

COBOTS IN ACTION

Introducing new technology - Workforce implications

Date: November 26, 2025



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL OWNERS

QUT acknowledges the Turrbal and Yugara, as the First Nations owners of the lands where QUT now stands. We pay respect to their Elders, lores, customs and creation spirits. We recognise that these lands have always been places of teaching, research and learning.

QUT acknowledges the important role Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people play within the QUT community.



ABOUT PROGRAM 5

Our research program aims to answer research questions associated with:

- future skills;
- · design and safety of jobs of the future;
- managing workplace readiness for the successful implementation of collaborative robotics; and
- the benefits of greater workforce diversity and longevity.



For more information about our research projects



A/Prof Penny Williams
Research Program Co-lead



Prof Greg HearnResearch Program Co-lead



Dr Melinda LaundonPostdoctoral Research Fellow



and many other talented researchers, including our PhD students

The Rise of Collaborative Robots

A collaborative robot (cobot) is designed to work **directly** with human operators in **a shared** workspace.





Easily programmable



Flexible



Equipped with sensors to prevent injury



Poll

What are your biggest workforce concerns about implementing cobots or other advanced manufacturing tech?



AGENDA

Key factors in adoption of cobots	01	Prof Greg Hearn & Nisar Channa
Cobot usage and work design	02	Phuong Anh Tran
Future of manufacturing workforce	03	Jacqueline Greentree & Akash Hettiarachchi
Next steps	04	Dr Melinda Laundon



Key Objectives

By the end of the session, participants will

- Q1 Recognise key factors in the adoption of cobots and other advanced manufacturing technology
- O2 Understand how work design can be used to shape safe, productive, and engaging workplaces
- O3 Reflect on future skills gaps and opportunities to support workforce development





KEY FACTORS

IN ADOPTION OF COBOTS

Presented by Prof Greg Hearn and Nisar Channa



Future Factory

This manufacturing floor of the future includes cobots and people working together across a variety of tasks

Credit: Professor Jonathan Roberts, Dr Anjali Tumkar Jaiprakash, and Dr Benjamin Donnelly







THE DRIVING FORCES

for adoption of cobots

- Labor shortages and rising labour costs
- Need for increased productivity and quality
- Demand for mass customization and flexible manufacturing
- Focus on improving worker safety and ergonomics



Adopting a cobot is more than just a purchase; it's a **strategic** integration. Success depends on three interconnected pillars:

- ► STRATEGIC & ECONOMIC FACTORS
 The "Why"
- TECHNICAL & OPERATIONAL FACTORS
 The "How"
- HUMAN & ORGANISATIONAL FACTORS
 The "Who"



STRATEGIC & ECONOMIC FACTORS





- What is the specific problem we are solving?
 (e.g., bottleneck, quality issue, ergonomic risk)
- Calculating Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) vs. Return (ROI): Hardware, software, integration, maintenance.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

 Does this support broader business goals? (e.g., "Industry 4.0", "Reshoring", "Quality Excellence")

FINANCIAL JUSTIFICATION

 Upfront investment vs. long-term savings (reduced scrap, higher throughput, less downtime).



TASK SUITABILITY & FEASIBILITY

- Is the task repetitive, tedious, or physically demanding? (e.g., pick-and-place, screwdriving, packaging, machine tending).
- Is the workspace predictable and structured enough?

INTEGRATION WITH EXISTING SYSTEMS

- How will it connect with current machinery, ERP, and MES systems?
- Interoperability is key.

SAFETY & RISK ASSESSMENT

- Mandatory: A formal risk assessment must be conducted.
- Even collaborative robots require safety measures (e.g., light curtains, speed/force monitoring).

EASE OF USE & PROGRAMMING

 Can your existing workforce be trained to program and troubleshoot it?



TECHNICAL & OPERATIONAL FACTORS







This is often the most critical, overlooked, factor.



TECHNICAL & OPERATIONAL FACTORS

WORKFORCE DYNAMICS & CHANGE MANAGEMENT

- Addressing the "Fear Factor": Will robots take our jobs?
- Communication is critical: Frame cobots as tools that augment and assist, not replace.

TRAINING & UPSKILLING

- Shift from manual labor to robot management, programming, and maintenance.
- Empowering the workforce leads to higher adoption.

NEW ROLES & JOB DESIGN

• Creating new positions like "Cobot Technician" or "Automation Coordinator."

LEADERSHIP & CULTURE

• Does leadership champion the project? Is there a culture of innovation and continuous improvement?

INTERACTIVE EXERCISE

IS YOUR TASK A GOOD FIT?



Think of a repetitive task in your own operation, and ask yourself:

- Is it Dull, Dirty, or Dangerous? (High suitability)
- Is the cycle time relatively long? (> 5 seconds is often ideal)
- Are the parts and processes consistent?
- Would freeing a worker from this task add more value elsewhere?





DISCUSSION:

Share your task and assessment with the group.

THE IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

A 6-STEP CHECKLIST





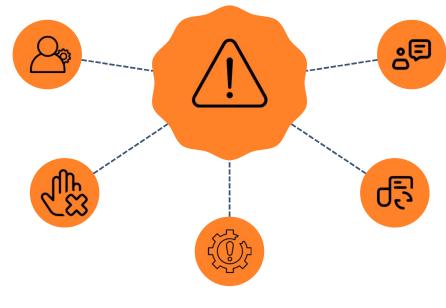
COMMON PITFALLS TO AVOID

PITFALL 1

Treating it as a pure technology project, ignoring the people.

PITFALL 2

No clear business case or unrealistic ROI expectations



PITFALL 3

Choosing the wrong application (too complex for a first project)

PITFALL 5

Lack of internal expertise and long-term support plan

PITFALL 4

Skipping the formal risk assessment and safety protocols



THE FUTURE IS COLLABORATIVE



- Cobots are becoming smarter, more sensitive, and easier to use.
- Al and vision systems will enable more complex, adaptive tasks.
- The focus will shift from automation to **true collaboration**, where humans and robots leverage their unique strengths.

Final thought: The goal is not to create a fully automated factory, but to build a more productive, safe, and engaging workplace where humans and machines work together.





COBOT USAGE &

WORK DESIGN

Presented by Phuong Anh Tran



COBOT USE CASES*



INDUSTRY SECTORS

Broad spread across different sectors (e.g., food & beverage, steel/metal fabrication, electronics, plastics/packaging, meat processing, household appliances, aircraft manufacturing)

ADOPTION STAGE

The majority are operational, with some trials/pilots

NATURE OF TASKS

Commonly labour-intensive, high-volume, repetitive, needing precision/consistency

COBOT BRANDS

e.g., Universal Robots, KUKA, Doosan, Techman, Fanuc

*Data complied from public sources (2020-2025), identified via the ACC network, and direct company contacts

REPORTED IMPACTS

PROCESS REDESIGN

Changes in workflow & task allocation, & efficiency gains

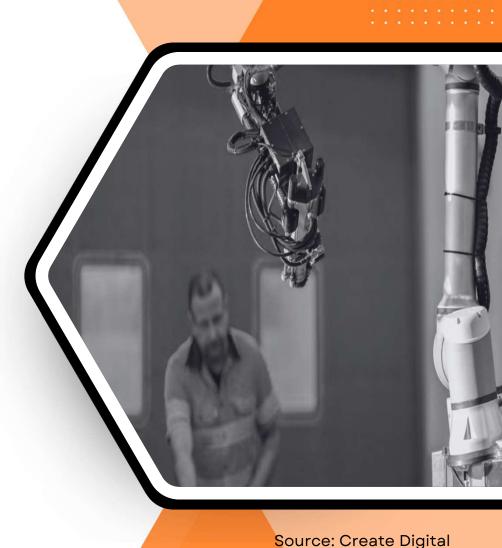
PHYSICAL DEMAND & SAFETY RISKS

Reduction/removal of repetitive & manual tasks, injuries & hazard exposure

JOB CHARACTERISTICS

Freeing operators for higher-value/more meaningful work





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injuries & hazard exposure

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Source: Freelance Robotics

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Source: Universal Robots

WORK DESIGN

HOW JOBS ARE PUT TOGETHER



SAVES MONEY

Design out hazards, design in safety & efficiency

MEETS WHS OBLIGATION

Build safe systems of work for physical & psychological health



The way jobs are designed can have a profound impact on employees

PREVENTS

WORKPLACE ISSUES

Fewer injuries, lower turnover & training waste

ENSURES TECHNOLOGY PAYOFF

Thoughtful work design maximises benefits & minimises unintended harms.



WORK DESIGN IMPACT

CHECKLIST

PHYSICAL

CHARACTERISTICS

e.g., chemical hazards

1

7



PSYCHOSOCIAL

CHARACTERISTICS

e.g., job control, feedback

BIOMECHANICAL

CHARACTERISTICS

e.g., manual handling demands

COGNITIVE CHARACTERISTICS

e.g., mental complexity



Good work design addresses multiple characteristics of work, and the need and capabilities of the people involved.

Source: Safe Work Australia

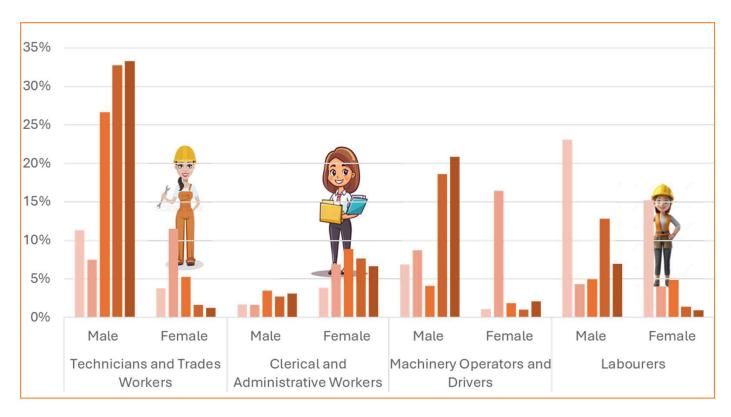
FUTURE

OF MANUFACTURING WORKFORCE

Presented by Akash Hettiarachchi and Jacqueline Greentree



OCCUPATIONAL GENDER SEGREGATION

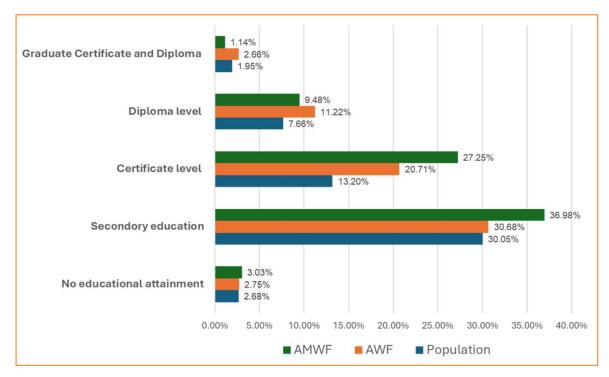


Workforce gender distribution based on job categorisation



How to attract women to male-dominated jobs?

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE MANUFACTURING WORKFORCE

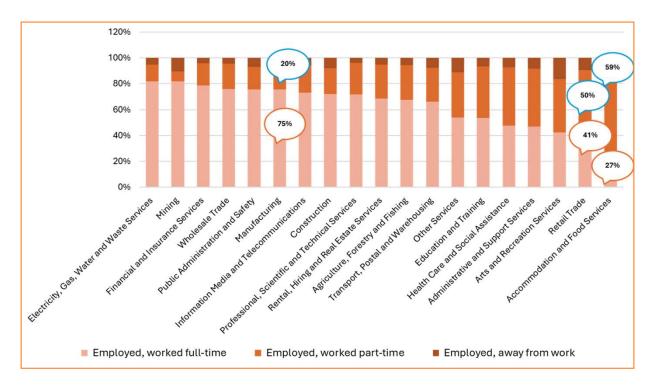


Highest educational qualification of the Australian workforce and the manufacturing workforce



Do I 4.0 and advanced manufacturing demand the same qualification composition?

PROPORTION OF FT & PT EMPLOYEES



Job type of Australian manufacturing workforce and other industries



Do new generations look for more casual opportunities to experience the industry?

TRAINING & QUALIFICATION



- To provide skills needed as technology changes work training is evolving beyond traditional qualifications (Cert III/CertIV)
- New partnerships between VET and higher education emerging
- New pathways include higher apprenticeships and "technical roles" aligned with Cert IV and Diploma qualifications
- Upskilling includes microcredentials and skills sets



SKILLS FOR INDUSTRY 4.0





Traditional hand and technical skills are still important



Transversal skills - skills that cross boundaries and are transferrable



Soft skills needs are increasing

ACTIVITY (5-10 MINS):

- Think/pair/share about transversal & soft skill identification/ development
- Use skill tool









New Work Environment



Hand/Technical Skills

Traditional skills development models support this skill acquisition



Soft & Interpersonal Skills

Harder to teach/embedded and evidence

NEXT STEPS

- 1. Your key takeaway from this workshop
- 2. Your 'next Monday' step
- 3. Your 'next year' step



Workshop resources

