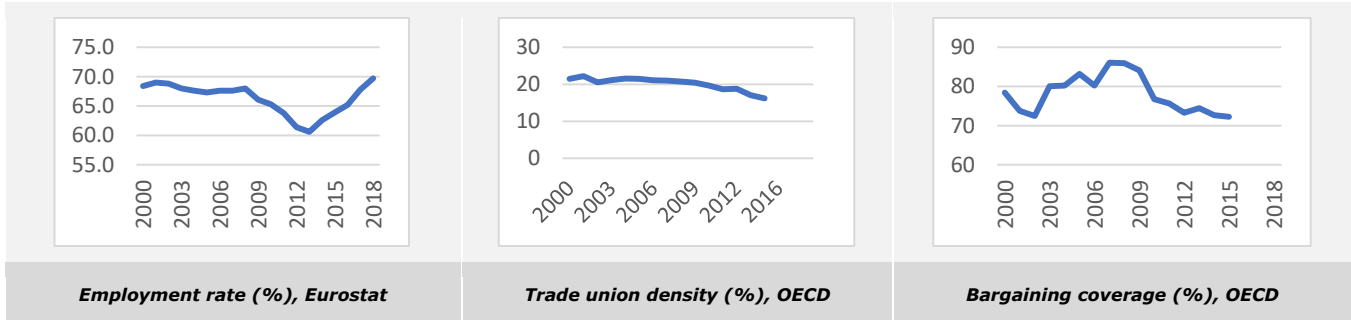


Enhancing the Effectiveness of Social Dialogue Articulation in Europe

Portugal



General indicators for labour markets and industrial relations*



National social dialogue

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-centred (Southern) model of industrial relations with a strong State intervention, basically tripartite and with an institutionalized regulatory framework. Low trade union density but with a reasonable collective bargaining coverage due to the extension mechanisms. • CIP employer confederation • CCP employer confederation • CAP employer confederation • CTP employer confederation • UGT trade union confederation • CGTP trade union confederation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National minimum wage 2. Digitalisation and new forms of work organisation 3. Continuous training 4. Productivity and competitiveness (illegal work) 5. Social protection
Industrial relations and main cross-sectoral actors	Priorities and issues

Sectoral social dialogue: priorities and main issues

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wages • Digitalisation • Working time organisation • Gender balance • Redefinition of professional categories in order to follow the labour market changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posting workers • Redefinition of professional categories • Working time organisation - flexibility • Health and safety • Illegal work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions and working time organisation • Ageing teachers • Digitalisation and continuous training of teachers • Wages • Precarious work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career progression • Working time organization - night work and resting times • Wages • Recognition of short - term careers due to occupation entailing high health risks (nurses and diagnostic and therapeutic technicians)
COMMERCE	CONSTRUCTION	EDUCATION	HEALTHCARE

Interaction with EU-level social dialogue structures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with EU-level social dialogue • European semester involvement of social partners 	<p>The above-mentioned national confederations have representatives in the Economic and Social Committee of the EU, in the consultative committees of the European Commission, in the tripartite agencies (Dublin, Bilbao and Thessaloniki). Also, they are affiliated to European associations. There is an important degree of involvement and the EU level is embedded in the national level.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient monitoring and evaluation of recommendations implementation by the social partners at national level. 2. Lack of following the semester at the sector level; involvement only via affiliation in the above-mentioned confederations, which are the organisations directly consulted by the government.
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Further information: Costa Artur, A. (2019) Enhancing the Effectiveness of Social Dialogue Articulation: Country Report for Portugal, EESDA Deliverable 3.2, available at <https://celsi.sk/en/projects/detail/28/>