

Improving Collective Bargaining in European Union.
Comparison of Different Industrial Relations Regimes
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TRADE UNIONS IN IRELAND

- □ Irish Congress of Trade Unions:
 - ❖ 45 trade unions 721,000 members:
 - 521,000 in Republic of Ireland (Rol)
 - 200,000 in Northern Ireland (NI)
 - 22 unions registered in Rol
 (3 with members in NI)
 - 21 unions registered in GB (9 with members in Rol)
 - 3 NI-only unions
 - ❖ 54% of ICTU affiliated union members are women



COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN IRELAND

1970s: Bi-partite National Wage Agreements

1980s: Tripartite National Understandings

1990s: Tripartite National Economic and Social Agreements

2009: Return to enterprise-level bargaining

2020s: Enterprise-level and Public Sector Bargaining

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

- Unemployment at 4.4%
 - o 16% in 2012!!
- Technically full employment 2.5 million employed!
- Technology / Social Media Sectors:
 - 2,400 workers made redundant January to June 2023
 - All found new employment
- X Gender Pay Gap (2022): Female: €25.06 per hr;

Male: €27.73 per hr (9.6%)

X Public Sector: IR issues – increase in industrial disputes!!

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING STRUCTURES: WORKPLACE RELATIONS COMMISSION (WRC)

- Role of WRC
 - Promotes good workplace relations and encouraging compliance with relevant workplace legislation
 - Provides advice and guidance in relation to Codes of Practice
 - Reviews and monitor developments and undertakes research into new developments in workplace relations,

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING STRUCTURES: WORKPLACE RELATIONS COMMISSION (WRC)

- Provides advice, information and the findings of research to the Joint Labour Committees and Joint Industrial Councils
- Provides employers' and workers' negotiators in dispute with a Conciliation Service
- Advises the relevant Ministers in relation to the application of, and compliance with, relevant IR and workplace legislation (both EU and IE)
- Provides information to members of the public in relation to employment rights

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING STRUCTURES: JOINT LABOUR COMMITTEES (JLC)

- JLCs were first set up by the Industrial Relations Act,1946
- Independent bodies made up of equal numbers of employer and worker representatives from the business sector, that set the employment conditions and minimum rates of pay for employees through Employment Regulation Orders (EROs)
- Now regulated by 2012 legislation: Two Supreme Court Rulings!!
- **■** Currently there are nine sectoral JLCs and three EROs:
 - Agricultural workers; Catering; Contract Cleaning; Early
 Learning and Child Care; English Language Schools;
 Hairdressing; Hotels; Retail, Grocery and Allied Trades; and the Security Industry

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING STRUCTURES: CONCILIATION SERVICE

- The Conciliation Service is a voluntary process in which the parties to an industrial dispute agree to avail of a neutral and impartial third party to assist them in resolving their dispute
- Conciliation conferences are chaired by professional Industrial Relations Officers from the WRC
- Participation in this conciliation process is voluntary both parties <u>must agree</u> to the process

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING STRUCTURES: CONCILIATION SERVICE

- Settlements are reached by consensus, whether by negotiation and agreements facilitated between the parties themselves, or by the parties agreeing to settlement terms proposed by the Chair (the IR Officer)
- ➤ The conciliation process is informal and non-legalistic. The parties are free to represent themselves or be represented by a trade unions or by an employer organisation
- Legal representation is discouraged!!
- If there is no agreement the dispute can be referred to the Labour Court

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING STRUCTURES; LABOUR COURT

- ☐ The Labour Court (also set up in the 1946 IR legislation)
- □ It provides an industrial relations service to consider disputes that parties have been unable to resolve themselves or with the assistance of the WRC Conciliation Service.
- □ It is the 'Court of Last Resort' and more formal than the Conciliation Service
- □ Disputes can be referred to the Court for an 'opinion' and it issues a *Determination*
- ☐ The *Determination* is not binding on the parties, but is (almost) always excepted

NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE / LIVING WAGE

- The National Minimum Wage Act, 2000, sets out the process of determining the Minimum Wage
- It established the Low Pay Commission, which is made up of representatives of trade unions and employers' organisations; an independent chair and 2 independent experts
- It makes recommendations to the Government designed to set a minimum wage that is *fair and sustainable*
- When appropriate, the minimum wage can be adjusted to assist as many low-paid workers as possible without harming overall employment or competitiveness

NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE / LIVING WAGE

- ❖ In its 2023 report, the Low Pay Commission recommended an increase of €1.40 to €12.70 per hour. This was accepted by the Government in Budget 2024
- It was also decided by the Government that the increase should take effect from 1 January, 2024
- ❖ This increase is the second year of the proposed four-year plan towards reaching the Living Wage – set at 60% of the national median wage - by 2026
- The Living Wage is calculated at €14.80 per hour

EU Directive 2022/2041 for an Adequate Minimum Wage

- Sectoral collective bargaining: Recital 16; Article 4.1 (a)
- □ Collective bargaining to reach 80% of EU workforce: Recital 25

- Divergence of employment rights on the island of Ireland
- Minimum wage in NI: £9.90 an hour (€11.42) to be increased to £11.50 (€13.26) in April 2024 (?)



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MERCI THANK YOU GO RAIBH MAITH AGAT

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