

Production Control by Workers : Industrial Transformation Agreement by KMWU

> 22, Sep. 2022 Sangmin Kim, Policy Director, KMWU

1. Just Transition in KMWU's Perspectiv 한 전국금속노동조합

Just Transition... What Is Injustice Then?

ITUC	Silesia	Climate Change Act	Climate Justice
	Declaration	of Scotland	Alliance
 Support for workers in the fossil fuel industry Investments in affected regions Support for innovation and sharing technologies Worker participation Resilience to climate disasters Investments in decent jobs Social protection and human rights Just Transition Fund Social dialogue and agreements 	 Creation of decent jobs Enhanced infrastructure and institutional capacity Support for affected workers and local communities Social dialogue Participation in just transition by all stakeholders beyond borders 	 Support for environmentally and socially sustainable jobs Support for investment in low-carbon infrastructure Social consensus Creation of decent and fair jobs Resource-efficient and sustainable economic approach to help cope with inequality and poverty 	 Buen Vivir Meaningful work Self determination Equitable redistribution of resources and power Regenerative ecological economics Culture and tradition Solidarity Builds what we need now

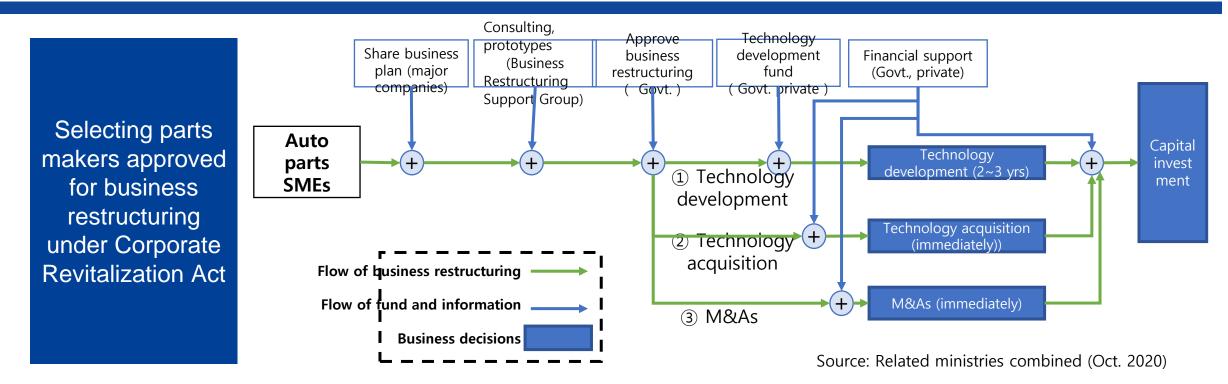
- Responses to business-focused industrial transition
- Enterprises see that industrial transformation is a restructuring or reorganization of businesses
- Support for businesses is provided without obligation of employment
- ✓ Widespread suspicions that business subsidies are not used appropriately
- ✓ Workers feel supports for business do not benefit them

Responses to business-focused industrial transition

- ✓ Hydrogen Economy Committee, an authority entitled to set hydrogen-related budgets, includes the CEO of Hyundai-Kia Motors, which will be benefitted the most by hydrogen subsidies
- An executive from Hyundai Motors is commissioned as the head of the Self-driving Technology Development and Innovation Committee, an authority established by four ministries combined (Industry and Resources, Land and Transport, Environment and Police) to set regulations for automated driving
- A senior engineer from Hyundai Motors is appointed as the chief of the Future Vehicle Industry Department in the Ministry of Land and Transport

\rightarrow What matters is who controls it

Supply monopoly deepens in value chain of auto parts



 \rightarrow Car manufacturers choose parts makers to be included in the ecosystem of future vehicles

Exclusion of trade unions and spread of bad jobs



Ihwa Shop of Hyundai Mobis (Ulsan)

- Hyundai Mobis invested KRW 330 billion in the shop and NVH Korea is commissioned for manufacturing
- One-month employment contracts, dismissals by text messages, low wages, wage gaps between workers of contractors and subcontractors
- Censoring clothes of workers entering workplaces and forced collection of cellphones
- Unfair labor practices, detaining workers to force them to leave union, bribing team masters and leaders

Exclusion of trade unions and spread of bad jobs

Company	Subcontracted Manufacturing of Parts for Future Vehicle
Sejong Industrial Co.,Ltd.	 First-tier subcontractor of Hyundai-Kia Motors manufacturing mufflers and other parts for internal combustion engine vehicles. Launched new businesses for electronic components and hydrogen vehicle sensors by acquiring Asantech (located in Asan City) Began to provide Mobis with hydrogen vehicle parts by establishing Sejong EV (located in Chungju Province)
Woory Industrial Co., Ltd.	 Second-tier subcontractor delivering HVAC-related parts to Mando and Mobis Developing ultrasonic and radar sensors by subsidiary Woory M Automotive Tries to deliver parts to Mando, which would eventually end up into finished car manufacturers
Inzi Controls Co., Ltd.	 Manufacturer of water temperature controllers that prevent engines from overheating Establish subsidiary Inzi Display to produce eco-friendly vehicles parts
Iljin Diamond Co., Ltd.	jointly developed by East Japan Railway, Toyota and Hitachi
	ade unions through subsidiaries and joint ventures

SMEs resisting or dropping out of transformation

Lack of proprietary technology and self-sustainability

 → A growing number of parts suppliers are incompetent to or not willing to adapt to a new industry environment
 → Preparing for natural extinction
 → No plans for new investment, technology development or employment security

Transfer of costs of transformation and social security

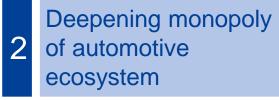
Crisis understandi ng	Opportunity to rationalize businesses by physical destruction of surplus capital			
Responsibility transferred to individual businesses	Individual businesses are responsible for industrial transformation		 Growing gap of technologies between big businesses and SMEs Rising productivity discrepancy Deepening of labor market duality 	Social
Responsibility transferred to individual workers	Lack of labor policy during transformation; responsibility solely transferred to individual workers		Growing competition within the employed, within the unemployed and between the two groups \rightarrow Rising gaps among workers	polarization

 \rightarrow Individualized crisis leads to polarization

Directions of Just Industrial Transformation

Industrial transformation today

1 Solely focused on supporting enterprises



Exclusion of trade

3

Deteriorating quality of jobs



Transfer of costs of transformation

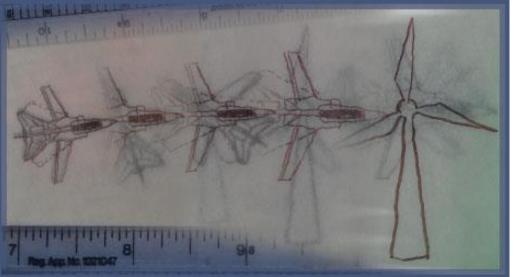
Toward just industrial transformation

- Link business support to employment obligation
- Specify the uses of financial supports to enterprises
- Build diversified ecosystem, and foster and regulate GM, Ssangyong and Renault-Samsung
- Promote self-sustainability of parts makers
- Support to enlarge parts makers or facilitate joint projects
- Introduce regulations about demand monopoly
- Link supports for new industries with appropriate labor standards
- Preemptive inspection of potential violations of current laws such as the Labor Dispatch Act
- Provide trainings for advanced skills and job transfers inside the shop, or offer trainings to switch jobs in special cases
- Strengthen support for employment security in connection with providing trainings and reducing working hours
- Build multi-layered social safety net such as income security for the unemployed and helping the unemployed find new jobs at the national and local levels

LUCAS Plan and Social Control of Production

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Learnings from LUCAS Plan

The notion of "socially useful production" combines the human values of environment and ecosystem with workers' practical demand for continuation of employment

Social control of production Consider "What should be produced?"

Consider "What should be produced?" as a crucial question

This leads to the question of "how workers can control production?"

Shed light on the nature of products, direction of investment, and process of work

2. Challenges of Industrial Transformation Agreement			
Industrial transformation agreement demanded by all negotiating units			
Objective	For the sustainable development of the company, and for the employment security and decent jobs		
Time	During the time of industrial transformation driven by digitalization, automation, electrification and climate crisis		
Process	Through responsible joint decision makings by labor and management based on transparent business plans.		
Core Obligation	Jointly designs plans to respond to industrial transformation.		

Core principles of industrial transformation agreement: Social control of production

Employment Security	To ensure business restructuring and investment does not result in employment insecurity and precarious low-wage jobs
Education- Training	To ensure workers can adapt to transformation of jobs due to the introduction of new technologies
Safety. Human rights	To ensure changes in working environment due to new technologies does not infringe on human rights nor threatens workers' safety
Carbon Emissions Reduction	Develop plans to reduce carbon emissions
Fair Trade	Develop plans for buyer and suppliers to grow together

Joint Declaration on Metal Industry's Response to Climate Crisis

The Korean Metal Workers' Union of KCTU and the Korean Metal Industry Employers' Association agree on the seriousness of climate crisis that it may result in irreversible disasters and declare the following to act responsibly with human survival and security as our priorities:

- We clearly recognize that <u>carbon emission reduction</u> <u>policy</u> to respond to climate crisis is a <u>task to be</u> <u>pursued quickly and consistently</u> with joint efforts of labor and management at the global and national levels.
- The company will establish a business environment and raise funds to reduce carbon emissions throughout the front and rear processes beyond the operations and processes of its own.

The company ensures that its investment for business expansion

and transformation is not directed toward aggravating climate crisis. The company and the trade union shall implement the following matters:

1. Make sure total employment is maintained.

2. Prepare for training courses to respond to the reorganizations of processes and technologies

3. Build a safe and comfortable working environment

4. Provide urgent protection measures for high-risk working groups and other measures to adapt to climate change

 The trade union and the company agree on the principle that industrial reorganization to build a carbon-neutral environment shall not be pursued on the sacrifice of one side and demand <u>the</u> central and local governments protect the vulnerable populations from climate crisis and support workers and business owners in the regions and industries adversely affected during the process₁₄ of industrial transformation.

Enhancements to the Industrial Transformation Agreement in 2022

 (5) (Newly added) The company shall not unilaterally apply for various support programs of the central and local governments during the process of responding to industrial transformation under paragraph 1, and shall agree with the union (locals and chapters) in advance if it affects employment and working conditions.

Industrial Transformation Agreement Negotiations

- <u>(Negotiations in KMWU)</u> In 2021, 345 organizations in KMWU (enterprise branch, regional local and chapters) formed 308 negotiation units, which covers 172,000 of KMWU's 188,000 members in total
- <u>(Agreements concluded)</u> 215 organizations in 181 negotiation units concluded industrial transformation agreements, which covers 140,000 (74%).
- <u>(Consultation bodies and demands to government)</u> 148 organizations in 129 negotiation units managed to form industry-, sector- and region-level consultation bodies with employers and achieved demands to the government, covering 36,191 members.

Industrial Transformation Agreement Negotiations

Negotiation Agenda of Industry-level Union

An industry-level union's negotiation agenda is a set of demands to the government and the management as well as a process to unify the position of union members. It goes beyond just presenting a righteous position or playing a role required by circumstances.

Labor movement as a popular movement

During the process of determining negotiation agenda at an industry-level union, it is desirable for union members to take the organization's strategies as their own guidance to activities. Education, training, and democratic debates help the union unify members.



Building industry-level capacity for industrial transformation

Area	Major Task
	• Investigate and evaluate the impact of climate change and climate policy on the industry and jobs
Policy	Build industry- and sector-level governance structures
	• Provide education manuals and materials for climate change and industrial transformation
	Develop strategies to build public transportation system
	Establish industry-level climate-labor negotiation system
Negotiation	Establish the system to support regional negotiations by regional branches
	Develop exemplary climate agreements and specify workplace demands
<u>City and I</u>	• Put pressure on government/capital for a just industrial transformation
Struggle .	Struggle to publicize a just industrial transformation
Solidarity	KMWU to join the climate justice movement and participate in activities
Actions	Perform campaign actions with local communities



Building workplace-level capacity for industrial transformation

Area	Major Task
Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Workplaces/Processes	 Conversion to renewable energy sources, adoption of production methods of less fossil fuel and coke consumption, and efforts to monitor and streamline carbon emissions from workplaces
Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in Workplaces/Processes	• Protection of workers from heat waves, cold waves, tidal waves, and rising sea levels
Production as Countermeasures to Climate Change	• Achieving higher energy efficiency, transition to electric vehicles, ships run by eco-friendly fuel, and hydrogen reduction steelmaking
Building Workers' Capacity to Respond to Climate Change in Workplaces	Offer time offs to trade union environment/climate officers or activists
Educate and raise awareness	• Secure time slots for educating union members about climate crisis and develop related instructors and programs
Solidarity Activities with Communities	Campaign actions and activities with local communities

KMWU will join you in building a trade union movement that goes with climate justice.

Thank you, Comrades.