Organizing and Building Union Power

Prepared for the

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The Philippine Electronics Industry

- The Philippine semiconductors and electronics industry is the largest contributor to the country's manufacturing sector.
- It accounted for 41% of total exports, brought in US\$ 918 million-worth of foreign and domestic investments, and employed over 2.2 million workers.

The Philippine Electronics Industry

- The potential of the industry remains high.
- Most electronics companies are located in the export processing zones (EPZs) across the country.
- The industry works with the Philippine government through the Semiconductors and Electronics Industries in the Philippines, Inc. (SEIPI).

The Philippine Electronics Industry

- SEIPI and the government develop the industry's labor force, including strengthening industryacademe linkages through the promotion of more apprenticeship and immersion programs among firms and training schools.
- Government scholarship/training program for operators and technicians have presented problems to unions as they promote precarious work arrangements.

- The campaign started in September, 2015.
- Yu Jin is a Korean-owned producer of electronic components such as antennas, switches, and waveguides.
- It has 800 workers (500 regular, 300 agencyhired). Company is located inside the Cavite Export Processing Zone.
- Identified issues include non-regularization, lack of grievance mechanism, illegal suspension & termination, bad treatment to workers, nonpayment of benefits except for minimum wage

- The organizing campaign is affected by the cases at Hitec RCD, which is located in the same EPZ:
 - CE result at Hitec: #of qualified voters= 128; # votes cast=105 Yes to union =52; No=51; Spoiled=2
 - Hitec management appealed CE result. Union lost as per the DOLE decision. Case is now on appeal.
 - Management action during the last 8 months:
 - Offered early retirement
 - 3-day work week
 - Retrenchment program
 - ALU filed Illegal dismissal cases; hearing on-going



- ALU solicits solidarity support to pressure Hitec RCD owner to sit down with the union. (There are other Hitec companies in Korea, China, Japan, Germany and the USA).
- Leaders from other ALU local unions are mobilized during meetings with Yu Jin employees.
- Dismissed Hitec workers are engaged in other federation campaigns.



- Information & education campaign is extended to other EPZ workers. Entry points include:
 - Labor laws and standards, including the Labor Law Compliance System
 - OSH and gender issues
 - Code of conduct / corporate social responsibility
- Groundwork is complemented by networking efforts with other unions (IndustriALL affiliates) operating in the area.

Organizing Campaign Strategies (FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION)

- Expand educational program beneficiaries to include management representatives, EPZ Labor Center personnel and local government, in collaboration with the Department of Labor & Employment (DOLE), Phil. Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), local government unit (LGU).
- Set up an office in Cavite where EPZ workers can easily go for information and assistance.
- Include paralegal counselling/services.
- Pursue community organizing alongside initiatives for EPZ workers.

Initiatives relative to Organizing Non-Manual Workers

- ALU local unions of supervisors, technical & office workers normally cover companies where our rankand-file unions are.
- Supervisors & technical workers are often not keen on organizing themselves because generally, they have better work conditions and many of them are members of professional organizations.
- In unorganized establishments, supervisors are used by management to exploit workers, and suppress their right to organize.

Initiatives relative to Organizing Non-Manual Workers

- Some tested organizing concepts:
 - "Big brother, small brother"
 - "The Golden Rule also equates to the Rule of Law"
 - "Walk the Talk"
 - "Building strong, responsible unions is good economics"



ISSUES

- Low women participation & representation in trade unions & workplaces.
- •Women/gender policies either non-existent or not fully implemented.

- Institutionalization of the legal framework for women representation at federation & local union levels via:
 - Review/amendment to Constitution & Bylaws
 - Gender quota
 - Budget allocation
- Operationalization of Women/Gender & Dev't. Committees.



ISSUES

Poor working conditions.

Poor workplace compliance to labor laws and standards.

RESPONSES

•Women participation in workplace compliance monitoring through the women/ gender & dev't. committee

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- Inclusion of women-specific laws
 policies in the Labor Law
 Compliance System (LLCS)
 Checklist.
 - Participation in the Checklist review

ISSUES

ow awareness & implementation of womenspecific & related laws, policies and programs. (such as anti-SH, antidiscrimination, anti-VAWC, magna carta of women, breastfeeding & lactation, solo parents law, RH law, representation, budget allocation, etc.)

- Conducted capacity building for women leaders & members:
 - Gender Sensitivity
 - Legal literacy
 - Training for women organizers & educators/trainers
 - Cascading activities
- Drafting of model module on women
- Drafting of model CBA provisions on women-specific laws, policials
 programs

ISSUES

Maternity
 protection far
 below
 international
 standards.

- Campaign for increased maternity protection.
- -Provided inputs & campaigned for the passage of a bill increasing maternity benefits.
- -Advocated for the inclusion of MP in labor's legislative agenda.
- -Attended to TV/radio interviews and guestings.
- -Networking activities



Initiatives Relative to Organizing the LGBT sector

- Provided legal assistance to a gay worker who was illegally dismissed on account of being a person living with HIV (PLHIV). Worker won the case.
- Assists in the on-going organizing campaign involving LGBT workers in beauty parlors and spas in Bataan, Central Luzon.



ISSUES

Aging union leaders; second liners need to be fully developed.

 As per government statistics, majority of HIV cases involved the youths.

RESPONSES

- Implemented the Mentor-Mentee program.
- Prioritized young members to participate in training programs.
- •Formalized the ALU Regional Youth Committees.

Conducted 4 regional HIV/AIDs awareness-raising activities for young workers.

ISSUES

Young workers have limited understanding and appreciation of trade unions and its workings.

- Included labor education in all technical-vocational courses offered by ALU Training Center.
- •Campaigned for the passage of a pending bill that integrates labor education in the high school curriculum.
- Currently devising IECs and methodologies to suit the language of young people.

ISSUES

- •According to the Labor Force Survey, the highest unemployment rate covered young persons (aged 15 to 24).
- In terms of educational attainment, the proportion for unemployed persons was highest for high school graduates.

- ■Provided inputs to improve the Public Employment Service Office (PESO) operation and services, a government unit that connects jobseekers and employers.
- Prioritized young workers for scholarships at the ALU Training Center.



Initiatives relative to Organizing Precarious Workers

ISSUES

 Contractualization worsens.
 Companies insist that the scheme keeps them in operation given the fluctuating product demand.

- Legislative level: Campaigns for the passage of the Security of Tenure bill.
- Executive level: Challenge the full implementation of DOLE Department Order 18-A, which regulates contracting and subcontracting arrangements.
- Enterprise level: Sustains negotiations on defining "lean" and "peak" months.



Initiatives relative to Organizing Precarious Workers

ISSUES

The government's **Dual Training** System and Apprenticeship Program are used by employers to prevent trainees/ apprentices from becoming regular employees.

- Sustains complaints to correct abuses of the DTS at the legislative, executive & workplace levels. Thus far, over 100 trainees have been regularized in Bataan EPZ.
- Provided inputs to the revisions of the Apprenticeship law.



Initiatives relative to Organizing Precarious Workers

ISSUES

Cooperativesoperate as manpower agencies.

RESPONSES

Filed test cases, 285 workers
 involved. One case was won, now on appeal.



Initiatives relative to Migrant Workers

- For sea-based members, struggles to close better CBAs; and improve federation services to seafarers and their families.
- ALU has no land-based members overseas. However, it calls for a review of the government's overseas employment policy, to:
 - Limit deployment to countries with which Philippines has a bilateral agreement or similar arrangement.
 - Market skills and competencies rather than cheap labor.
 - Ensure labor is represented in the economic mission team.
 - Pursue preventive rather than reactive policies and programs.
 - Improve and strictly implement Pre-employment seminar (PEOS) and Pre-departure orientation seminar (PDOS).
 - Provide continuous training to personnel in Philippine embassies and consulate offices worldwide.

Challenges

- Non-standard forms of employment promotes further informalization of labor. The security of tenure legislative measure is not a priority of the government.
- The implementation of existing labor laws and standards remains a major challenge.
- Slow resolution of labor cases puts unions & workers at a disadvantage position.
- Despite existing policies, management and local government intervention remains to be a major challenge in union organizing.

Challenges

- Labor participation in policy-making structures, processes and social dialogues can still be improved.
 - research-based/statistically sound recommendations
 - Aptitude & access to technological innovations
 - Several voices singing one tune
- Different, if not opposing positions of unions on issues affecting workers weaken the labor sector's negotiating power.
- Having worker-champions in government: legislative, executive, judiciary.



End of presentation.

Thank you.

