

We need an independent commission to resolve labour disputes

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Labour disputes and grievances are an inherent part of any industrial relations system. However, effective policies and functional labour administration institutions play a crucial role in maintaining the harmonious relations between employers and workers by establishing legislative and structural mechanisms to prevent and mitigate such conflicts before escalation.

Bangladesh has a workforce heavily reliant on labour-intensive industries. Since the 1980s, industrialisation has resulted in an upsurge in the workforce in Bangladesh. This fast-paced growth of industrialisation in Bangladesh has not been accompanied by similar developments in labour market institutions, resulting in significant challenges in working conditions and labour rights, which need to be addressed urgently.

The practice of social dialogue across the enterprise, sectoral, and national level, combined with policies and structural barriers in the practice of industrial relations, has hindered the growth of economic activities. All of this has necessitated strong institutions that can manage labour conflicts and provide various avenues of resolution crucial for Bangladesh to maintain economic stability

An independent ADR commission stands as the best possible solution to ensure agreements are reached and decisions are made solely on the merits of the case, as well as an increased trust of the people in these labour administration institutions.

and enhance workers' rights. As a country graduating from the Least Developed Country (LDC), it is now imminent for Bangladesh to consider an independent alternative dispute resolution (ADR) commission for labour dispute resolution. With institutional reform being one of the primary mandates of the interim government, this is even more crucial as it will help foster better labour relations and alleviate the burden on the traditional labour judicial system, ie the labour courts, who are currently over-burdened with over 21,000 labour disputes. Needless to say,

considering the large number of workforces in the country, the density of labour cases in the labour court, also raises question on the limited access to justice.

Why is an independent ADR Commission necessary?



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ADR is beneficial for both employers and workers, as it also allows for minimised disruption to production and their livelihoods.

A study conducted by BLAST in 2019 shows that the average time taken to dispose a labour case was 630 days for awarded cases and 571 days for dismissed cases. The combined average time taken for both awarded and dismissed cases stands at 601 days, which is more than 11 times the statutorily prescribed limit of 55 days. Coupled with the all-encompassing jurisdiction of the labour courts, this means that courts are not well equipped to dispose of cases in time. The long delay of these proceedings bears unequal significance to the concerned parties, as workers are likely to be more effected due to delay in attaining justice as well as for the costs associated with continuing litigation. According to a 2018 report titled, "Baseline Study on Status of Legal Services to Workers by the Labour Courts," by Bangladesh Institute for Labour Studies (BILS), the number of cases has risen sharply in recent years, from 5,923 in 2006 to 13,739 in 2010; and in April 2018, a total of 17,394 cases were pending, of which 10,001 cases were pending in the three labour

commission for handling labour disputes will allow for disputes to be resolved in a timely manner, as ADR methods such as mediation and arbitration are designed to be quicker, less adversarial and more flexible. Due to the quick disposal of cases, it is beneficial for both employers and workers, as it also allows for minimised disruption to production and their livelihoods.

The government in the recent past has suggested for the ADR to be conducted by the existing labour administration institutions, mainly the Department of Labour (DOL) and Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE). However, impartiality of the ADR processes, particularly in the political reality of the country remains a question. Recent cases that have attracted global attention have shown us that tendency of undue influence, political pressure, and sometimes corporate pressure being applied to impact the outcomes of legal disputes.

An independent ADR commission stands

ILO Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81), labour inspectors shall not be involved in resolving conflicts as it can be a potential impediment to the effective discharge of their primary duties as labour inspectors can bring into question their impartiality.

An ADR commission specifically focused on labour disputes would be technically more suited to address the unique challenges faced by workers and employers in the world of labour. As of now, in Bangladesh, the law has not provided any criteria of judicial knowledge, experience in labour law matters, or minimum qualification for members in the labour court, except for the chairman (same for civil judges). This is also true for labour inspectors and government officials acting as conciliators. In the absence of any provision requiring prior experience (in dealing with labour law matters) or minimum training, it is often difficult for judges and conciliators to resolve disputes requiring technical understanding. This problem can be largely

addressed by ensuring an independent ADR commission consisting of labour experts, who will be better equipped to handle complex situations and disputes more effectively and efficiently.

All of these challenges become even more pronounced in the absence of a sufficient workforce in DIFE and DOL. Currently, conciliation in both these institutions are carried out by labour inspectors and officials in charge of multiple responsibilities. The system, as it stands now, is fragmented and overseen by different government agencies, sometimes with unclear or overlapping mandates. As seen, industrial accidents and incidences of fire often bring to attention the lack of sufficient number of labour inspectors. Therefore, entrusting them with more responsibilities, is not only impeding the conciliation, but also possess a practical challenge for them to perform their duties as a labour inspector.

While gradual shifting of these responsibilities from one department to another is a temporary solution to address the challenges pertaining to dispute resolution, the formation of an independent ADR commission is likely to reduce the burden on the entire system and allow for quality delivery of work from all these institutions.

International precedents for ADR in labour disputes

Several countries around the world have adopted and, through trial and error, successfully established ADR mechanisms that address labour disputes. These institutions can provide a blueprint for Bangladesh to adopt to its national context and economic reality. The Fair Work Commission in Australia, the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation, and Arbitration (CCMA) in South Africa, the National Conciliation and Mediation Board in Philippines, are all examples of dedicated bodies that resolve labour disputes without the need for costly and time-consuming litigation procedure. Statistically, since its inception in 1996, the CCMA in South Africa, deals with around 180,000 to 200,000 new cases annually. Of these, about 70 percent of disputes are settled at the conciliation stage, either through mutual agreement or withdrawal of cases. In cases where disputes proceed to arbitration, around 60 percent to 70 percent of cases result in a binding decision. These numbers reflect the role that can be played by an independent ADR commission in maintaining harmonious industrial relations.

By learning from the challenges and global best practices, it is high time that Bangladesh took a bold step towards the establishment of an independent ADR commission, that can uphold justice and contribute to the overall stability of the economy.

Optimising Bangladesh's universal pension framework



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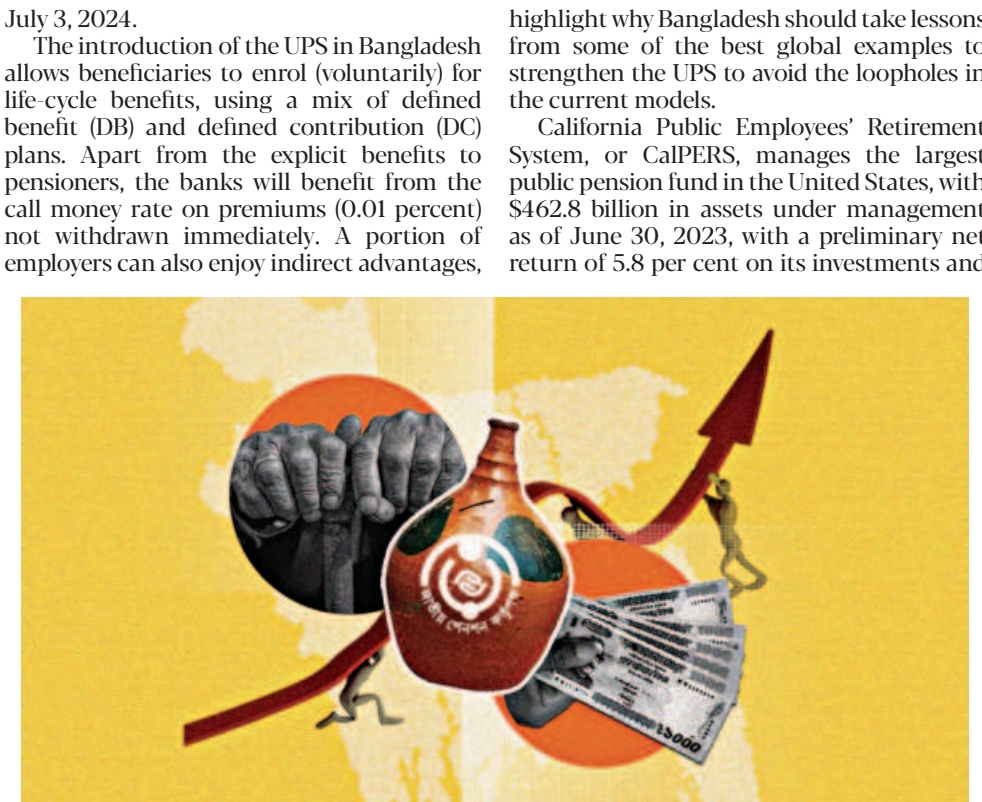
Social protection for the elderly, in the form of the Old Age Allowance (OAA) programme, has been operational in Bangladesh since FY1998, offering monthly financial support to senior citizens from poor and vulnerable households. As of FY25, the programme has approximately 6 million elders as beneficiaries, each receiving Tk 600 per month distributed on a quarterly basis. Apart from this, retirement benefits for the government employees and their families can also be considered a social protection programme for senior citizens. However, following the identification of a lack OF support for over 70 percent of elderly individuals (aged 65 for male, and 62 for female) of Bangladesh, the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) has introduced the Universal Pension Scheme (UPS), with an aim to establish a comprehensive pension system to ensure a minimum income for the country's senior citizens, especially from impoverished households.

The National Pension Authority (NPA) was established in 2023 to oversee the Universal Pension Scheme (UPS), which includes all citizens aged 18 to 50 (citizens over age 50, can also join under certain conditions); targeting employees/workers from private and informal sectors; workers with disabilities; and expatriates—to provide them with a monthly pension as a social safety net, whereas only government employees used to receive pension benefits earlier. The UPS was launched in August 2023 with four sub-schemes: Progoti, Surakkha, Samata, and Probash that cater to beneficiaries from different target groups with different eligibility criteria, premium costs, and pension benefits. These four schemes require monthly subscriptions ranging from Tk 500 to Tk

10,000 based on different criteria. Prattay, which is another scheme, had recently been scrapped following the protests of public university faculties within a month after getting launched for officers and employees of self-governed, autonomous, state-owned, and statutory organisations.

All the mentioned schemes require a minimum contribution period of 10 years and offer benefits starting at age 60, with payments continuing to nominees if the pensioner dies before 75 and their enrolment is voluntary. Against the target of covering 10 crore citizens under the UPS, around 3.5 lakh pensioners have registered in the first 10 and a half months, with a milestone of Tk 100 crore investment in treasury bonds as of

The introduction of the UPS in Bangladesh allows beneficiaries to enrol (voluntarily) for life-cycle benefits, using a mix of defined benefit (DB) and defined contribution (DC) plans. Apart from the explicit benefits to pensioners, the banks will benefit from the call money rate on premiums (0.01 percent) not withdrawn immediately. A portion of employers can also enjoy indirect advantages, i.e., the private companies that maintain a Contributory Provident Fund (CPF); as switching to the UPS scheme incurs no extra costs.



VISUAL: SHAIKH SULTANA JAHAN BADHON

ie., the private companies that maintain a Contributory Provident Fund (CPF); as switching to the UPS scheme incurs no extra costs. This ensures employee welfare, offering a cost-effective alternative to managing their own funds.

Nonetheless, institutional challenges such as public management systems, governance, accountability, transparency, public fund management; and beneficiary-related challenges such as the diversity of the population, perception of the beneficiaries, domination of the informal sector and the attitude of the private enterprises, etc. have raised concerns regarding the existing model of the UPS (Rajib, Mondal & Hassan, 2023). Furthermore, no actuarial analysis has been performed, while the benefit and contribution amounts are decided based on the NPA's assumptions about the country's socio-economic conditions. The stated issues

highlight why Bangladesh should take lessons from some of the best global examples to strengthen the UPS to avoid the loopholes in the current models.

California Public Employees' Retirement System, or CalPERS, manages the largest public pension fund in the United States, with \$462.8 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2023, with a preliminary net return of 5.8 per cent on its investments and public equity with an estimated 14.1 per cent return in FY23. These assets comprise about 45 per cent of the total fund.

When it comes to pension fund management, CalPERS has robust governance frameworks to ensure accountability and transparency, while it engages with its members and stakeholders actively to ensure their interests are represented. Bangladesh should also develop clear and comprehensive regulations and policies through the NPA to govern pension funds and ensure transparency, accountability, and security. The NPA can implement programmes to enhance financial literacy, helping individuals make informed decisions about their retirement savings. In addition, the NPA can conduct regular audits and evaluations of the pension funds to ensure proper management and adherence to regulations.

CalPERS invests in a wide range of asset

classes, including equities, real estate, private equity, and infrastructure (CAIA Association, 2016). Bangladesh can adopt a similar strategy to diversify its pension fund investments and manage volatility as alternative investment reduces risks and helps to ensure steady growth of pension funds, achieving higher returns over the long term.

Bangladesh can develop strategies similar to CalPERS' to mitigate investment risks by incorporating advanced risk management strategies such as regular stress testing, scenario analysis, actuarial assessments, and contingency planning. A balance between liquid and illiquid assets should be maintained to meet payout obligations without compromising on investment returns.

Additionally, Bangladesh can take lessons from Asian countries as well, specifically Vietnam and South Korea.

While sharing similar economic and environmental challenges with Bangladesh, Vietnam's pension system has been able to cover a wide range of beneficiaries especially from the formal sector. Vietnam's social insurance system requires contributions from both public and private sector employees, where employers contribute 14 percent against eight percent contribution of the salary by the employees (Dinh, et al., 2022). This ensures a steady inflow of funds into the pension system. Bangladesh can adopt a similar approach to broaden the coverage and ensure the financial sustainability of the UPS.

Lastly, Bangladesh can learn from the experiences of South Korea, which established a National Pension Research Institute in 1995 after its pension service was inaugurated in 1987. Collaboration with private financial institutions and pension fund managers to harness their expertise and resources and engaging with international organisations for technical assistance, training, and capacity building are some of the areas that Bangladesh can explore further through research.

Despite the various institutional challenges and ambiguity regarding the benefit and contribution amounts, Bangladesh can adopt lessons from some of the best global examples and strengthen its UPS to avoid the loopholes in the current models.