



# OVERVIEW OF ESTONIAN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SYSTEM

#### **KERLY ESPENBERG**

Deputy Head of Centre for Applied Social Sciences University of Tartu

24 February 2012



# A few words about Estonia, UT and CASS

#### **ESTONIA**

- Total population 1.34 mln
- GDP per capita in PPS (EU27=100, 2010): 64

#### <u>UT</u>

- The University of Tartu was founded in 1632
- UT is Estonia's leading centre of research and training
- Research at UT focuses on subjects as diverse as medicine and philosophy, genetics and computer science

#### **CASS**

- Fstablished in 2007
- Mission: to offer society high-quality applied research and analyses in social sciences.
- ► The **purpose** of CASS is to raise the relative importance of sustainable strategic planning based on knowledge in society.
- CASS is the network-type knowledge organisation and co-operation division in the University of Tartu.



### Industrial relations in Estonia

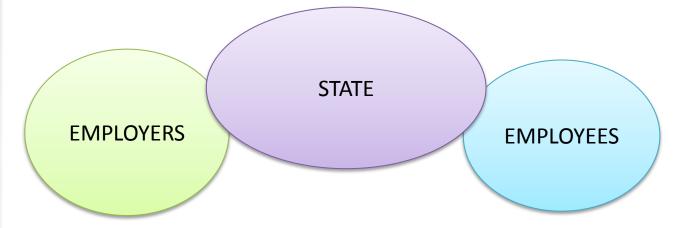
Number of trade unions and federations of trade unions in Estonia is **unknown** (there are approx. 270 trade unions and approximately 40? federations of trade unions registered in the Estonian NGOs and Foundations' registry)

#### **LAWS**

- Collective Agreements Act (passed 14.04.1993, entered into force 16.05.1993)
- Collective Labour Dispute Resolution Act (passed 05.05.1993, entered into force 07.06.1993)
- ► Trade Unions Act (passed 14.06.2000, entered into force 23.07.2000)
- ► Employee Trustee Act (first version passed 16.06.1993, new law passed 13.12.2006, entered into force 1.02.2007)



### **Estonian industrial relations system**



#### **CONFEDERATIONS**

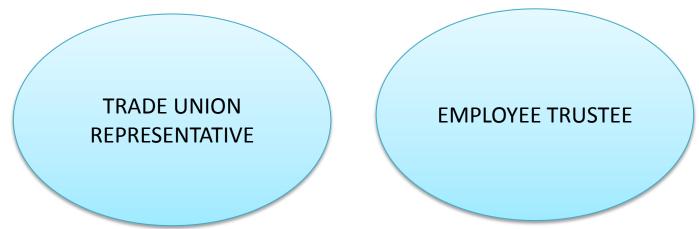
- Estonian Employers
Confederation

#### **CONFEDERATIONS:**

- Estonian Trade Union
   Confederation (private sector)
- State and Local Governments'
   Employees' Trade Union
   Confederation (public sector)
- Estonian Employees' Unions'
   Confederation (education,
   culture, customs, engineers,
   ragiology, journalists, etc)



# Employees representatives – two systems



A <u>trustee</u> is an employee of an employer who is elected by a general meeting of the employees of the employer to represent the employees in the performance of the duties arising from law in relations with the employer.



# **Collective agreements**

**Employer** 

Union, federation or authorised representative of employees

Association or federation of employers

Union or federation of employees

Local government association

Union or federation of employees and officials

Central federation of employers

Central federation of employees

Central federation of employers

of employees

Government

federation of employers

local federation of unions of employees

Central federation of unions

Local government

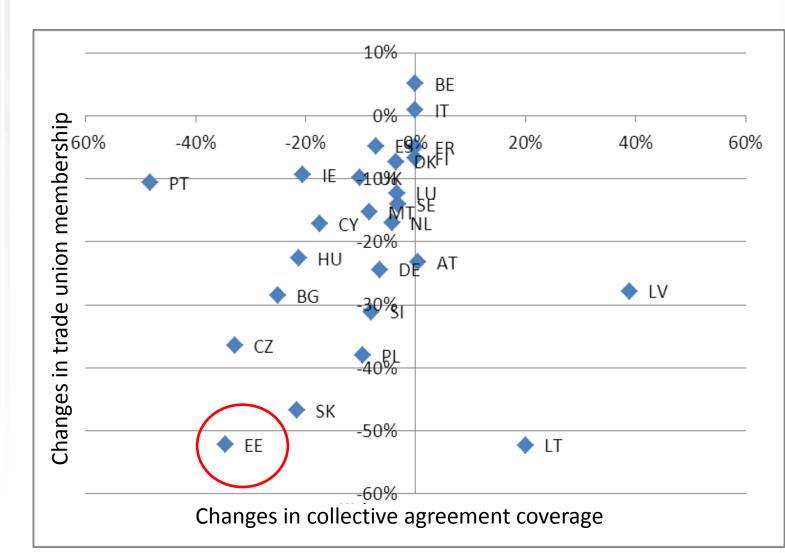


# Social dialogue in Estonia

- ... is rather modest
  - No social dialogue model developed
  - ► Formally social partners are involved in decision-making process, but their voice is often too 'quiet'
- ... takes place mostly in <u>dipartite</u> level
  - ► Tripartite level:
    - statutory minimum wage (in 2012 1.80 EUR/hour, 290 EUR/month)
    - ▶ in some sectors state (Ministry) is an party of a collective agreement (Police, Rescue workers, teachers)



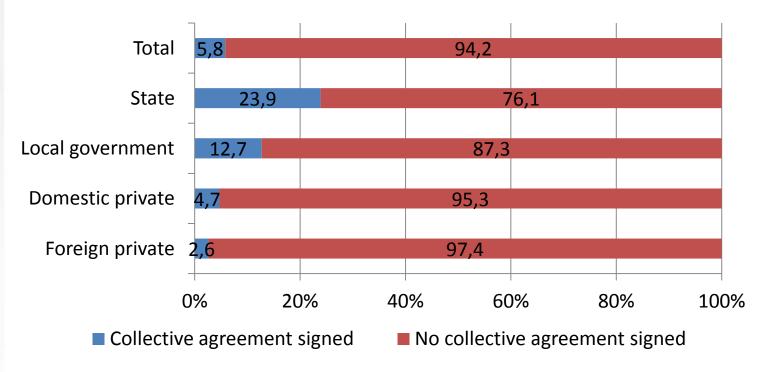
# Changes (%) in trade union membership and collective agreement coverage in Estonia 2000-2010





# Collective agreements in Estonia

Collective agreement signed in 6% of organizations



- Collective agreement coverage ca 33%
- The activity of signing collective agreement quite modest (in 2009 69, in 2010 53, in 2011 53 collective agreements signed)



# Reasons for low incidence of collective agreements

#### **SOCIETY LEVEL**

- No tradition of industrial relations
- Low support by the government

#### **ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL**

- Low awareness
- Negative attitude towards necessity of the collective agreements
- Low activity by the representative of the employees

#### **REASONS DUE TO COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

- Decreased flexibility
- Increased andministrative burden



### Advantages of collective agreements

#### **Advantages for employers**

- a) Motivated employees
- b) Lower administrative costs
- c) Higher confidence on refraining from calling a strike or lock-out

#### **Advantages for employees**

- a) Higher confidence that agreements hold
- b) Better working conditions,benefits
- c) Feeling 'collective'

#### **Advantages for both parties**

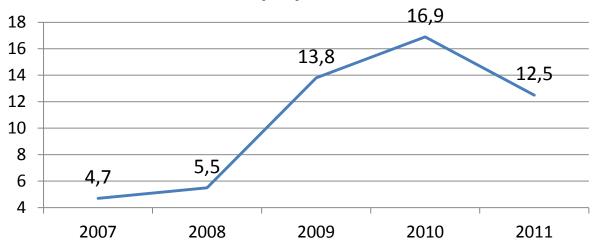
- a) Creating the atmosphere of social dialogue, involvement
- b) Clarifying laws
- c) Argument when negotiating with state about funding



# Recent developments

Crisis certainly had an influence on the industrial relations





- Effects of the crisis
  - Wage cuts
  - ▶ Non-paid leave, decrease in working hours
  - Lay-offs

→ The bargaining power of employees decreased because during the crisis the main aim was to maintain the job



RAKE

# Recent developments – some figures

#### **▶** GENERAL

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP per capita in PPS (EU27=100)	66	70	69	64	64
Real GDP growth rate (%)	10,1	7,5	-3,7	-14,3	2,3
Primary balance as % of GDP	2,6	2,7	-2,6	-1,4	0,3
Government consolidated gross debt, % of GDP	4,4	3,7	4,6	7,2	6,6
Changes in tax revenue, %	19,9	22,9	2,6	-4,2	-1
Export growth rate (%)	24,5	4,1	5,4	-23,4	34,9
Average monthly gross wage (EUR)	601	725	825	784	792



RAKE

### Recent developments – some figures

#### LABOUR MARKET

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
employment rate (%)	61,6	62,6	63	57,4	55,2	59,1
unemployment rate (%)	5,9	4,7	5,5	13,8	16,9	12,5
unemployment rate (%) (youth)	12	10	12	27,5	32,9	22,3
unemployment rate (%) (Estonians)	4	3,6	4,2	11	13,4	9,7
unemployment rate (%) (non-Estonians)	9,7	6,9	8,2	19	23,4	18,2



RAKE

# **Recent developments**

At the moment there are several tensions observable:

- Teachers demand for wage increase. Strike planned for 3 days (7.-9. March)
- Planned amendments in Collective Agreement Act
  - When the deadline of the validity of the collective agreement expires, the agreement becomes termless (unless any of the parties notices at least 3 months before expiring that does not want to extend the validity of the agreement)
  - ► The party can cancel the termless collective agreement when noticing other party/-ies at least 3 months in advance
  - The act is planned to enter into force in May 2012.
  - ► The trade union conferedations have reacted quite painfully and are planning actions.
- Unemployment benefit funds
  - ➤ State wanted to give the authority to administer unemployment benefit funds to Ministry of Finance (so far Unemployment Insurance Fund has such a power
  - Both employer and employee representatives quit from the board of the Unemlployment Insurance Fund
  - Dispite this the State realized the plan



# Thank you for the attention!

#### **Additional information:**

Kerly Espenberg
Phone: +372 5330 7476
<a href="mailto:kerly.espenberg@ut.ee">kerly.espenberg@ut.ee</a>
<a href="mailto:www.ec.ut.ee/en/cass">www.ec.ut.ee/en/cass</a>