

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND UNION ACTIONS AUTUMN 2022 (updated 05/10/2022)

Country	Union	Strikes and actions	CB demands ad results	Demands for crisis measures
Austria	PRO-GE	Demonstration staged 17 September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum wage of €2,000. • Other wage demands to be disclosed when bargaining starts. Demand for the metal sector collective bargaining round: 10.6% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price cap on energy • Taxation of windfall profits.
Belgium		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration 21 September • General strike 9 November. 		
Czechia	KOVO	The confederation, KOVO, called a mass demonstration on 5 September and it has called another one on 8 October.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand: Increased minimum wage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantive price and profit control • Help with energy prices • Preservation of real earnings • Thoughtful economic concept. Social peace • Attributing the growth of company profits to the earnings of employees • The state to respect its people • Letter sent on 7 September to Prime Minister requesting speedy completion of short-term work and SURE programme to support and maintain employment. Demand for early retirement for strenuous workers in a meeting with the labour ministry 14 September.
Denmark			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective bargaining demands in preparation. 	
Finland	Industrial		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiating now in two sectors. Wage demands not public. 	

France	CGT including its energy union.	<p>CGT's energy and gas union went on strike 13 September. At confederal level a demonstration took place on 29 September with CGT, Solidaires, FSU, UNEF and high school organisations involved. CGT also calls an interprofessional strike.</p> <p>CFE-CGC metallurgy has sent a letter to the employers in nuclear energy regarding uncertain employment in the sector.</p> <p>The energy workers' unions of four confederations ask the government in a letter to address the root of the problems, namely the liberalisation of the energy markets in the past.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand a radical break with the policy maintained for more than 10 years on general increases (SNB). CGT refuses one-off bonuses which do not address the problem of purchasing power in the long-term. • Another one-day strike to be staged on 6 October in this sector after "pathetic" offer from employers. 	
Germany	IG Metall		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand in metal and electrical: 8% pay rise 	
Germany	IGBCE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral bargaining starts in October and the union will try to integrate the new inflation premium into their collective agreements so that it can be paid out monthly and not as a 9-10% addition to the net wage of their members in one go. 	

Italy	FIOM-CGIL	Demonstration held 7 September, next demonstration 8 October. Commemoration of fascist attack against CGIL building 9 October.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflation is 8.4%. The food basket has gone up by 9.7% in one year. Increases in national metal agreement do not solve the unsustainable situation. • Unions struggle to achieve a sufficient pay rise, including bonuses, that keeps up with inflation. They demand higher wages by redistributing record profits made by companies. 	<p>Union demands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax extra profits in the energy sector • Reduce the 'tax wedge' in favour of workers only • Extend social safety nets to precarious workers and unstable labor relations and stop layoffs • Adjust the ceiling of the wage compensation fund • Increase wages by redistributing the record profits made by companies • Extend social safety nets to precarious and unstable employment and stop redundancies
Lithuania	Industry Trade Union Federation	Campaign for higher wages to cover basic needs. Demonstration on 7 October.		
Luxembourg			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political decision to suspend the automatic indexation of wages has been reversed after strong criticism from the unions. 	
Netherlands			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wage demand is price compensation plus €100 for all workers. So far, FNV has succeeded in 10% of the collective agreements, and in some industry agreements as well. • The national minimum wage will be increased again, due to a union campaign. • New: 11% pay rise agreed in metal sector in two steps. • Furthermore, 10% increase in minimum wage in 2023 compared to 2022. New level 1,932 euro, second highest in EU. 	<p>In 2022, FNV has broad plan to tackle income crisis including decreasing tax on labour, increasing tax on capital, fair pay for all, no youth wages when you are 18 or older, increasing social benefits, and government must do much more to compensate energy prices for all.</p>

Norway		9 days strike in the electro-chemical sector.		3.7% wage increase agreed in the spring of 2022 and this is far from enough. Next national round in 2023. Big differences in outcomes at company level this autumn.
Portugal	Fiequimetal	Confederation CGTP has called for a month of "Mobilisation and Struggle", from 15 September to 15 October, under the slogan "Wage and pension increase - national emergency! There will be meetings, demonstrations and strikes. They will stage demonstrations in Lisbon and Oporto on 15 October, to demand an immediate response to the workers' demands. National demonstration also on 9 October.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unions demand an increase of the wages of all workers by EUR 90. • In addition, an extraordinary increase of minimum wage to 800 euros with immediate effect. 	Demand for an extraordinary increase of all pensions that restores purchasing power. Increase of social support benefits, repeal of the onerous rules of labour law. Ceilings on prices of essential goods and services. Tax on the colossal profits of big companies.
Slovakia	OZ KOVO	Protests discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protests discussed at confederal level due to government's inaction regarding energy prices and layoffs by production plants. Rising poverty causes social unrest and the situation is explosive. • Collective agreements signed in electrotechnical and metallurgy with good pay rise, particularly in the former. 	Minimum wage will be 700 euro from 1 January 2023 (increase 8.36%). Inflation currently stands at 14%. Union recommends demands of 20% pay rise at sectoral and company level.
Sweden			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage demands to be adopted before New Year. 	
Spain	CC.OO	Plans for comprehensive mobilisation against the employers' refusal to negotiate wage increases that keep up with the inflation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC.OO announces demand for a minimum wage of 1,100 euro in 2023, up from 1,000 in 2022. 	