ITALY

1. Description of the sector

Delimitation and activities of the sector

The national classification of economic activities adopted by the National Institute of Statistics (Istat), Ateco 2002, derives directly from the current NACE nomenclature. Consequently, the furniture sector in Italy includes all activities classified under the code 36.1 of the NACE nomenclature – "Manufacture of furniture".

From the point of view of interest representation, both employers' and workers' organisations consider the sector as a "production chain" that goes from sawmilling and manufacture of wood to manufacture of furniture and accessories. Hence, they represent the forestry and wood industry as well as the furniture industry. Furthermore, they regard woodworking and furniture as a sub-sector of the wider construction sector, which also includes the cement, bricks and tiles, ornamental and building stones industries.

The delimitation of the sector used by the national collective bargaining process is a mirror image of the configuration of interest representation. In fact, there are three industry-wide agreements[105] (*Contratti Collettivi Nazionali di Lavoro* – CCNLs) referring to both woodworking and furniture, whose field of application differs depending on the company size. The most important one is for industrial firms, another one for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and the latter for craft companies.

Socio-economic features of the sector

According to 'Federlegno-Arredo' – one of the employers' organisations in the woodworking and furniture production sector amounted to 38,000 million euro in 2004 (+2.23% with respect to 2003), of which exports represented 32.44% (12,328 million euro). On the other hand, imports reached 5,772 million euro (+6.1% with respect to 2003). In the furniture sector, in particular, production amounted to 22,806 million euro, of which exports represented 47.94% (10,934 million euro), while imports reached 1,841 million euro (+13.7% with respect to 2003). Referring to the national economic accounts data by sector, provided by Istat, in 2004 the added value produced in the furniture sector, which here includes the manufacture of musical instruments (NACE 36.3), was 7,535 million euro, and the relative weight of the sector was estimated at 0.64% of the whole economy and 2.89% of industry.

Referring to the eighth National Statistical Census on Industry and Services (available since 2004 and providing data updated to 2001), there were 33,218 companies in 2001 in the sector (0.81% and 3.02% of the total in the country and in industry respectively). They are mainly small companies with less than 10 employees (43.15%) and companies with no employees (42.75%). Companies with more than 50 employees represent only 1.65% of the total in the sector. Actually, proportions vary slightly at sub-sector level. In fact, in two sub-sectors, 36.12 and 36.13, there is a lower proportion of companies with no employees (23.10% and 25.99% respectively) and a higher incidence of companies with 10-49 employees (25.61% and 23.38%) compared to the other sub-sectors. More generally, companies are concentrated in two sub-sectors, 36.14 and 36.11 (respectively 52.47% and 31.22% of the total in the sector).

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[105] The European Employment and Industrial Relations Glossaries (EMIRE) define CCNLs as agreements, which are "concluded at national level between employees' and employers' sector federations", and whose "sphere of application is the homogeneous product sector, which usually corresponds to an industrial category (such as, metalworking, textiles, construction, chemicals)". Under the Agreement of 23 July 1993, the industry-wide agreement constitutes the first and leading of the two levels in the Italian bargaining structure.

With regard to their legal form, firms are mostly individual companies (55.54%) and partnerships (28.94%), while joint-stock companies represent only a relatively small proportion of the total (15.15%). The number of co-operatives is insignificant (0.35%).

Geographically, companies are mainly in the Northeast (30.68%), in the Northwest (29.51%) and in the Centre (22.92%), while they represent only 12.26% in the South and 4.64% in Islands.

Summary table: Companies (2001)

Sub-sectors	Number of companies	% companies without employees	% companies with < 10 employees	% companies with 10 to 49 employees	% companies with 50 to 249 employees	% companies with > than 249 employees
Sub-sector 36.11	10,369	47.75	39.71	11.27	1.12	0.15
Sub-sector 36.12	3,377	23.10	47.47	25.61	3.49	0.33
Sub-sector 36.13	958	25.99	43.74	23.38	6.26	0.63
Sub-sector 36.14	17,429	44.55	44.17	10.09	1.13	0.06
Sub-sector 36.15	1,085	42.12	45.71	11.06	1.11	0.00
Total of the sector 36.1	**33,218**	**42.75**	**43.15**	**12.45**	**1.52**	**0.13**

Source: Istat, *8th National Statistical Census on Industry and Services* (2001)

According to the Census on Industry and Services, there were 216,140 regular workers in the sector, in 2001, of which 70.94% were employees and 23.15% self-employed workers. On the other hand, workers with a non-standard contract of employment (so-called "coordinated freelance workers" – *collaboratori coordinati e continuativi* or co.co.co. – and temporary workers) represented only 2.91% of total employment in the sector. According to Istat, the weight of non-regular employment has progressively decreased from a maximum of 8.0% in 1994-1995 to a minimum of 6.7% in 2002. This is the only available source of information on the weight of the underground economy at sector level.

Workers are mostly employed in three sub-sectors: 36.14, 36.12 and 36.11. Employees are more concentrated in small and medium-sized companies, with 10-49 employees (43.64%) and with 50-249 employees (27.29%). The rest are in companies with less than 10 employees (17.16%) and with more than 249 employees (11.91%).

As to the gender repartition, women employed in the sector represent 26.63% of the total number of employees. The proportion of female workers is lower in the three sub-sectors: 36.12 (19.01%), 36.13 (21.31%) and 36.14 (22.39%), while it is higher in the other sub-sectors (37.36% in 36.11, and 45.08% in 36.15).

Summary table: Workers (2001)

Sub-sectors	Number of self-employed workers in the sector	Number of employees in the sector	Number of employees in the sector / total number of employees in the country (%)	Number of employees in companies < 10 workers / Number of employees in the sector (%)	Number of employees in companies with 10-49 workers / Number of employees in the sector (%)	Number of employees in companies with 50-249 workers / Number of employees in the sector (%)	Number of employees in companies with > 249 workers / Number of employees in the sector (%)
Sub-sector 36.11	14,942	45,630	0.45	16.72	43.31	21.17	18.81
Sub-sector 36.12	5,452	32,972	0.32	11.94	45.07	29.17	13.82
Sub-sector 36.13	1,508	13,158	0.13	7.62	33.06	41.64	17.69
Sub-sector 36.14	26,476	64,012	0.63	21.79	45.01	27.63	5.57
Sub-sector 36.15	1,651	4,050	0.04	22.44	48.47	29.09	0.00
Total of the sector 36.1	**50,029**	**159,822**	**1.56**	**17.16**	**43.64**	**27.29**	**11.91**

Source: Istat, *8th National Statistical Census on Industry and Services* (2001)

Referring to the above-mentioned Census and comparing data from 1971 to 2001, the number of furniture firms increased from 34,027 in 1971 to 36,634 in 1991, and then fell to 33,218 in 2001. This decline is explained by the strong decrease in the number of small companies, with less than 10 employees (from 18,130 in 1991 to 14,335 in 2001). On the other hand, as mentioned above, these do not represent the main source of employment in the sector. In effect, Istat's Labour Force Survey Historical Series show an increase in the number of employees, from 155,400 in 1998 to 170,100 in 2003, even though this followed a period of decline since 1994, when to the total was 169,700.

With respect to woodworking, the furniture sector has provided higher growth, mainly due to stronger exports (almost 50% of sector production). Nevertheless, it is facing some structural problems. In general, the strong points of the sector (the small size of firms, flexibility, and craft skills) have now turned into weak points. Today, the impact of the EMU, labour cost competition, and a downturn in international demand, have made it very difficult for the Italian furniture industry to reverse these negative trends.

2. Organisations active in the sector

Information on the number of employees working for the representative organisations is rarely available. In general, the trade unions benefit not only their employees, but also of other human resources, such as voluntaries and delegates. The latter are not trade unions employees: they remain employed within their original firms, as they can have temporary or full leave of absence.

Trade union organisations are free associations. Membership subscriptions are the main source of finance, even if practically all trade unions also receive public funds[106].

As regards the ability to negotiate collective agreements or take part in consultations, the lack of the ordinary law *ex* art. 39 of the Constitution makes the representation system highly informal and uncertain[107] (also on the employers' side), based only on *mutual recognition*.

Workers' organisations

Workers' representation in Italy is both horizontal and sector based. The sector federations are, nevertheless, part of the general trade unions. Despite the fact that sector federations have autonomy in collective bipartite negotiations, they usually behave according to interfederal strategies, especially in the field of social and industrial relations policies.

The most representative trade unions and the dominant players within the sector are the following:

- The **Italian Federation of Wood, Building and Allied Industry Workers (FILLEA)** of the General Confederation of Italian Workers (CGIL) is the most representative one. It affiliates 335,489 workers altogether and 34,874 wood and furniture workers.
- The **Italian Federation of Construction and Allied Workers (FILCA)** of the Italian Confederation of Workers' Unions (CISL), was set up in 1959 from the merger of wood, construction, and mining and quarrying federations. It organises 248,458 workers, of which about 200,000 are employed in the construction sector and 20,515 in wood and furniture sectors.

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[106] Trade unions' financial asset comes out of both membership and State contributions. The former constitute the trade unions' patrimony, and are submitted to general financial laws. The latter are connected to their tax and patronage services, which require a consistent organisational structure, and therefore imply State evaluation of the trade unions' consistency. Internal financial distribution may differ from one organisation to another. In any case, funds are granted to all structures.

[107] Decree-Law No. 396/1997 represents an exception only for the public sector.

- The **National Federation of Building, Wood and Allied Workers (FENEAL)** of the Union of Italian Workers (UIL) was founded in 1951 as a national federation of construction and allied industry workers. It incorporated wood workers in 1958. It organises about 19,300 wood and furniture workers: 14,500 in industrial companies and 4,800 in SMEs.

In point of fact, these sector federations have a strong "oligopoly" of interest representation, as they are the only signatories of the specific industry-wide agreements on the workers' side. They represent all types of employees (blue-collars, white-collars, supervisors, technical specialists, managers) in five sectors: construction, cement, bricks and tiles, wood and furniture, ornamental and building stones. They are signatories of 14 CCNLs, of which 3 are for the woodworking and furniture sector. Decentralised bargaining mainly takes place at company level. Data on company agreements are not available. The only important case of bargaining at provincial level is that of Pordenone, in the Northeast of Italy. At trans-national level, FILLEA, FILCA, FENEAL, and the German union *Gewerkschaft Holz und Kunststoff* (GHK) signed a first agreement on 1999, June the 18th, with the main purpose of establishing within the EFBWW standing committee on woodworking a European collective bargaining committee aimed at coordinating bargaining policies.

Workers' organisations

Organisation (English name)	Members		Estimate of density*	Collective Bargaining** (Yes/No)	Affiliations		
	Total number of members	*Number of members working in the sector **(woodworking and furniture)***			*European affiliations****		*Other affiliations*****
					Member of EFBWW ?	Others	
FILLEA	335,489	34,874	12.9% of woodworking and furniture	Yes	EFBWW	No	BWI
FILCA	248,458	20,515 [1]	7.6% of woodworking and furniture [1]	Yes	EFBWW	No	BWI
FENEAL	about 50,000	about 19,300	about 7.1% of woodworking and furniture	Yes	EFBWW	No	BWI

Source: Direct contacts with each organisation (2005)

*Density: number of employees who are affiliated to the organisation concerned divided: - by total number of employees working in the sector within the country, if the activities of the organisation concern the whole sector studied; - by total number of employees working in this sub-sector within the country, if the activities of the organisation only concern a sub-sector. **Collective Bargaining: Does the organisation negotiate and have the power to sign collective agreements at sector level for the sector? ***European affiliations: List of European organisations to which the organisation is affiliated. ****Other affiliations: List of others organisations (group of countries, international) to which the organisation is affiliated.

NB. Density is calculated on the basis of 2001 data on employment, and therefore might be under/overestimated, depending on recent sector trends

[1] According to FILCA itself, data are actually underestimated, as many wood workers tend to register as construction workers.

Employers' organisations

Employers' associations have many vertical structures, but employers normally join their territorial structures and, through them, the national one. The territorial structures are entitled to negotiate collective agreements at decentralised level (territorial or company). Sector associations usually do not take part in collective bargaining at a decentralised level (territorial structures do). The employers' associations active in the sector are signatories of three CCNLs for the woodworking and furniture sector, which are related to the firms' size.

The **Federation of Wood, Furniture, Cork and Furnishing Italian Industries (Federlegno-Arredo)**, affiliated to the General Confederation of Italian Industry (Confindustria), is a signatory of the CCNL for industrial firms in the woodworking and furniture sector. It includes ten sub-sector associations that represent more than 2,500 companies altogether[108], in particular larger

[108] In Italy, there are leading companies using various materials, which although they are members of Federlegno are covered by other collective bargaining agreements (plastics). According to the Italian expert, it is not possible to know how many companies are in this situation since the data available is not detailed enough.

companies, which account for about 70% of total sales revenue in the sector. The most important one is the National Association of Furniture and Furnishing Manufacturers (Assarredo), which has 830 member companies[109]. Among other things, Federlegno-Arredo is actively involved in the promotion of Italian products in European and extra-European countries.

The **Italian Association of Wood and Furniture Industries (Unital)**, affiliated to the Italian Confederation of Small and Medium-sized Industry (Confapi), is the only signatory on the employers' side of the CCNL for SMEs active in the woodworking and furniture sector.

Four associations are signatories of the CCNL for craft companies in the woodworking and furniture sector:

- The **National Federation of Wood and Furniture (Legno e Arredo)** is a sector federation of the General Italian Confederation of Artisans (Confartigianato)[110]. Confartigianato Legno e Arredo is structured into three sub-sector associations: the Italian Association of Wood Artisans (AIAL); the Italian Association of Upholsterers (ANTAI); and the Italian Association of Urban Furniture (ANAU). Nevertheless, companies normally join the confederation directly at local level, since Confartigianato is organised mainly vertically.
- The **CNA Manufacturing Union (CNA Produzione)** is a national union of the National Confederation of the Craft Sector and Small and Medium Enterprise (CNA)[111].
- The **Italian Federation of Wood Artisans (FIAL)** is part of the Independent Confederation of Artisans' Organisations (CASA)[112].
- The **Confederation of Italian Free Crafts Associations (CLAAI)** is another autonomous confederation of crafts associations, which is particularly active in the South of Italy.

Employers' organisations

Organisation (English name)	Members		Estimate of density*	Collective Bargaining** (Yes/No)	Affiliations		
	Total number of member companies in this organisation	*Total number of workers employed by member companies*			*European affiliations****		*Other affiliations*****
					Member of UEA or EFIC ?	Others	
Federlegno-Arredo	over 2,500	over 100,000	about 3.1% of woodworking and furniture	Yes	EFIC	CEI-Bois	No
Unital	2,440 [1]	about 48,239 [1]	about 3% of woodworking and furniture [1]	Yes	No	No	No

109 The others are: Assobagno (National Association of Furnishing and Bathroom Articles Industries – 132 members); Assoimballaggi (National Association of Wood Packaging, Pallet, Cork, and Logistic Companies – 267); Assolegno (National Association of Woodworking and Timber Industries – 138); Assoluce (National Association of Interior Decorative Lighting Manufacturers – 97); Assopannelli (National Association of Wood Panels and Semi-finished Products Manufacturers – 153); Assufficio (National Association of Office Furniture and Furnishing Manufacturers – 153); Edilegno (National Association of Construction Timber Industries – 419); Fedecomlegno (National Federation of Timber Distribution Companies – 111); and ASAL-Assoallestimenti (National Association of Exhibition Contractors – 252).

110 Founded in 1946, Confartigianato was originally linked to the Christian Democrats (DC). After the dissolution of DC, in 1994, the links with political parties became weak. It is member of the UEAPME.

111 Founded in 1945, CNA has recently changed its sector structure and is now organised into 10 national unions. In particular, CNA Produzione has three Sector Co-ordinating Bodies (*Coordinamenti Nazionali di Settore*): Metalworking, Woodworking and furniture, and Shipbuilding. On the other hand, its territorial structure is still the same: CNA is organised into Provincial Associations, which are the only channel for companies to join the organisation. Furthermore, CNA now represents not only craft companies, but also SMEs.

112 CASA was born in 1958 from the split from CNA of its republican and social-democratic components. It is an autonomous confederation, which represents craft companies of several sectors organised into eleven sector federations at the national level, amongst which there is FIAL. CASA is, though, organised vertically.

Organisation (English name)	Members		Estimate of density*	Collective Bargaining** (Yes/No)	Affiliations			
	Total number of member companies in this organisation	*Total number of workers employed by member companies*			*European affiliations****		*Other affiliations*****	
					Member of UEA or EFIC ?	Others		
Legno e Arredo	about 30,000 [2]	about 100,000 [2]	about 37% of woodworking and furniture [2]	Yes	No	No	No	No
CNA Produzione	about 23,000 (About 14,000 are in woodworking, and 9,000 in furniture)	ND	about 27.2% of woodworking and furniture	Yes	No	No	No	No
FIAL	ND	ND	ND	Yes	No	No	No	No
CLAAI	ND	ND	ND	Yes	No	No	No	No

Source: Direct contacts with each organisation (2005)

*Density: number of companies that are affiliated to the organisation concerned divided: - by total number of companies with activities in the sector within the country, if the activities of the organisation concern the whole sector studied; - by total number of companies with activities in this sub-sector within the country if the activities of the organisation only concern a sub-sector. **Collective Bargaining: Does the organisation negotiate and have the power to sign collective agreements at sector level for the sector? ***European affiliations: List of European organisations to which the organisation is affiliated. ****Other affiliations: List of other organisations (group of countries, international) to which the organisation is affiliated.

NB. Density is calculated on the basis of 2001 data on companies, and therefore might be under/overestimated, depending on the recent sector trends

[1] Data are updated to 2004. In the course of interviews, Confapi declared that the number of companies has grown to 2,570 in 2005, while the number of member companies' employees has risen to about 78-80,000. These data have been questioned by the other organisations, and actually do look comparatively overestimated. In any case, there are no objective data to confirm or refute them

[2] Data (especially those concerning employment) are not certain, since companies join directly the Confartigianato territorial associations instead of the sector associations

3. Industrial relations in the sector

Tripartite concertation

During the period of office of the 13th Legislature (1996-2001), a concertation committee (so-called "*Tavolo Casa*") was established within the Ministry of Trade and Industry (*Ministero del Commercio Estero*). Tripartite concertation was abandoned in subsequent years. Social dialogue in the woodworking and furniture sector is now a bipartite process, and takes the form of collective bargaining and information procedures. The Government also undertakes separate bipartite consultations with the social partners in informal working groups. Nevertheless, trade unions claim for the institution of a permanent tripartite concertation committee, addressing important issues for the revitalisation of the sector, i.e. quality certification, marketing strategies, wood cost, fiscal policies and incentives, research and development.

There are no collective agreements, which have been signed at this level.

Bipartite social dialogue

The Italian collective bargaining structure is articulated on a two-tier system: a first level industry-wide agreement (CCNL), and a decentralised one (regional, provincial or company). The former provides minimum standards concerning pay, working time, working conditions, equal opportunities for women and men. The latter provides for the implementation of the CCNL and is mainly addressed to variable pay and incentives. The first part of CCNLs is "normative", setting general rules in the field of personnel classification, contracts of employment and flexibility, working time and rest periods, and union rights, on the one side, and the procedures and contents of second level bargaining, on the other side. The second part is "economic" (wages). The normative part lasts four years, while the economic one only two years.

Article 39 of the Italian Constitution states that a collective agreement is automatically extended to all employees (*erga omnes*), whenever it is signed by representative bodies in which "registered" trade unions are represented in proportion to their numerical strength. The missing implementation of Article 39 makes it impossible the *erga omnes* extension, even if, actually, the courts often provide *erga omnes*, especially for pay issues.

There are no obligations to participate in collective bargaining, at any level.

Collective bargaining at sector level: As pointed out previously, the furniture sector is currently covered by three CCNLs, whose fields of application are related to the firms' size (i.e. industrial firms, SMEs, and craft companies). However, it is not possible to calculate the coverage rate of each agreement with reference to furniture companies and workers.

(1) The ***CCNL for woodworking and furniture industrial firms (21 December 1999)***, signed by Federlegno-Arredo on the employers' side, and by FILLEA, FILCA, and FENEAL on the employees' one, is the most important industry-wide agreement in the sector. It was renewed on July the 21st 2004, after more than six months of negotiations. As regards wages, the renewal agreement provided average pay increases of 82 euro, plus a supplementary one-off payment of 200 euro. As for the normative part, it abolished job profiles and introduced a new job classification system, articulated in four wide categories (low-skilled blue- and white-collars, technical specialists, supervisors, managers) and further sub-divided into 3-4 economic levels each. It also established a sector joint body, addressing the issues of vocational training, health and safety, and industrial policies. Very importantly, it confirmed the former flexitime system (which fixed a maximum of additional 80 working hours per year, in order to meet the companies' seasonal needs) and the regulation of overtime (a maximum of 250 hours per year). Last but not least, provided a regulatory structure for flexible contracts of employment, on the basis of the recent reform of the labour market (Decree 276/2003).

(2) The ***CCNL for woodworking and furniture SMEs (24 January 2000)***, signed by Unital on the employers' side, and by FILLEA, FILCA, and FENEAL on the employees' one, was renewed on September the 22nd 2004. As in the case of the Federlegno-Arredo CCNL, the renewal agreement provided average pay increases of 82 euro and introduced a new job classification system, articulated in four wide categories (low-skilled blue- and white-collars, technical specialists, supervisors, managers) and further sub-divided into 3-4 economic levels each. Similarly, it confirmed the former regulation of flexitime (which made it possible to extend the weekly working hours from 40 to 45 hours, but fixed a maximum of additional 90 working hours per year) and overtime (a maximum of 55 weekly working hours and 250 hours per year). In line with the Federlegno-Arredo CCNL, it introduced four forms of part-time work (horizontal, vertical, mixed, and "vertical-cyclical", which consists of an alternation of full-time work and rest periods) and a regulation of fixed-term contracts of employment (which fixed a maximum of 20% compared to the number of open-ended contracts). In addition, it provided an increased financial coverage (from 80% to 85% of total retribution) for the first three days of absence due to a non-work illness or injury.

Furthermore, the Federlegno-Arredo CCNL on the one side, and the renewal agreement of the Unital CCNL on the other, introduced separate information systems (articulated at national, territorial, and company level), focusing on sector issues (such as economic and employment trends and perspectives, competitiveness, technological innovation, vocational training, etc.). The former also established the Joint Monitoring Body for the Wood, Furniture and Furnishing Sector (OLMA). The parties are currently working to reform OLMA and create other joint bodies, in order to develop the bipartite social dialogue within the sector.

(3) The ***CCNL for woodworking and furniture craft companies (15 December 1997)*** was signed by Confartigianato Legno e Arredo, CAN Produzione, FIAL-CASA, and CLAAI on the employers' side, and by FILLEA, FILCA, and FENEAL on the employees' one. It formally expired on 2000, December the 31st, without any renewal. On the other hand, the economic part has been renewed twice, on December the 13th 2002 and July the 6th 2004.. These agreements provided pay increases and supplementary one-off payments for the period following the expiration of

the CCNL. As a result of the conclusion of an Interconfederal Agreement for Handicraft (March 2004), which re-defined the structure of collective bargaining, negotiations for the renewal of the normative part are supposed to start within a few months.

Finally, with regard to supplementary pension schemes, the National Supplementary Pension Fund (ARCO) was set up on the basis of a ***Collective agreement (7 November 1997)***, which was signed by Federlegno-Arredo and Unital on the employers' side, and FILLEA, FILCA, and FENEAL on the employees' side. At 2005, December the 31st, ARCO had 20,099 members and 1,848 companies affiliated, and its working capital amounted to 70.669 million euro.

Collective bargaining at company level: There are no official data on decentralised bargaining (at regional, local or company level).

Acronyms

AIAL: Italian Association of Wood Artisans (Associazione Italiana Artigiani Legno)

ANAU: National Association of Urban Furniture Artisans (Associazione Nazionale Arredo Urbano)

ANTAI: National Association of Upholsterers (Associazione Nazionale Tappezzieri)

ARCO: National Supplementary Pension Fund (Fondo Nazionale Pensione Complementare)

ASAL-Assoallestimenti: National Association of Exhibition Contractors (Associazione nazionale aziende allestitrici mostre e fiere)

Assarredo: National Association of Furniture and Furnishing Manufacturers (Associazione nazionale delle industrie produttrici di: mobili, imbottiti, cucine, materassi, arredo urbano e per esterni, complementi d'arredo, arredamenti commerciali, aste e cornici, contract, fai da te)

Assobagno: National Association of Furnishing and Bathroom Articles Industries (Associazione nazionale delle industrie dell'arredamento e articoli per il bagno)

Assoimballaggi: National Association of Wood Packaging, Pallet, Cork, and Logistic Companies (Associazione nazionale delle industrie di imballaggi di legno, pallet, sughero e servizi logistici)

Assolegno: National Association of Woodworking and Timber Industries (Associazione nazionale industrie prima lavorazione e costruzioni in legno)

Assoluce: National Association of Interior Decorative Lighting Manufacturers (Associazione nazionale delle imprese degli apparecchi di illuminazione)

Assopannelli: National Association of Wood Panels and Semi-finished Products Manufacturers (Associazione nazionale fabbricanti di pannelli e semilavorati in legno)

Assufficio: National Association of Office Furniture and Furnishing Manufacturers (Associazione nazionale delle industrie dei mobili e degli elementi d'arredo per ufficio)

CASA: Independent Confederation of Artisans' Organisations (Confederazione Autonoma Sindacati Artigiani)

CGIL: General Confederation of Italian Workers (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro)

CISL: Italian Confederation of Workers' Unions (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori)

CLAAI: Confederation of Italian Free Crafts Associations (Confederazione delle Libere Associazioni Artigiane Italiane)

CNA:	National Confederation of the Craft Sector and Small and Medium Enterprise (Confederazione Nazionale dell'Artigianato e della PMI)
CNA Produzione:	CNA Manufacturing Union
Confapi:	Italian Confederation of Small and Medium-sized Industry (Confederazione italiana della piccola e media industria)
Confartigianato:	General Italian Confederation of Artisans (Confederazione generale italiana dell'artigianato)
Confindustria:	General Confederation of Italian Industry (Confederazione generale dell'industria italiana)
Edilegno:	National Association of Construction Timber Industries (Associazione nazionale imprese industriali operanti nel settore dell'edilizia)
Fedecomlegno:	National Federation of Timber Distribution Companies (Federazione nazionale delle industrie del commercio del legno)
Federlegno-Arredo:	Federation of Wood, Furniture, Cork and Furnishing Italian Industries (Federazione italiana delle industrie del legno, del sughero, del mobile e dell'arredamento)
FENEAL:	National Federation of Building, Wood and Allied Workers (Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Edili Affini e del Legno)
FIAL:	Italian Federation of Wood Artisans (Federazione Italiana Artigiani Legno)
FILCA:	Italian Federation of Construction and Allied Workers (Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Costruzioni e Affini)
FILLEA:	Italian Federation of Wood, Building and Allied Industry Workers (Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Legno Edili e Affini)
Istat:	National Institute of Statistics (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica)
Legno e Arredo:	National Federation of Wood and Furniture (Federazione Nazionale Legno e Arredo)
OLMA:	Joint Monitoring Body for the Wood, Furniture and Furnishing Sector (Osservatorio del Legno, del Mobile e dell'Arredamento)
UIL:	Union of Italian Workers (Unione Italiana del Lavoro)
Unital:	Italian Association of Wood and Furniture Industries (Unione Italiana Arredi Legno)