

INTRODUCTION TO REVOCATION

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Unions gain bargaining rights by certification or through voluntary recognition. See: [[Certification, Chapter 21](#); [Voluntary Recognition, Chapter 31\(m\)](#)]. The *Labour Relations Code* allows the Board to revoke a union's bargaining rights. See: [[Information Bulletin #13](#)]. Section 51(1) of the [Code](#) outlines who can apply for revocation.

51(1) An application to revoke bargaining rights may be made by the trade union, the employees within the unit, or the employer or former employer to whom the bargaining rights relate.

Sections 17(1)(d) and 55 also allow the Board to revoke bargaining rights on its own motion.

The Labour Relations Board supervises the revocation process. Its duty is to:

- receive applications for revocation;
- give the affected parties notice of the application;
- investigate and hear applications to make sure the applicant applied at the right time, in accordance with the Code's requirements, and ensure employee-initiated applications have the necessary level of initial support;
- if necessary, hold a secret-ballot representation vote among the affected employees; and
- revoke bargaining rights if the application is successful.

The Board strives to process revocation applications within 15 working days. Section 53(3) tells the Board to investigate applications and hold votes as quickly as possible. This policy discusses:

- Receiving the Application, see: [[Chapter 23\(b\)](#)];
- Notifying the Parties, see: [[Chapter 23\(c\)](#)];
- Investigations and Reports, see: [[Chapter 23\(d\)](#)];
- Objections and Responses, see: [[Chapter 23\(e\)](#)];
- Hearings, see: [[Chapter 23\(f\)](#)];
- Petition Evidence, see: [[Chapter 23\(g\)](#)]; and
- Concluding the File, see: [[Chapter 23\(h\)](#)].