NOTE ON THE EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PARIS

- Report on the main work theme of the Presidency

The session opened with an intervention by the representative of the EESC of France, Mr. Combaceres , in which he gave special attention to the evolution that this Council was experiencing, as an example of how the ESC-IS were adapting to the changes that were producing in their socioeconomic and institutional environment.

Next, the rapporteur , Mr. Martin, presented a synthesis of the main ideas that were being incorporated into the report on the main theme of the Romanian Presidency, which would serve as the basis for the discussions that were to take place next.

- Exchanging experience

– There was a broad exchange of experiences, with the participation of fifteen CES-IS, structured around the following topics: socio-economic changes derived from the numerical economy with influence on education systems and human resources policies, management of transitions in employment and in the organization of companies, the role of social dialogue and CES-IS in the governance of the digital economy. Among the main issues addressed in these interventions, the following can be highlighted:

The considerable changes in the work derived from the numerical economy can produce risks for employment. A large part of these risks derive from the fact that the numerical economy can cause obsolescence of professional skills, and hence the importance of the education system adapting to these new situations.

To avoid these risks, it is necessary to manage transitions to new forms of business organization and work, through alliances between social agents and governments.

The consideration of risks for employment, derived for example from robotization, should not make us forget that the numerical economy also opens opportunities for business activity (start ups) and for the creation of jobs. Once again, the importance of participatory governance must be highlighted.

It is very important that governments value the socio-economic importance of the numerical economy, and assume the need to manage these changes in a participatory manner.

In this management of transitions, CES-IS can play an important role and several of them already have experiences in this regard.

The numerical economy is changing the organizational formulas of companies, and, more generally, it can create new opportunities for the creation of companies, which must be analyzed and promoted, taking into account, for example, the possibilities that are open for the development of the capacity of entrepreneurship among young people .

The digital economy increases the chances of new forms of work organization, related for example to telework. It is important to consider how labor regulation can adapt to these new circumstances, to guarantee social rights.

Socioeconomic changes related to the numerical economy should also be considered from the perspective of numerical security in the use of new technologies. That is why it is important to have regulations that take into account these security objectives, in topics such as data protection.

It is important to consider the contribution of new communication technologies to improving the functioning of the Administration, particularly in its relations with the administrated

In his final intervention, the rapporteur highlighted a series of questions and ideas for incorporation into the report: assessment of the negative consequences that can occur unemployment, the need to adapt education systems, the role of professional training in the adaptation of professional skills, possibilities for creating new jobs and new companies.

From the presentations made by the participants, the following aspects can be distinguished:

 Objectives to be attained in the educational field:

- Creating computer platforms for schools to be better interconnected;

- Internet access for all students;

- Development of infrastructure for education;

- Creating a national literacy policy;

- Step up the fight against school dropout;

- Integration of vocational and technical training into initial training;

- Creating a Higher Institute for Distance Learning;

- Starting programs such as "a student - a tablet"

Objectives to be attained in the field of employment:

- Establish a working group to design future qualifications;

- Qualified reorientation;

- Creating programs for the technical field such as "push skills forward ";

- Encouraging talent in the digital domain;

- new professions in management positions;

- Development of train the trainers programs in the field of digitization;

- Employees' right to be disconnected

Objectives to be attained in the economic field:

- Fund allocation and access to start-up programs;

- Providing support for innovative enterprises;

- Modernization of telecommunication infrastructure;

- Mobilizing the sectors for sustainable development;

Objectives to be achieved in the legislative area:

- Adopt legislation on the processing of personal data;

Objectives to be achieved in the administrative area:

- Updating procedures for citizens and public services;

- Modernization of state instruments for population services;

- Digitalization of public services;

- Creating a Single Social Register for registering families;

- Promoting regional development.

At the end of the talks, it was also revealed that diplomas are devalued and skills gain ground. Also, there is an increase in technological dependency and a strong migration of talent.