

Trade unions at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC COP12/MOP2

6-17 November, 2006 – Nairobi, Kenya

☞ This report of activities is available at:

http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bb.EN.pdf

A 32-member trade union delegation from 12 countries participated in labour activities associated with the 12th annual Conference of the Parties (COP12) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Nairobi, Kenya 6-17 November 2006.

☞ The COP12 list of trade union participants is available:

http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bp.EN.pdf

A. Introduction and background

Activities at COP12 followed a pattern established at COP11 in 2005, where trade unions decided that significant headway on their issues would depend on their ability to become directly involved in the work of UNFCCC committees and sub-committees. Accordingly, the trade union delegation at COP12 succeeded in situating the major proportion of their activities, as well as plans for future work, within the UNFCCC.

However, this work was supported by an extensive programme of lobbying government delegations (especially those represented by ITUC affiliates), public side events, press conferences and other activities promoting the trade union agenda.

The progressive and successful implementation of the Kyoto Treaty is an essential priority for trade unions globally. The challenges of climate change in rich nations are difficult enough, with need for urgent, strong action to cut carbon emissions, as noted by the Stern Report. But the impacts of climate change on developing nations are severe, negative, increasing and threatened their development prospects, as was evident from our briefings from comrades in African and Asian TU delegations in Nairobi. The perceived impacts of climate change by workers and trade unions in all countries, including the most vulnerable zones of the planet were important factors in determining the outcomes of COP12 and of our work in that setting¹.



¹ COP12 did not set specific targets but did achieve agreement for further commitment to the Kyoto Protocol into the second compliance period, beyond 2012. Industrialised countries also agreed that further emission reductions would be needed to reduce 50% of year 2000 estimates but did not clarify the pace of the reduction.

Those outcomes included an understanding that clear political leadership is needed to achieve mandatory and voluntary commitments. Compliance measures involving strict regulation of industrial activity are required as are clear legal and policy frameworks for mitigation and adaptation efforts.

The ITUC delegation was determined to ensure that its agenda would, in future, consistently reflect the quite different but stark challenges of climate change in developed nations (where mitigation strategies to cut emissions are crucial) and in developing nations, where the challenges of adaptation threaten fragile development prospects.

The follow-up programme of work identified at COP12 (section D, below) therefore calls for a much higher level of coordination and involvement by and amongst trade unions on climate change issues. Specifically, it requires a shift from past practice of preparing for one annual meeting at a time, to a schedule in which we coordinate ongoing trade union involvement in order to provide meaningful input into COP preparatory committees between major Conferences. This will ensure a prepared and effective trade union contribution to this key international conference. At the same time, we must recognise that a lack of capacity and realistic means for involving trade union representatives from developing countries will continue to pose a major limitation for such ongoing work.

1. Recommendations for our future work on climate change are the result of an evaluation process carried out among the trade union delegates to COP12:

- a) Expand the scope of the existing ad-hoc working group on climate change to include representatives from a number of other regions;
- b) Create agenda-oriented working groups or strengthen the current ones by providing it with a specific mandate;
- c) Strengthen the commitment of the trade union leadership to deal with climate change;
- d) Build capacity in regional trade union bodies and in particular, initiate capacity building amongst trade unions in countries where future COP's are planned;
- e) Provide for more integration of climate change work with other trade union activities, e.g. involving sectoral and regional bodies or such cross-cutting issues as gender and poverty, etc.; and
- f) Improve Trade Union relationships with other civil society stakeholders.

2. Background information may be found in the following:

- a) History of the UNFCCC and an overview of the overall outcomes of COP12 (by IISD) at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Br.EN.pdf .
- b) Analysis by the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) in French at http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bm.FR.pdf ,
- c) Analysis by the Comisiones Obreras (CC.OO.) in English at http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bn.EN.pdf or Spanish: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bn.SP.pdf ,
- d) Analysis by the TUC- UK in English at http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bs.EN.pdf .

☞ *A summary of COP12 trade union activities* circulated to governments during our COP closing statement by AFRO General Secretary, Mr. Andrew Kailembo at http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bk.EN.pdf .

☞ *The summary of COP12 trade union related news* issued prior to and during COP12 at http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Aa.EN.pdf

☞ *Daily update of COP by the FGTB-Belgium* in French: http://www.abvv.be/CODE/fr/International/Lobby/2006/c25_06e0301.htm or Dutch: http://www.abvv.be/CODE/nl/Internationaal/Lobby/2006/c25_06e0301.htm

☞ *Personal COP12 BLOG of TUC delegation member Phil Pearson:* <http://www.emissions-impossible.blogspot.com/>

☞ *UNFCCC COP12 site:* <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

B. Climate change priorities promoted by trade unions at COP12. Based on the agreed ITUC position statement, the following priorities were put forward:

1. Undertake research to establish climate change linkages to employment. Governments to promote analysis, discussion and action on employment consequences of climate change policies and resulting effects, in developed and developing countries. Climate change negotiations to promote research that yields a true picture of short, medium and long term employment effects with sector-by-sector and regional employment analyses.

2. Establish climate change linkages to sustainable development, thereby bringing into the UNFCCC the discussion of social issues related to adaptation, mitigation and the various Kyoto mechanisms.

3. Promote worker participation as a key to determining sustainability of climate change policies as interpreted through national and sectoral tripartite approaches; e.g., the case study of the Spanish government/business/trade union agreement on climate change in the trade union Statement (see C.1, below). In general, the UNFCCC to recognise the role of trade unions on training, education, public awareness and public participation on climate change.

4. Recognise the workplace as a key field of action for climate change. Workplaces burn energy, consume resources and generate waste. Trade unions are well-positioned to build support for a workplace culture that targets energy efficiency, waste minimisation and carbon emissions' reduction, and other “**greening the workplace**” approaches. Government needs to recognise the potential of joint union/employer actions at work, and support stronger rights for workplace environmental reps to carry out environmental activities.

5. Consider technology options that strengthen social engagement by favouring sustainable and labour-intensive energy solutions. Trade unions can contribute to support for policies that promote better stock-taking of available technologies to foster a zero-carbon future, as well as prior research and analysis to ensure environmental soundness and socially-sensitive technology transfers.

6. Fashion a long term agreement for equitable sharing of burden of emission reduction between developing and developed countries to extend beyond 2012. Developed countries to respect Kyoto Protocol commitments and agree on new and stronger ones as a basic condition for the advancement of negotiations. Voluntary commitments for emissions reduction, stabilisation or control for developing countries are needed, and could be established, i.e., on quantitative targets for renewable energy use.

C. Trade Union Activities during COP12

1. Participation in mainstream COP12 activities. The activities of and preparations for the COP12 ITUC/TUAC delegation was coordinated by Lucien Royer. In order to promote the priorities listed in B. above, the delegation engaged in the following activities:

a.) Submitted a formal trade union statement to COP12, accompanied by a document summarising our requests in bullet point form. Anabella Rosemberg coordinated the production of our statement, along with other materials. Our internal evaluation of the statement shows that it was well received and that efforts should be made to extend its reach to non-affiliated and non trade union audiences. Its availability in English only was highlighted as a barrier to effective awareness about its contents.

☞ The trade union COP12 statement: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bh.EN.pdf

☞ The trade union bullet point summary: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bg.EN.pdf.

☞ The news release about the COP12 statement: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Ab2.EN.pdf

b.) Monitored & became immersed in the COP12 activities through daily caucus meetings. For the first time at any COP, daily morning trade union caucus meetings were planned for and served the following purposes: a) take stock of delegation arrivals and departures, b) report on the activities of the previous days, c) prepare meetings with government delegations, d) identify trade union attendance at COP formal and informal meetings, including side events, constituency caucuses, and e) assess the progress made on our bullet point of issues (see Section D). These caucuses were made possible by the availability of meeting rooms (see 1.c.) and proved to be an essential component of effective organising at the COP.

Because of growing trade union activity at the COP over the years, but especially at COP12 the UNFCCC Secretariat began to provide certain procedural privileges, usually accorded to formally recognised COP “Constituencies” (see 1.c., below). As part of this change, Jehan Decrop of our delegation spoke for the first time in one of the substantive sessions; in addition to our usual speaking slot at the opening or closing sessions of COP.

☞ A TU caucus meeting sample agenda, e.g. 9 am., 13 November http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bw4.EN.pdf

c.) Formalised a request to UNFCCC for official recognition of trade unions as a COP “Constituency” in the same manner as is currently the case for business, environmental NGO’s and research organisations. This would provide such logistical and informational privileges as formal meeting notices, rights to meeting spaces, access to technical information, expertise and resources, as well as the right to participate and intervene in the substantive discussions. This request is currently being reviewed by the UNFCCC and discussions are ongoing with ITUC.

☞ The ITUC request for UNFCCC ‘Constituency’ status: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bt.EN.pdf

d.) Organised a formal UNFCCC side event: Despite the poor quality location and time slot designated for our side event by the Secretariat it was well attended and our own evaluation recommended that better communication be planned for future side events, especially in regards to the involvement of other stakeholders and the press. The side event was chaired by Wafula Musamia, General Secretary of the Kenya Quarry & Mine Workers Union.

☞ The programme of the side-event: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bd2.EN.pdf

☞ The news release issued afterward: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Ad.EN.pdf

e.) Organised a news conference and provided a COP12 closing statement. Our delegation evaluated highly the content of these events but recommended that more attention be given to obtaining better press coverage. The closing trade union statement to COP12 was provided by Andrew Kailembo, General Secretary of the African Regional Organisation of trade unions.

☞ The 14 November news conference summary: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Ae.EN.pdf

☞ The COP12 closing statement by AFRO’s GS: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Af.EN.pdf

f.) Circulated a trade union kit to every government delegation at COP12 which contained: a) a joint ITUC, ETUC & TUAC letter, b) our COP12 submission, c) a copy of the bullet-point document, d) an invitation to our side event (see d. below), e) the climate change-related outcomes of last January’s Trade Union ‘Labour & Environment Assembly’, f) information about the trade union sustainable development unit and trade union climate and energy ‘country-by-country’ profiles produced specifically for COP12. Anabella Rosemberg coordinated the preparation of this kit and the production of the country profiles. This exercise established a backdrop for our meetings described in g. below with government delegations.

☞ Trade union energy & climate country profiles for COP12: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bi.EN.pdf .

☞ The TU Sustainable Development Unit: <http://www.tradeunionsdunit.org/profiles/profiles.php?ID=0&Lang=ENG>

g.) Organised individual delegation meetings with Ministers or Ministries from Belgium, Kenya (as the Chair of COP12), EU, Japan, Norway, Spain, New Zealand, Nigeria and the U.K to ask them to: a) support trade union issues, b) identify one government contact point for respective national affiliates to work with more closely in preparation for COP13, c) support the trade union request to UNFCCC for formal “constituency” status, and d) agree to review the current trade union programme of work with UNEP (described in E.3.a. below) and consider how they could best participate in its unfolding. Halvor Woein coordinated the scheduling of our meetings with the government. The trade unionists that planned and attended the meetings underscored the very positive outcomes, for the most part, of the process and the resulting discussions. The preparations for and follow up to these meeting by our respective delegation members required considerable interaction with these government representatives.

☞ The trade union ‘Guidance Document’ that was provided to the governments during our meetings: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bo.EN.pdf .

h.) Coordinated a display booth throughout the two-weeks of COP12 which served as a centre for coordinating trade union activities and disseminating our information. Thanks are due to Paul Greene who helped coordinate some of the activities of our booth. Thanks are also due to UNEP which provided the highly effective visuals, initially produced for the January 2006 Assembly (see 2.a.c.) that served as the backdrop to our booth. The two pictures shown in this report were selected among 40 others that were produced by UNEP for the Assembly:

☞ The two photos used as backdrop to our display booth are from a UNEP 'Labour & Environment' poster series: http://www.unep.org/labour_environment/images/photo_gallery/index.html

2. Parallel trade union COP12 activities.

In addition to participation in official COP12 venues, the trade union delegation organised:

a.) A. workshop with trade unionists from Kenya and other African countries. Co-sponsored by the ITUC, the Congress of Trade Unions in Kenya COTU (K) and Sustainlabour, this event included the international trade union delegation, representatives from ITUC-AFRO, NLC-Nigeria, COSATU-South Africa and seven General Secretaries of COTU(K) affiliates. In their evaluation our delegation members felt this meeting was one of the most important aspects of our work at COP12. It initiated Kenyan trade unionists to climate change issues, whilst providing a forum for discussion and information sharing; a model to be replicated for upcoming COPs. A trade union call for a 'Nairobi plan of action for Africa' that emerged from the meeting, prior to a similar call by Kofi Annan, speaks highly of the significance of our meeting.

The workshop was modeled on a training seminar for Latin American national trade unions organised by Sustainlabour at the COP10 in Argentina. It integrated the climate change agenda with national environmental concerns of the national centre and reinforced the need to better involve regional trade union bodies and their members in both substantive and logistical preparations for the COP's. Our delegation agreed to take heed of the lessons learned from this meeting when preparing for COP13 in Indonesia, in 2007.

☞ The workshop agenda: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bu.EN.pdf .

☞ The presentations at the workshop: <http://www.sustainlabour.org/documents.php#cop12sideevent>

☞ The news release issued after the workshop: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Ac.EN.pdf .

b.) A global trade union orientation meeting co-sponsored by ITUC and Sustainlabour. This meeting involved the entire trade union delegation and reviewed our COP12 schedule, divided the responsibilities and planned the trade union caucus meetings, which took place every morning at 9am. The delegation considered this meeting as instrumental to our work but considered there was a need in future for more time to engage in fuller discussions on strategy planning. The meeting also helped in the overall orientation and preparation for our daily trade union caucus meetings.

☞ The programme for the orientation meeting: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bc.EN.pdf .

☞ The overall trade union work schedule at COP12: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Be.EN.pdf



c.) **A Sustainlabour Board meeting.** The meeting was organised for the representatives of the Board who were involved in COP12. Sustainlabour is an international trade union foundation created two years ago to help implement sustainable development plans by trade unions. It has supported the work of trade unions at previous COPs by organising parallel events with Global Unions, including those for COP12. Joaquin Nieto is its current President and Laura Martin coordinated its activities at COP2. Sustainlabour also assisted in coordinating the first 'Trade Union Assembly on Labour and Environment' with UNEP (see also E.3.a.). It helped produce "The Workbook" – a useful tool for integrating the climate change and environment in the work of trade unions. Joaquin Nieto is its current President.

☞ The *Workbook* is available in English, and is now being translated into French and Spanish:
http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_6h.EN.pdf

☞ The Sustainlabour website <http://www.sustainlabour.org/>

D. Proposed focus for future trade union work on climate change

The following priorities are based on the conclusion of trade union delegations to successive COPs in both Montreal and Nairobi.

In the closing plenary to COP11 in Montreal, Canada in 2005, M. Daniel Van Daele (FGTB) announced on behalf of the delegation that trade unions would henceforth focus on five areas of work with the UNFCCC's technical bodies. See address at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_7i.EN.pdf. This marked a shift from previous trade union practice at UNFCCC meetings where, largely because of limited resources, our efforts consisted primarily of position-taking, information dissemination, or attempts to establish a presence.

The 2005 delegation became convinced that significant headway on our climate change issues would depend on our ability to become directly involved in the work of UNFCCC committees or sub-committees. In 2006, the ITUC delegation was determined to ensure that its agenda would, in future, also consistently reflect the quite different but stark challenges of climate change in developed nations (where mitigation strategies to cut emissions are crucial) and in developing nations, where the challenges of adaptation threaten fragile development prospects.

1. Africa - Promote a Nairobi climate action plan for Africa. See http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Ae.EN.pdf and http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Ac.EN.pdf

2. National Communications strategies - Become involved in national communications, especially with respect to sustainable development issues that pertain to workers and trade unions: employment, training & education, capacity building and public awareness. Lucien Royer (ITUC/TUAC) produced an initial trade union paper for this purpose at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bv1.EN.pdf.

3. Worker Involvement - Show how workers and trade unions can become involved with employers and governments in setting and implementing workplace and national targets. As a start, we may build on the related case studies, reported in the statement to COP12 (see also E.2 below), as well as the April 2006 joint business/trade union meeting at the OECD: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpf_1.EN.pdf.

4. Regional studies of employment and climate change effects - Integrate the ETUC climate change employment study within the work of the SBSTA on mitigation or adaptation work, with the long term view of promoting just employment transition measures in all regions. See ETUC analysis at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bm.FR.pdf.

5. Union Education - Highlight trade union activities and capacity for training and education, and bring this information into the scope of the UNFCCC New Delhi programme of work. Laura Martin (Sustainlabour) has produced an initial trade union paper: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bv2.EN.pdf.

6. National Profiles: Integrate trade union energy and climate 'country-by-country profiling' and our Sustainable Development Unit into our work at the UNFCCC (see also C.1.c.). Note: Our country profiles are already posted in the CCI:Net at:

http://unfccc.int/cc_inet/information_pool/simple_search/items/3522.php?displayPool=768&fromSimpleSearch=true&searchString=trade+union&start=0&order=).

7. Kyoto Post 2012 - Provide input through national governments to any Article 9 review for the post-Kyoto terms of reference. Joaquin Nieto (CCOO) has produced an initial trade union paper at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bv3.EN.pdf .

8. Monitor and report on progress of Kyoto adaptation measures and on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which is the body of nationally-based climate change scientists advising the UNFCCC. Ana Belén Sanchez (ISTAS-CCOO) has produced an initial trade union paper at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bv4.EN.pdf .

9. Make use of Kyoto Flexibility Mechanisms (e.g., Clean Development Mechanisms – CDM) to promote worker participation in climate change projects. See Belgian case study in the COP12 trade union statement.

10. Promote decision-making on technology transfer that is more worker-inclusive and sensitive.

Overall, identification of a follow-up programme of work to COP12 creates a need for a higher level of trade union coordination and involvement. In particular, it requires a shift from past practice of preparing for individual annual meetings to one that promotes greater coordination of effective trade union involvement and input into the activities of COP preparatory committees. In practical terms, this means that we must conclude our internal work of the above issues, including preliminary communications with national trade union organisations, in time to begin preparing for COP13 by attending the meeting of subsidiary bodies in Bonn, Germany 6-17 June, 2007.

E. Proposals to build trade union capacity on climate change

1. Build on the capacity of ITUC/TUAC and the ETUC Sustainable Development Committee to coordinate trade union work on climate change

To date, trade union activities at the UNFCCC have been prepared and coordinated by ITUC/TUAC; there have been few additional resources for preparatory work and coordination of activities related to technical committees and workshops that take place between the COP's. Despite these limitations, this year a small ad-hoc working group was formed in association with the annual meeting of the ETUC Sustainable Development Committee. It agreed to continue functioning, primarily through electronic means and to connect within planned activities with the ETUC.

A lack of capacity and realistic avenues for participation in the ad-hoc group's work by trade unions in developing countries continues to pose a major limitation for our work. As well, the fact that our communications and materials are produced almost exclusively in English constitutes a barrier to full trade union participation. These are some of the many challenges we face, and at COP12 the trade union delegation agreed that an evaluation questionnaire should be circulated to provide recommendations for enhancing our future performance. See

☞ The trade union delegation evaluation questionnaire: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bq.EN.pdf .

Some preliminary recommendations may already be drawn from replies to this questionnaire. They include:

- a) Strengthen the current ad-hoc working group on climate change and expand its composition to include representation from other regions;
- b) Maintain a central calendar of targeted events and timelines;
- c) Create agenda-oriented working groups or strengthen the current ones by providing them with a specific mandate. Identify and maintain communications with trade union contact points for these roles;
- d) Identify existing resources and organise a sharing of responsibilities;
- e) Make available an updated website on our climate change-related activities;
- f) Ask for stronger commitment to climate change objectives from trade union leadership;
- g) Strengthen the capacity of regional trade union bodies to deal with climate change issues; and
- h) Better integrate climate change work with other trade union activities, e.g. e.g. involving sectors and regional bodies on such cross-cutting issues as gender and poverty, etc.

2. Create strategic alliances with NGO's, business and other Agenda 21 Major Groups

At COP12, trade union delegates met with the Climate Action Network (the NGO umbrella group for COP) and agreed to develop a joint plan of work, particularly to prepare for the meetings of Subsidiary bodies in Bonn 6-17 June, 2007, and COP13 in December 2007. Attempts will be made to organise a joint meeting in Brussels to coincide with the meeting of the ETUC sustainable development working group in March 2007.

Also, in previous years, trade unions met with the business constituency at the COP. This practice should be restored as an annual exercise, particularly as it relates to one of the goals mentioned above: "to show how workers and trade unions can become involved with employers and governments in setting and implementing workplace and national targets". See also D.3.

3. Strengthen trade union involvement with UNEP, ILO, UN CSD, G8-OECD and WHO

The following proposals call for a better integration of all areas of trade union work with climate change activities. Some integration has already begun with the co-hosting of the Trade Union Assembly on Labour and Environment with UNEP (see below).

Greater efforts are needed to properly coordinate trade union activities within these institutional settings, as well as to identify resources to facilitate such coordination.

- a) **United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)** In January 2006, trade unions and UNEP collaborated on the first 'Trade Union Assembly on Labour and Environment' from which emerged a plan for joint work with UNEP for the next three years (see Annex 2 under this link: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpP_8Bo.EN.pdf . At COP12, our delegation met with the new Director General of UNEP, Mr. Achim Steiner, to strengthen our commitment to working jointly to protect the environment.
- b) **International Labour Organisation (ILO)** The absence of the ILO within the UNFCCC work programme continues to pose a major limitation to our work on climate change, especially as it relates to tripartite dialogue, employment, the social dimensions and related production and consumption issues.
- c) **UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)** In 2007, the CSD will negotiate policy on climate and energy and industrial development issues. A trade union discussion document for the CSD meeting in April is now available at: http://www.global-unions.org/pdf/ohsewpO_7a.EN.pdf .
- d) **The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)** conducts work on climate change mitigation and adaptation beyond the UNFCCC and will make policy recommendations on energy and climate change in 2007. TUAC is currently coordinating trade union input into the OECD Environmental Policy Committee (EPOC) and preparing for a meeting of the G8 next June.
- e) **The World Health Organisation (WHO)** In May 2007, Health Ministers at the WHO will be asked to adopt a Workers' Health Action Plan, which seeks to "establish linkages between national plans and policies on occupational health and the policies on *environmental protection*, in particular with workers health aspects into climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies". They will also adopt a work programme on HIV/AIDS. Both issues relate to the need for an African action plan on climate change.

F. Short-term activities for ITUC and TUAC

1. Raising, public participation, collaborations and partnerships. ITUC to issue an early call for trade union nominations to prepare for and attend the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies 6-17 June in Bonn, Germany, and the next UNFCCC COP13, 3-14 December in Bali, Indonesia.
2. Raise the profile of climate change among trade union leaders by planning special presentations to high level trade union decision making bodies, e.g ETUC Executive Board, ITUC Executive Board, TUAC Plenary, or the Global Unions Council.

3. Explore with trade union and other bodies the best means for building organisational capacity to better participate in the COP and other processes related to climate change.
4. Establish a work programme to engage trade unions on climate change at the national level, in connection with and support from their national governments.
5. Issue a call for trade union affiliates to nominate contact points for climate change, and if possible, nominate a participant for an ad-hoc committee. Encourage broader participation in trade union electronic forums.
6. Maintain records and report regularly on ongoing TU activities to address climate change; i.e., training and education, awareness.