



International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)
Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC)

Trade Union climate change strategies

The Trade Union Statement to COP12/MOP2

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC
Nairobi, Kenya (6 -17 November, 2006)

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Introduction & Summary

1. Climate change is a global threat requiring urgent global action. Few days go by without some further troubling evidence of the accelerating rate of deterioration of the natural environment brought about by climate change: relentless drought across East Africa, continuing destruction of forests, grasslands and wetlands, rapid melting of the Greenland ice cap, accompanied in 2003 by a European heat wave that caused some 30,000 deaths and \$13.5bn in direct costs - the list goes on.

2. Just as trade unions in developed and developing nations understand the strength of collective action, we also understand the need for international solidarity with governments and partners in civil society to combat this threat. We believe that the challenge of climate change requires extraordinary steps to engage working people and the young, as they are particularly aware of the threat it poses.

3. It is essential that the 2007 12th Conference of the Parties for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP12) call on industrialized economies (Annex I countries) to respect the Kyoto Protocol and to agree on new and stronger commitments, reinforced by voluntary measures from developing countries, so as to ensure serious and long-lasting reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. COP12 must lead governments to action for preventing climate change impacts on communities and the environment. Practical, urgent and far-reaching commitments are also required to ensure sustainable adaptation, especially in vulnerable countries, particularly through technology transfer, flexibility mechanisms, just transition policies and the engagement of working people in meeting the challenges of climate change.

4. Trade Unions urge COP12 to move forward on the following policies, which are developed in this document:

- Promote analysis, discussion and action on employment consequences of climate change policies and consequent events. A joint trade union study on employment consequences of climate change policies in Europe should be employed as a model for other regions (#A).
- Ensure trade union participation in decision making, as the involvement of workers is essential to the sustainability of climate change policies affecting both production and consumption (#B).
- Target workplaces as consumers of energy and other resources and generators of wastes, linking clear workplace targets for energy efficiency and waste minimization to sectoral and national carbon and waste reduction strategies (#C).
- Encourage public investment to support a long term shift in energy policy, towards sustainable and labour-intensive energy solutions (#D).

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A. Assessing the links between climate change, employment and sustainable development

5. Recent estimates among five different scenarios¹ suggest slightly positive net growth in world employment in the long term, when job losses due to climate change policies are measured against those that might be created. At the same time, however, employment losses are expected in specific industrial sectors and regions. Overall, significant employment opportunities will grow due to green production, especially through renewable energy such as wind, wave, tidal and solar power, as well as through use of biofuels, energy conservation and clean coal technology. The Apollo Jobs study² modelled a comprehensive scenario of policy and program support in which US federal investment of \$300 billion is made over 10 years in four categories: increasing energy diversity, investing in industries of the future, promoting high performance buildings, and rebuilding public infrastructure. In this scenario, supporting renewables alone is projected to create 459,189 jobs, while the total investment is projected to yield over 3.3 million jobs. Another study shows that as many as 800,000 jobs were to be created in Europe and 155,000 in Germany alone by the end of 2005, particularly within the renewable energy sector.

6. A key challenge for COP12 is to promote research that yields a true picture of the long term net employment effects through sector-by-sector and regional employment analyses. The joint trade union study undertaken for the European region described below illustrates how concrete steps can be taken to better understand and plan positive change. COP12 should encourage similar studies for other regions.

Trade Union Action #1 European Unions Assess Employment and Climate Change Synergies

A study on the implications of climate change and CO2 reduction policies for employment and economic activity in 11 EU countries is currently being conducted by a group of organizations and governments, led by the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC). The group is composed of the French consultancy SYNDEX, the German Wuppertal Institute, the Spanish institute ISTAS and the Italian institute SindNova. The project is co-financed by the European Commission and Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Spain and the U.K.

The main objective is to explore how employment, qualifications and vocational training can contribute to a transition towards a low-carbon EU economy, which is fair from the workers' point of view. In addition, the purpose is to promote dialogue about employment and climate change among actors and social partners, within sectors, countries and the EU region.

¹ OECD, Environment and Employment: an Assessment. Environment Directorate, OECD, 2004

² Daniel M. Kammen, Kamal Kapadia, and Matthias Fripp (2004) Putting Renewables to Work: How Many Jobs Can the Clean Energy Industry Generate? RAEI Report, University of California, Berkeley

The first part of the project aims to assess the potential impact of climate change on EU employment where no action is taken to reverse current trends in global warming. The second part investigates the likely impact of climate mitigation policies on employment and skills that would be required to meet the long-term EU emission reductions by 2012 and 2030. The study focuses on four economic sectors: transport, construction and housing, industry and energy production.

7. Public confidence for national efforts to address climate change can be built through green job creation, combined with re-employment programmes, training and education, and bridging compensation – in other words, through employment transition programmes. In some countries, trade unions have developed strategies in key industrial sectors to create technological and economic opportunities for job creation through bilateral or trilateral agreements with governments and employers to predict and address social and employment impacts. Governments should be encouraged to ratify ILO Employment Policy Convention No. 122 and be guided by its Recommendation in devising steps for effective employment transition.

8. The success of implementation strategies for climate change will depend in large measure on public policies and national regulations that require engagement of workers, trade unions and employers in programmes to achieve specific CO₂ and other targets at their workplaces. Trade unions call on governments to facilitate the development of such measures by placing climate change within a sustainable development framework which integrates national development and poverty reduction strategies with other environmental priorities; e.g. biodiversity and desertification. Such planning must also be linked to mitigation and adaptation policies, including those for vulnerable groups (i.e. the poor, youth, the unemployed, those who will suffer for their dependency on fossil fuels) because they affect their access to energy, water, sanitation, agriculture, health, education, transport and disaster prevention, etc.

9. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) called on governments to take steps to ensure that industrial development contributes to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management. The very fabric of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol assumes that governments will provide this type of leadership. The case of Argentina illustrates the steps that governments can take to foster such development.

Trade Union Action #2 Argentinean Trade Unions & Government Reach Sustainable Development Agreement

At the end of June 2005 the 'Confederación General del Trabajo (CGT)' signed an agreement with the national government of Argentina to jointly implement agreed measures that would address environmental issues. A first workshop on "The World of Work and Sustainable Development" was hosted by the CGT with its affiliates to design an initial programme of action, with a particular emphasis on the environmental.

Five regional meetings are planned for (two of them already held in Cuyo and Centro) where trade union leaders and representatives from the government, social movements and international organizations are to discuss ways of including environmental provisions within collective agreements, links to decent jobs policies and legal frameworks for the environment at the workplace, among other issues. The meetings aim to provide conclusions and commitments, based on sectoral and regional realities, as a basis for the first "Environmental Commitment" between the government and workers, which is expected as an outcome of the 1st National Congress on Labour and Sustainable Development, expected in 2007.

10. Such government leadership must be translated into the day-to-day practice of implementing flexible mechanisms. A commitment to eradicate poverty and promote equality necessitates concrete steps to incorporate the social dimension in the implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Joint Implementation (JI) and Emissions Trading (ET). This requires, inter alia, the development of social indicators and other tools that reflect broad societal values and norms. The Government of Belgium, along with Belgian Trade Unions, has shown how these flexible mechanisms can be made to support social and employment policy.

Trade Union Action #3
**Belgium's CDM and JI Projects Include
Social Criteria & Trade Union Involvement**

Under the current rules for the 2008-2012 year period, Belgium must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 7.5% (compared to their 1990 levels). To do so it has incorporated a set of social criteria within the terms of its call-for-tenders to purchase greenhouse gas emission quotas thereby following recommendations of a technical committee composed of government, trade union, employer and NGO representatives. Through the implementation of the flexible mechanisms policy makers must truly seek a balance between economic, environmental and social impacts.

To be accepted, project proponents must respect the principles of the OECD's Guidelines for Multinationals, the eight basic Conventions of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and ILO Conventions 155 on Occupational Health and Safety and 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

Employment rates, quality and skills development must also be factor for observation. Proponents must show compliance to labour standards and ensure access to essential services, including energy. They must develop a plan for monitoring the environmental, social and economic impact of the project. Where pre-financing of projects is desired, trade unions must be involved in a monitoring process that fosters worker involvement and trade union action in non-Annex I countries.

Eight projects have been selected from an initial tendering process, which is financed by an electricity consumption tax (to the tune of €9.3 million) and these are currently in a final phase of negotiation or validation. This experience shows that compliance to extensive criteria does not pose significant hurdles to the tendering process. A second tendering procedure with a larger budget will soon be launched. See: <http://www.klimaat.be/jicdmtender/indexB.htm>.

11. The 2002 WSSD issued a call to strengthen national and regional research and development institutions for socially-acceptable sustainable development. The UNFCCC and national governments must encourage more research co-operation between the ILO, UNEP, OECD, European Union, and other bodies to address employment issues related to climate change. A clear focus is needed on employment, education, poverty eradication and the social dimension as a whole.

12. At the same time, governments and intergovernmental bodies must be encouraged to improve their collective understanding of the social dimensions of climate change as well as the distributive effects of mitigation and adaptation measures, and be prepared to report progress to future COP meetings of the UNFCCC, as part of a review outlined in Article 4.2.f. of the UNFCCC.

B. Worker Participation: a precondition for sustainable climate change policies

13. Social Dialogue that involves Civil Society must include trade unions in decision-making as a precondition for successful climate change adaptation and mitigation responses. Mechanisms for participatory decision-making must be entrenched at the international, national, sectoral and workplace levels and must ensure that all affected groups, including workers, are involved in decision-making on climate change.

14. Effective participation will only happen, however, where workers' rights are recognized and a meaningful role in joint decision making with employers is encouraged. For this reason, COP12 must pay heed to the WSSD call to integrate country support of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and promote implementation of the international labour standards to which this Declaration refers³.

³ The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work is an expression of commitment by governments, employers' and workers' organizations to uphold basic human values - values that are vital to our social and economic lives. The Declaration covers four areas: Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining (enshrined in ILO Convention 98); the elimination of forced and compulsory labour (enshrined in Conventions 29 and 105), the abolition of child labour (enshrined in Conventions 138 and 182), and the elimination of discrimination in the workplace (enshrined in Conventions 100 and 111). See: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.INDEXPAGE>

15. Trade Unions therefore call on governments to legislate new statutory rights that are prerequisites to full participation, i.e., time off and training to carry out duties for environmental representatives, revision of employment rights regulations to formally recognize environmental duties and provide for paid release, among others. (Additional rights are indicated in #19 below).

16. Good practices involving workers and trade unions must be actively encouraged by governments and shared among country delegations. The Spanish good practice below provides a good example of effective worker and Trade Union participation on climate change decision-making.

Trade Union Action #4
Spanish Government, Unions & Business
Create Tripartite Climate Change Plan

In 2005, a trend-setting agreement to institutionalize joint oversight of national compliance to the Kyoto Protocol was adopted by the Spanish government, along with the leading trade union and business organisations in the country. Both the Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras (CC.OO.) and Unión General de Trabajadores (UGT) are party to the agreement, along with the national government and the two leading business organizations in Spain.

The new Framework connects with Spain's climate change 'National Allocation Plan (NAP)' that guides efforts to achieve the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. The agreement creates a platform for tripartite social dialogue on climate change, bringing the Parties together through an umbrella 'Dialogue Table' that undertakes responsibility for monitoring and assessing issues to guide national compliance.

The agreement aims to "prevent, avoid or reduce the potentially adverse social effects that could result from compliance with the Kyoto Protocol, in particular those related to competitiveness and employment."

In 2006, the first round of the Social Dialogue Tables was held with representatives of the Spanish trade union confederations, business organizations, along with environment, labour and industry Ministries. Seven follow up Dialogue Tables were then organized, one for each industrial sector, for the purposes of reviewing the mandatory GHG emissions' reduction in the NAP.

In this first round, Parties assessed the first year positive results of the compliance for the industrial sectors with the NAP. During this period companies learnt how to best deal with NAP obligations and introduce climate change in their respective business strategy. In the electricity sector, coal production was more emissions-intensive than expected, necessitating that companies buy emissions credits within the European market. Therefore the possibility of a few plants closures exists but within this sector only.

In upcoming months, the second round of Dialogue Tables is scheduled to review the second NAP. The Parties will assess effects in small and medium enterprises and consider possible prevention programmes.

17. Along with this, support for capacity-building amongst workers and trade union must be recognized as a prerequisite for full and meaningful workforce engagement in climate change initiatives, particularly through comprehensive training and education programmes. Trade unions are a significant provider of adult education and training around the world. Every opportunity should be taken to raise the awareness of employees and their representatives about climate change through union-based education programmes, especially as it is known that the effects spillover directly into the home and community. We call COP12 to encourage and reinforce these trade union efforts.

Trade Union Action #5
Canadian Union to train workers
on climate change

The United Transportation Union (UTU), primarily representing railway workers from coast to coast in Canada and the US embarked on a grassroots training initiative following COP11/MOP1, providing Canada-wide training of facilitators in each province on issues related to climate change. In turn, these facilitators were expected to deliver similar training programs to a wider trade union audience, i.e. the union membership in the workplaces. The program consists of 18 hours instruction modules to deal with the Kyoto Protocol, climate change planning, government & union programs and

methods for engaging in union action on climate change, guided by the slogan “The One Tonne Challenge in the Home and the Community; The One Tonne Challenge in the Workplace”.

These training modules also include a focus on transitional employment provisions that would help facilitate the introduction of changes to the industry and in workplaces. The overall program is designed to stir people into action where the greatest needs and opportunities are identified.

NOTE: Since the recent national election, a new Conservative Party government has put the project on hold, pending its review.

C. The workplace: A field of action for climate change

18. Worker support for climate change policies will be strengthened if employment and livelihood issues are placed at the centre of policy and decision-making. This is important, firstly, because it will lead to a reduction of greenhouse gases at the production level and along the life cycle of products. Since workplaces consume energy and other resources and generate wastes, it is crucial that clear workplace targets for energy efficiency and waste minimization be linked to sectoral and national carbon reduction and waste reduction strategies. Since three-quarters of all greenhouse gases come from manufacturing, energy production or supply, transport and construction, workplace actions could be key to change in these sectors. Sustainable mobility, such as home-workplaces (in itinere) or ‘in mission’ mobility plans provide good examples for cooperative and successful worker-employer initiatives. Secondly, such efforts would yield sizeable changes to the personal and community consumption patterns of workers; they could become active agents for disseminating a sustainable behaviour in their communities.

19. Such strategies will not only translate into stronger support for mitigation efforts, but also in the better application of adaptation measures, including disaster relief. However, the following preconditions are required to ensure effective compliance with protocol rules and measures:

- *Right to participate:* Workers have the right to participate in decision making related to environmental concerns in their workplace, exercised through the joint health and safety committee or workplace safety and health representatives, or through new environmental committees.
- *Right-to-know:* Workers have the right to be aware about the environmental hazards in the workplace, as they are identified and evaluated and information concerning these hazards is communicated to employers and employees through labeling, material safety data sheets and employee training. This standard currently applies to chemical manufacturers or importers of chemicals, but needs to be expanded to include climate change-related issues, i.e. the right to know about workplace emissions, technological choices, plans for energy saving, use and efficiency.
- *Whistleblower protection:* A worker may not be held liable or be disciplined for reporting workplace practices that are honestly believed to pose an environmental risk.
- *Right to refuse dangerous work:* A worker may not be held liable or be disciplined for refusing to perform work that he/she honestly believes may pose an immediate or serious threat to his or other workers’ health.
- *Right to refuse work which harms the environment:* A worker may not be held liable or be disciplined for refusing to do work that he/she honestly believes may pose an immediate or serious threat to the environment.

20. To facilitate the implementation of such principles a broad range of industrial relations issues requires examination, especially the 2.3 million collective agreements in force today. These are the basis of a long tradition of employer-trade union cooperation in joint formulation and administration of workplace rules, many of which can readily serve as possible tools for workplace action on climate change.

21. At the same time, linkages between workplace action and such Environmental Agreements as the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, or the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent need to be explored and developed.

22. The effect of focusing on workers, work and their communities could lead to the creation of a new workplace culture for climate change. A good illustration of the steps that can be taken to foster such a development is described in the following example of good practice from the U.K.

Trade Union Action #6

**Joint UK Government & Trade Union Committee
Adopts Twin-Track Policy & Workplace Approaches**

The TUC is developing workplace-based projects to raise awareness of climate change and energy issues amongst union members. The Greenworkplaces Project, which is funded by the Carbon Trust for the year 2006/7, encompasses projects at 6 different workplaces including the public sector, the private service sector, and also heavy industrial users. The Project Leader is working with union reps and management to measure current energy usage and also attitudes, awareness and understanding amongst trade union members.

The project aims to use this information to target areas where there is particular scope for measurable improvements in energy efficiency. Key aspects of the project include: designing training courses, open days, written and online materials, designing joint surveys and other benchmarking, standards, measuring success, setting up frameworks for negotiating and representing members on environmental issues, and developing pilot projects which can be built on in future years.

The project is based on the principle that union involvement is crucial both in pushing management to take urgent action on climate change, encouraging behaviour change amongst the workforce, and taking collective action to tackle climate change through workplace action.

UK - Joint union/Government body tackling climate change. A joint government-trade union committee is working through a wide range of strategic policy issues to tackle climate change. For the unions, a key issue is to strengthen union engagement, both in the workplace and at a strategic policy level covering energy and climate change issues. The Trade Unions for Sustainable Development Advisory Committee (TUSDAC) was set up in 1998 and is jointly chaired by a member of the TUC General Council (Paul Noon, General Secretary of prospect) and a Government Environment Minister. TUSDAC published a consultation report, *Greening the Workplace* (2005) and a new 10-points guide for union activists (2006), and has supported several new initiatives related to energy, clean coal and transportation. <http://www.sustainableworkplace.co.uk>

23. Workplace programmes should encourage workers and their representatives to become involved with employers in identifying where performance can be improved. Joint target-setting, monitoring, record-keeping, and implementation should be encouraged as crucial aspects of management systems for the environment, or health and safety, in conjunction with collective agreements and other special partnership arrangements. Where voluntary measures are implemented, joint monitoring and reporting procedures must be developed and implemented by workers and employers. Effective and appropriate inspection systems, combined with education for capacity-building, must be considered as a means of strengthening such initiatives and ensuring their authenticity.

D. Technology options & social responsibilities

24. Technology is available to avoid a carbon intensive future by applying policy instruments in combination with currently available technologies, such as:

- *Energy saving* through demand side management, with an increased use of collective transportation, the development of energy services such as relighting and retrofitting in housing;
- *Energy efficiency* through higher fuel efficiency of vehicles, high efficiency building construction & heating and more efficient coal-fired power plants, combined with micro generation strategies for households;
- *Investments in a mix of clean, green and sustainable energy sources*, with sustainable electricity and fuels, including wind power, solar power, some forms of biomass, microhydro energy, and especially for transitional purposes, clean coal, advanced technology vehicles – including public transport - and natural gas.

25. Prior research and analysis must be the basis for developing or using new and emerging technologies in environmentally sound ways, such as,

- *Efficient Combined Heat and Power plants (CHP) and fuel cells*, of various sizes according to demand for power and heat;

- *Carbon dioxide capture and storage* at power plants, hydrogen plants, and synfuel plants, and sequestering the CO₂ in subsurface geologic reservoirs;
- *Sequestration of carbon in forests and soils* by reducing deforestation and increasing forestation and conservation tillage.

26. Social, employment and environmental impacts of new technology or technology transfer must be addressed as a precondition to their promotion. Public funding for research and development in this area must serve to predict and prevent negative social and environmental impacts.

Trade Union Action #7
German & Belgian Trade Unions Work with Their Governments on Energy Planning & Conservation

Good Example Of Wise Investments: The Belgian government agreed to a plan proposed by the Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique (FGTB) to establish an energy conservation fund for the housing sector aimed to help households invest in energy efficiency. A special focus on social groups is most needed, for which the fund will provide pre-financing and support during the preparation, execution and maintenance stages of the energy saving projects provided by the investments. Financing will in part be arranged through a loan obligation with the federal government.

This Belgian proposal was inspired by a very significant experience developed in Germany, where the national trade union centre DGB with the German unions are collaborating with government, environmental NGO's and employers' federations in a programme to renovate buildings, contributing to climate protection, whilst creating sustainable jobs.

The Alliance for Work and Environment aimed to renovate 300,000 apartments, create 200,000 jobs, reduce 2 million t/a CO₂ emissions and lower heating bills for tenants, landlords, and the State by about US\$4 billion, through reduction of unemployment costs and increased income taxes etc. These effects are also predicted in a study of a joint project: "The renovation of a building – A chance for climate protection and the labour market" conducted by Greenpeace Germany and the German Trade Union IG BAU. The immediate objective was to improve insulation of buildings, advanced heating technologies, and use of renewable energy, such as photovoltaic or solar thermal systems. Thousands of new jobs were anticipated in the construction, heating, sanitary and air-conditioning sectors, as well as in building services. Financing for the programme is provided by the German government, which will spend less than US\$1,8 billion in a 5 year period. In addition, a total of US\$8 billion will have been made available through credits at favorable rates of interest.

27. The Marrakesh Accords have emphasized the need to develop expertise related to technology transfer issues among developing countries, especially through reporting and information guidelines that deal with ways to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts of Annex I Parties on developing countries. Employment linkages to this process remain essential.

28. Innovation and technology transfers should take place within a framework of government regulation, procurement and investment. Government policy should set relevant targets and ensure that new technology actually serves to ensure compliance with its objectives. Capacity-building of workers must be a feature of technological change implementation.

29. Nevertheless, technological progress will not be enough to challenge climate change. A vast societal change, focused on behaviour changes and citizen commitment is needed.

E. Post-Kyoto Commitments

30. At its recent World Congress in Vienna, 1– 3 November, 2006 the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) underlined the need for the international community to implement an overarching strategy for sustainable development and for cooperation in the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. While the years 2008-2012 will mark the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, effective implementation of the Convention will require measures long after that period. Trade unions therefore support continued negotiations over climate change to extend the Kyoto Protocol beyond the current commitment years.

31. Trade Unions consider that to fashion a long term agreement for equitable sharing of the burden of emission reduction between developing and developed countries beyond 2012, it will be necessary to require all Annex I countries to respect the Kyoto Protocol and to commit to much higher emission reduction levels in absolute terms beyond 2012 (The EU Council recommendation provides good direction for all Annex I countries). Such a guarantee would open the door for commitments from non-annex I countries, to engage in positive development with increased emissions for a defined period during which they can take measures to achieve acceptable GHG stabilization. By applying the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities', the most advanced developing countries can progressively adopt GHG reduction, stabilization or controlled increase, e.g. through voluntary measures, including targets on renewable energy use, among others. Such commitments should be linked to a requirement for industrialized countries to provide investments, clean technologies, renewable energies and training to help developing countries meet their new commitments.

Final remarks

32. In the last decade, Global Unions have been involved in all the meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. Our work is based on the belief that a commitment to ensure workers' participation on decision-making and to put in place employment transition will actualize workers' potential in the struggle against climate change.

Trade unions are committed to working with governments and all social partners, and invite any questions or proposals concerning our position. Please contact us at: royer@tuac.org

Trade Unions continue their work on country-by-country profiling on climate change and energy. Visit our website: <http://www.tradeunionsdunit.org/profiles/>

COP12 Delegates Are Invited

Mr. Wafula Musamia- **Moderator**

**International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
& Central Organisation of Trade Unions – (COTU-Kenya)**

Employment, workers & climate change

Lessons from joint Union-Government initiatives

**COP12 Side Event – Room Gigiri 2
13:15 – 14:45 Saturday, 11 November, 2006**

- **Climate change & employment in Europe**
Ms. Sophie Dupressoir - ETUC. Preliminary results of a 12-country study by ETUC, SDA, SYNDEX & Wuppertal Institute
- **Reports on progress made:**
 - Chris Dodwell – UK Gov:** Greening workplaces: Industry opportunities - Joint UK government/Union Initiatives
 - Ms. Ana Belen Sanchez Lopez – ISTAS- CC.OO:** A tripartite Climate change plan: Spanish Government, Unions & Business
 - Mr. Daniel Van Daele – FGTB:** Making the Kyoto tools work for change: The CDM & Belgium Unions & Government
- **Adaptation, workers & developing countries**
 - Mr. Bhekhe Ntshalintshali – COSATU** South Africa
 - Mr. Chowdhuri, Aminur Repon – BFUC** Bangladesh

Trade Unions believe the challenge of climate change must be met by engaging working people & the young, who are particularly aware of the threat it poses. Just as trade unions in developed & developing nations understand the strength of collective action, we understand the need for international solidarity in the face of climate change. We must act, and act decisively. This Side Event will discuss & share the good practice emerging from joint Government/Union initiatives in developed & developing nations.