

THE GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

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- Pre 2007: Labour market planning, labour law and labour relations
- 2007: ILO technical advisor, Geneva
- 2010: Research:
 - Employment and workplace impacts of climate change policy, and
 - Role of employers organisations and trade unions in that process

Session objective

To discuss the global issues that impact on public policy and industry practice within the European Union

Will look at the global commitments under the sustainability agenda, and the UN climate convention

Will note the increased recognition afforded civil society, and therefore the opportunity for trade unions

Will conclude that

- while the statutory process is domestic, it is done within the constraints of tight frameworks agreed in global negotiations
- These agreements also frame the targets for the transport sector including the labour market impact

Will discuss the considerations for trade union policy

The global sustainability agenda

1. European Union

- “The future we want” (Rio + 20)
- UN climate convention (Kyoto Protocol)
- Climate and Clean Air Coalition
- Research (OECD, ILO, CEDEFOP)

2. Corporate:

- UN global compact
- ILO/OECD MNE Declarations
- GRI/CSR

3. European Trade Union Confederation:

- ITUC
- National unions

“The future we want”

We the heads of state and government ... with the full participation of civil society, commit to

- Common vision for sustainable development
- An economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future
- Changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption

We call on the private sector to engage in responsible business practices such as are promoted by the UN global compact

Para 132: Sustainable transport

- Transport as a means to improve social equity, health, resilience of cities, urban linkages and productivity in rural area
- Sustainable transport systems and energy efficient multi modal transport systems

Para 147-157 Full and productive employment, decent work and social protection systems

Kyoto Protocol

- KP 1: Annex 1 countries accept legally binding commitment to emission reduction targets to be achieved by 2012 EU 92%
- KP 2: 2013-2020 EU 80%
- Adaptation and mitigation strategies are in the approved manner
- CDM and ETS
- The provision of a just transition, decent work and quality jobs

Just transition, decent work and quality jobs

Drawn from the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)

- Just transition: is erected on the cornerstones of workers' rights, decent work, social protections and social dialogue
- Social dialogue: includes all types of negotiation, consultation and exchange of information between representatives of governments, employers and workers on issues of common interest
- Decent work: achieving decent and productive employment; access to social protection systems; respect for core labour standards (right to organise, right to collective bargaining, forced labour and discrimination)
- Social protection floors: the provision of essential health care; basic income security for children providing nutrition, education and care; basic income security for unemployed, sick, disabled, aged.

Climate and Clean Air Coalition

- Launched February 2012
- A partnership of governments, intergovernmental organisations, representatives of the private sector, the environmental community, and other members of civil society
- Voluntary
- Reducing black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone and HFC's
- Accelerating the introduction of stricter emission standards
- Developing SLCP* national action plans
- Promoting best practices
- Improving scientific understanding

*Short lived climate pollutants

Influential research

- OECD Report: Green growth and transport
- UNEP 2012 Report: GREEN economy; Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication
- ILO 2012: Working towards sustainable development; Opportunities for decent work and social inclusion in a green economy
- CEDEFOP/ILO 2011: Skills for Green Jobs: A Global View

ILO 2012: Working towards sustainable development; Opportunities for decent work and social inclusion in a green economy

- Ensure that employment, decent work and social inclusion are integral parts of the sustainability strategy
- Place social dialogue at the centre of policy making to improve coherence and to ensure the successful shift to a new development model
- Re transport;
 - Likely to see large scale shifts of employment within and across firms, as well as major reskilling of workers
 - Potential to increase employment

EU strategy and interventions

- EU submissions to Rio and COP 18
- EU 20:20:20 strategy
- EC White Paper Roadmap to a single European Transport Area-toward a competitive and resource efficient transport system
- EU resolutions re Rio implementation strategy and timelines
- EESC Plenary Agenda 12/13 December

“Rio+20 revisited:

Following its close involvement in the 2012 Rio+20 conference, the EESC is now assessing whether policy decisions taken in Rio are translating into action at all levels. In its upcoming opinion the Committee will call for greater involvement by civil society in designing the future global economy”

Corporate sector requirements

- UN global compact
- ILO/OECD MNE Declaration
- Global Reporting Initiative
- Corporate Social Responsibility

UN Global Compact

Human Rights

- Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
- Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

- Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
- Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and
- Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

- Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
- Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
- Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-Corruption

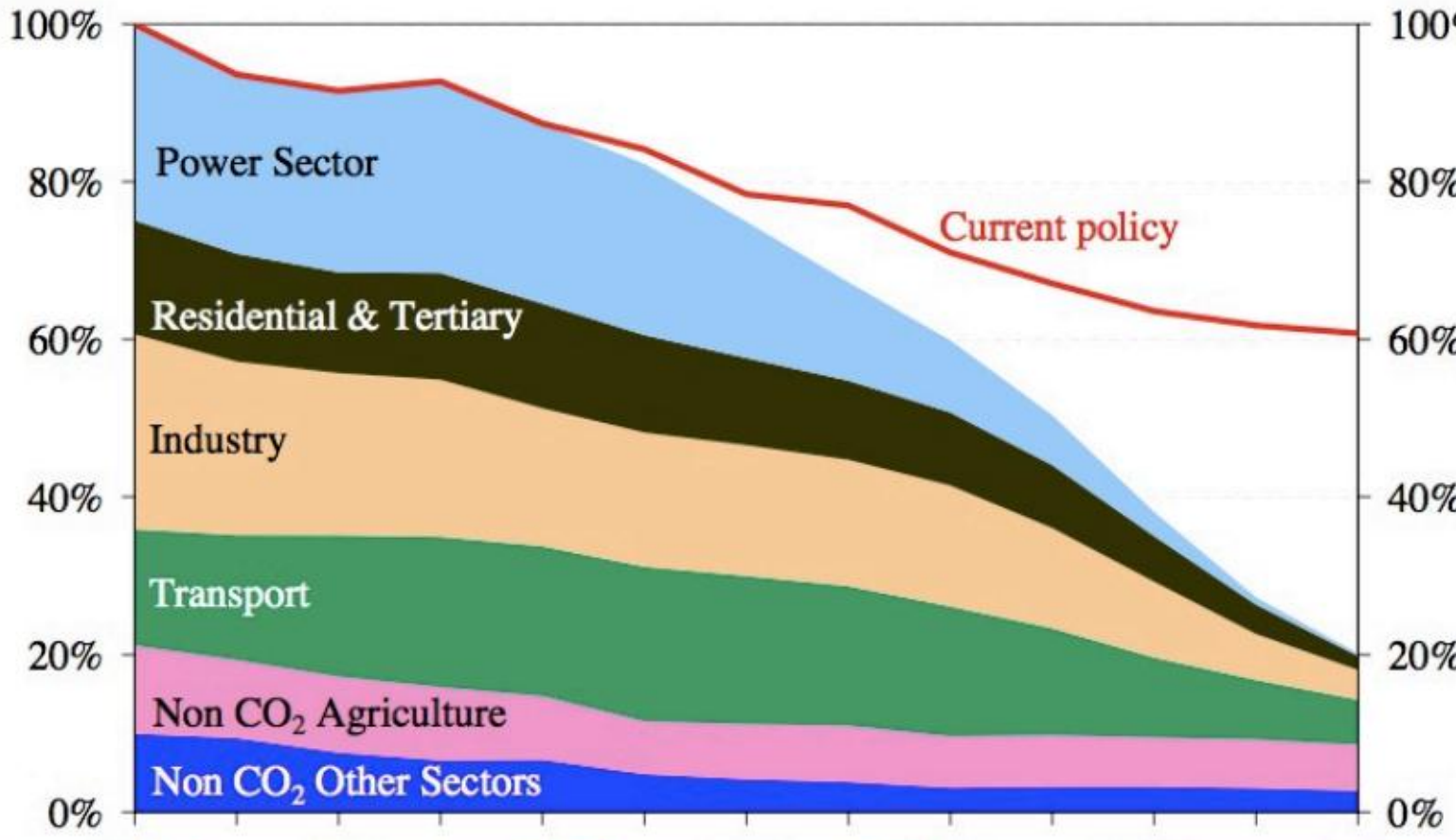
- Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

ETUC

- ITUC
- EU and EESC
- Member confederations



Current policy mix is not equipped for reaching the 2050 target





A roadmap for 2050 – needs a suitable policy mix

- EU policy mix contains a great variety of different instruments
- Toolbox contains many measures dedicated to specific objectives, such as:
 - Renewable energy deployment: RES directive (already reviewed once)
 - Energy efficiency/savings: Energy Performance of Buildings, Ecodesign, Energy Efficiency Dir.
 - Greenhouse gas emissions
 - Power sector, Manufacturing, Aviation: Emissions Trading Directive, CCS Directive
 - Road transport: CO2 standards for cars, light-duty vehicles, fuel quality directive
 - Industry: HFC regulation
 - Agriculture: Landfill directive
- Current instruments are not sufficient to reach the 2030 – 2040 – 2050 milestones
- Need for additional independent research

Conclusions/findings



ETUC policy considerations

- ETUC to be active in international for a
- ETUC active in EESC
- Social partners to be part of the policy development and labour market planning process
- ETUC monitoring public policy
 - policies to include requirement for labour market planning
 - effective implementation of policy, and labour market plans
 - policies to match the targets
 - policies are cohesive across agencies