**1/ Specific actions for the construction and wood/forestry/furniture sectors, for example collective agreements or sectoral measures:**

Most actions in Norway are done on a general level. In the construction and food sector, the main (and joint) actions are on keeping up activities as much as possible.

Overall, necessary health measures are taken seriously by both parties. There are some incidents of lacking measures, this is taken care of. As in other areas, these problems are bigger with the less serious actors.

**2/ Specific financial or other support for workers / companies in the construction and wood/forestry/furniture sectors**

Measures to support companies and employees are massive, general and covering all sectors. Detailed information on this is submitted to the ETUC dedicated coronavirus page from our confederation LO.

**3/ What is the current situation of migrant and mobile workers in the construction and wood/forestry/furniture sectors ? Are specific protective measures taken for these groups of workers ?**

Quite a few foreign workers have returned to their home country. For instance, Poland seems to have set up chartered flights for return of their citizens. Many workers are also encouraged to stay, and do stay over Easter. A permanent stay would imply returning to regular working hours.

Anyone entering Norway from abroad shall stay in a fourteen days quarantine. An exception is in place for workers entering from their home in Sweden and Finland.

Also, several municipalities with low prevalence of the virus has imposed a fourteen days quarantine for those entering. This goes for some local areas, and large parts of northern Norway. This causes problems for many businesses and workers.

We are doing a survey among foreign workers on their situation. One issue that we are working with on a political level is the unfair discrimination many foreign workers experience in that they are not able to receive unemployment benefits as this requires presence in Norway, and they have been forced to return to their home country, and are unable to re-enter Norway.

Due to the large numbers of workers having left, and difficulties in re-entering in the foreseeable future, we do expect a lack of labour in the sector.

**4/ Can you share good (or even bad!) practices, which could be used as a benchmark or help as a warning?**

The employer’s federation in the construction sector has issued a circular on containment of infectious diseases. It underlines cooperation with the workers representatives, gives details on hygiene, social distancing, living quarters, commuting, remote work and varied working hours. This is issued in Norwegian, English and Polish. An English version is attached, and can also be found here: <https://www.bnl.no/siteassets/dokumenter/hms/en_recommendations-infection-prevention-v6.pdf>

We have one problematic issue with members of foreign origin, who were told to return to their home country, as the compensation to workers are based on the system for unemployment benefits. That requires that workers stay in Norway to apply and obtain the funds. We are negotiating with the Government to ensure that the returned migrant workers will be allowed to access the same benefits as others. Workers from third countries are even worse off.