

# OECD - EPOC DIALOGUE WITH STAKEHOLDER PARTNERS

Monday, 25 November 2002  
3:00 pm -6:00 pm

Room 2, OECD, 2 rue André-Pascal  
75775 Paris Cedex 16 (Metro: La Muette - Line 9)

## Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC) Comments and Perceptions For Workers & Trade Unions

### The Need For Fashioning A New Deal

Working from Rio92 Toward RIO+20 in the year 2012

#### 1. Introduction to trade union stocktaking of WSSD outcomes

The Appendix contains the summary of relevant issues derived from adopted outcomes of the WSSD for workers and trade unions. Its table of content is as follows:

#### Table of Contents of TUAC Appendix:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Agenda 21, Rio Principles and Other Agreements             | 14. Role of Trade Unions                                   |
| 2. Poverty Eradication  | 15. Industrial Relations & Partnerships                    |
| 3. Sustainable Development Integration                        | 16. ILO & Instruments, Programmes & Activities             |
| 4. Access & Equitable Distribution of Resources<br>& Services | 17. Women  |
| 5. Employment & Job Creation                                  | 18. Children   |
| 6. Production & Consumption                                   | 19. Youth  |
| 7. Workplaces, Audits, Assessments & GEF                      | 20. Corporate Accountability, GRI, ISO<br>& Other Measures |
| 8. Occupational Health and Safety                             | 21. Trade & Investment                                     |
| 9. HIV/AIDS   | 22. Adjustment Programmes                                  |
| 10. Chemicals & Chemicals Safety                              | 23. Technology Innovation & Transfers                      |
| 11. Education, Training & Capacity Building                   | 24. Subsidies  |
| 12. Partnerships: Workplaces & Stakeholders                   | 25. Prevention Principles                                  |
| 13. Stakeholder Involvement (Including Trade Unions)          | 26. Research, Development & Indicators                     |

The EPOC is encouraged to compare the contents of the above table with its own inventory identify possible missing elements and incomplete WSSD text references. Comparing these makes possible certain observations and conclusions possible:

**2. Identifying gaps and shortcomings:** At present the EPOC exercise creates the impression that it intends to show how the OECD is already fulfilling WSSD outcomes, within its 2002-2004 work plans. This is a useful exercise but it should also seek to identify the new questions that call for aspects of its work programme to be re-evaluated or to identify gaps that need to be addressed. For this reason the EPOC consultation is both welcomed and timely. The process should then lead to a further consultation, which would aim to review the EPOC's programmes of work through incorporating gaps and new questions. TUAC also welcomes comments from EPOC members and stakeholders on the contents of the trade union inventory table.

**3. Three-pillar integration of sustainable development:** There is a need for a dedicated focus on the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development. A similar category as TUAC's # 3 should be incorporated within the EPOC inventory, which should also become an OECD-wide inventory. At present the EPOC analysis mainly takes the environment as its reference point. Furthermore, EPOC's commitment to the "social interface" with environment appears to be lacking or is only treated within the context of the country environmental performance reviews. The creation of a new 3-pillar category in the EPOC inventory would also serve to better unify its review of indicators, which currently tends to be scattered.

**4. WSSD has reconfirmed Agenda 21:** The EPOC review does not revisit any aspect of Agenda 21 that might need to be reviewed in light of the contents of both the WSSD implementation document and Political Declaration. This is necessary because OECD's past implementation plans and projects relative to Agenda 21 need to be re-understood in terms of WSSD outcomes. At present the analysis appears to make Agenda 21 invisible.

**5. Poverty eradication, access & equity issues, and employment:** The EPOC analysis seems to mix these issues, relative to other primary observations and does not link them as WSSD and Agenda 21 both suggest to employment, job creation and fundamental principles of rights at work. Certain income related issues are raised but these do not do justice the scope of the problem or possible solutions. Some of the DELSA work needs to be properly referenced here, especially that which relates to current preparations for the 2003 labour Ministerial meeting.

**6. WEHAB, production-consumption changes, & workplace partnerships:** The EPOC analysis on production and consumption is separated from its discussion on partnerships, as is reflected by the production of two different documents for this meeting. The promotion of new partnerships relative to WEHAB and other OECD priority areas should be brought in as a unifying theme. This is important because the success of WSSD implementation rests on taking action relative to WEHAB and other production issues. Moreover, the EPOC inventory should seek to place "Workplaces" at the center of key decision-making and action, bringing together the various stakeholders for engagement. EPOC members are reminded that WSSD calls on governments to "*develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training & education programmes.*" Such integration should further provide for the consideration of WSSD and Agenda 21 agreements that are suggested by the TUAC inventory in sections 7 (Workplaces, Audits & Assessments), 13 (Stakeholder involvement), 14 (Role of trade unions), and 15 (Industrial Relations and Partnerships).

**7. HIV/AIDS, public health and occupational health:** WSSD and Agenda 21 has delivered some quite strong messages relative to these questions and these are summarized in numbers 8 and 9 of the TUAC Appendix inventory. Given the pressing nature of these priorities the OECD is invited to further incorporate these issues within its inventory exercise. Also, it would be useful to reference some of the work of OECD's Environment, Health and Safety Division, within the section on public health.

**8. Vulnerable Groups: Women, Children, Youth:** The EPOC inventory of issues related to vulnerable groups is currently quite scattered. These groups should be isolated in the analysis and consideration should be given to incorporating elements of WSSD and Agenda 21 which are contained in sections 17-19 of the trade union inventory. Since child labour is highlighted as a priority, better links to the work of the ILO should be incorporated and references to the work by ELSA should be referenced.

**9. Corporate accountability:** The current inventory does not do justice to OECD's contribution to this issue. The OECD guidelines on multinationals needs to be properly referenced, beyond the current limited mention relative to Africa and bribery. In addition the WSSD language on this issue (see Section 20 of the trade union inventory) calls on EPOC to look at quite a number of issues that reach beyond the scope of the Guidelines and, are not addressed by the EPOC inventory table: intergovernmental agreements, best practices, social responsibility, public reporting, dialogue and partnerships, as wells as the issues related to the GRI and the Rio Declaration Principle 11.

**10. Prevention principles:** As indicated by Section 25 of the trade union inventory the notion of "Prevention" is fairly strongly stated throughout the WSSD outcomes. TUAC believes this warrants a dedicated focus to begin discussions on elevating this as a companion principle to the "precautionary principle" and others. The EPOC is best placed to engage in this discussion because of its reference to the principles of regeneration, substitutability, assimilation and irreversibility which form part of its Strategy for sustainable development. Discussions should take place to establish a Prevention Principle for all aspects of sustainability, not jut environment.

**11. Capacity building, training & education:** The current EPOC inventory section on education should be expanded and linked to issues of capacity building and training. The WSSD text and Agenda 21 provide for a fuller scope of implementation than that portrayed by the EPOC education section. Linking these topics would provide for a richer base from which to commence the inventory. EPOC is invited to examine Sections 6 (including for mining & minerals), 7, 11, and 26 of the trade unions inventory for content that should be brought into scope within this section.

**12. Partnerships: UNEP, ILO, WHO & stakeholders:** Currently the EPOC Type II Partnership analysis is restricted to the six initiatives in which the OECD plans to participate. As indicated in the #5 above TUAC believes that the issue of partnerships should be better integrated within the inventory exercise and linked so as to identify where new partnerships might be desirable. A fuller discussion on this should be encouraged between EPOC, BIAC, TUAC and NGO's after the inventory exercise is complete and a better understanding of gaps for needed action are identified. Also WSSD and Agenda 21 make reference to other intergovernmental bodies, including the work of UNEP and ILO. Despite this, the EPOC inventory does not seem to place sufficient focus on identifying where collaboration, cooperation or indeed further partnerships are currently taking place or might be possible as a future endeavors.

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**The Global Union Federations** representing workers in ten sectors – see <http://www.global-unions.org> for more details

## Appendix

From Agreements Made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

# Deriving A Trade Union Summary of Issues Setting A RIO+20 (year 2012) Trade Union Agenda

## For Sustainable Development

### Note#1:

This compilation incorporates summaries of original text which was adopted by WSSD, along with references from Agenda 21 which the Summit reconfirmed. The wording contained in this document is very often a summary of the original language adopted by WSSD or in Agenda 21. Therefore, for exact quotation purposes the original UN documents should be consulted.

### Note#2:

This is **version #2** of the text compilation from WSSD. Work is ongoing to further incorporate issues contained in additional documents adopted or organisations and fora referred to by WSSD agreements.

### Legend: [references in square brackets]

**[WSSDimp]** = Reference for WSSD Implementation Document + paragraph number;

**[21Ch]** = Reference for Agenda 21 + Chapter and Paragraph number;

**[WSSDdecla]** = Reference for WSSD Political Declaration + Paragraph number.

### **Table of Contents:**

1. Agenda 21, Rio Principles and Other Agreements
2. Poverty Eradication
3. Sustainable Development Integration
4. Access & Equitable Distribution of Resources & Services
5. Employment & Job Creation
6. Production & Consumption
7. Workplaces, Audits, Assessments & GEF
8. Occupational Health and Safety
9. HIV/AIDS
10. Chemicals & Chemicals Safety
11. Education, Training & Capacity Building
12. Partnerships: Workplaces & Stakeholders
13. Stakeholder Involvement (Including Trade Unions)
14. Role of Trade Unions
15. Industrial Relations & Partnerships
16. ILO & Instruments, Programmes & Activities
17. Women
18. Children
19. Youth
20. Corporate Accountability, GRI, ISO & Other Measures
21. Trade & Investment
22. Adjustment Programmes
23. Technology Innovation & Transfers
24. Subsidies
25. Prevention Principles
26. Research, Development & Indicators

## **1. Agenda 21, Rio Principles and Other Agreements**

Peace, security, stability and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, as well as respect for cultural diversity, are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all [WSSDimp5]. Affirm commitment to the Rio principles, the full implementation of Agenda 21. Commit to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992 [WSSDimp1,2]. The international community should enhance the integration of sustainable development goals as reflected in Agenda 21 and support for implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit into the policies, work programmes and operational guidelines of relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, GEF and international financial and trade institutions within their mandates [WSSDimp122a].

## **2. Poverty Eradication**

(see also Employment & Social Integration)

Concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration [WSSDimp6]. Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than \$1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water [WSSDimp6a]. Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries [WSSDimp6b]. Mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving the national and international economic conditions needed to fulfill internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, to eliminate poverty, improve social conditions and raise living standards and protect our environment, will be our first step to ensuring that the twenty-first century becomes the century of sustainable development for all [WSSDimp76].

## **3. Sustainable Development Integration - Including social Integration**

Promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection - as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development [WSSDimp.2]. Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development [WSSDimp14]. Support the International Labour Organization and encourage its ongoing work on the social dimension of globalization, as stated in paragraph 64 of the Monterrey Consensus [WSSDimp45d]. Measures to strengthen sustainable development institutional arrangements at all levels should be taken within the framework of Agenda 21 and should build on developments since UNCED, and should lead to the achievement of the integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner [WSSDimp121a] and enhance participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of Agenda 21, as well as promote transparency and broad public participation [WSSDimp121g]. Strengthen and better integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development policies and programmes, and promote the full integration of sustainable development objectives into programmes and policies of bodies that have a primary focus on social issues. In particular, the social dimension of sustainable development should be strengthened, inter alia, by emphasizing follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and its five-year review, and taking into account their reports, and by support to social protection systems [WSSDimp122c]. Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability and accessibility, into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors [WSSDimp19b]. For the UN Economic and Social Council to increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development [WSSDimp126a].

#### **4. Access & Equitable Distribution of Resources & Services**

(see also: Poverty, Production & Consumption, Integration, and Workplace Assessments)

Improve access to: socially acceptable energy services [WSSDimp8a, 8e, 8f, 8g, 19s, 19u], transition to cleaner use of liquid and gaseous fuels [WSSDimp8d], food distribution [WSSDimp6k], housing [WSSDimp9b], energy markets [WSSDimp19o], transport services [WSSDimp20], health care and health care services [WSSDimp47b].

**Food:** Increase food availability and affordability, including through harvest and food technology and management, as well as equitable and efficient distribution systems, by promoting, for example, community-based partnerships linking urban and rural people and enterprises [WSSDimp.6.k].

**Water** For people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (as outlined in the Millennium Declaration) and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation...promote affordable and socially and culturally acceptable technologies and practices [WSSDimp7e]. Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water as outlined in the Millennium Declaration [WSSDimp24]. Employ the full range of policy instruments, including regulation, monitoring, voluntary measures, market and information-based tools, land-use management and cost recovery of water services to safe water by poor people, and adopt an integrated water basin approach [WSSDimp25b]. Facilitate access to public information and participation, including by women, at all levels, in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation [WSSDimp24b]. Promote priority action by Governments, with the support of all stakeholders, in water management and capacity [WSSDimp24c]. Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries [WSSDimp25]. Promote integrated water resources development and optimize the upstream and downstream benefits therefrom, the development and effective management of water resources across all uses and the protection of water quality and aquatic ecosystems, including through initiatives at all levels [WSSDimp60]. Provide access to potable domestic water, hygiene education and improved sanitation and waste management at the household level through initiatives to encourage public and private investment in water supply and sanitation that give priority to the needs of the poor, within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions involving all concerned stakeholders and monitoring the performance and improving the accountability of public institutions and private companies; and develop critical water supply, reticulation and treatment infrastructure, and build capacity to maintain and manage systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas [WSSDimp60a].

**Energy** (see also climate change) Improve access to reliable and affordable energy services for sustainable development sufficient to facilitate the achievement of the millennium development goals, including the goal of halving the proportion of people in poverty by 2015 [WSSDimp8]. Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability [WSSDimp19i, 19j] and accessibility, into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors [WSSDimp.19b].

#### **5. Employment & Job Creation**

Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management, including ... assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work [WSSDimp9b, WSSDdecla25]. Increase decent employment, credit and income for the urban poor, through appropriate national policies, promoting equal opportunities for women and men [WSSDimp10c]. Poverty programmes should reflect the priorities of the poor and enable them to increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health [WSSDimp6c]. Agenda 21 recognises Conventions of ILO and UNESCO to end gender-based discrimination and ensure women access to land and other resources, education and safe and equal employment [21Ch24.1]. Develop policies and ways and means to improve access by indigenous people and their communities to economic activities, and increase their employment [WSSDimp6e]. The objective of Agenda 21 is poverty alleviation and full and sustainable employment, which contribute to safe, clean and healthy work, community & physical environments [21Ch29.2]. Promote the participation of workers and their trade unions for policies and programmes on environment and development, including for employment, industrial strategies, labour adjustment programmes and technology

transfers [21Ch29.5]. Take active steps to promote the reduction of the heavy workload of women and girl children at home and outside through the establishment of more and affordable nurseries and kindergartens by Governments, local authorities, employers and other relevant organizations and the sharing of household tasks by men and women on an equal basis [21Ch24.3d]. Take active steps to support and strengthen equal employment opportunities and equitable remuneration for women in the formal and informal sectors with adequate economic, political and social support systems and services, including child care, particularly day-care facilities and parental leave, and equal access to credit, land and other natural resources [21Ch24.3f]. Increase the proportion of women decision makers, planners, technical advisers, managers and extension workers in environment and development fields [21Ch24.2b]. Ensure that youth are provided a secure and healthy future, including an environment of quality, improved standards of living and access to education and employment [21Ch25.3]. Undertake initiatives aimed at reducing current levels of youth unemployment, particularly where they are disproportionately high in comparison to the overall unemployment rate [21Ch25.6]. In cooperation with relevant ministries and organizations, including representatives of youth, develop and implement strategies for creating alternative employment opportunities and provide required training to young men and women [21Ch25.9e]. Ensure that youth are provided a secure and healthy future, including an environment of quality, improved standards of living and access to education and employment [21Ch25.3]. Undertake initiatives aimed at reducing current levels of youth unemployment, particularly where they are disproportionately high in comparison to the overall unemployment rate [21Ch25.6]. In cooperation with relevant ministries and organizations, including representatives of youth, develop and implement strategies for creating alternative employment opportunities and provide required training to young men and women [21Ch25.9e].

## **6. Production & Consumption**

(See also integration, workplaces and Industrial relations)

Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns [WSSDimp13]. Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development [WSSDimp14]. Implement policies to promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle described in principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development [WSSDimp14b]. Develop production and consumption policies to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts, using, where appropriate, science-based approaches, such as life-cycle analysis [WSSDimp14c]. Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns [WSSDimp14d]. Develop and adopt, on a voluntary basis, effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable consumption and production, including human health and safety aspects. These tools should not be used as disguised trade barriers [WSSDimp14e]. Increase investment... and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks... for cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing, inter alia, incentives and capacity-building to assist enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises and particularly in developing countries, in improving productivity and sustainable development [WSSDimp5a].

**Agriculture:** Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials, and strengthen the capacity of Governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of land and water resources [WSSDimp38b]. Enhance the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels relating to sustainable agriculture and food security [WSSDimp38e].

**Biological Diversity:** Encourage and enable all stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in particular recognize the specific role of youth, women and indigenous and local communities in conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable way [WSSDimp42k].

### **Energy, Climate Change**

(see also Research, Development and Indicators)

States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol strongly urge States that have not already done so to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in a timely manner [WSSDimp36]. Actions are required to meet all the commitments and obligations under

the UNFCCC [WSSDimp36a], work cooperatively towards achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC [WSSDimp36b], and provide technical and financial assistance and capacity building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with commitments under the UNFCCC, including the Marrakech accords [WSSDimp36c]. Promote increased research and development in the field of various energy technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, both nationally and through international collaboration; strengthen national and regional research and development institutions/centres on reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy for sustainable development [WSSDimp.19k]. Improve techniques and methodologies for assessing the effects of climate change, and encourage the continuing assessment of those adverse effects by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [WSSDimp35e].

***Mining Minerals & Metals:*** Support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life cycle, including workers' health and safety, and use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels, among interested Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development [WSSDimp44a]. Enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development throughout the life cycles of mining operations, including after closure for rehabilitation purposes, in accordance with national regulations and taking into account significant transboundary impacts [WSSDimp44b].

***Transportation (Oceans):*** Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints and urge IMO to consider stronger mechanisms to secure the implementation of IMO instruments by flag States [WSSDimp33]. Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. Urge IMO to finalize the IMO International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments [WSSDimp33a].

## **7. Workplaces, Audits, Assessments & GEF**

Seek to ensure that workers are able to participate in environmental audits at the workplace and in environmental impact assessments [21Ch29.11]. Identify specific activities, tools, policies, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators for measuring progress, bearing in mind that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries [WSSDimp.14a.]. Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders [WSSDimp.17b]. Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes [WSSDimp.17d]. For the Commission on Sustainable Development to review and monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and fostering coherence of implementation, initiatives and partnerships [WSSDimp127].

***Environmental Impact Assessments:*** Encourage decision-making to take into account of the use of environmental impact assessment procedures [WSSDimp104a], that are cross-sectoral or integrated [WSSDimp103b], or are performed as national instruments [WSSDimp119], develop a better understanding of issues related to water [WSSDimp26, 35, 60c], environment & development linkages [WSSDimp91d], technology needs [WSSDimp99c], chemicals [WSSDimp22], climate change [WSSDimp35, 103c], marine life [WSSDimp34b, 34c], air pollution [WSSDimp37a], public health [WSSDimp37a, 47h], agriculture [WSSDimp38b], forestry [WSSDimp43g], and disaster relief [WSSDimp59a].

***Possible Financing for Workplace Actions:*** Utilize financial instruments and mechanisms, in particular the Global Environment Facility (GEF), within its mandate, to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, to meet their capacity needs for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy, including promoting energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies; [WSSDimp19n]. Welcome the successful and substantial third replenishment of the GEF, which will enable it to address the funding

requirements of new focal areas and existing ones and continue to be responsive to the needs and concerns of its recipient countries, in particular developing countries [WSSDimp81].

## **8. Occupational Health and Safety**

(See also Training & Education)

Establish bipartite and tripartite mechanisms on safety, health and sustainable development [21Ch29.3]. Increase the provision of workers' education, training and retraining, particularly in the area of occupational health and safety and environment [21Ch29.3]. Reduce occupational accidents, injuries and diseases according to recognized statistical reporting procedures [21Ch29.3]. For workers and their representatives to have access to adequate training to augment environmental awareness, ensure their safety and health, and improve their economic and social welfare. Such training should ensure that the necessary skills are available to promote sustainable livelihoods and improve the working environment. Trade unions, employers, Governments and international agencies should cooperate in assessing training needs within their respective spheres of activity. Workers and their representatives should be involved in the design and implementation of worker training programmes conducted by employers and Governments [21Ch29.12]. Strengthen and promote ILO and World Health Organization (WHO) programmes to reduce occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses, and link occupational health with public health promotion as a means of promoting public health and education [WSSDimp46m]. Support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life cycle, including workers' health and safety, and use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels, among interested Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development [WSSDimp44a].

## **9. HIV/AIDS**

Implement the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, emphasizing in particular the reduction of HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15-24 by 25 % in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010, as well as combat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases [WSSDimp48]. Protect the health of workers and promote occupational safety by taking into account, as appropriate the voluntary ILO code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, to improve conditions of the workplace [WSSDimp48c]. Mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim at promoting equitable access to health-care services [WSSDimp58a] and making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and trypanosomiasis, as well as non-communicable diseases, including those caused by poverty [WSSDimp58b].

## **10. Chemicals & Chemicals Safety**

(See also Occupational Health & Safety, Prevention, and Mining, Minerals & Metals)

Renew the commitment, as advanced in Agenda 21, to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes for sustainable development and for the protection of human health and the environment, inter alia, aiming to achieve by 2020 that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach, as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance [WSSDimp22]. Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants so that it can enter into force by 2004, and encourage and improve coordination as well as supporting developing countries in their implementation [WSSDimp22a]. Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) by 2005, and urge that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), IFCS, other international organizations dealing with chemical management, and other relevant international organizations and actors closely cooperate in this regard, as appropriate

[WSSDimp22b]. Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008 [WSSDimp22c]. Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data; [WSSDimp22d]. Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers [WSSDimp22f].

## **11. Education, Training & Capacity Building**

Increase the provision of workers' education, training and retraining, particularly in the area of occupational health and safety and environment [21Ch29.3]. For workers and their representatives to have access to adequate training to augment environmental awareness, ensure their safety and health, and improve their economic and social welfare. Such training should ensure that the necessary skills are available to promote sustainable livelihoods and improve the working environment. Trade unions, employers, Governments and international agencies should cooperate in assessing training needs within their respective spheres of activity. Workers and their representatives should be involved in the design and implementation of worker training programmes conducted by employers and Governments [21Ch29.12]. Particular attention should be given to strengthening the capacity of each of the tripartite social partners (Governments and employers' and workers' organizations) to facilitate greater collaboration towards sustainable development [21Ch29.14]. Industry and business associations should cooperate with workers and trade unions to continuously improve the knowledge skill for implementing sustainable development [21Ch30.13]. Provide all community members with a wide range of formal and non-formal continuing educational opportunities, including volunteer community service programmes, in order to end illiteracy and emphasize the importance of lifelong learning and promote sustainable development [WSSDimp116]. Enhance and accelerate human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives, and promote partnerships in that regard that respond to the specific needs of developing countries in the context of sustainable development [WSSDimp118]. Develop the capacity of civil society, including youth, to participate, as appropriate, in designing, implementing and reviewing sustainable development policies and strategies at all levels [WSSDimp119bisC].

## **12. Partnerships: Workplaces & Stakeholders**

Implementation of WSSD outcomes to involve all relevant actors through partnerships, especially between Governments of the North and South, on the one hand, and between Governments and major groups [WSSDimp.3]. Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders [WSSDimp.17b]. Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes [SSD02Imp.17d]. Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data [WSSDimp22d]. Use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels, among interested Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development [WSSDimp44a].

## **13. Stakeholder Involvement (Including Trade Unions)**

(see also Partnerships and trade union roles)

For the UN Economic and Social Council encourage the active participation of major groups in its high-level segment and the work of its relevant functional commissions, in accordance with the respective rules of procedure [WSSDimp126c]. Promote corporate responsibility and accountability and the exchange of best practices in the context of sustainable development, including, as appropriate, through multi-stakeholder dialogue, such as through the Commission on Sustainable Development, and other initiatives [WSSDimp122f]. For the Commission on Sustainable Development to provide for more direct and substantive involvement of international organizations and major groups in the work of the Commission [WSSDimp130b]. For the Commission on Sustainable Development to facilitate partnerships involving Governments, international organizations and relevant stakeholders [WSSDimp128], review and evaluate progress and promote further implementation of Agenda 21 [WSSDimp129a] and focus on the cross-sectoral aspects of specific sectoral issues and provide a forum for better integration of policies, including

through interaction among Ministers dealing with the various dimensions and sectors of sustainable development through the high-level segments [WSSDimp129b]. Regional Commissions should continue to promote multi-stakeholder participation and encourage partnerships to support the implementation of Agenda 21 [WSSDimp143d]. All countries should also promote public participation, including through measures that provide access to information regarding legislation, regulations, activities, policies and programmes. Foster full public participation in sustainable development policy formulation and implementation. Women should be able to participate fully and equally in policy formulation and decision-making [WSSDimp146bis]. Enhance partnerships between governmental and non-governmental actors, including all major groups, as well as volunteer groups, on programmes and activities for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels [WSSDimp150].

#### **14. Role of Trade Unions**

Trade unions are vital for addressing industrial change, working & natural environments, as well as for the promotion of socially responsible and economic development [21Ch29.1]. For employers and Governments to cooperate with Trade unions to ensure equitable implementation of sustainable development [21Ch29.6]. Trade unions to participate in environment and development activities within the local community and promote joint action on potential problems of common concern [21Ch29.11].

#### **15. Industrial Relations & Partnerships**

Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management, including... assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work [WSSDimp9b, WSSDdecla25]. Increase the number of environmental collective agreements aimed at achieving sustainable development [21Ch29.3]. Promote the participation of workers and their trade unions for policies and programmes on environment and development, including for employment, industrial strategies, labour adjustment programmes and technology transfers [21Ch29.5]. Establish joint (employer/worker) or tripartite (employer/worker/Government) collaborative mechanisms at the workplace, community and national levels to deal with safety, health [21Ch29.7]. Promote the rights of individual workers to freedom of association and the protection of the right to organize as laid down in ILO conventions. Governments should consider ratifying and implementing those conventions, if they have not already done so [21Ch29.4]. The established principles of tripartism provide a basis for strengthened collaboration between workers and their representatives, Governments and employers in the implementation of sustainable development [21Ch29.1]. Establish Joint (employer/worker) or tripartite (employer/worker/Government) collaborative mechanisms at the workplace, community and national levels to deal with safety, health [21Ch29.7]. Governments and employers to ensure that workers and their representatives are provided with all relevant information to enable effective participation in decision-making processes [21Ch29.8]. For trade unions and employers to establish the framework for a joint environmental policy, and set priorities to improve the working environment and the overall environmental performance of enterprise [21Ch29.10]. Enhance partnerships between governmental and non-governmental actors, including all major groups, as well as volunteer groups, on programmes and activities for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels [WSSDimp150].

#### **16. ILO & Instruments, Programmes & Activities**

Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management, including... assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work [WSSDimp9b, WSSDdecla25]. Promote ratification of relevant conventions of ILO and the enactment of legislation in support of those conventions [21Ch29.3]. Support the International Labour Organization and encourage its ongoing work on the social dimension of globalization, as stated in paragraph 64 of the Monterrey Consensus [WSSDimp45d]. Promote the rights of individual workers to freedom of association and the protection of the right to organize as laid down in ILO conventions. Governments should consider ratifying and implementing those conventions, if they have not already done so [21Ch29.4]. Strengthen and promote ILO and World Health Organization (WHO) programmes to reduce occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses, and link occupational health with public health promotion as a means of promoting public health and education [WSSDimp46m]. Protect the health of workers and promoting occupational safety, by, inter alia, taking into account, as appropriate the voluntary ILO code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, to improve conditions of the workplace [WSSDimp48c]. Agenda 21 recognises

Conventions of ILO and UNESCO to end gender-based discrimination and ensure women access to land and other resources, education and safe and equal employment [21Ch24.1]. Encourage efforts to promote cooperation on trade, environment and development, including in the field of providing technical assistance to developing countries, between the secretariats of WTO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and other relevant international environmental and development and regional organizations [WSSDimp91c].

## **17. Women**

(see also Youth, Research & Development and Indicators)

Establish Joint (employer/worker) or tripartite (employer/ worker/Government) collaborative mechanisms at the workplace, community and national levels to deal with the rights and status of women in the workplace [21Ch29.7]. Promote women's equal access to and full participation, on the basis of equality with men, in decision-making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women, and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services [WSSDimp.6.d]. Agenda 21 recognises Conventions of ILO and UNESCO to end gender-based discrimination and ensure women access to land and other resources, education and safe and equal employment [21Ch24.1]. Take active steps to promote the reduction of the heavy workload of women and girl children at home and outside through the establishment of more and affordable nurseries and kindergartens by Governments, local authorities, employers and other relevant organizations and the sharing of household tasks by men and women on an equal basis [21Ch24.3d]. Take active steps to support and strengthen equal employment opportunities and equitable remuneration for women in the formal and informal sectors with adequate economic, political and social support systems and services, including child care, particularly day-care facilities and parental leave, and equal access to credit, land and other natural resources [21Ch24.3f]. Facilitate access to public information and participation, including by women, at all levels, in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation [WSSDimp24b]. Enhance the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels relating to sustainable agriculture and food security [WSSDimp38e]. Enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development throughout the life cycles of mining operations, including after closure for rehabilitation purposes, in accordance with national regulations and taking into account significant transboundary impacts [WSSDimp44b].

## **18. Children**

(See also Youth, Industrial Relations, ILO)

Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education [WSSDimp6g]. Take immediate and effective measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as defined in ILO Convention No. 182, and elaborate and implement strategies for the elimination of child labour that is contrary to accepted international standards [WSSDimp11]. Promote international cooperation to assist developing countries in addressing child labour and its root causes through social and economic policies aimed at poverty conditions, while stressing that labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes [WSSDimp12]. Develop programmes and initiatives to reduce, by the year 2015, mortality rates for infants and children under 5 by two thirds, and maternal mortality rates by three quarters, of the prevailing rate in 2000, and reduce disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible, with particular attention to eliminating the pattern of disproportionate and preventable mortality among girl infants and children [WSSDimp47f]. Combat human rights abuses against young people, particularly young women and girls, and consider providing all youth with legal protection, skills, opportunities and the support necessary for them to fulfill their personal, economic and social aspirations and potentials [21Ch25.8]. Implement programmes for children designed to reach the child-related goals of the 1990s in the areas of environment and development, especially health, nutrition, education, literacy and poverty alleviation [21Ch25.14a]. International and regional organizations should cooperate. UNICEF should maintain cooperation and collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations, Governments and non-governmental organizations to develop programmes for children and programmes to mobilize children [21Ch25.15]

## **19. Youth** (see also Children, Youth, Women)

Ensure that youth are provided a secure and healthy future, including an environment of quality, improved standards of living and access to education and employment [21Ch25.3]. Undertake initiatives aimed at reducing current levels of youth unemployment, particularly where they are disproportionately high in comparison to the overall unemployment rate [21Ch25.6]. In cooperation with relevant ministries and organizations, including representatives of youth, develop and implement strategies for creating alternative employment opportunities and provide required training to young men and women [21Ch25.9e]. The Implementation of the outcomes of the Summit should benefit all, particularly women, youth, children and vulnerable groups [WSSDimp3]. Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly among youth and the relevant segments in all countries [WSSDimp14d]. Encourage and enable all stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Biodiversity Convention, and in particular recognize the specific role of youth, women and indigenous and local communities in conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable way [WSSDimp42k]. Promote and support youth participation in programmes and activities relating to sustainable development through, for example, supporting local youth councils or their equivalent, and by encouraging their establishment where they do not exist [WSSDimp153].

## **20. Corporate Accountability, GRI, ISO & Other Measures**

Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, based on the Rio Principles, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations, and support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries [WSSDimp45.ter]. Promote corporate responsibility and accountability and the exchange of best practices in the context of sustainable development, including, as appropriate, through multi-stakeholder dialogue, such as through the Commission on Sustainable Development, and other initiatives [WSSDimp122f]. Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability by... encouraging industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and Global Reporting Initiative guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development [WSSDimp.17a]. Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders [WSSDimp.17b]. Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes [WSSDimp.17d].

## **21. Trade & Investment**

Continue to enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, environment and development with a view to achieving sustainable development through actions at all levels to encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment and the WTO Committee on Trade and Development, within their respective mandates, to each act as a forum to identify and debate developmental and environmental aspects of the negotiations, in order to help achieve an outcome which benefits sustainable development in accordance with the commitments made under the Doha Ministerial Declaration [WSSDimp91a]. Encourage efforts to promote cooperation on trade, environment and development, including in the field of providing technical assistance to developing countries, between the secretariats of WTO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and other relevant international environmental and development and regional organizations [WSSDimp91c]. Encourage foreign direct investment in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through export credits that could be instrumental to sustainable development [WSSDimp78b].

## **22. Adjustment Programmes**

Promote the participation of workers and their trade unions for policies and programmes on environment and development, including for employment, industrial strategies, labour adjustment programmes and technology transfers [21Ch29.5]. Recommend that international financial institutions and other agencies' policies support developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in their own efforts to establish policy and regulatory frameworks which create a level playing field between the following: renewable energy, energy efficiency, advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and centralized, distributed and decentralized energy systems; [WSSDimp19j].

### **23. Technology Innovation & Transfers**

(see also Research, Energy & Climate Change)

Promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries and countries with economies in transition on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, as set out in chapter 34 of Agenda 21 [WSSDimp99]. Improve the transfer of technologies to developing countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, including through urgent actions at all levels [WSSDimp100]. Improve interaction and collaboration, stakeholder relationships and networks between and among universities, research institutions, government agencies and the private sector [WSSDimp100a]. Develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures, such as technology and productivity centres, research, training and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres [WSSDimp100b]. Build greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development, with action to improve collaboration and partnerships on research and development and their widespread application among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, NGOs and networks, as well as between and among scientists and academics of developing and developed countries, and in this regard encourage networking with and between centres of scientific excellence in developing countries [WSSDimp102].

### **24. Subsidies**

Take action, where appropriate, to phase out subsidies that inhibit sustainable development, taking fully into account the specific conditions and different levels of development of individual countries and considering their adverse effect, particularly on developing countries [WSSDimp.19q].

### **25. Prevention Principles**

An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, is an essential element of a safer world in the twenty-first century [WSSDimp35]. The principle of "prevention" is enunciated for environmental degradation [WSSDimp103f], wastes [WSSDimp21, 22], water pollution [WSSDimp24d], unregulated fishing [WSSDimp30d], climate change impacts [WSSDimp36], desertification [WSSDimp39d], diseases [WSSDimp47], HIV/AIDS [WSSDimp48a], child exposure to lead in paint [WSSDimp50], marine waste and pollution [WSSDimp52], disaster prevention [WSSDimp53], and political conflicts [WSSDimp52. 56].

### **26. Research, Development & Indicators**

(see also Energy & Climate Change)

Support the finalization and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the small island developing States [WSSDimp521]. Improve policy and decision-making at all levels through improved collaboration between natural and social scientists, and between scientists and policy makers, including through urgent actions at all levels to [WSSDimp103b]. Support publicly funded research and development entities to engage in strategic alliances for the purpose of enhancing research and development to achieve cleaner production and product technologies, through the mobilization from all sources of adequate financial and technical resources, including new and additional resources, and encourage the transfer and diffusion of those technologies, in particular to developing countries [WSSDimp107]. Examine issues of global public interest through open, transparent and inclusive workshops to promote a better public understanding of such questions [WSSDimp108]. Provide financial assistance and support to education, research, public awareness programmes and developmental institutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to [WSSDimp110]. Allocate national and international resources for basic education as proposed by the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and for improved integration of sustainable development into education and in bilateral and multilateral development programmes, and improve integration between publicly funded research and development and development programmes [WSSDimp112]. Encourage further work on indicators for sustainable development by countries at the national level, including integration of gender aspects, on a voluntary basis, in line with national conditions and priorities [WSSDimp119quiquies]. Promote further work on indicators, in conformity with paragraph 3 of decision 9/4 of the Commission on Sustainable Development [WSSDimp119salties]. Develop gender-sensitive databases,

information systems and participatory action-oriented research and policy analyses with the collaboration of academic institutions and local women researchers [21Ch24.8] on the impact of structural adjustment programmes on women [21Ch24.8b], analysis of the structural linkages between gender relations, environment and development [21Ch24.8d], integration of the value of unpaid work, including work that is currently designated "domestic", in resource accounting mechanisms in order better to represent the true value of the contribution of women to the economy, using revised guidelines for the United Nations System of National Accounts, to be issued in 1993 [21Ch24.8e], and measures to develop and include environmental, social and gender impact analyses as an essential step in the development and monitoring of programmes and policies [21Ch24.8f].