – SG 108/08)

§ 37. The provision of § 12 regarding Art. 163 shall enter into force from 1 January 2009.

Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE LAW OF DEFENCE AND ARMED FORCES OF THE
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

(PROM. - SG 35/09, IN FORCE FROM 12.05.2009)

§ 46. The Law shall enter into force from the date of its promulgation in the State Gazette.

Transitional and concluding provisions
TO THE LAW FOR AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTATION OF
THE LAW FOR THE HEALTH

(PROM. - SG 41/09, IN FORCE FROM 02.06.2009)

§ 96. The Law shall enter into force from the date of its promulgation in the State Gazette, except for:

1. paragraphs 3, 5, 6 and 9, which shall enter into force from 1 January 2009;

2. paragraphs 26, 36,38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 65, 66, 69, 70, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89 and 90, which shall enter into force from 1 July 2009;
3. paragraph 21, which shall enter into force from 1 June 2010.