Collective Bargaining in OECD and accession countries

www.oecd.org/employment/collective-bargaining.htm

Norway



KEY FEATURES OF THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SYSTEM IN 2015

Predominant level Sectoral

Degree of centralisation/decentralisation Organised decentralised

Co-ordination High

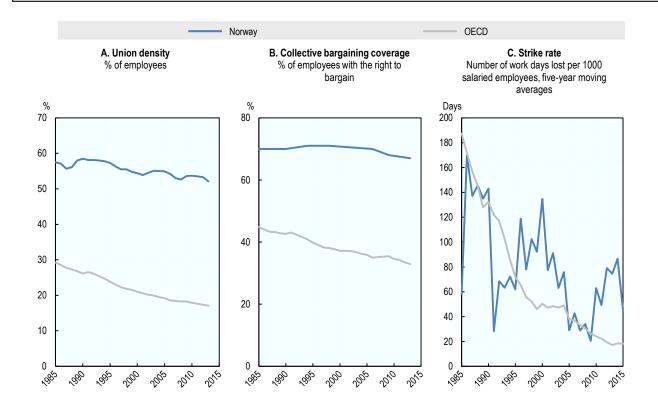
Trade union density in the private sector 30-40%

Employer's organisation density 60-70%

Collective bargaining coverage rate 60-70%

Quality of labour relations High

TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN NORWAY, 1985-2015





BUILDING BLOCKS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The detailed description of the building blocks of collective bargaining mainly relies on information provided by the responses to the policy questionnaires that were sent to Labour Ministries, employer organisations and trade unions in 2016. The information reported in the questionnaires represents the situation in **December 2015**.

Use of erga omnes clauses

Legal application of a sector level agreement in the absence of administrative extensions

An employer is not bound by a collective agreement merely through affiliation to a signing organisation. The collective agreement must

also explicitly be invoked in the firm.

Legal application of a firm-level agreement

Formally only union members but de facto to all.

Use and coverage of extensions

Use of extensions of sectoral collective agreements

Yes, but rare.

Procedure

The Ministry issues the extension building on the decision by the Tariff Board usually upon request of one of the parties but can also proceed

without.

Representativeness criteria

No

Public interest criteria

Extensions are issued when non-Norwegian workers are proven to work or could work on terms that are overall worse than the standard set by the collective agreement. Extensions are not issued when only

Norwegian workers are employed.

Exemptions or possibility of appeal

No

Duration of collective agreements

Average duration

24 months

Maximum duration of collective agreements

Yes, by law 36 months, but the social partners are free to agree on

other terms of duration, usually 24 months (at firm and sectoral

levels).

Can contracting parties terminate an agreement

before its expiry date?

No, agreements remain valid until the end.

Ultra-activity of collective agreements

Is maximum duration of after-life/ultra-activity of agreements fixed by law?

No rule.

Retroactivity of agreements

Do firms have to pay arrears in case of late renewal?

Yes

Does retroactivity apply only to members of signatory parties or does it cover all parties?

To signatory parties including the non-union members in member firms of signatory employer organisation.



Use of the favourability principle

Application of the favourability principle is entirely a matter for the bargainers.

Use and scope of derogations and opt-out

Derogations from the law Possible to derogate upon an agreement. Conditions depend on the

> issue, e.g. in some cases derogations are allowed only with agreements signed by national trade unions, in other cases by the

employees' elected representatives.

Derogations from collective agreements

Scope No

Topics Not relevant

Not relevant Rationale

Criteria Not relevant

Other Not relevant

Forms of co-ordination

Mode of co-ordination Pattern bargaining or inter/intra associational

Degree of co-ordination Strong

Enforcement of collective agreements

Sector-level agreements Firm-level agreements

Do agreements typically include a peace clause? Yes Yes, common.

Do agreements typically include a mediation/arbitration procedure?

Is it compulsory? Not relevant Not relevant

Worker representation at the workplace

Work council and union or union representatives but union

No

predominant.

Board-level employee representation

Yes Public sector

Private sector Yes

Scope >30 and request by a majority of employees in companies.

No

Proportion/number of workers' representatives Min. one member up to 1/3 of the board and one member

(depending on the size of the company and the existence of a

corporate assembly)

Nomination of candidates Trade union

Appointment mechanism





ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT PARIS, SEPTEMBER 2017