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General information	This country's social protection system includes three schemes: a contributory scheme, the Compulsory Social Protection, a non-contributory scheme called: Rede de Segurança (Safety Network), and a Supplementary Social Protection scheme. The social protection scheme is the responsibility of the Ministry of Youth, Employment and Human Resources Development. However, management is shared between the National Social Welfare Institute (INPS), who is responsible for managing the contributory scheme and the National Centre for Pensions (CNPS), who is in charge of managing the non-contributory pension scheme. There is also a group of social assistance programmes regarding issues such as education, health, employment, and housing, the management of which is shared by several public institutions (Durán et al. 2012)
Basic information of domestic workers	 institutions (Durán, <i>et al.</i>, 2013). Number of domestic workers: N/A Percentage of EAP: 7.0 (Pena, Durán y Castillo, 2012). Percentage of women domestic workers: N/A Percentage of urban domestic workers: N/A Percentage of migrant domestic workers: N/A Median/average income of domestic workers: N/A
Legislation	 Decree Law No 62/1986. General Legal Regime of Work Relations Decree Law No 5/2004. (Regulations for the scheme for salaried workers) Labour Code of Cabo Verde (5/2007). Decree Law 43/2009. Decree Law 49/2009. Professional in domestic work in General Social Worker Protection for another person
National definition of domestic work	 National definition of domestic work (Labour Code): Labour Code (Decree Law No.5/2007) article 286: "Considera-se trabalho doméstico o que é prestado na residência do empregador para satisfação das necesidades pessoais que normal e permanentemente se ligam com a vida deste e do seu agregado doméstico." According to the Labour Code, domestic work includes the following categories (Art. 286, Decree Law No.5/2007; Art. 3, Decree-law No.49/2009): Prepare the meals, Washing and dressing, Clean and tidy the house, Monitoring and caring of the young, elderly and sick, External task related to the foregoing Gardening services, Coordination and supervision of the tasks referred above. According to the Labour Code (Art. 287), the trial period of an employment contract of a domestic worker cannot exceed 15 days. Other benefits included in the Labour Code for domestic workers: Vacations Days off Annual bonus (thirteenth month) Weekly rest Extra hours (overtime pay) Social Security coverage

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	• And other benefits prov	vided in the Decree Law No	o 5/2007.
	Excluded population acco		
	The minimum age to serve Law No.5/2007).	e as domestic helpers is ei	ghteen years (Art. 27, Decree
	Law 110.3/2007).		
	Workers under 18 years of		
	If the worker is older than have the consent of parents		Labour Code, the worker must
Regime of			managed by National Social
protection	Insurance Institute (INPS)		
	Covered Deputetion.		
	Covered Population:Cooks		
	 Gardeners 		
	 Housemaid 		
	Porters private		
	• Laundresses		
	Guardians		
	• Seamstresses		
	• Other		
	Scope of coverage, accordi	ng to the C 189	
	Convention 189	Labour Code	Social security legislation
	Cooking	Yes	Yes
	Cleaning	Yes	Yes
	Taking care of children,	Yes	Yes
	the elderly, others	V	Var
	Gardeners Guardians	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
	Family chauffeurs	No	No
	r annry chauticuts	110	10

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Contingencies covered	Covered Contingencies: - Heath care - Sickness benefit, through soc - Old-age benefits, through soc - Employment injury benefit, to - Family benefits, through soc - Maternity benefits, through soc - Maternity benefits, through soc - Maternity benefits, through soc - Survivors' benefits, through soc - Surviv	cial insurance institution (through social insurance in ial insurance institution (II social insurance institution social insurance institution social insurance institution ternity protection: pre, d maternity leave? Yes, th '-38, Decree-law No.5/200 cedure (maternity): For ernity leave, they must	INPS) institution (INPS) NPS) (INPS) (INPS) (INPS) a (INPS) a (INPS) a uring and post natal care, the benefits are granted for a 14). domestic workers to qualify provide in at least four
	start of the license or birth (Ar Are the dependents of don No.49/2009).		
Administration	National Social Insurance Insti		
	Ministry of Labour, Family, an	nd Solidarity provides gene	eral supervision.
Social security coverage	Coverage of domestic workers Pacheco y Borges, 2012).	s as a % of employed don	nestic workers: 9.0 (Durán,
Financing issues	Is the contribution rate different salaried workers.	erentiated? No. The cont	ribution rate is the same all
	Reference wage for contribu Decree-law No. 5/2004). Are there state subsidies for		age of the worker. (Art. 11,
	Total contribution rate: 23% pays 8 percent.		percent, while the employee
	Reference wage. CVE	Domestic workers (8 %)	Employer (15 %)
	11.000 (\$US125) -11.999	880	1.650
	12.000 (\$U\$136) – 12.999	960	1.800
	13.000 (\$US148) - 13.999	1.040	1.950
	14.000 (\$US159) - 14.999	1.120	2.100
	15.000 (\$US170) Source: INPS.	1.200	2.250
	There is a contributory min US125), and there are five re between CVE 11,000 and C	eference wages. For exan	pple, if the employee earns

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11,000.

In the coverage of occupational risks (Employment injury), the employer must pay CVE 50 (Cabo Verdian Escudos) (0.66 USD) a month for each full time worker, or 30 CVE (0.40 USD) a month for each part-time worker.

Employment Injury is administrated by private insurance companies.

Are there tax incentives for employers to pay contributions? No.

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Registration practices	Is the affiliation mandatory? Yes, for all contingencies described above (Art. 3, Decree-law No.5/2004; Art. 1, Decree-law No.49/2009).
	Registration procedure: The employer must enrol the employee no later than 15 business days after the beginning of the employment relationship (Art. 12, Decree-law No.5/2004).
	Whose is responsible for registering the worker? The employer.
	Entities involved: INPS. Insurance companies (employment injury).
	Affiliation of domestic workers: The same as to the rest of employees (salaried workers).
	Is there a unique system of registration? Yes. Except for EI.
	Is there portability in the contributions between the schemes? Yes, when domestic workers change their occupational category, they are still protected under the same social security scheme.
	Are there complaint mechanisms available (in case of non-compliance with social security legislation)? Yes, the worker can complain to social insurance's offices and Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity (Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social).
	Are there inspection mechanisms to enforce the compulsory coverage? Yes, through social insurance administration and the Ministry of Labour (Labour Inspectorate (IGT)) (Art. 96, Decree-law No.5/2004).
	Are there rules for affiliation and payment of specific contributions to domestic workers working on a part time and/or multiple employers bases? No, INPS does not have regulated this type of affiliation.
	Contributory minimum wage: Yes, it was equivalent to 11.000 (\$US 125) in 2014. The contributory minimum wage is equivalent to 80 per cent of the minimum wage established by the Government (Art. 6 Decree-law No.49 / 2009).
	What is the process for registering domestic workers? The registration is under the employer's responsibility, at the social security offices.
	 What are the specific requirements for registering? Fill out an application form, which must be signed by the employer. Identification number of the employer. Identification number of the worker. Tax Identification Number (employer). More information: http://www.inps.cv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=184&Ite
	 <u>mid=37</u> Are there any mechanisms in place to facilitate registration for domestic workers? There are local offices in all the islands and municipal territories.

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Collection of contributions	Is there a single national system for the collection of contributions? Yes, the contributions are collected by the INPS.
	 Are there measures to facilitate the payment of contributions? Yes. Through the financial system (More information: <u>http://www.inps.cv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=182&It emid=200010# ftn1</u>).
	Are there sanction mechanisms for employers? Yes, sanctions for omission of information, incorrect information, non-registration of workers, and late submission of documents (same applicable for the rest of employers). The sanctions are in monetary terms, previously defined by law. (Art. 87-91, Decree-law No.5/2004).
Coverage of women domestic	Are there special provisions in the law for women domestic workers? No.
workers	Does the state subsidize contributions of (women) domestic workers? No.
	Are there problems of discrimination against women? No documentation / no evidence.
Migrant domestic workers	Is there a difference between national and non-national domestic workers in terms of protection? No (Art. 2, Decree-law No.5/2004).
	Is there a difference between resident and non-resident domestic workers in terms of protection? No.
	Are there special provisions in the law for coverage of migrant domestic workers? No, according to Article 2 of Decree-law No.5/2004).
	Distinction between de jure coverage (legal coverage) and de facto (effective) coverage: There is not enough information.
	Are there any agreements on portability with other countries? Yes, Cape Verde has international social security agreements with six countries: Portugal, Netherlands, France, Luxembourg, Sweden, Italy, Senegal and Angola, and there are on-going negotiations with Brazil, Spain, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau.
	Is coverage of migrant domestic workers working well? No, they have similar problems as the rest of domestic workers (legal coverage but lack of effective coverage).
	Migrant domestic workers as % of domestic workers: N/A
	Female migrant domestic workers as % of migrant domestic workers: $\ensuremath{\mathrm{N/A}}$
	Urban migrant domestic workers as % of migrant domestic workers: N/A
	% migrant domestic workers contributing to social security (salaried): $\ensuremath{\mathrm{N/A}}$

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Good practices	 Single national and centralized system for the registration and collection of contributions. Sanction for the employers when they omitted information, when contributions are evaded and in case of late submission of documentation. A contribution scheme based on reference wages (categories for payment). Promotion campaigns on the rights of workers to social security. Online Service for payment of contributions, including workers living abroad.
Barriers	 Improving articulation between the inspection service of the social security and the Ministry of Labour. There is a link (no coordination) between social insurance and the Ministry of Finance to control the evasion of employers of domestic workers.
Challenges	 Increase the coverage rate of the social insurance scheme (still very low). Evaluate using a differentiated contribution rate for domestic workers. Designing an insurance system for domestic workers working for hours. Create a system of multi-employer insurance. Management system for multi-employer insurance
ILO standards ratification and application	 The country has no ratified any ILO Convention in the field of social security. Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118)
Reference	 BIT. 2010. Plano Operacional para a Extensão da Segurança Social aos Trabalhadores independentes e domésticos. Bureau Internacional do Trabalho. Decree Law 43/2009. Decree Law 49/2009. Profesionales del Servicio Doméstico en Régimen General de Protección Social de los Trabajadores por Cuenta de Otros. Decree Law No 5/2004. (Regulations for the scheme for salaried workers) Decree Law No 62/1986. Régime Jurídico Geral das Relacoes de Trabalho. Durán Valverde, Fabio, Flores, Jorge; Ortiz, José Francisco; Muñoz, Daniel; de Lima, Ana Carolina; Tessier, Lou. 2012. Innovations in extending social insurance coverage to independent workers: experiences from Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Philippines, France and Uruguay. International Labour Office. Geneva. Available in: http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess//RessourcePDF.action?ressource .ressourceId=42119 Durán-Valverde, Fabio; Pacheco, José Francisco; Borges-Henrique, Joana. 2012. A Proteção Social em Cabo Verde: situação e desafíos. Departamento de Segurança Social. Bureau Internacional do Trabalho. INPS. 2009. A Reforma e modernização institucional. 2009-2010. Instituto Nacional de Prevedência Social. Cabo Verde. INS. n.d. Guia do segurado e do Contribuinte. Protegendo Hoje e Sempre. Instituto Nacional de Prevedência Social. Cabo Verde. Available in: http://www.inps.cv/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=37 & Itemid=200142 INS. n.d. Professionais do servico doméstico na Previdencia social. Instituto Nacional de Prevedência Social. Cabo Verde. Available in: http://www.inps.cv/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=32 & Itemid=200142 Labour Code of Cabo Verde (5/2007). Pena, Durán y Castillo. 2012. A cobertura contributiva do INPS de Cabo Verde: Análise e recomendações. Departamento de Seguraça Social. Bureau Internacional do Trabalho.