



Varieties of Industrial Relations in Aviation Lockdown

ROLE OF STATE LEGISLATION IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

STRONG CME
COORDINATED MARKET ECONOMY

HYBRID

STRONG LME
LIBERAL MARKET ECONOMY

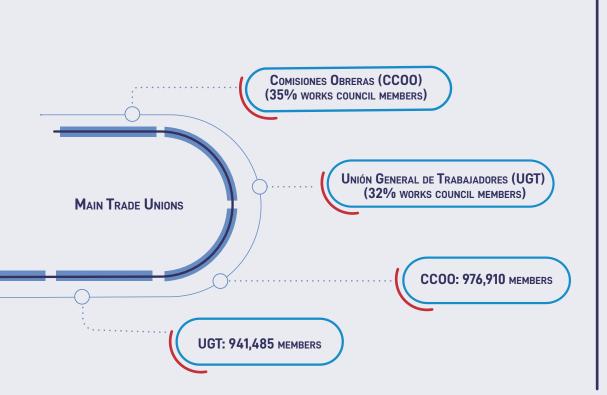
France

Spain
France

Denmark
Germany
Italy

Ireland
Poland
Industrial Relations

LABOUR UNION REPRESENTATION



EMPLOYER REPRESENTATION

Main employer representatives:

CONFEDERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE ORGANIZACIONES EMPRESARIALES (CEOE) COMPRISED OF:



Representing 2 MILLION businesses

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING COVERAGE



% covered by provincial/national sectoral agreements

8%
% covered by company-level agreements

WORKPLACE REPRESENTATION

Dual-channel:

SHOP STEWARDS COMMITTEES

EUROPEAN WORKS COUNCILS (EWC)

EWCs highly influenced by unions



OF EWC MEMBERS ARE CCOO MEMBERS



OF EWC MEMBERS ARE UGT MEMBERS

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The general features of the system are laid down in the Spanish Constitution of 1978

Key legal developments:

1980 1985

Estatuto de los Trabajadores

Ley Orgánica de Libertad Sindical







Air Transport Sector

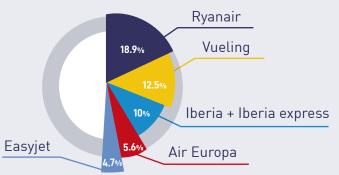
AIR TRANSPORT PRE-COVID

OVERALL EMPLOYMENT



AIRLINES:

The top five airlines by passenger volume in 2019 were



The total number of passengers for the same year was 231.5 MILLION, equaling about five per capita



RYANAIR closed the year 2019 with profits **4.2%** higher than the previous

Obtained a net profit of **88** MILLION € in the last fiscal quarter of 2019

(from October 1 to December 31, 2019)

VUELING achieved profits of **132 MILLION** € in 2019, compared to 149 the previous year. VUELING employed **3,278**

IBERIA achieved profits of **497** MILLION €, an increase of 60 million over the previous year. IBERIA employs **17,458** PEOPLE

of airlines operating in 2000 no longer operating today: 20

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE SPANISH AIR TRANSPORT SECTOR

MAIN ACTORS

THE STATE

ENAIRE

(Publicly-owned company providing air traffic management)

TRADE UNIONS

pilots (SEPLA)
cabin crew (STAVLA, SITCPLA)
air traffic controllers (USCA)
CCOO and UGT present within
value chain outside of airlines

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

AIRLINES: ALA (ASOCIACIÓN DE LÍNEAS AÉREAS)

GROUND HANDLING FIRMS: ASEATA

AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT: ENAIRE



WORKPLACE REPRESENTATION

DUAL CHANNEL,
WITH MOST
EMPLOYEES
REPRESENTED BY
SHOP STEWARDS
AND COOPERATION
COMMITTEES

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING COVERAGE



UNION DENSITY IBERIA



Pilots: 100%



Ground crew: 63.55%



Cabin crew: 33%



LOCKDOWN





Impact of COVID-19

RECOVERY

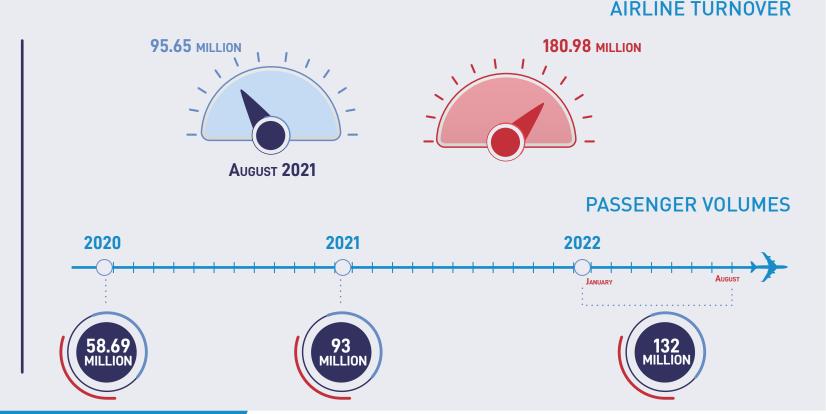
SPANISH AIR TRANSPORT AN ANNUAL TURNOVER

2019

2020

2021

2020 in air transport was the highest in the EU compared to the same period last year (61.6 MILLION fewer passengers), representing a fall of 98.5% compared to the same quarter last year



NUMBER OF ROYAL DECREES THAT IMPACTED AVIATION: 24 DIRECT AID TO AIRLINES

SPANISH RESPONSE

Air Europa

475 MILLION from the rescue fund for strategic companies of the Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI)



VOLOTEA

200 MILLION, channelled entirely through a participating loan



AIR NOSTRUM

111 MILLION, channelled entirely through a participating loan



PLUS ULTRA

53 MILLION, 34 MILLION in a participating loan **AND 19 MILLION** in an ordinary loan



PUBLIC POLICY PRIORITIZED MAINTAINING EMPLOYMENT

ERTE mechanism (expedientes de regulación temporal de empleo), which allows for the temporary suspension of employment measures due to force majeure and the payment of unemployment benefits to affected workers.







Case Studies

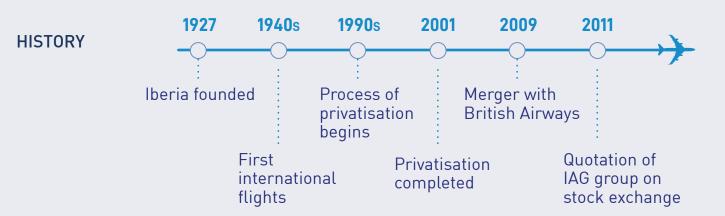
IBERIA

A SPANISH CASE OF SUCCESS THANKS TO NEGOTIATED FLEXIBILITY

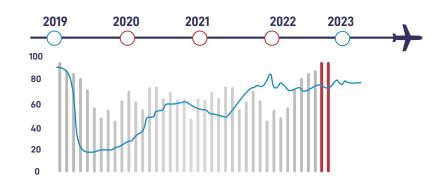








IMPACT OF COVID 19



2019 was a peak year for the sector in Spain, The data indicating that by the end of 2022, of commercial flights had recovered, passenger numbers had recovered by 85.5%, reaching a figure of 249 million passengers, can be pointed to as a success.

A few months later, during the winter season (October to March), flights reached almost the same occupancy rate as in 2019

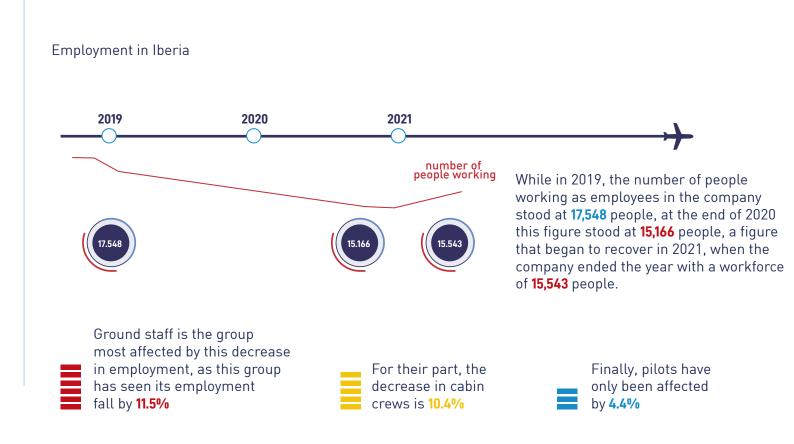




Compared to its parent, IAG Group, Iberia withstood the effects of the crisis better



it managed to reduce its costs by 41% to 3,018 billion euros









Case Studies



RESPONSE TO COVID



SAFEGUARD EMPLOYMENT, SHARING THE PAIN, SOCIAL DIALOGUE

ERTE (State subsidy to support employees for whom there is no work; employers must not separate from employment)

i. Impacted 13,900 people, out of a workforce of almost 17,000



Sharing the pain: reduction in remuneration translated into a



45% for members of the management



50% for the company's chairman¹²



SOCIAL DIALOGUE

Though not required by law to use ERTE, IBERIA engaged in Information and Consultation throughout COVID-19



RECOVERY



During COVID, Iberia sought to reposition itself for competitiveness and sustainable



2019

2021

2023

RESULTS

• By the end of 2021, Iberia had recovered almost all its routes and destinations, growing airport assistance activity by 55% compared to 2019 and having served 47 MILLION more passengers than in 2020.

In the summer of 2022 Iberia has returned to growth in Latin America and has recovered its entire network of destinations, scheduling 23.4% more operations for the summer of 2023 than in 2022

RESULTS

- In 2021 Iberia sped up hiring processes by 77%
- Additional training to support workers receiving ERTE subsidies
- Iberia creates: "Next Chapter Plan" based on four pillars
 - Reposition Madrid as major hub (leverage high speed rail and Asia routes to increase passengers by 5,000,000 a year
 - I Regaining the trust of customers
 - III Sustainability (use of biofuel, increasing recycling and vegan options, developing hydrogen fuel)
 - IV Social peace

SOCIAL PEACE

Collaboration with unions and workforce to reach strategic goals

Post-pandemic CBAs (2022) PILOTS: INCREASE IN PAY OF 6.5% YEAR 1, 2% YEAR 2, THEN VARIABLE BASED ON COMPANY PERFORMANCE, INFLATION

GROUND STAFF:
INCREASE IN PAY OF 6.5% YEAR 1,
2% YEAR 2,
THEN VARIABLE BASED ON COMPANY
PERFORMANCE, INFLATION

Cabin crew:
INCREASE IN PAY OF 6.5% YEAR 1,
4% YEAR 2,
THEN VARIABLE BASED ON COMPANY
PERFORMANCE, INFLATION





Case Studies



ENAIRE

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL







MANAGES:

- 80% OF THE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL FOR LANDING AND TAKE-OFF
- 100% OF THE EN-ROUTE AND APPROACH CONTROL SERVICE



ENAIRE IN NUMBERS:

- NUMBER OF FLIGHTS PER YEAR: 2 MILLION FLIGHTS
- Number of People Transported Per Year: 250 million
- Number of control centers: 5
- Number of towers: 21



WORKFORCE: 4,000 EMPLOYEES

- 2.000 CONTROLLERS
- 1,000 MAINTENANCE AND CONTROL **TECHNICIANS**
- 1,000 MANAGENEMT



TRADE UNIONS

Main union: Unión Sindical de Controladores Aéreos (USCA)

Percentage of air traffic controllers (ATCs) represented: 90%

Other unions representeing ATCs

- Sindicato Profesional Independiente de Controladores Aereos (SPICA)
- Sindicato Nacional de Controladores Aereos (SNCA)
- Organización de Controladores de la Circulación Aérea (OCCA)

Professional Associations

- APCAE (Professional Association of Air Traffic Controllers of Spain
- APROCTA (Professional Association of Air Traffic Controllers)



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



First Collective Bargaining Agreement: 1999



Theoretical base salary of ATC: €140,000 (annual)



Real average salary €330,000 (annual)



Traditionally characterized by conflictual relationships between unions and employers



IR RESPONDS TO COVID



The response to COVID stands out as an example of successful collaborative "crisis bargaining"



Strategies jointly agreed-upon to guarantee employment, safety and minimal levels of service:

- Reduction in variable compensation
- Increased flexibility in work organization (working time and scheduling of shifts)
- III The ongoing training needs of workers to maintain their professional expertise were temporarily met by the use of simulators
- IV No workers made redundant, no wage reductions

