# RE-EMPOWERING TRADE UNIONS? EXPERIENCE IN WESTERN EUROPE

Richard Hyman London School of Economics



#### **OVERVIEW**

- experience in western Europe : decline and crisis ⇒ revitalisation ?
- understanding trade union power resources
- revitalisation requires strategy, not just tactics...
- ... involving both leadership and democracy
- the challenge(s) of solidarity
- the battle of ideas

#### **DECLINE AND CRISIS**

- trade unions in most of western Europe are weaker:
  - > declining membership and financial resources
  - reduced bargaining power loss of political influence
- impact of economic/financial/debt crisis
  - missed opportunity for radical initiatives ?
  - > neoliberal resurgence
  - > austerity: further threat to remaining strongholds
  - > internal divisions: public/private...
  - > unions outflanked by new forms of radicalism?
- but there have been serious debates on revitalisation in most countries

#### **UNION DENSITY**



## TRADITIONAL POWER RESOURCES

- structural: economic location
  - but weakened by globalisation
- associational: willingness to pay
  - but numbers are declining
- organisational: willingness to act
  - > but reduced capacity, motivation or confidence
- institutional: legal framework, bargaining structure, codetermination rights, Ghent...
  - > often superficially robust; but precarious
  - challenges by employers, national governments, EU institutions
  - > the curse of institutional security?

## REVITALISATION REQUIRES NEW POWER RESOURCES

- what power resources can compensate for decline in traditional sources of strength?
  - > normative: winning hearts and minds
  - > collaborative: constructing alliances
  - > strategic: learning resourcefulness
- varieties of response :
  - > selective adaptation of the 'organising model'
  - > extending representation : redefining interests and constituencies
  - > mergers and restructuring
  - > public campaigning
  - > cross-national cooperation

#### REVITALISATION MEANS STRATEGY, NOT JUST TACTICS

- there are no 'quick fixes'
- so, for example, the 'organising model' requires rethinking
  - > aims and objectives
  - > constituencies
  - > forms of action
  - > internal structures and responsibilities
- this is inevitably contentious: it entails threats to internal power relationships and resource allocation
- unions possess strong organisational inertia

## STRATEGY REQUIRES LEADERSHIP

- diminished resources must be deployed smartly
- to act strategically entails:
  - effective coordination
  - > long-term planning
  - well-designed initiatives
- all require central commitment and leadership

## BUT LEADERSHIP IS NOT ENOUGH

- the best strategies are useless if only adopted at head office
- new strategies are meaningful only if they affect day-to-day union action
- this means they must be understood and accepted by local officials and representatives, and the rank and file
- empowering the weak must involve a process of self-emancipation

#### HENCE EFFECTIVE STRATEGY REQUIRES UNION DEMOCRACY

- strategic innovation has to go beyond formal decision-making procedures
- effective strategy is impossible without members' willingness to act
- thus unions must ensure a permanent and active internal dialogue
- and must also develop 'organic intellectuals' within the rank and file

## WE NEED NEW CONCEPTS OF SOLIDARITY

- there are no longer any 'average union members' (if there ever were)
- women, migrants, precarious workers have (partly) different ands (potentially) conflicting interests from unions' traditional core constituencies
- collective identity is not given, it must be constructed
- unions need not 'mechanical' but 'organic' solidarity
- unity ≠ uniformity
- the goal must be: reciprocity despite disparate identities (and interests)

## SOLIDARITY IN ONE COUNTRY IS NOT ENOUGH

- globalisation calls for international solidarity (or solidarities)
- but bureaucratic internationalism does not work
- international solidarity is not just a matter for 'international experts'
- internationalism must be 'mainstreamed' in trade union education and action
- which involves questions of articulation between local, national and supranational levels

### STRATEGIC INNOVATION REQUIRES AN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

- union weakness has ideological as well as material roots
- union revitalisation thus requires:
  - > a new, imaginative, indeed utopian ideological counteroffensive: a battle of ideas
  - > a new vocabulary to articulate unions' core principles as a 'sword of justice'
  - > alliances with other progressive movements (since unions can no longer automatically claim to represent a majority)
  - > a new type of politics (since defending the weak is inescapably a political process)
- do unions dare to create new strategies and arguments, or are they content to manage their own decline?

#### A CONCLUSION?

- there are obvious problems of generalisation
- responses to crisis: renewal or damage limitation?
- there is (bounded) evidence of union revitalisation



GEMEINSAM FÜR EIN GUTES LEBEN

