Formulating a global policy and plan of action on Industry 4.0

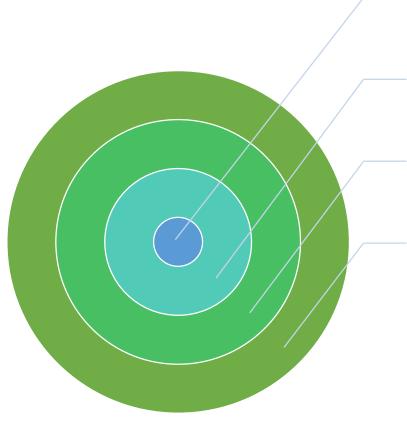
Ilaria Armaroli FIM-CISL (Italy) Geneve, October 27, 2017







For a multi-level and coordinated union plan of action on Industry 4.0



Workplace level or the «smart factory»

Territorial level or the «learning network»

National level or the «sustainable society»

Global level or the «solidaritybased international community» OBJECTIVE: Pursuing a **longterm and highroad strategy** to Industry 4.0



WORKPLACE LEVEL or the «smart factory»



UNION PERSPECTIVES

Professionalism

- «raising the status of labour from a cost to a resource and turning passive jobs into active careers thanks to the specific focus on education and training» (Ackers, 2015)
- Organising direct employee
 participation
 - «demanding a more active role in the promotion, regulation and implementation of direct employee participation practices, thus adding value to firm performance while protecting workers' interests»

TOOLS

- Company-level (*integrative*) collective bargaining
 - over issues such as workers' training, work organisation, health and safety, etc.



TERRITORIAL LEVEL or the «learning network»



UNION PERSPECTIVES

• Life-cycle representation strategy

• «assisting workers throughout the job switches and the other major changes that occur over their full life cycle» (Budd, 2017)



• «establishing a dense network of local ties, that not only provide unions with strategic information and potential allies but also allow them to become more open, responsive and learning organisations» (Safford, Locke, 2001)



- Territorial (sectoral and multi-sectoral) collective bargaining
 - over welfare, income protection, active labour market policies and schoolto-work transition
- Social dialogue / multistakeholder cooperation
 - over technological and social innovation



NATIONAL LEVEL or the «sustainable society»



UNION PERSPECTIVES

Inclusiveness

 «organising and representing new types of workers, by also providing scope for new types of membership»

Sustainability

 «striking a balance between *efficiency* (economic objectives), *equity* (fair and just treatment of workers) and *voice* (workers' involvement in shaping their work environment) (Budd, 2004), under the umbrella of environmental protection as an overarching principle»

TOOLS

- National (sectoral and multisectoral) collective bargaining
 - over next generation rights (right to training, right to disconnect, privacy by design, information and consultation)
- Social dialogue / multi-stakeholder cooperation
 - over technological and social innovation (universalisation of welfare provisions and income protection, active labour market policies and training)
- Lobby towards national public authorities



GLOBAL LEVEL or the «solidarity-based international community»



UNION PERSPECTIVES

- Global value chains-oriented strategy
 - «protecting and advancing workers' conditions and rights along the whole value chain»

Responsible reshoring

 «demanding Western employers not to abandon developing countries after expoiting labour yet to invest the savings from reshoring in the economic and social development of local communities»

TOOLS

- Global union networks and transnational collective bargaining
 - over labour standards to be respected along the whole value chain
- Satellite bargaining
 - with the company and subcontractors as if they are part of the same company
- International cooperation between unions
 - over practices of representation and workers' empowerment
- Lobby towards international public authorities
- «Name and shame» global campaigns





 Deepening unions' knowledge on the effects of technological and organisational innovations on workers.



That is why in 2015, FIM-CISL commissioned an empirical research on the impact of World Class Manufacturing in 30 Italian establishments of Fiat Chrysler. The research was conducted by a team of lecturers and experts from the Polytechnic of Milan and Turin.





2. Spreading new ideas on the future of work and workers' representation, thus encouraging public debate.



That is why in 2015, FIM-CISL gathered contributions of different lecturers and stakeholders in a booklet aimed at shedding light on Industry 4.0 and its impacts at company, territorial and national level, while also offering a trade union perspective of the phenomenon.





3. Lobbying towards public authorities in order to improve the national strategy on Industry 4.0.





That is why in 2016 and 2017, FIM-CISL, along with an Italian research centre named ADAPT, drafted a «Green Paper on the role and functions of Competence Centers» and a «White Paper on work and competences in Industry 4.0», with the aim of providing analytical tools to interpret the degree of application of new technologies in Italian companies and concrete suggestions to make the transition of Industry 4.0 a realistic and sustainable process.





4. Providing workers with new generation rights through collective bargaining.



That is why in 2016, FIM-CISL, along with the other metalworkers' organisations FIOM-CGIL and UILM-UIL, signed a NCLA which introduced the individual right to training for all employees, strenghtened employee participation rights in large companies and took a step further towards the revision of the job classification system.





5. Investing resources in training tomorrow's union leaders, capable to tackle future challenges and advance innovation.



That is why since 2010, FIM-CISL has been working on the project «REWIND», aimed at providing unionists with the necessary skills to promote the culture of lifelong learning among the workforce and to outline and manage training plans for workers at company level.