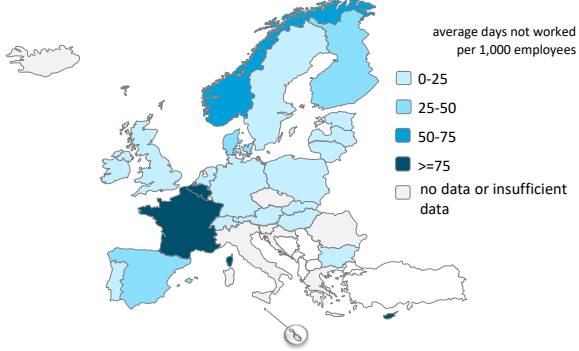




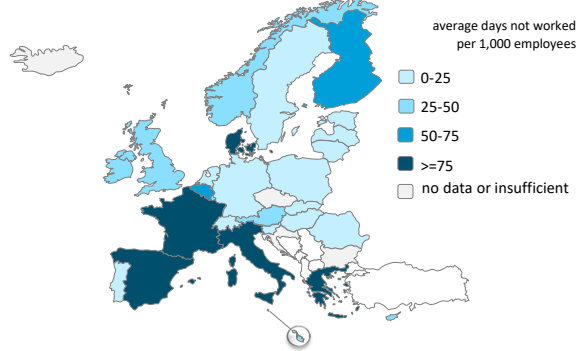
average days not worked due to industrial action in Europe, 2000-2018



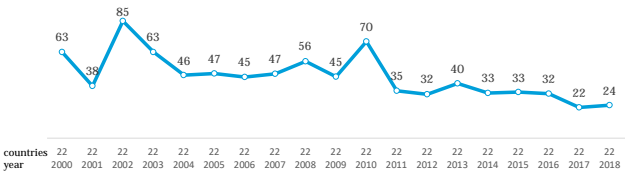
average days not worked due to industrial action in Europe, 2010-2018



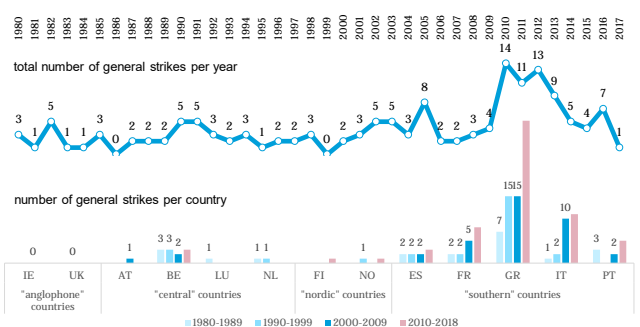
average days not worked due to industrial action in Europe, 2000-2009



weighted European average of days not worked due to industrial action, 2000-2018



general strikes in Europe, 1980-2017





Austria

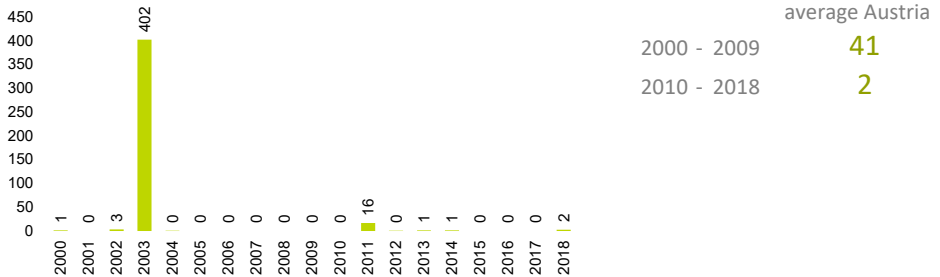
multi-employer bargaining system

right to strike

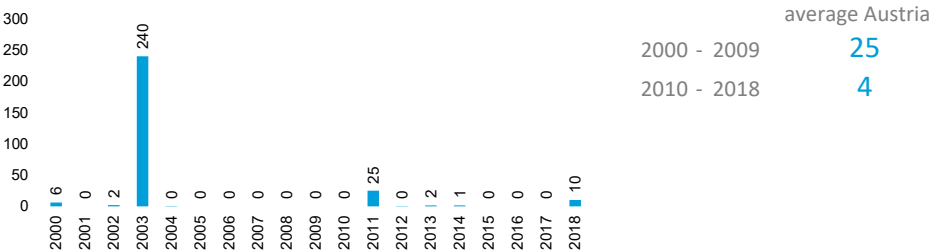
The right to strike is not codified in the Constitution or in national legislation. No Supreme Court case law exists on the topic. Since 1870 collective action has been tolerated.

There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector. Strikes are not allowed in the public sector.

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

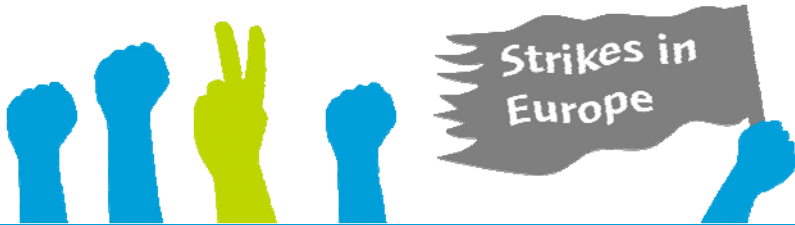
explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2003: Union mobilisation against a state pension reform and an exceptional railway strike against its restructuring

2011: 2-days warning strikes in the metal sector

data coverage:

Only strikes. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved. There is no data available on the number of strikes.



Belgium

multi-employer bargaining system

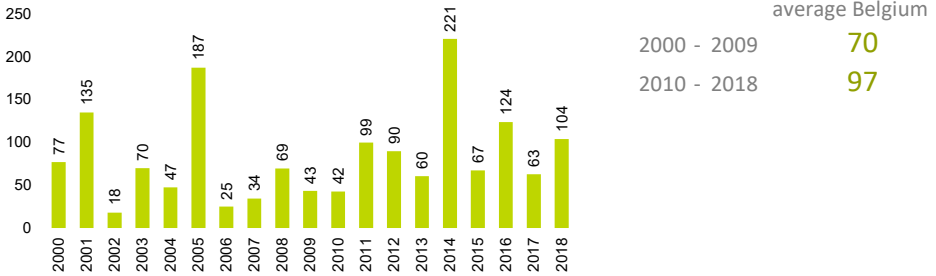
right to strike

The right to strike is recognised as an individual right and developed through case law.

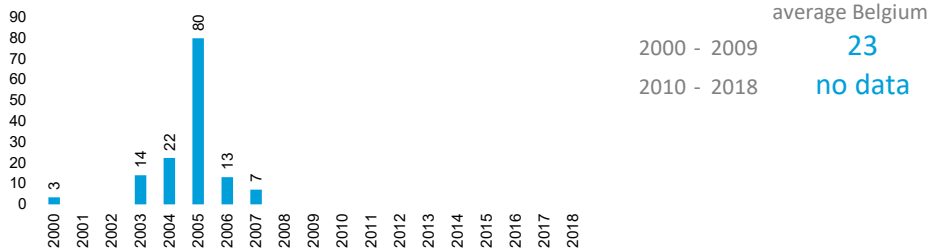
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)

average Belgium

2000 - 2009	no data
2010 - 2018	no data

notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2001: Strikes in the educational sector of the French community

2005: General strike against early-retirement scheme reform

2011: Public sector strike against pension reforms

2012: General strike against unemployment scheme reforms, pension reforms and austerity measures

2014: County strikes and a general strike against austerity measures

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Strikes in the public sector are excluded until 2002. Since 2003 strikes in the public sector are included except for strikes in the local and county administration and similar institutions and for sailors in the merchant marine and shipping industry. Since 2013 strikes in the local and county administration and similar institutions are also included. There is no data on the workers involved and the number of strikes.



Bulgaria

mixed bargaining system

right to strike

Strikes are not allowed in the public sector.

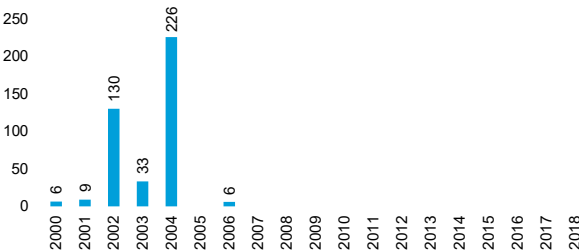
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)

average Bulgaria

2000 - 2009 **no data**

2010 - 2018 **no data**

workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)

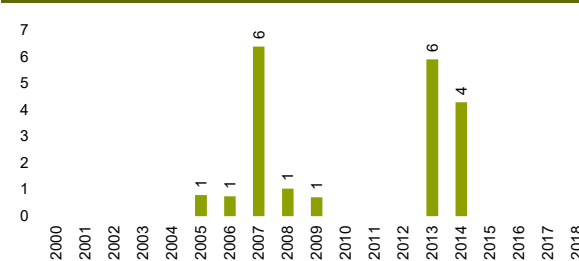


average Bulgaria

2000 - 2009 **68**

2010 - 2018 **no data**

frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



average Bulgaria

2000 - 2009 **2**

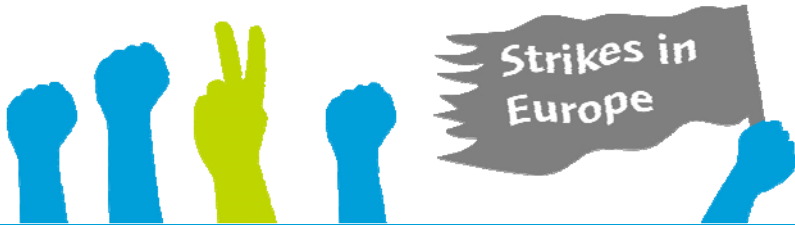
2010 - 2018 **5**

notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

- data coverage:

-



Cyprus

mixed bargaining system

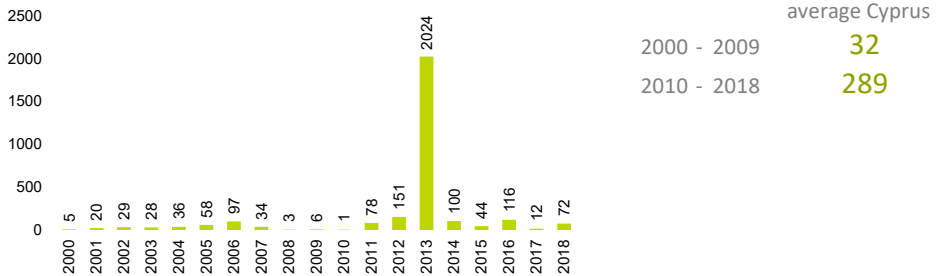
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution.

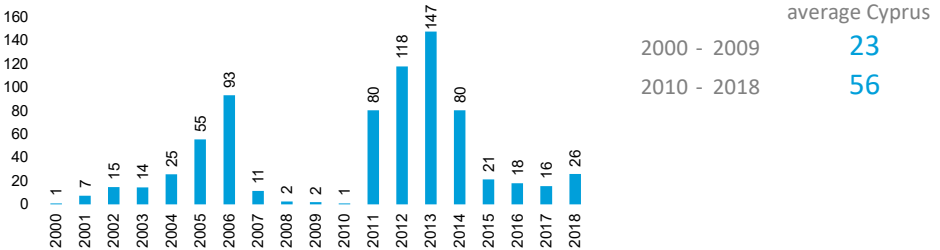
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

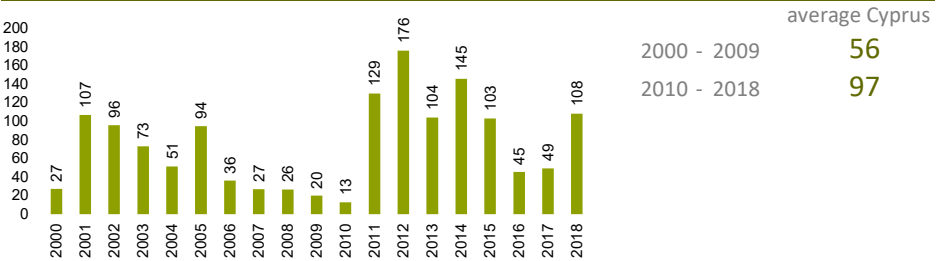
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2006: Sectoral one-day strike in construction industry over a renewal of the industry-wide collective agreement

2011: Public servants' strike against a two-year pay-freeze and austerity measures

2012: 24-hour strike in construction industry but also strikes in other industries, mostly in protest to honour pay rises and cost-of-living increases

2013: Open-ended strike in the construction industry over the renewal of the industry-wide collective agreement; it was the longest strike in Cyprus' history since 1948

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Excluding strikes that last less than 2 hours. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Czechia

single-employer bargaining system

right to strike

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)

	average Czechia
2000 - 2009	no data
2010 - 2018	no data

workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)

	average Czechia
2000 - 2009	no data
2010 - 2018	no data

frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



	average Czechia
2000 - 2009	5
2010 - 2018	no data

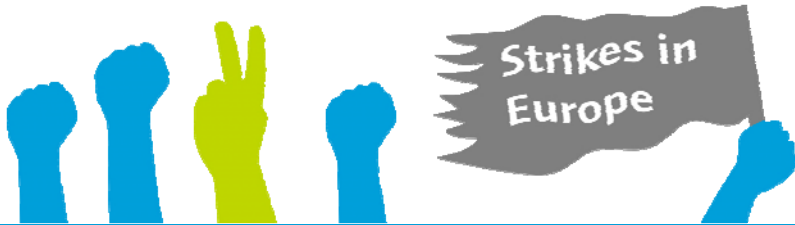
notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

-

data coverage:

-



Denmark

multi-employer bargaining system

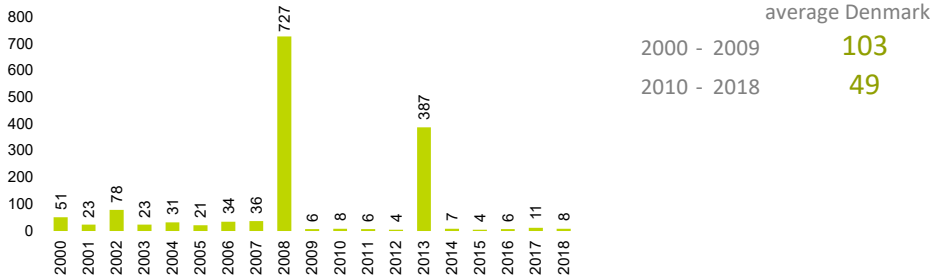
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and developed through case-law and, most importantly, regulated by collective agreements between the social partners.

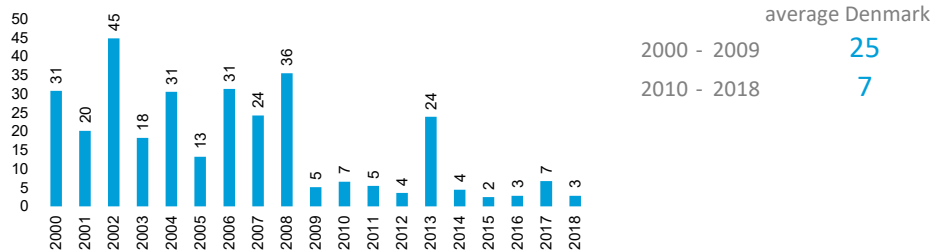
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

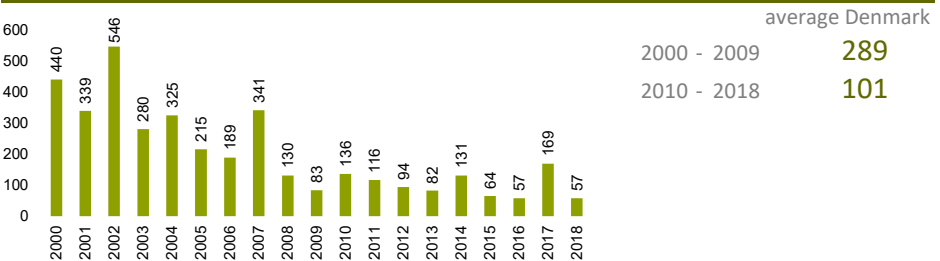
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2008: Large strike in the healthcare and social work sector for a wage increase at time of the renewal of collective agreements

2013: Lockout by the municipalities association in the education sector

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Estonia

single-employer bargaining system

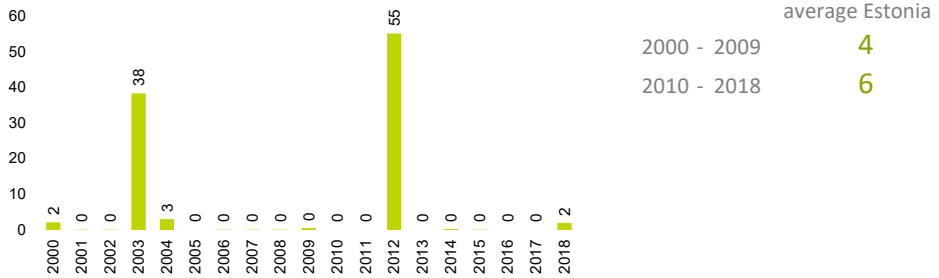
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law.

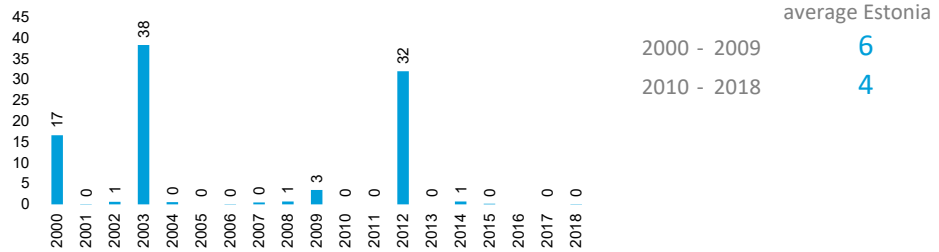
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

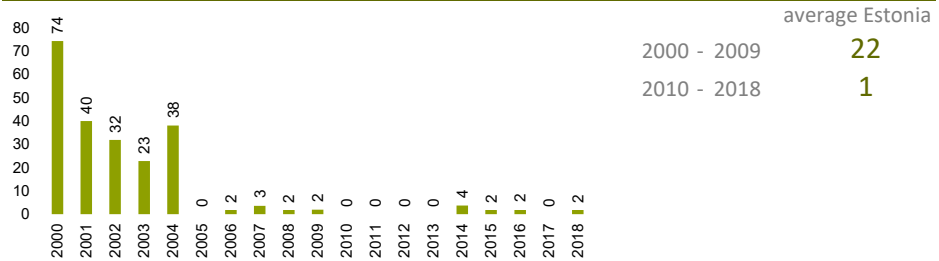
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

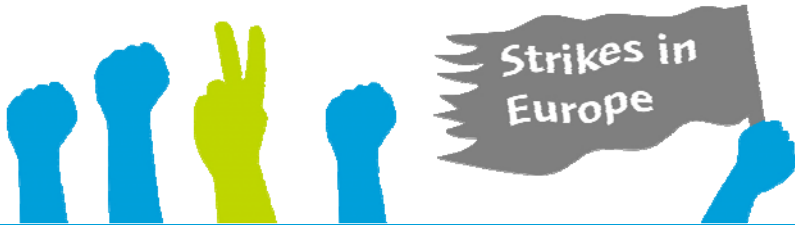
explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2003: One-day strike in education and culture workers for pay increase.

2012: Teachers' strike and strike in health care sector both over pay increase. Lock-out by local government.

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Workers involved includes workers directly and indirectly involved in 2012. Data excludes warning and supportive strikes.



Finland

multi-employer bargaining system

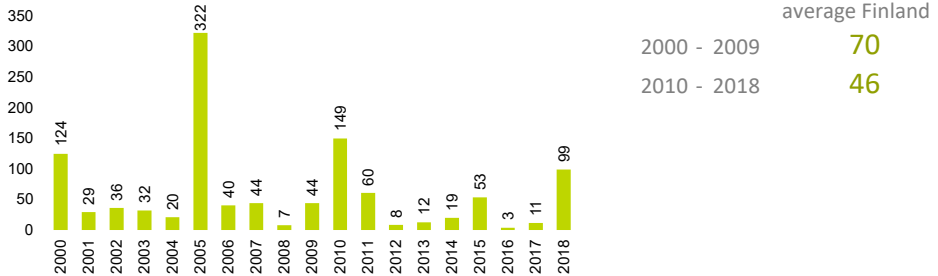
right to strike

The right to strike is implicitly guaranteed by the Constitution and explicitly by law.

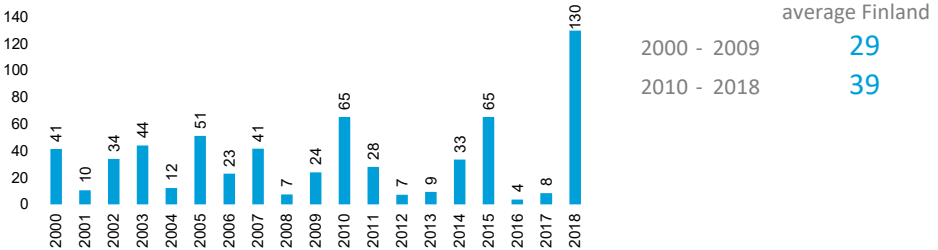
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

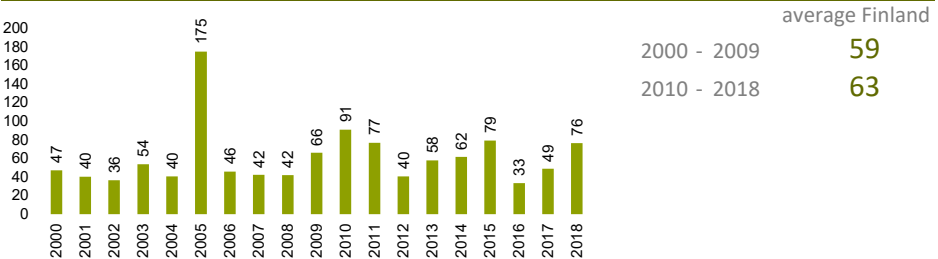
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

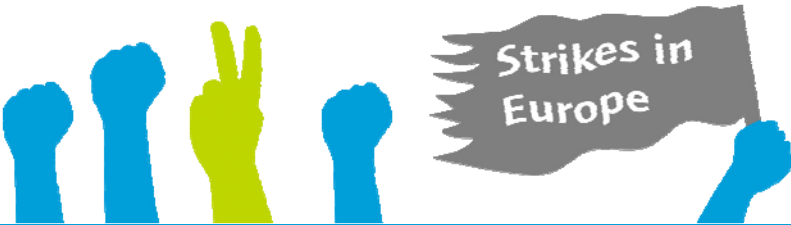
explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2005: A four-day strike, numerous other strikes in the paper industry, and a nearly entire lock-out in chemical forest industry over a renewal of the collective agreement.

2010: Large two-week strike of stevedores about severance pay and outsourcing besides several other strikes in manufacturing and in wholesale and retail trade

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



France

multi-employer bargaining system

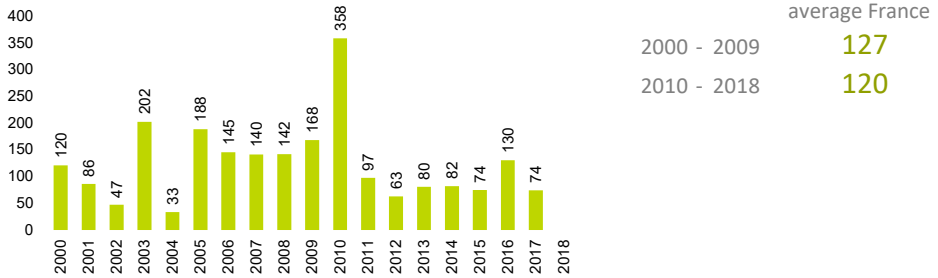
right to strike

The right to strike is recognised as an individual right and guaranteed by the Constitution; regulated by law in the public sector and mainly developed through case law in the private sector.

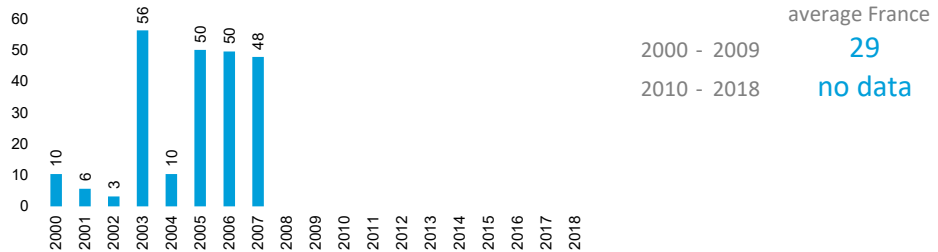
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

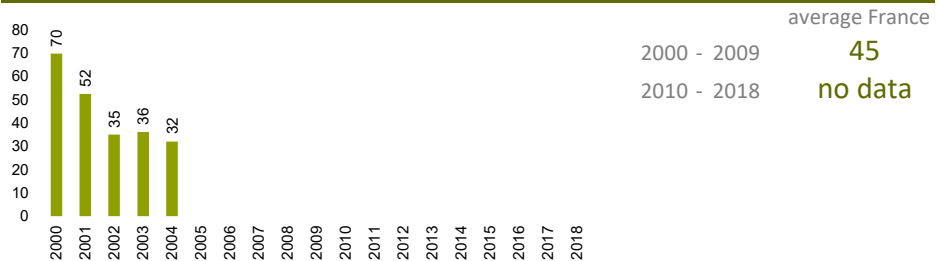
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2003 and 2010: Union mobilisation against pension reforms

data coverage:

Strikes. Regarding the DARES data, there is no data on the workers involved and the number of strikes after 2005. Firms with less than 10 employees are excluded. There is no data on the number of strikes with regards to the data of the Direction générale de l'administration et de la fonction publique. The data from the Direction générale de l'administration covers the public sector and overlaps with the DARES data in case of some semi-public enterprises. Relying only on the DARES data underestimates the volume.



Germany

multi-employer bargaining system

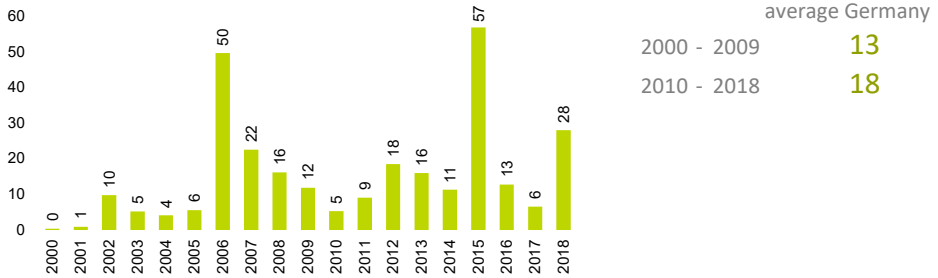
right to strike

The right to strike is implicitly guaranteed by the Constitution and developed through case-law.

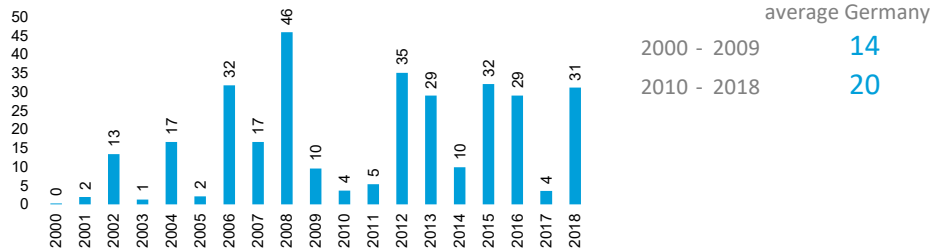
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are major restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2006: Strikes in the public sector, particularly health care, besides short warning strikes in metal industry

2015: Warning strikes in metal and electrical industry; strikes in the social and education sector

data coverage:

2000-2003: Strikes and lockouts. Excluding public administration. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved. There is no data available on the number of strikes.



Greece

multi-employer bargaining system

right to strike

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)

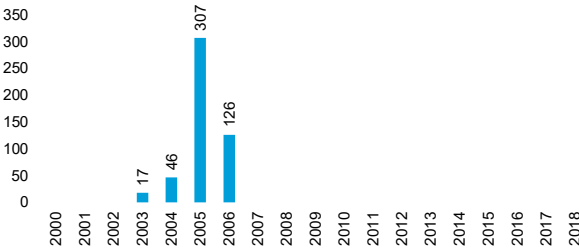


average Greece

2000 - 2009 **314**

2010 - 2018 **no data**

workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



average Greece

2000 - 2009 **124**

2010 - 2018 **no data**

frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)

average Greece

2000 - 2009 **no data**

2010 - 2018 **no data**

notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2002: General strike against labour market reforms

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved. There is only partial data on the workers involved.



Hungary

single-employer bargaining system

right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and by law.

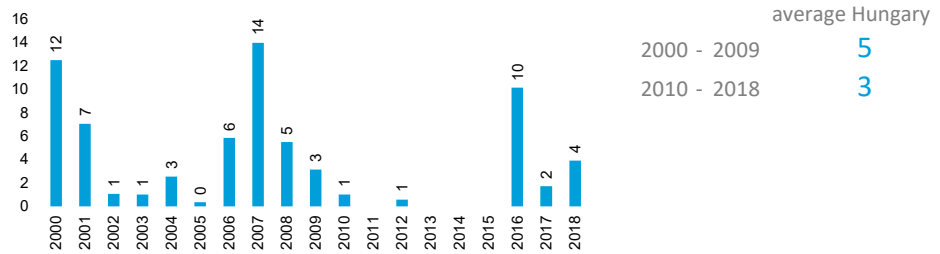
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

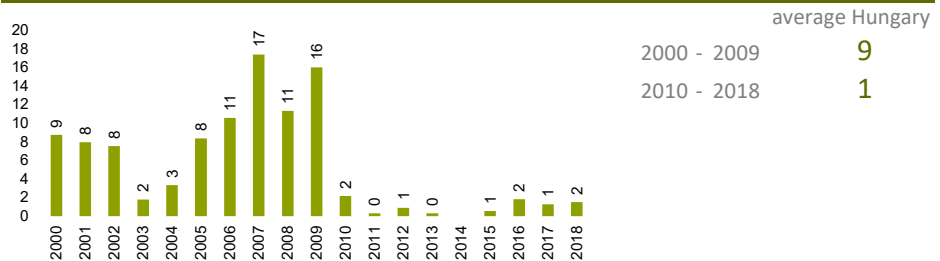
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



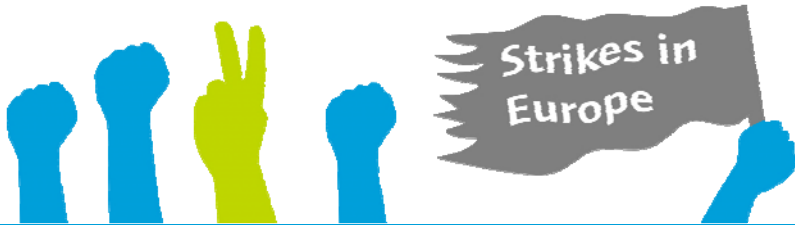
notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2000: National strike in health care sector

data coverage:

2000-2011: Strikes and lockouts. Since 2012: Only strikes. Excluding strikes that last less than 100 days. Workers involved includes workers directly and indirectly involved.



Ireland

single-employer bargaining system

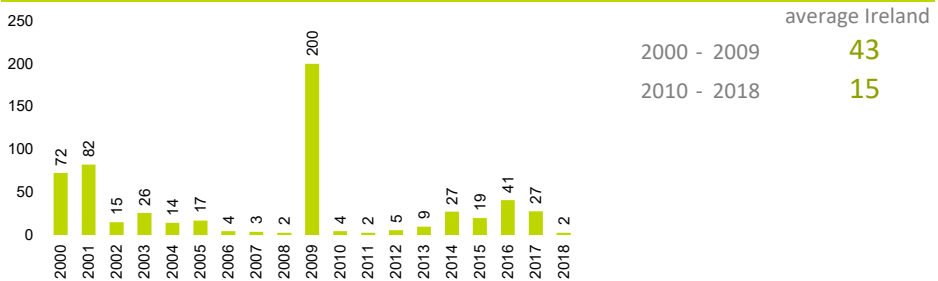
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by law and developed through case-law.

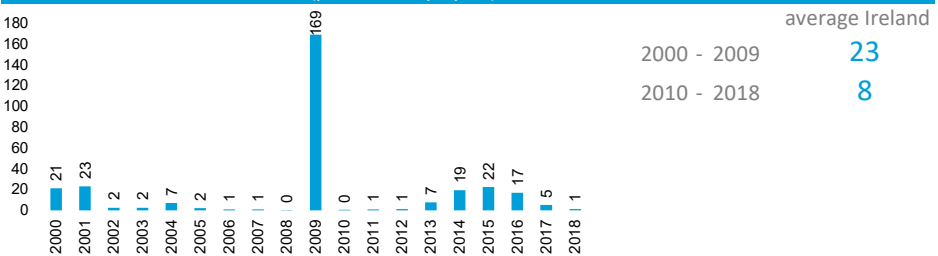
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

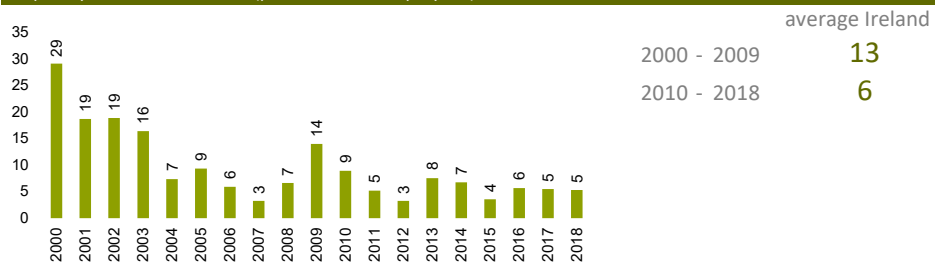
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



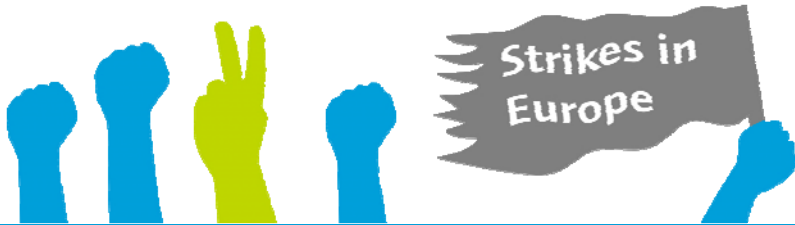
notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2009: 24-hour national public service strike against government's pay cuts

data coverage:

Only strikes. Disputes are included if they involve a stoppage of work lasting for at least one day and the total time lost is 10 or more person-days. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Italy

multi-employer bargaining system

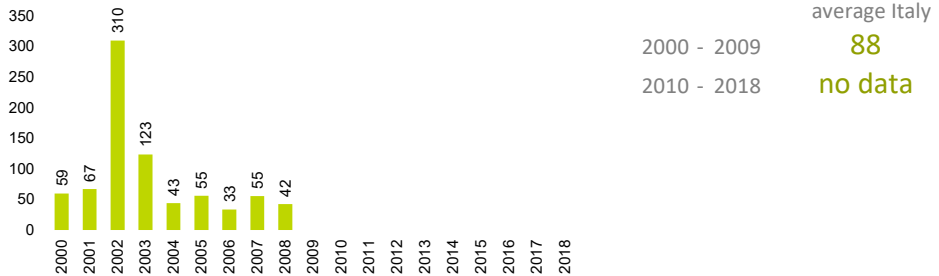
right to strike

The right to strike is recognised as an individual right and guaranteed by the Constitution and developed through case-law.

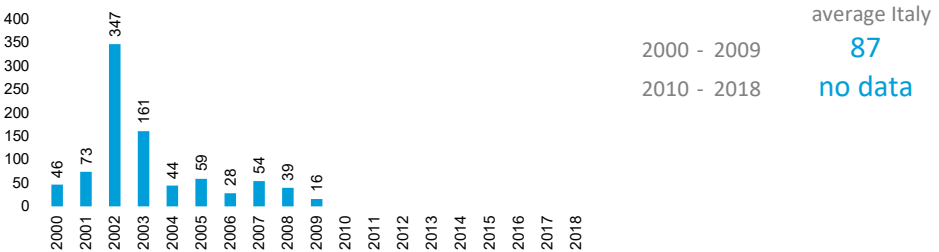
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

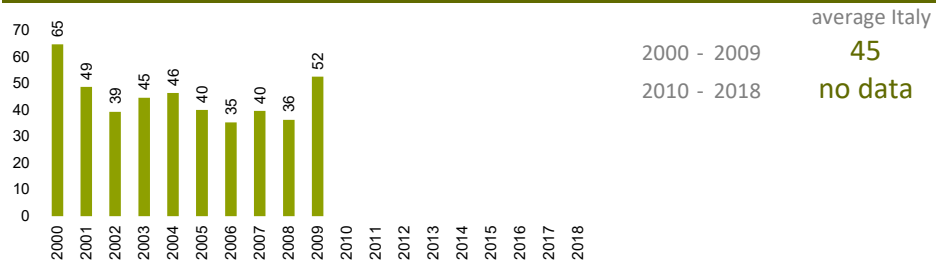
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Latvia

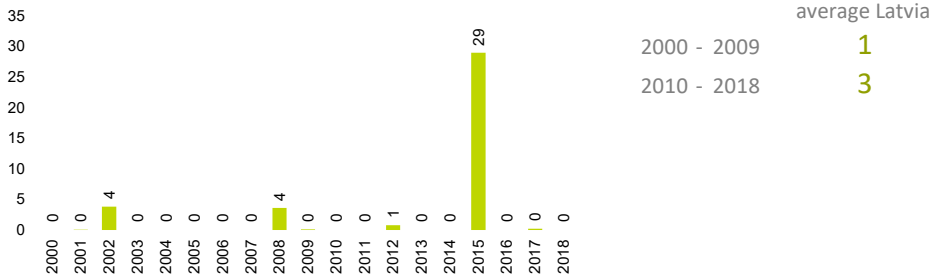
single-employer bargaining system

right to strike

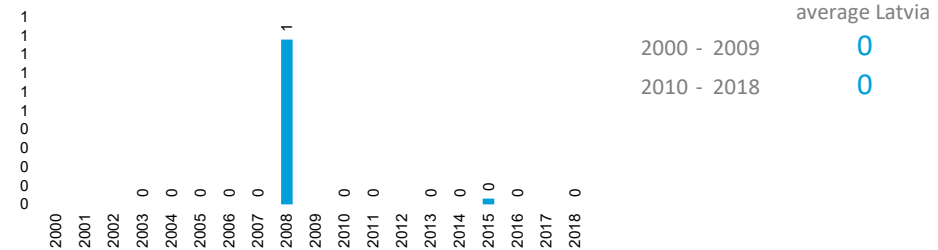
The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law.

There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector. Strikes are not allowed in the public sector.

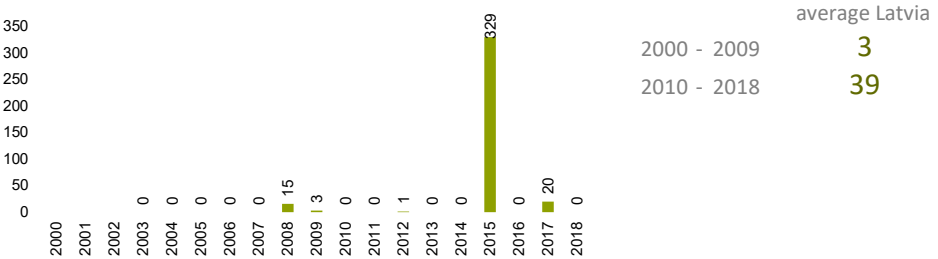
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Lithuania

single-employer bargaining system

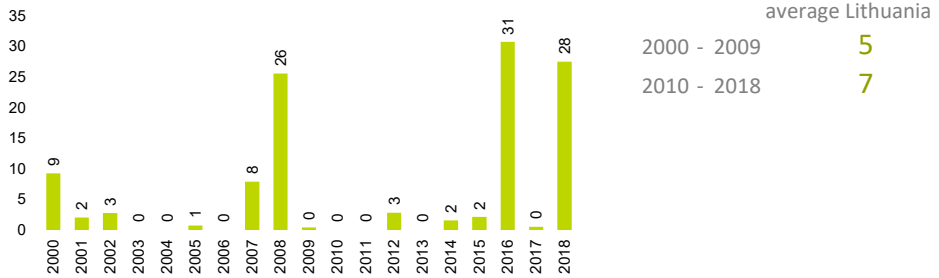
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law.

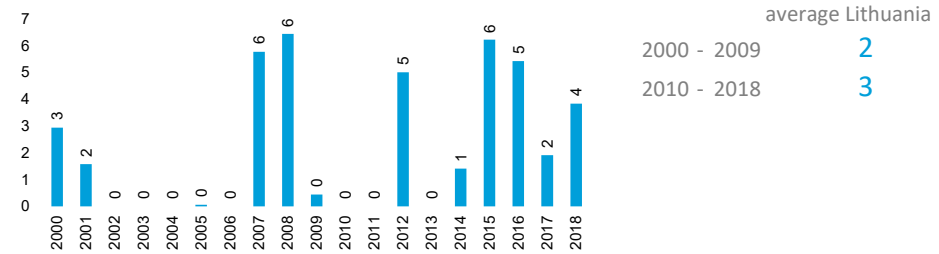
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are major restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).

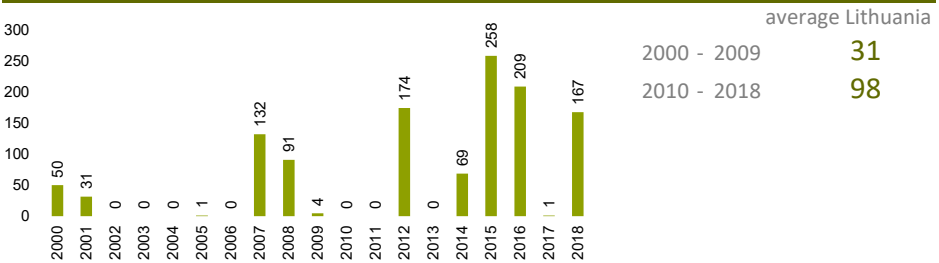
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

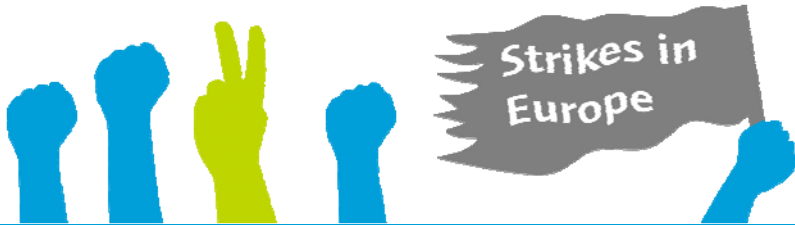
explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2008: Various teachers' strike over a pay increase and other demands and other strikes in the public sector

2016: Strike in the educational sector

data coverage:

Only strikes. Workers involved includes workers directly and indirectly involved.



Luxembourg

multi-employer bargaining system

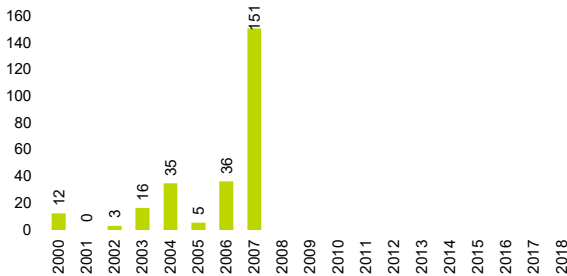
right to strike

The right to strike is developed through case law.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).

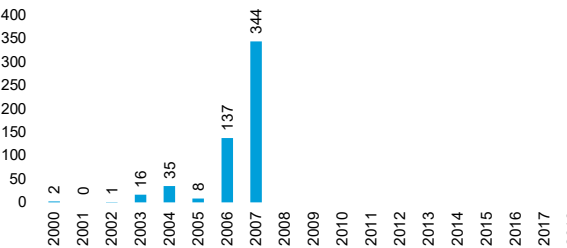
There are major restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



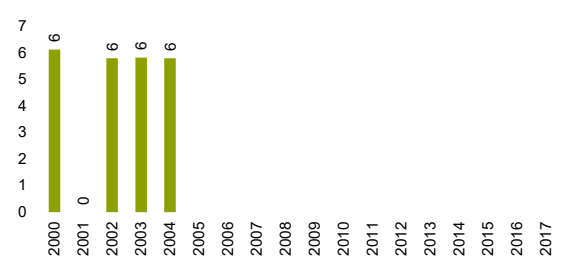
average Luxembourg
 2000 - 2009 **32**
 2010 - 2018 **no data**

workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



average Luxembourg
 2000 - 2009 **68**
 2010 - 2018 **no data**

frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



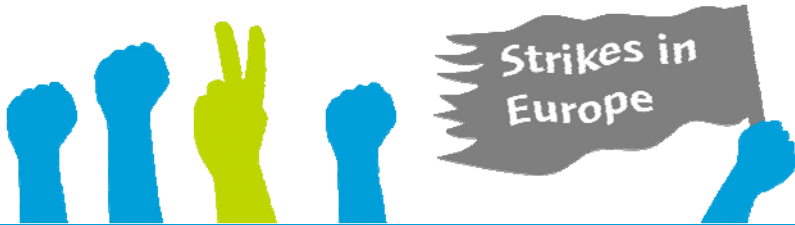
average Luxembourg
 2000 - 2009 **5**
 2010 - 2018 **no data**

notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

data coverage:

Official data is no longer available since 2009.



Malta

single-employer bargaining system

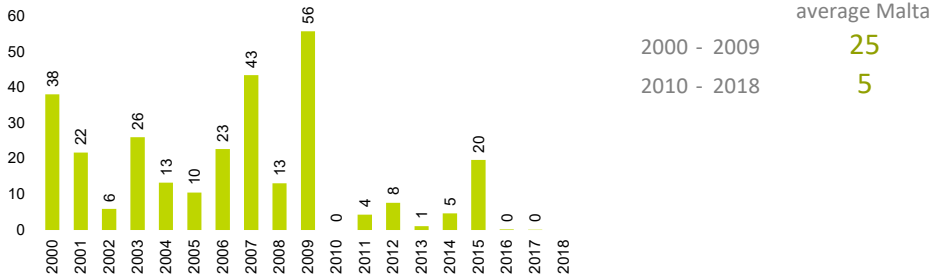
right to strike

The right to strike is indirectly recognised by law.

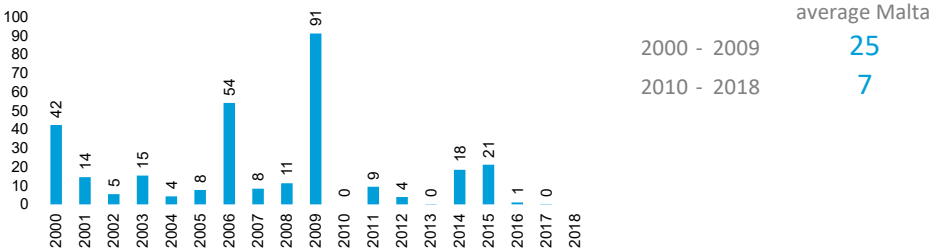
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

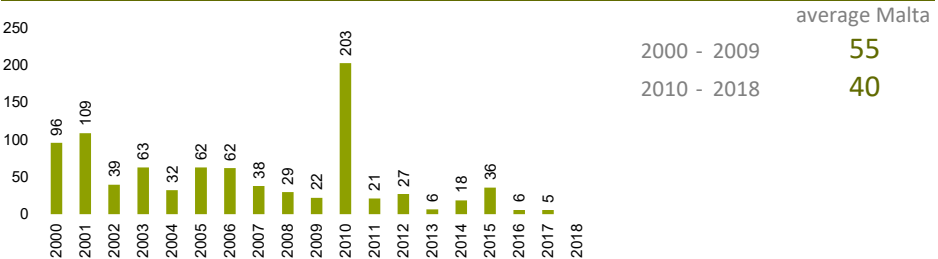
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

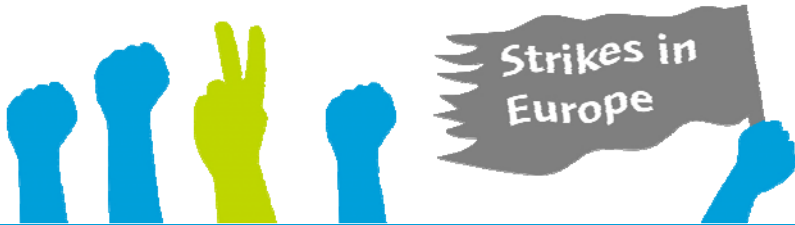
explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2009: Not attributable to a specific large strike

Strike data is no longer collated since 2018.

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Netherlands

multi-employer bargaining system

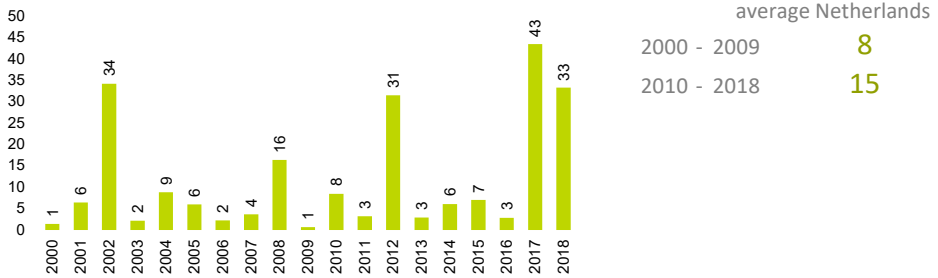
right to strike

The right to strike is developed through case law.

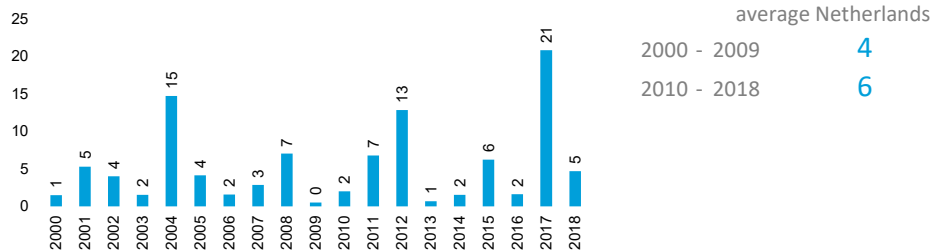
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

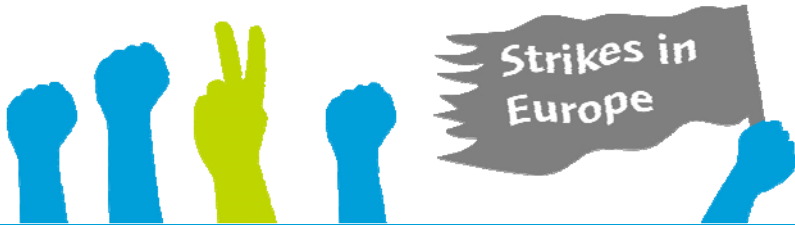
2002: Strike action in construction industry

2012: 15 weeks strike in cleaning sector over renewal of collective agreement besides strike action in the education sector against austerity measures

2017: Strike action in education

data coverage:

Only strikes. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Norway

multi-employer bargaining system

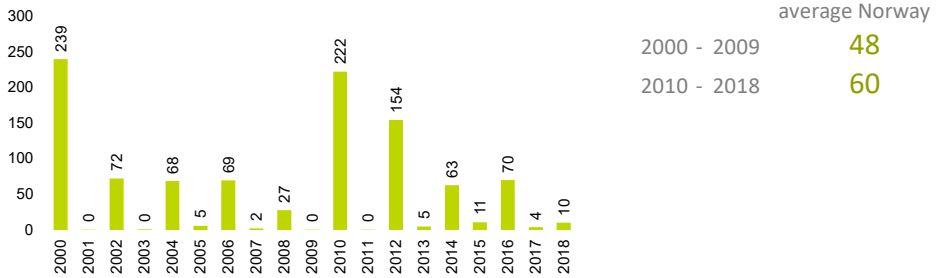
right to strike

The right to strike is mainly regulated by collective agreements between the social partners.

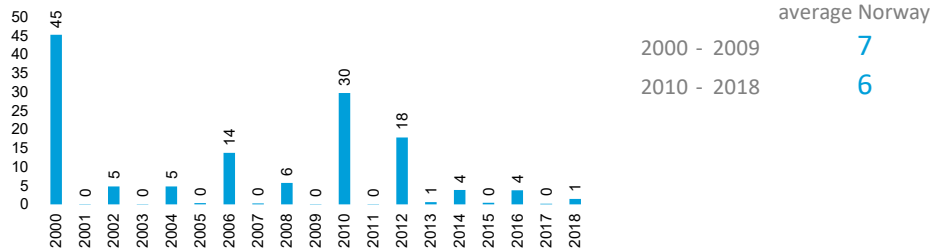
There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).

There are major restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).

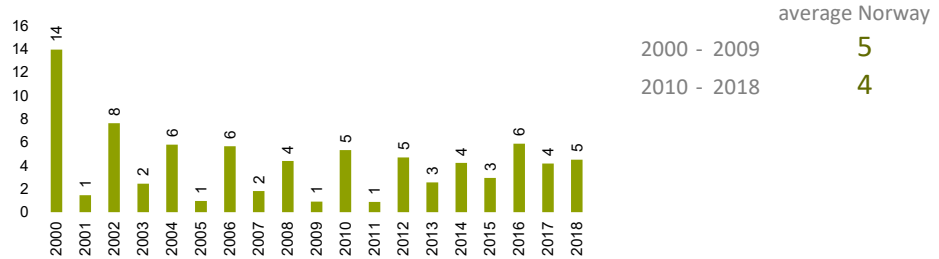
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



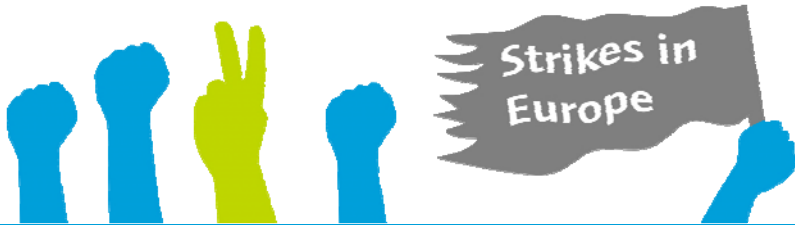
notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

nearly two yearly peaks: Negotiations about renewal of collective agreements in the industries

data coverage:

Strikes and lockout; excluding strikes that last less than one day. Workers involved includes workers directly and indirectly involved.



Poland

single-employer bargaining system

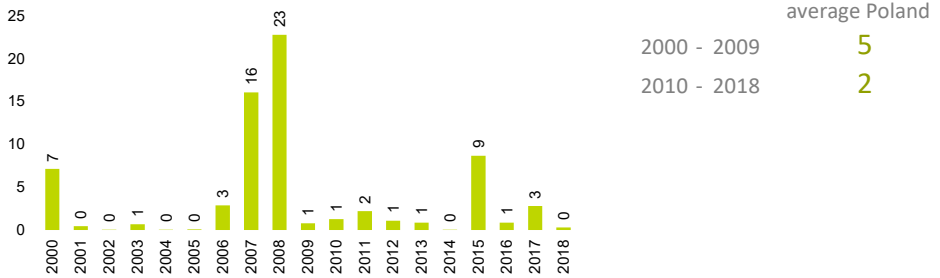
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law.

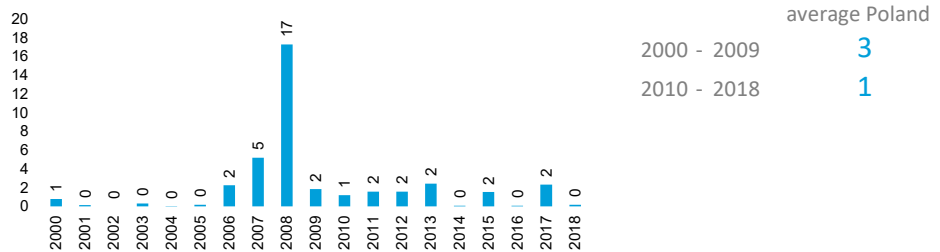
There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).

Strikes are not allowed in the public sector.

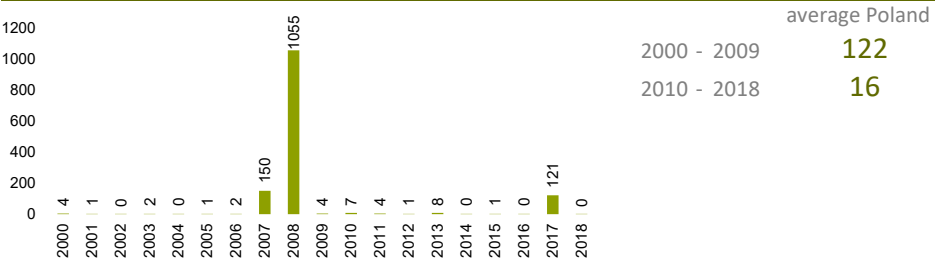
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2008: Various teachers' strikes over a pay increase and other demands and other strikes in the public sector

data coverage:

Only strikes; excluding strikes that last less than one day. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved



Portugal

multi-employer bargaining system

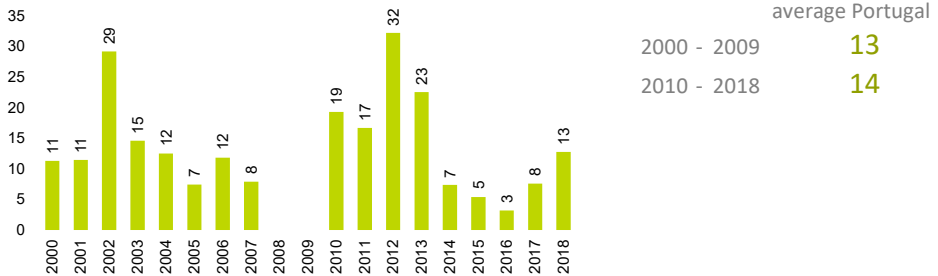
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law.

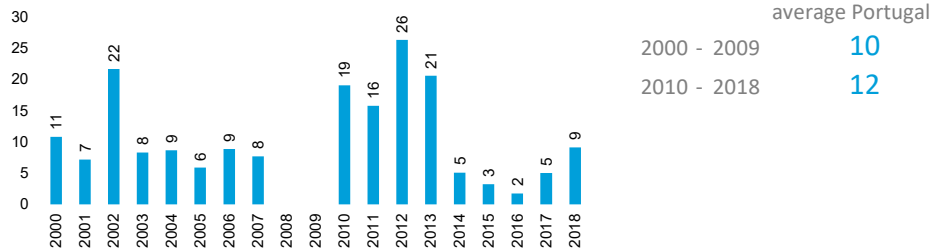
There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

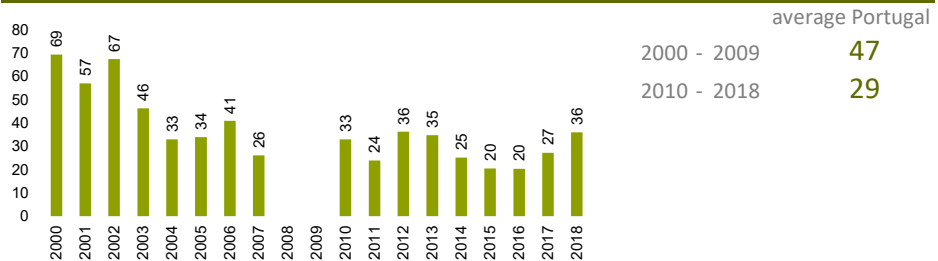
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

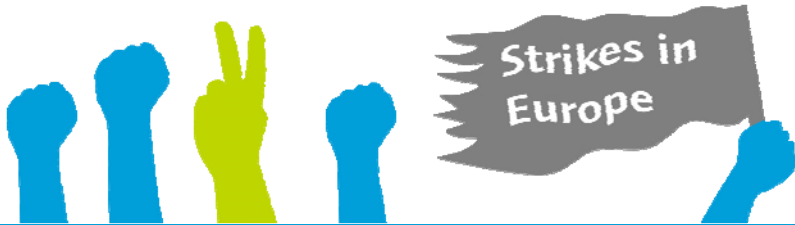
explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2002: Several strike actions, particularly in the public sector, against changes in the Labour Code

peak 2012: major strikes and two general strikes against austerity measures

data coverage:

Only strikes; excluding public administration; workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved. The participation in industrial action and the days not worked due to industrial action are underestimated as the public administration is not included. No data for 2008 and 2009.



Romania

single-employer bargaining system

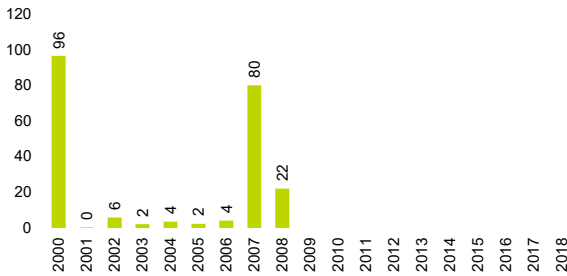
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law.

There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector.

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)

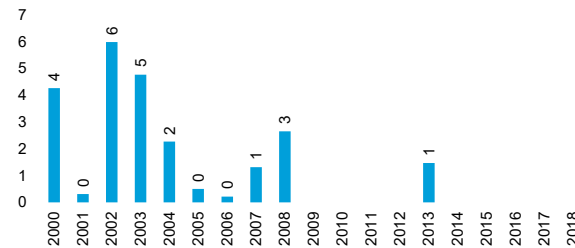


average Romania

2000 - 2009 **24**

2010 - 2018 **no data**

workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)

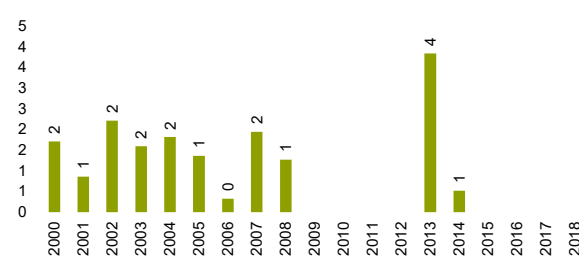


average Romania

2000 - 2009 **2**

2010 - 2018 **1**

frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



average Romania

2000 - 2009 **1**

2010 - 2018 **2**

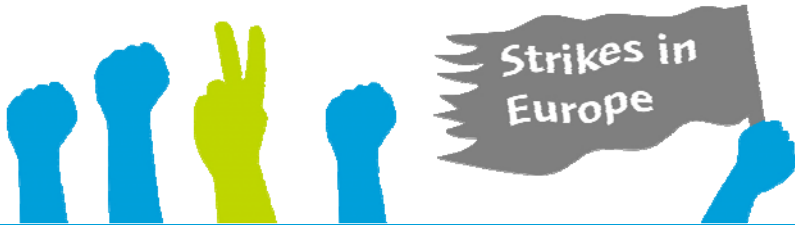
notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2000 and 2007: Several strike actions in particularly the manufacturing industry

data coverage:

Only strikes. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Slovakia

mixed bargaining system

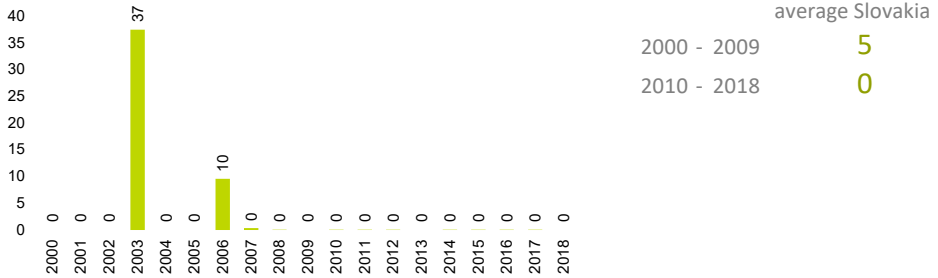
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law.

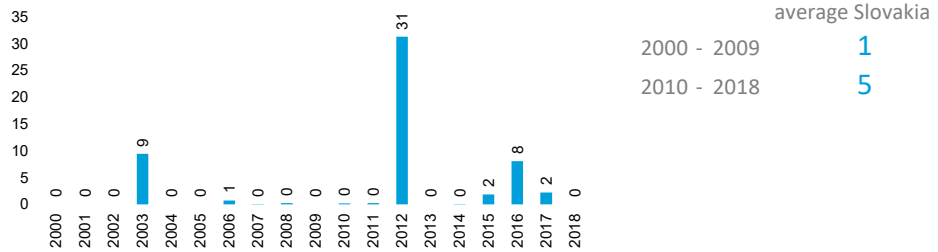
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are major restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)

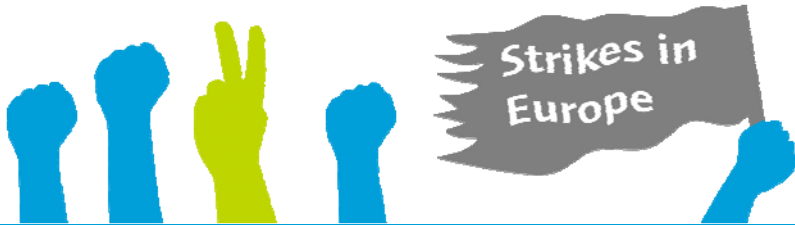


notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2003: Large strike of blue-collar workers in the municipal and city council sector over a new pay agreement data coverage:

Only strikes; workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Slovenia

multi-employer bargaining system

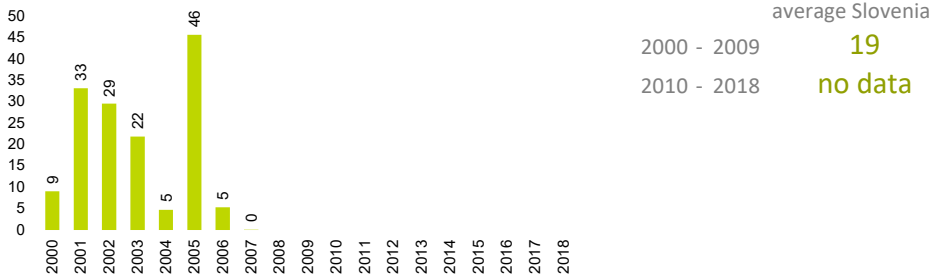
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law.

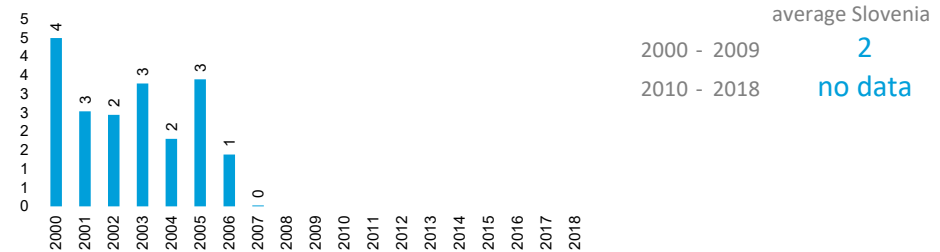
There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

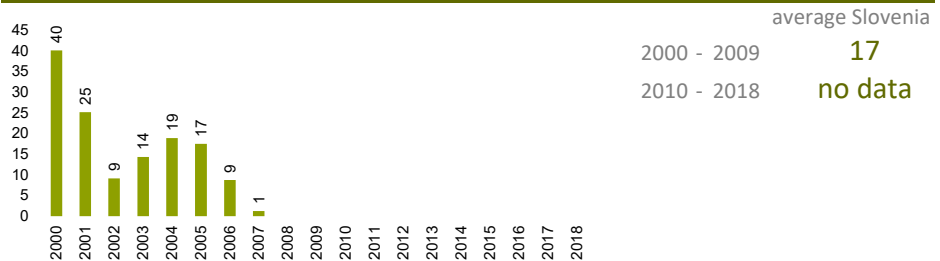
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



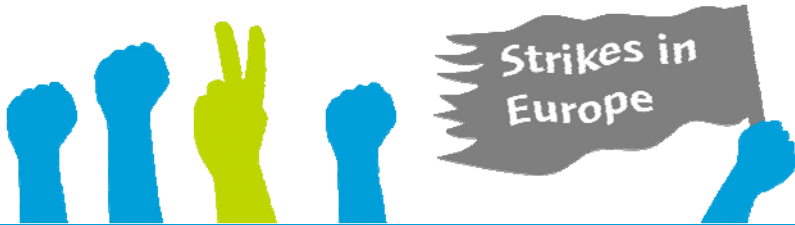
notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2005: Union mobilisation against labour market reforms

data coverage:

-



Spain

multi-employer bargaining system

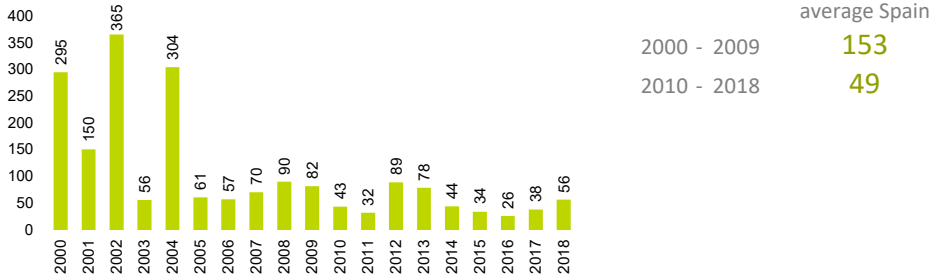
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law.

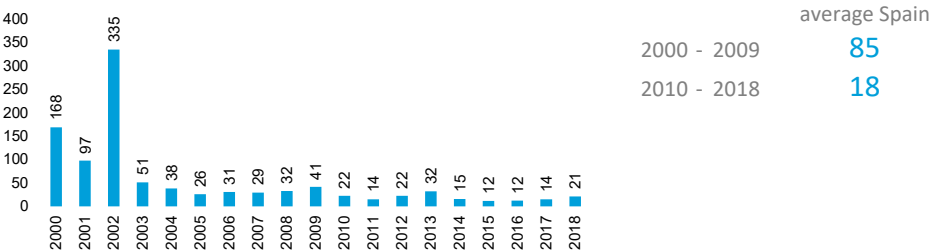
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

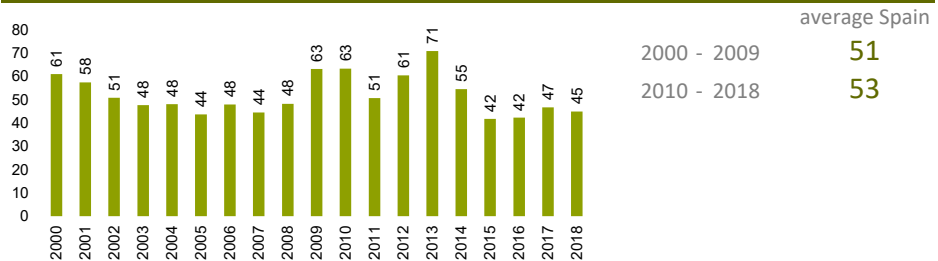
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2002: general strike against an unemployment reform

2004: Strike action in shipyards over renewal of collective agreements and against relocation decisions in mainly the manufacturing industry

days not worked and workers involved are notably underestimated in 2010 and 2012 and 2013: general strikes in 2010 and 2012 are excluded as well as various strikes in the public sector in those years and in 2013

2017: Catalan general strike

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts; excluding strikes that last less than one hour; workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved. Excluding some general strikes and public strikes in 2010, 2012 and 2013.



Sweden

multi-employer bargaining system

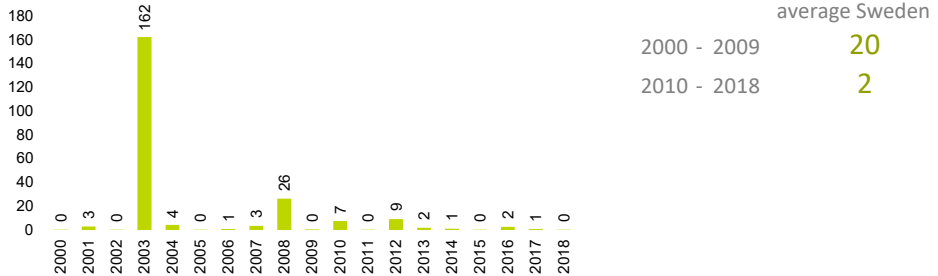
right to strike

The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law and in the 1938 collective agreement between the social partners.

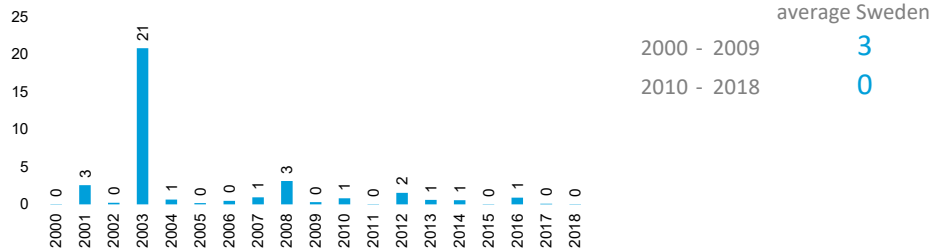
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.

There are some minor restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only military, judiciary or police excluded – as per ILO convention).

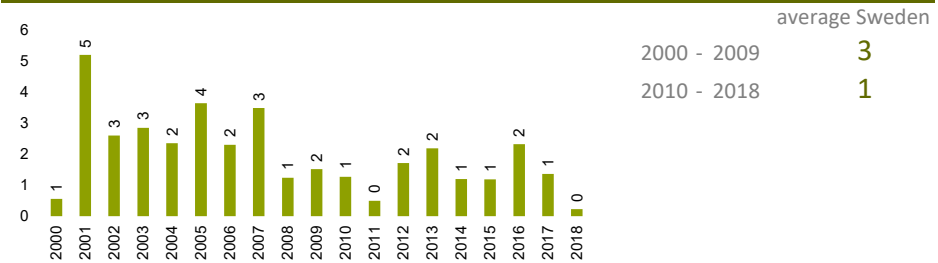
days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2003: Limited number of strike actions in railways and the public sector.

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Workers involved excludes workers indirectly involved.



Switzerland

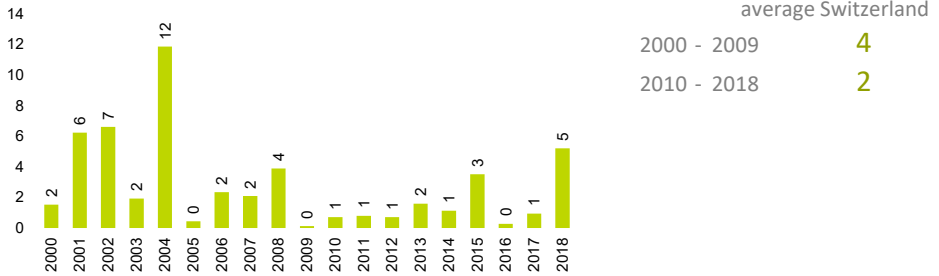
multi-employer bargaining system

right to strike

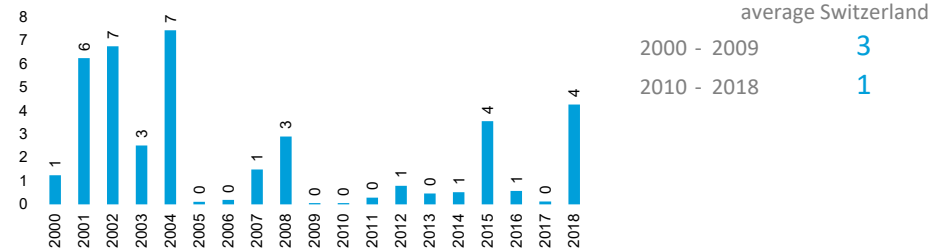
The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and regulated by law and in the 1938 collective agreement between the social partners.

There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector. Strikes are not allowed in the public sector.

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2004: Difficult to attribute to a specific large strike

data coverage:

Strikes and lockouts. Excluding strikes that last less than one day. Workers involved includes workers directly and indirectly involved.



United Kingdom

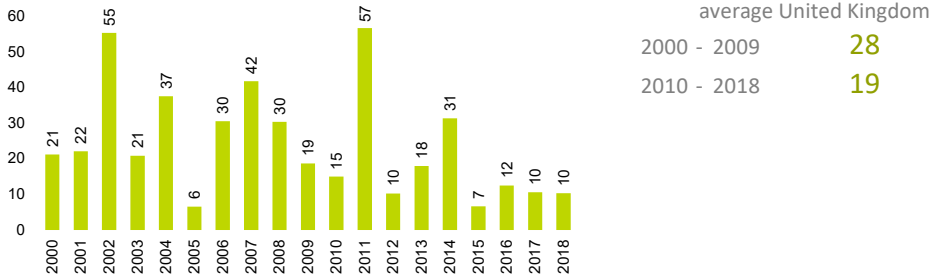
single-employer bargaining system

right to strike

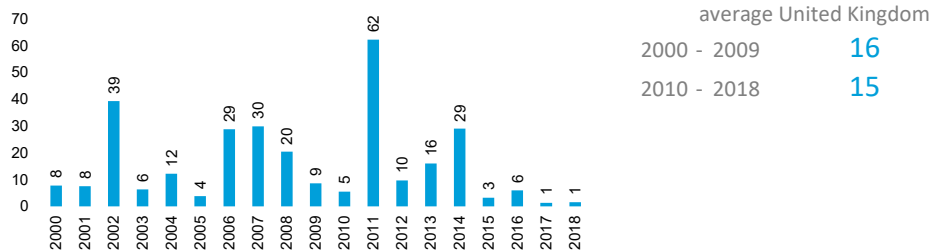
The right to strike is regulated by law.

There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the private sector.
There are no major legal restrictions regarding the right to strike in the public sector.

days not worked due to industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



workers involved in industrial action (per 1,000 employees)



frequency of Industrial action (per 1,000,000 employees)



notes on data

explaining peak(s) in the days not worked:

2002: one very large stoppage in the transport and storage industry

2004: One-day strike by civil servants to protest against governments plans to cut a large number of civil service posts

2007: One-day strike by postal workers in protest over pay and modernisation plans and one-day strike by prison officers against the government's decision to introduce a pay award in stages

2011: Union mobilisation against public service pension reforms in June and November

data coverage:

2000-2008: Excluding political strikes and disputes involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day, unless the aggregate number of days lost exceeds 100. Since 2009: Strikes and lockouts. Excluding strikes that last less than 1 day. Workers involved includes workers directly and indirectly involved.