

The impact of the Troika policy on wages and collective bargaining

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European Parliament

Public Hearing on "Employment and social aspects of the operations and role of the Troika in euro area programme countries"

Brussels, 9 January 2014



Troika's approach towards wages and collective bargaining



Basic assumption: Lowering labour costs is the key to regain competitiveness (strategy of internal devaluation)



- Direct Interventions in current wage developments (wage cuts/freezes)
- 2. "Structural reforms" of collective bargaining systems in order to increase downward flexibility of wages

Public Sector Wages











Freeze

since 2009

Cuts between 12% and 20% (2010)

Cuts up to 17% (2011-2013)

Freeze

since 2010

Cuts of 5% (2010)

Cuts between 3.5% and 10% (2011)

Suspension of annual bonuses (2012-2013)

Freeze

since 2008

Cuts between 5% and 7% (2009)

Cuts between 5% and 8% (2010)

Freeze from 2013-2017

Cuts between 6.5% and 12.5% (2013)

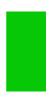
Minimum Wages













Cut by 22 %
(32% for young workers below 25) in 2012

Freeze until the end of the programme period

Freeze since 2011

No increase
without
compliance by
the Troika

Cut by 1 €
02/2011
revoked
07/2011

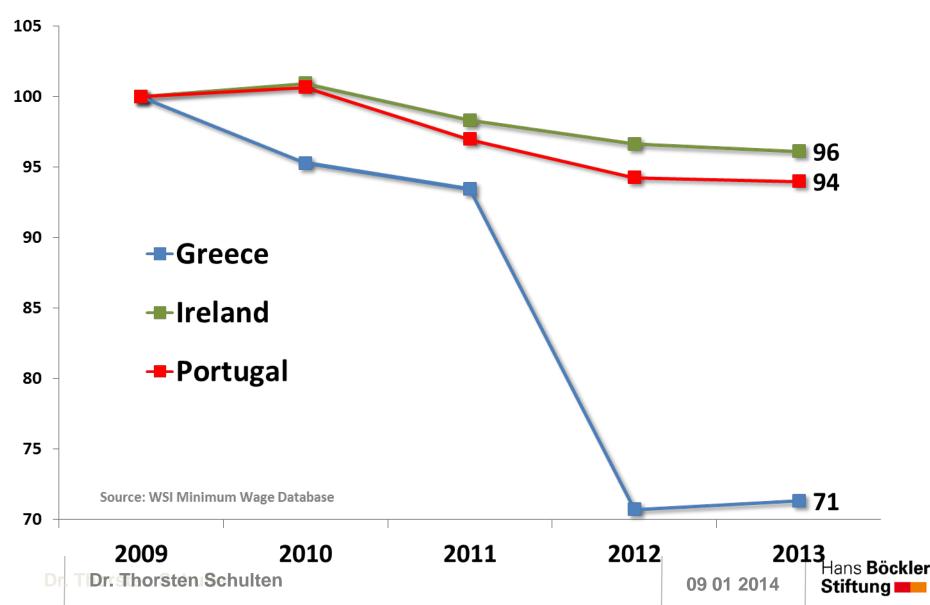
Freeze since 1997

Suspension of automatic indexation

No increase without compliance by the Troika

Development of the Real Value of Minimum Wages (2009 = 1000)





Troika's approach towards wages and collective bargaining

WSI_

"Employment friendly reforms" in the area of collective bargaining

- decrease bargaining coverage
- decrease extension of agreements
- reform the bargaining system in a less centralized way
- extending the possibility to derogate from higher level agreements
- removing or limiting the "favourability principle"
- overall reduction in the wage setting power of trade unions



Labour Market Developments in Europe 2012

EUROPEAN ECONOMY 512012



Changes in the Greek Collective Bargaining System





Law No. 4024/2011:

- Suspension of the extension of collective agreements
- **⇒** Suspension of the favourability clause, i.e. firm-level agreements prevail over sectoral agreements
- ⇒ Allowing for non-union workers' representatives to negotiate firm-level agreements

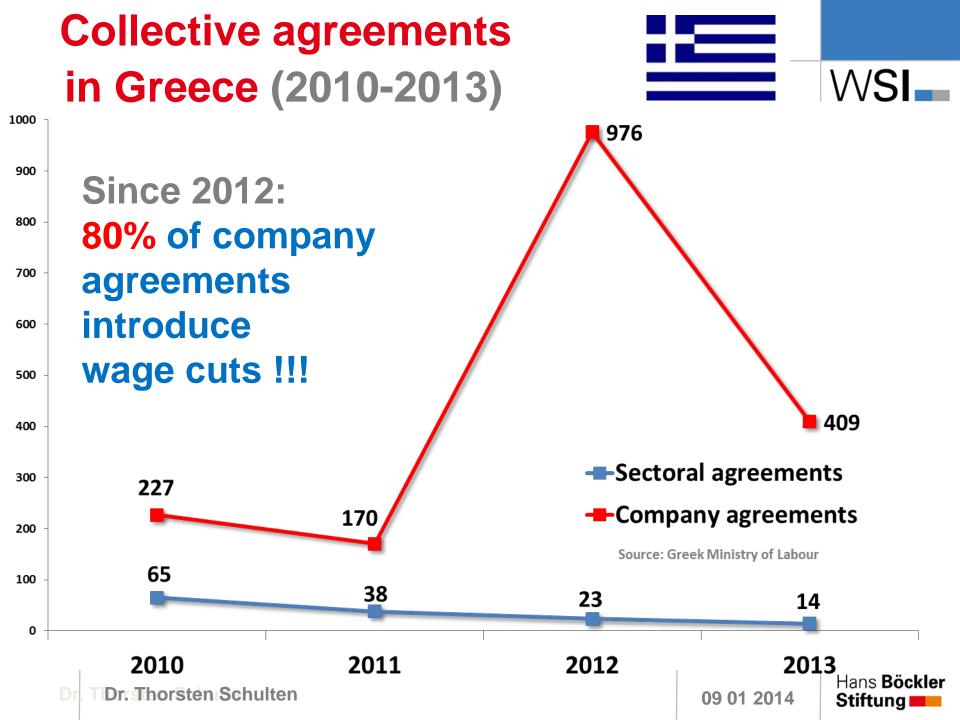
Law No. 4046/2012:

⇒ Reduction of the after-effect of expired collective agreements to 3 months

Law No. 4093/2012:

National Minimum Wage to be determined by law (Instead of by national collective agreement)

Hans Böckler Stiftung



Changes in the Portuguese Collective Bargaining System





Law No. 23/2012:

→ Allowing for non-union workers' representatives to negotiate firm-level agreements in small enterprises

Resolution No. 90/2012:

→ Introduction of stricter criteria for the extension of collective agreements (50% bargaining coverage)

Memorandum of Understanding 2011:

○ Government agreed to restrict extension until the adoption of a new regulation on extension



Collective agreements in Portugal (2008-2012)





	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sectoral agreements	200	164	166	115	46
Company	95	87	64	55	39
Number of extensions	137	102	116	17	12
Number of employees covered by agreements	1.9 Mil.	1.4 Mil.	1.4 Mil.	1.2 Mil.	328,000

Source: Portuguese Ministry of Labour

Changes in the Irish Collective Bargaining System



2009: Breakdown of the 22-years-old system of national pay bargaining

collective bargaining remains mainly at company level

Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act 2012:

□ Introduction of stricter criteria for the "Registered Employment Agreements" (REAs) and "Employment Regulation Orders" (EROs), which allow to determine minimum wages in certain sectors

Changes in the Cypriot Collective Bargaining System





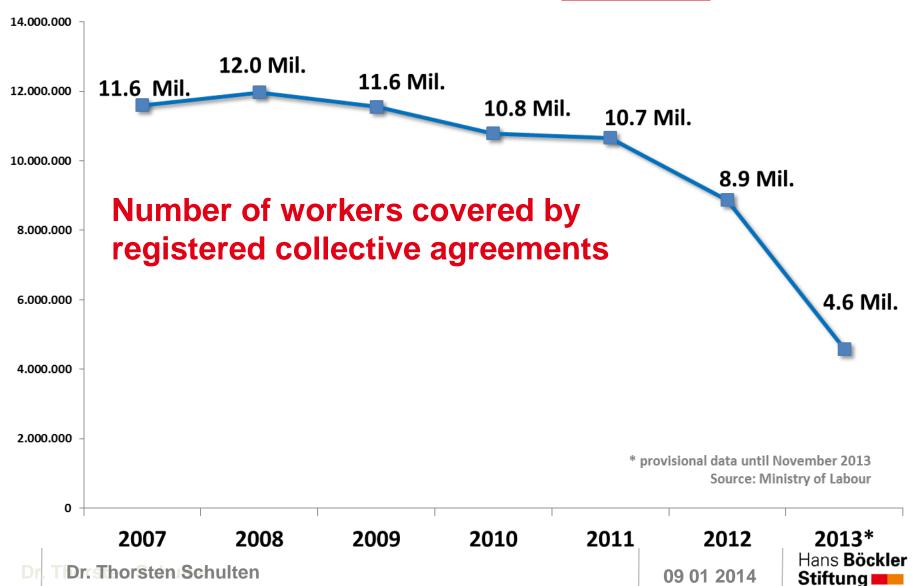
Memorandum of Understanding 2013:

- Suspension of wage indexation during programme period
- ➡ Future: A move from full to partial indexation, with the rate of wage indexation being set at 50% of the rate of increase of the underlying price index over the previous year

Collective agreements in Spain (2007-2013)

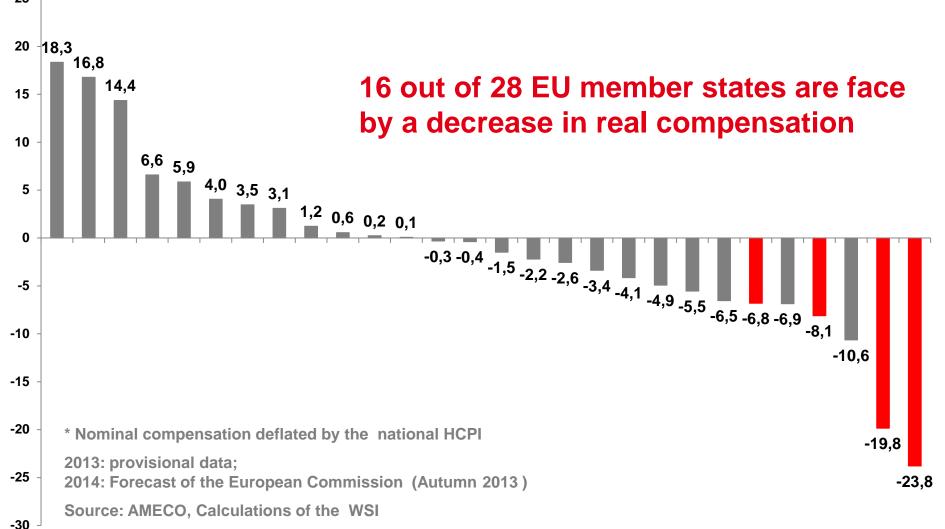






Development of real compensation in the EU (2010-2014, in %)*





LV BG LT SE PL EE DE SK FR BE FI DK CZ HR AT LU MT IT NL RO UK SI IE ES PT HU CY EL

Conclusion:



Troika promotes a radical shift in collective bargaining leading to ...



- a systematic weakening and dismantling of multi-employer bargaining (at national and/or sectoral level)
- a dramatic decline of the bargaining coverage
- a strong downward pressure on wages leading to a deflationary spiral of wage competition with detrimental effects on consumer demand



Many thanks for your attention!

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