

UK Trade Union policies<sup>1</sup> on Climate change and related environmental issues: between 2016 and 2014<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The top 15 unions in the TUC who I had access to the policies either through searching of their websites or from contacts

<sup>2</sup> Additional years have been included for unions where the information was available.

## ATL – The Education Union

<https://www.atl.org.uk/>

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
ATLP SW1 3SE1	1	Position Statement on Website	2013	-	Sustainable Education	<p><b>Position statement on Sustainable education: Review, Rethink, Reform</b></p> <p>There is now convincing evidence that the world is warming at the fastest rate for over 100,000 years and that humans are responsible. It is estimated that the effects of global warming will impact most heavily on those living in the poorest areas of the world. Concerns about sustainability are rooted in an acknowledgment that continuing as we are is no longer a viable option.</p> <p>ATL believes that a genuinely sustainable society needs to do more than merely 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle'. It also needs to 'Review, Rethink and Reform' its values, attitudes and practices in order to address the momentous challenges for our shared future.....</p> <p><a href="http://www.atl.org.uk/policy-and-campaigns/policy-posts/sustainable-education-review-rethink-reform">www.atl.org.uk/policy-and-campaigns/policy-posts/sustainable-education-review-rethink-reform</a></p>

## BFAWU – Bakers, Food and Allied Worker Union

[www.bfawu.org](http://www.bfawu.org)

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
BAFCV R15HS	1	Conference Verbatim Report	2015	Carried	HS2	<b>44 Transport No 5 Regional Council</b> That conference agrees the HS2 high speed train plan be scrapped and re-thought out cut the billions by half, 50% to drastically improve the present rail system and 50% to other desperately needed services.
BAFCV R15T2	2	Conference Verbatim Report	2015	Carried	Transport	<b>42 Transport Greggs 580</b> That this Conference agrees to call on a newly elected Government to bring back into public ownership all local services including railways that are sold off to profit making companies.
BAFCV R14F3	3	Conference Verbatim Report	2014	carried	Fracking	<b>51 Banking, Finance and Taxation – Branch 405</b> That this conference agrees to deplore the tax breaks offered to the fracking companies by this coalition government.
BAFCV	4	Conference	2014	Carried	Fracking	<b>Composite 3 – Energy</b> That this conference opposes fracking and agrees to support the anti-fracking

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Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
R14F4		Verbatim report				campaigners.
BAFCV R14E5	5	Conference Verbatim report	2014	Carried	Energy	<b>85 Energy</b> – No 5 regional Council That this conference puts pressure on this government or any government that enters into deals with oil and gas companies to allow fracking in any town or cities in the United Kingdom. This will be the biggest environmental disaster of the 20th and 21st century. Brother Dave Suddards – Branch 561 (Hovis, Bradford)

## CWU – Communication Workers Union

[www.cwu.org](http://www.cwu.org)

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
CWUG C16EU 1	1	General conference	2016	Fell to E3	EU referendum	<b>29 CATEGORY A:</b> If Carried 38 Falls This conference instructs the incoming National Executive Council to recommend to members that they vote yes to the UK remaining in the European Union in the forthcoming referendum. The CWU will also campaign for reform in the EU based on a positive vision of a people’s Europe with reforms that would promote investment for sustainable growth, decent work underpinned by a living wage supported by a framework of good employment law with greater say for employees in the workplace. With investment in public infrastructure like social housing, transport, telecommunications, renewable energy and energy efficiency. <b>Central Counties and Thames Valley</b>
CWUG C16EU 2	2	General conference	2016	-	EU referendum	E1: Following the conclusion of negotiations on the UK’s EU membership, Conference agrees that the ‘New Settlement’ for the UK which was published on 19 <sup>th</sup> February has done little to advance the interests of working people.  Conference recognises that the EU is far from perfect. It requires significant reform to become more democratic and to advance a socially progressive economic agenda. However, Conference does not believe that Brexit will do anything to achieve these aims in the UK and notes that a vote to exit the EU would leave a number of basic employment rights under immediate threat from the government.  Conference agrees that the problems we face in the world today – inequality, globalisation, insecure employment, climate change and the refugee crisis – cannot be dealt with without international co-operation. Conference also notes that revenues and jobs in companies where we have members would be

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						<p>put at risk by Brexit.</p> <p>Conference therefore agrees that the CWU should recommend a Remain vote to our members in the referendum but that we should do so on the basis that we are campaigning not for the status quo, but for a reformed European Union which puts working people at the heart of what it does. In doing so, Conference agrees the CWU must put its own distinct case for remaining in the EU based on our members’ interests.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>National Executive Committee</b></p>
CWUG C15TTI P3	3	General Conference2015	2015	Carried	TTIP	<p><b>Motion 67</b> The EU is currently negotiating a free trade agreement with the US (TTIP), this agreement will contain “investor protection” clauses that would allow foreign companies or investors to sue the UK government for the loss of future profits and would make the renationalisation of previous state companies almost impossible due to the rights that would be afforded to corporate interests under TTIP.</p> <p>The TTIP agreement would have a massive impact on any future campaign to renationalise either Royal Mail or BT. Likewise the catastrophic damage caused to the NHS by the Conservative party introducing more privatisation, or the renationalisation of the railway system, or the reversal of the Academy and Free schools programs, all campaigns supported by the Union movement, would be made far more difficult to reverse by future governments.</p> <p>This conference instructs the NEC to oppose the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) using all means necessary by campaigning within the TUC, the Labour Party and wider society. This treaty includes a number of worrying clauses deregulating a number of areas including finance, Genetically Modified Organisms and Fracking. Most worrying of all is the investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) which allows companies to bring claims against countries at an international tribunal. This could be used by companies to force their way into taking over parts or all of our public services including the NHS</p> <p>The NEC is further instructed to initiate a political campaign to educate and mobilise our members against the TTIP trade agreement.</p> <p><b>Midland No.1</b> <b>Bradford and District Amal</b></p>

## EIS – Education Institute of Scotland

[www.eis.org.uk](http://www.eis.org.uk)

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
EISCR1 5F1	1	Conference resolutions	2015	Carried	Fracking	<b>Resolution 28 –</b> That this EIS-FELA Annual Conference resolves to support anti-fracking - local and national campaigns in Scotland.
EISCR1 5F2	2	Conference resolutions	2015	Carried	Fracking	<b>Resolution 30</b> That this EIS-FELA Annual Conference resolves to join Unison and Friends of the Earth by affiliating to the "Broad Alliance" of organisations, led by concerned communities of Falkirk in their campaign calling for a moratorium on all forms of unconventional gas development including fracking in Scotland.
EISCR1 3D3	3	Policy papers	2013	Policy	Divestment	<b>Jupiter Ecology Fund Jupiter</b> represents the Institute’s first involvement in a specific ethical investment. This investment originated from a Council motion in November 1997 and £100,000 was placed with the Jupiter Ecology Fund in November 1998 after consideration by Committees and Council of the ethical investment options available at that time and the quantum to be placed. A further investment of £100,000 followed in April 2001. Since 2001 the Institute’s income from the Fund has been reinvested as opposed to being paid out by way of dividend. The valuation at 31 August 2012 was £276,195. The overall return on the Fund since the original investments has been demonstrably below that achieved by Newton and Charles Stanley, as has been highlighted in reports previously submitted to Finance Sub-Committee. Clearly, however, the Fund is strong on environmental issues and its managers see the increasing world population, the global using up of finite resources and their consequent scarcity, pollution, energy supply, and climate change as the problems requiring addressing stating: “Investment in businesses that provide solutions to these issues is essentially an investment in the long-term structural development of the global economy. This provides a deep investment universe underpinned by several key areas: 42 Infrastructure: Companies which own or develop low environmental impact infrastructure in areas such as alternative energy, pollution abatement, waste management, utilities and transportation networks. Resource efficiency: Companies which provide technologies, products and services aimed at improving the efficiency and long-term environmental impact of natural resources and energy. Demographics: Companies which provide technology, products and services which enhance human well-being, consumer choice, communication and transportation whilst minimising environmental impacts. We believe that this represents an exciting and diversified longterm opportunity to invest in some of the most forward thinking and innovative companies in the world. Increasing

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					<p>numbers of companies are embedding corporate responsibility into their cultures. As well as investing in companies that provide environmental benefits with their goods and services, we look for companies which show outstanding practices amongst their industry peers in terms of corporate responsibility. These companies have excellent policies, processes or performance and are effectively managing the environmental and social impacts of their activities in a responsible manner. Some companies may operate in sectors with potentially high environmental and social impacts such as resources, which includes mining and oil and gas businesses. All companies considered for investment are fully researched, predominantly via face-to-face meetings, and all are constantly monitored”. Jupiter also stipulates that each potential holding in the Fund is assessed by its Sustainable Investment and Governance Team to ensure it fits within the Fund’s individual screening criteria. Additionally each holding must be re-approved every two years. Jupiter complies with the UK Stewardship Code. The Ecology Fund is also negatively screened with companies involved in the following activities as “may not be eligible for investment”: the manufacture or sale of armaments, alcoholic drinks, tobacco or pornography; the generation of nuclear power or construction of nuclear power plants. the operation of betting or gambling facilities. 43 Any company which derives over 10% of its turnover from any one of these activities will not be invested in. Additionally any company that conducts or commissions animal testing for cosmetic or toiletry purposes is avoided.</p>
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## FBU – The Fire Brigade Union

[www.fbu.org.uk](http://www.fbu.org.uk)

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
FBURD 15CC1	1	Record of Decision 2015	2015	Carried	Climate Change	<p><b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b></p> <p>Conference notes with concern, the increasing evidence that human activity climate change caused by global warming is already affecting the world’s weather patterns, which in turn is pushing up the price of food and increasing the likelihood of extreme weather events. Conference is especially concerned at statements by climate scientists and organisations like the International Energy Agency, that without urgent remedial action by governments, the world is on course for a rise in global temperatures of around six degrees centigrade before the end of the century. Such an increase would have a devastating effect on the stability of the planet for future generations. Conference believes that tackling climate change, especially through the creation of climate jobs, is of immediate relevance for trade unionists and their families. The FBU contribution to the booklet ‘One million climate jobs’ is noted, along with the reference to climate change in the FBU booklet ‘It’s time to take over the big energy firms’, and Conference calls on</p>

					the Executive Council to continue FBU affiliation to the Campaign against Climate Change, to support its Trade Union Group, and to encourage greater member involvement. m <b>LANCASHIRE AS AMENDED BY MERSEYSIDE</b>
FBUEC 09CC2	2	Executive Council Policy statement	2009	Carried	Climate change <b>THE FBU AND CLIMATE CHANGE</b> 1) Background science Climate change is probably the <b>greatest environmental threat facing humanity at present.</b> The Unjited Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (2007) concluded that increases in temperature are “very likely” due to increased greenhouse gas concentrations resulting from human activity. Global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide have increased markedly as a result of human activities since 1750. Between 1906 and 2005 global average temperature may have risen by as much as 0.92°C. The IPCC also predicted that if greenhouse gas emissions continue at current rates, temperatures will rise by at least 1.1°C but may rise by as much as 6.4°C by 2100. In 2002, the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) produced climate change scenarios, which estimated that temperatures in the UK will increase by up to 3°C by the 2050s. They expect greater warming in the summer and autumn, and more summer warming in the South East than the North West. There are also likely to be changes in rainfall, with winters being up to 25% wetter and summers possibly being up to 40% drier by the 2050s, though snowfall will significantly decrease. Sea level is expected to rise, especially in southern Britain. UKCIP predicted that the number and intensity of extreme events will increase, including heatwaves, downpours and storm surges. The Pitt Review into the 2007 floods across the UK also made the connection with climate change. Pitt concluded: “The scale of the problem is, as we know, likely to get worse. We are not sure whether last summer’s events were a direct result of climate change, but we do know that events of this kind are expected to become more frequent.” The Pitt Review update of the Foresight: Future Flooding Study concluded that, “the effects of climate change may be more extreme than had previously been estimated”. In particular the potential increases in rainfall volume and intensity and temperature, are greater; and there is a greater risk of extreme sea level rise. It found that the risk of flooding, included urban flood will increase. <b>2) UK politics and climate change</b> In the UK, climate change has become a central debate within mainstream politics over the last decade. In 2008, the Climate Change Act committed the UK to a cut of at least 26% by 2020 and 80% by 2050; created a carbon budgeting system to cap emissions over five year periods; and established an expert body, the Committee on Climate Change. The UK government created its own Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) in 2002 and since 2007 UK energy companies have participated in the European Union ETS. In 2008 the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) introduced mandatory emissions trading for large nonenergy intensive commercial and public organisations. The aim of these schemes is to create a market for carbon. However market mechanisms such as permit trading schemes and price rises have not reduced emissions, have provided windfall profits for energy firms and increased

					<p>costs to workers’ energy bills. The Stern Review (2006) described climate change as “the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen”. The report warned that the UK was vulnerable to both drought and flooding. It warned that the costs of not acting to reduce emissions could reduce income per head by “between 5 and 20%” and that “the poorest countries and people will suffer earliest and most”. It mentioned the Philadelphia heat health warning system, which included increased staffing for the emergency services, as an example of good adaptation practice. There are a number of contentious political issues relating to climate change. In 2006 the government signalled the go ahead for new nuclear power stations to be built by the private sector. The government has supported the expansion of Heathrow airport, including a third runway and sixth terminal. It is also considering permission for new coal fired power stations, beginning with Kingsnorth in Kent.</p> <p><b>3) The Fire Service and climate change</b> In 2006, the CLG published a report, Effects of Climate Change on Fire and Rescue Services in the UK. It suggested significant impacts for fires, floods, drought and storms. On fires, the report accepted that there is “a clear and demonstrable link between hot dry summers and the number of fires”, particularly secondary and forest fires. The CLG estimated an extra workload of up to 50% more incidents would, “stretch the resources of the Fire and Rescue Services”. It acknowledged that, “Fire crews will be tired from attending more incidents, sickness and injury levels may rise due to fatigue, and equipment will be under more strain due to increased usage.” The report estimated that the increase in workload will have “the largest impact on rural Fire and Rescue Services” and “on firefighters working on the retained duty system”. On floods, the CLG report pointed to flooding in Cumbria in 2005, when heavy rain fell for 36 hours, flooded nearly 2,000 properties in Carlisle and affected some 6,000 people. It argued that the role of the Fire and Rescue Services during flooding fell into three main areas: emergency response and rescue; damage mitigation; and (when the floodwaters are subsiding) making flooded areas safe before residents are permitted to return to them. The report said that if flooding becomes more frequent, “Fire and Rescue Services may have to consider adapting their capabilities to allow for a greater flood rescue response capability”. It listed possible changes to: appliances, equipment, training, health implications, additional pumping capability and greater Emergency Fire Control capacity. On drought, UKCIP estimated that summer rainfall would decrease by between 20% and 50% by 2080. The CLG report argued that water shortages would affect brigades’ training and demonstrative capabilities. Water companies are expected to reduce the pressure in their mains supplies to minimise leakage, so firefighters may have to relay water across longer distances from alternative water sources and could expect changes in training, tactics, procedures, and equipment. On wind and storms, the report cited the 1987 storms as examples of what to expect. Firefighters would be expected to rescue people during these events, as well as to removing fallen trees, which will require specialist equipment and training. The report concluded that as a result of climate change, “for Fire and Rescue Services in the UK there is potential for increased workloads all year round”. It recommended that the UK Fire and Rescue Services “begin to plan for climate</p>
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					<p>change and to have an awareness of climate change when decisions are being made”.</p> <p><b>4) The trade union movement and climate change</b> Since 1989 the TUC Congress has recognised the importance of global warming and called for steep cuts in emissions from greenhouse gases as well as legal rights for environmental workplace representatives. In 1998 the Trade Union Sustainable Development Advisory Committee (TUSDAC) was established by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) as the main forum for consultation between government and trade unions on environmental issues. The TUC supported the Climate Change Act and has been represented at international conferences on the issue. The TUC is in favour of a balanced energy policy. This includes support for renewables, carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology and nuclear power. There are significant disagreements between unions over the issue of nuclear power. The TUC supports an integrated transport policy and public ownership and control of the national railway system. Unions have also supported green travel plans such as car sharing, more cycling, travel pass loans and other methods of encouraging the use of public transport. However, there are differences between unions over airport expansion, particular at Heathrow. The TUC has proposed the idea of a “just transition” to low carbon economy, to ensure that workers do not pay for the effects of climate change or the costs of government policies to deal with it. This would include investment in green technologies and the creation of decent, green jobs connected with energy efficiency, renewables, recycling and other tasks. It would also include a package of retraining, compensation and other benefits for workers adversely affected by climate change and the policies that are implemented to combat it.</p> <p><b>5) FBU policy and campaigning</b> Conference agrees to make climate change an integral part of the FBU’s political and industrial strategy in the coming period and instructs the Executive Council to pursue the following: <b>Nationally:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To campaign for the legal rights for trade union environmental reps, with similar powers to safety reps.</li> <li>To campaign for the public ownership of major energy sectors, a shorter working week and longer holidays with no loss of pay, as well as a low cost public transport and increased cycling facilities, as part of the transition to a low carbon economy.</li> <li>To ensure that demands for a “just transition” involve a substantial element of control by workers in relation to changes to jobs and to the development of alternative production.</li> <li>To oppose market mechanisms such as permit trading, higher prices of fossil fuels and regressive taxes, as ineffective means of tackling climate change. These measures merely force working people to bear the costs of change while making huge profits for energy firms.</li> <li>To oppose building new runways and terminals at Heathrow and Stansted.</li> <li>To oppose the building of new nuclear power stations.</li> <li>To campaign for any new coal-fired power stations to be designed ready for carbon capture and storage (CCS) and with a commitment to retrofitting.</li> </ul>
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						<p>To affiliate to the Campaign Against Climate Change Trade Union Group and encourage members to take part in its events, conferences, demonstrations etc.</p> <p>Fire Service: To demand an up to date assessment of the risk and uncertainty associated with climate change in the UK and its implications for the Fire Service from CLG, the Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly and Northern Ireland Assembly.</p> <p>To campaign for a UK Fire and Rescue Service climate change adaptation strategy with guarantees on staffing, IRMPs, training, equipment and health and safety (e.g. PPE, temperature and heat stress).</p> <p>To campaign for a fully funded national capability for flood rescue with Fire and Rescue Authorities playing a leading role, underpinned by a statutory duty (as suggested in Recommendation 39 of the Pitt Review).</p> <p>To campaign within brigades to reduce the carbon footprint of the Fire Service.</p> <p>To support union environment reps in carrying out green audits and negotiating environmental agreements, in order to improve energy efficiency at work.</p> <p>Within the FBU: To appoint an officer responsible for climate change policy.</p> <p>To participate in TUSDAC. To provide training for all Union reps on climate change.</p> <p>To elect environment reps at Brigade and Regional level.</p> <p>To consider how to integrate environmental campaigning within the existing Union structures.</p> <p>To carry out an environmental audit of FBU premises.</p> <p><b>Amendment</b> At the end of the statement within section 5) FBU policy and campaigning; subsection within the FBU the following bullet point: To ensure that FBU travel arrangements have a minimal carbon footprint impact as possible. <b>STRATHCLYDE THE GENERAL</b></p>
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## GMB – Experts in the world of work

[www.gmb.org.uk](http://www.gmb.org.uk)

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
GMBC FA16R A1	1	Conference Final Agenda	2016	Carried with qualification	Regional Airport	<p><b>289. REGIONAL AIRPORTS</b></p> <p>This Conference calls on Westminster to consider investment in regional hubs as a way forward for the UK economy, as part of regenerating the UK economy and not just focus on the merits or otherwise around Heathrow. Congress notes that with recent decisions made in devolved administrations and on-going debate around Heathrow, that regions are missing out on vital investment opportunities for areas that are well served by existing regional airport networks.</p>

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
						Z46 STOCKTON NO.3 BRANCH <i>Northern Region</i>
GMBC CFA16 F2	2	Conference Final Agenda	2016	Carried with Qualific ation	Flooding	<p><b>C13 213. FLOODING IN THE UK, CLIMATE CHANGE AND INSURANCE</b></p> <p>This Conference is concerned to find that yet again, over last Christmas and New Year, large parts of the UK were seriously flooded. Experts are not clear that is at least in part due to a rise in global temperature and climate change, as outlined in the Paris Climate Change Conference of December 2015. This conference agreed to limit temperature rise to between 1-2 degrees over the next decade and beyond. This clearly recognized that climate change and temperature rise will happen globally and in the UK. This temperature rise will lead to warmer weather fronts across the Atlantic and the UK, which will retain more water vapour and that will be deposited across the UK as increased rainfall.</p> <p>Many of those affected by the flood found themselves uninsured and unable to pay for the damage and repair their property. They also found that without new flood prevention measures that the insurance companies would not insure those that did have insurance, when their insurance was due for renewal. This Congress calls on the GMB to campaign for increased spending on more effective programmes of flood defences and flood avoidance measures to reflect the changing climate that is happening in the UK.</p> <p>75</p> <p>The GMB should also campaign to ensure that the government works with the insurance industry to ensure that people in these areas are able to insure their houses and businesses against flooding in the future.</p> <p>C60 CROYDON BRANCH <i>Southern Region</i></p>
GMBC FA16F W3	3	Conference final agenda	2016	Referre d	Food Waste	<p><b>214. SUPERMARKET FOOD WASTE</b></p> <p>This Conference calls upon GMB to campaign against the food wasted by supermarkets. The BBC and Channel 4 both revealed that the big four supermarket chains waste a total of 300,000 tonnes of food a year but only Sainsburys have revealed its figures publicly.</p> <p>Tesco, Asda and Morrison’s are constantly boasting about their green credentials. Food waste management is a very important sustainability indicator, so why not reveal it.</p> <p>Food waste is generally considered to have a damaging effect on the <b>environment</b>; a reduction in food waste is considered critical if the UK is to meet obligations under the <b>European Landfill Directive</b> to reduce biodegradable waste going to landfill and favourable considering <b>international targets</b> on climate change, limiting <b>greenhouse gas emissions</b>. When disposed of in landfill, food waste releases <b>methane</b>, a relatively damaging greenhouse gas and <b>leachate</b>, a <b>toxin</b> capable of considerable <b>groundwater pollution</b>. The food supply chain accounts for a fifth of UK <b>carbon emissions</b>; the production, storage</p>

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						and transportation of food to homes requires large amounts of energy. The effects of stopping food waste that can potentially be prevented has been likened to removing one in five cars from UK roads. More and more low income households are reliant on charities and food banks and so this food waste could be given to them to help these families. By campaigning this would highlight the problem and maybe shame the supermarkets into doing the right thing and not wasting good food. C80 DUDLEY BRANCH <i>Birmingham &amp; West Midlands Region</i>
GMBC FA16R E4	4	Conference Final agenda	2016	Carried	Renewable energy	<b>264. THE REDUCTION IN SUBSIDIES TO RENEWABLE INDUSTRY IS WRONG AND NOT IN THE INTEREST OF THE UK OR THE RENEWABLE INDUSTRY</b> This Conference welcomes that in December 2015, the UK government along with another 150 nations, signed a historic climate change agreement to hold global temperature rises to below 2°C and endeavour to only reach 1.5°C and would individually commit to reduce emissions. There would also be regular reviews, \$100bn a year would be mobilized to help poor countries to adapt, carbon markets would be developed, forests protected and renewable energy given the biggest boost it has ever had. Yet within days the Conservative government decided to cut by 65% the subsidy paid to householders who install solar panels on their roofs from February 2016, even though they were warned by the Department of Energy and Climate Change that this would cost 18,000 jobs in the renewable sector. 83 Not content with this, they also went on to cut a second subsidy scheme, known as the Renewables Obligation. This scheme has also been cut for both small-scale and large projects, angering both the solar industry and environmentalists, who have declared this change as huge and misguided. To date many small and medium sized renewable companies have stopped trading and 6,000 were lost by January 2016. This change is short sighted and not in the interests of climate change, the UK as a whole, UK manufacturing, domestic energy users, or skilled workers. This Congress demands that the GMB and CEC campaign to have these subsidies reinstated as a matter of priority, so that we can invest in our future and reduce global warming and climate change. C60 CROYDON BRANCH <i>Southern Region</i>
GMBC FA16C C5	5	Conference final agenda	2016	Referred	Climate change	<b>43. ENVIRONMENT</b> This Conference calls on the Central Executive Council to renew efforts to combat climate change and invest time and money behind an education programme to promote the need for an Environment Rep in every branch and the need for a “Just Transition”. The COP 21 talks in Paris led to a global agreement to

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						<p>limit global warming to no more than 2°C above pre industrial levels and where possible limit rises to 1.5°C. Such a task will require the efforts of all not just a few to achieve this goal and see change in industrial policy.</p> <p>GMB UNITE BRANCH <i>London Region</i></p>
GMBC FA16C MC6	6	Conference final agenda	2016	-	Coal mining communities	<p><b>MF18. NUM</b></p> <p>This Conference deplores the fact there is no longer deep coal mining in the UK. Therefore we call on Conference and the CEC to give unconditional support to the NUM, in recognising the brilliant work the NUM and mining communities across the country have contributed to the Trade Union and Labour Movement to-date, and long may it continue.</p> <p>GMB MID LINCS BRANCH <i>Midland &amp; East Coast Region</i></p>
GMBC FA16 MC7	7	Conference Final agenda	2016	Referred	Carbon footprint	<p><b>31. GMB’S CARBON FOOT PRINT</b></p> <p>We ask this Conference to review and improve the eco friendliness of the Union and improve the carbon footprint of the union as a whole trade union body. Last year the global temperatures rose by 1 degree. Does not sound much but it has a global effect causing massive disasters such as the flooding on Boxing Day in Calderdale, West Yorkshire.</p> <p>The GMB can achieve this in many ways some small, some large but overall the GMB will save money in the long term. To do this we need to look at the medium and long term investments needed to achieve this goal. We could cut the amount of printing done and try digitalise some of the processes, switching lighting to low energy lights and have sensors instead of switches we could look at staff working from home rather than offices if possible to save on transport and increase security where they live.</p> <p>In the longer term electric car (EV) charge points could be fitted at all GMB offices, free to use for EV &amp; PHEV (petrol hybrid electric vehicle) users.</p> <p>Currently there is a grant to help cover charging units and fitting points to commercial premises. This could also be helpful in attracting people to join or learn more about the GMB as we will look greener &amp; friendlier.</p> <p>Overall we call this Congress to review and improve the carbon footprint of the GMB. We also call upon GMB to press national congress to do the same and report back on the progress at next Congress and future Congress. We also call upon the Congress to raise and push this matter with other UK trade unions and other international trade unions plus the TUC.</p> <p>BRIGHOUSE GENERAL BRANCH</p>

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
						<i>Yorkshire &amp; North Derbyshire Region</i>
GMBC FA16 W8	8	Conference final agenda	2016	Carried	windfarms	<b>265. OFFSHORE WINDFARMS</b> This Conference calls for Government to commit to state investment in the Offshore Windfarm industry to help with the UK’s energy needs and provide vital jobs for workers. If the state provides the kinds of commitment and support that Scandinavian countries give, Congress believes this will bring in UK companies willing to invest and employ, so that vital manufacturing and construction jobs are created. H40 NORTHUMBERLAND LA BRANCH <i>Northern Region</i>
GMBC FA16F 9	9	Conference Final Agenda	2016	Carried with Qualification	Fracking	<b>262. FRACKING</b> This Conference agrees that as a Union with close ties with the Gas Industry we feel that as fracking has now developed from exploratory to production that we should do our utmost to recruit and protect the workers within this new industry. However, due to the environmental issues that surround this new energy resource, Conference agrees that we should not endorse or promote the industry. AVON & WESSEX BRANCH <i>Wales &amp; South West Region</i>
GMBC FA16E P10	10	Conference Final Agenda	2016	-	Energy policy Labour Party	<b>CS3. ENSURING LABOUR HAS GAS AT THE HEART OF ITS ENERGY POLICY</b> This Conference calls on the Labour Party to have an energy policy that promotes the use of gas in domestic, commercial and industrial properties throughout the country. The Gas Industry has a massive network and employs thousands of workers in skilled work, in offices supporting those workers, in call centres, in management, sales and energy. Many of these workers are GMB members and in some parts of the industry GMB membership is over 90%. The bad press surrounding the energy industry must not allow us to become an easy target. While there are “fat cats” getting rich and generating poor practices, a strong and properly monitored regulator must be in place to control these excesses. A Labour energy policy is essential to support a Gas Industry providing affordable, low emission fuel to all types of user in the country. The GMB was born in the Gas Industry, the beliefs and commitment of Will Thorne our founder must have his heritage supported by the Labour party. The best way to do this will be by supporting our industry in the present and into the future. After all, there’s still no real viable alternative.

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						L34 BRANCH <i>North West &amp; Irish Region</i>
GMBC FA16S 11	1 1	Conference final agenda	2016	-	Steel	<b>MF13. SAVE OUR STEEL</b> This Conference condemns the way this government has been treating the steel industry. It failed to support the workers at SSI, did nothing for Caparo and stands idly by while Tata flounders. It has done nothing to alleviate the crippling cost of energy and business rates paid by steel companies. In contrast, it has actively encouraged imports of cheap, poor quality Chinese steel. If the steel industry goes, ALL manufacturing goes. Conference notes the united action by Community, GMB and Unite, together with our friends at the Daily Mirror and with support from our fellow trade unionists in Europe and America in the Save Our Steel campaign. The campaign forced the government to hold a Steel Summit and talk to the EU about the problems faced by the steel industry. However, it is not talk that is needed but action. Conference, therefore, calls on the GMB to continue to give full support to the Save Our Steel campaign. Conference also calls for immediate state aid for the steel industry and, for the government to hold constructive talks with management and trade unions on how to proceed further. State aid, even nationalisation, saved the banks. It can work for the steel industry. Save our steel industry, save our steel communities. PARKGATE BRANCH <i>Yorkshire &amp; North Derbyshire Region</i>
GMBC FA16F T12	1 2	Conference Final agenda	2016	Carried with qualification	Fair trade	<b>30. FAIR TRADE AND ECOLOGICAL PURCHASING WITHIN THE GMB</b> This conference agrees that there should be a policy for GMB to support Fair Trade and ecological purchasing for basics such as tea, coffee and sugar. We resolve that the union should be at the forefront of environmental issues and initiatives that support better working practices and trade union membership around the world. Therefore, we resolve that all procurement of basic items should be done in a more environmentally conscious way than at present and all purchases should be Fair Trade wherever possible. The same should also be fully considered when arranging catering for all GMB organised events, conferences and meetings. B61 BRACKNELL FOREST & WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCILS BRANCH <i>Southern Region</i>
GMBC FA16N I13	1 3	Confernce final agenda	2016	-	Nuclear industry	<b>CS COMPOSITE 1 THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY</b> This conference supports the building of new nuclear sites in areas of decommissioning sites. This conference notes the slowing progress on the commitment to building new nuclear reactors by the current

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						<p>government.                      The nuclear industry both in new build, decommissioning, and throughout the supply chain, employs many thousands in skilled work, and supports many communities and families.                      This conference calls on the government to urgently build new nuclear sites in areas of decommissioning and to engage with the Labour Party to support this motion.                      W70 SELLAFIELD IND BRANCH                      H40 NORTHUMBERLAND LA BRANCH  <i>Northern Region</i></p>
GMBC FA15F 14	14	Conference Final agenda	2015	Referred – CEC report accepted by conference	Fracking	<p><b>338. ANTI-FRACKING</b>                      This Congress calls on the government to prevent multi-national companies coming to the UK to frack our land.                      There is not sufficient evidence identifying fracking as safe.                      HULL RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION BRANCH  <i>Midland &amp; East Coast Region</i></p>
GMBC FA15F 15	15	Conference Final agenda	2015	Referred – CEC report accepted by conference	Fracking	<p><b>337. FRACKING</b>                      Congress would like the use of fracking to be stopped, if the country and other countries are not in favour of using fossil fuel then why are we using gas extracted from shale as surely this is another form of fossil fuel. By pumping high pressure water through the ground this must and will have an adverse effect on the water course underground and cause irreversible pollution which we cannot see.                      BRAINTREE &amp; BOCKING BRANCH  <i>London Region</i></p>
GMBC FA15C C16	16	Conference final agenda	2015	Carried	Climate change and CCS	<p><b>334. DEALING WITH THE TWIN CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY</b> This Congress must support Climate Change and Energy Sustainability. Under the Kyoto Protocol, by 2012, the UK must reduce its baseline emissions of six major greenhouse gases by 12.5% from a base line target set in 1990. We believe the government has made a good start to achieve this target; the reduction of CO2 in the atmosphere is paramount. The effects of climate change can be seen in our everyday lives. Weather patterns are becoming increasingly disrupted and unpredictable. During the last 50 years winters have become warmer with heavier rain falls. There have been so called once in a 1000 year events happening for at least the last five years. For example, Boscastle, West Midlands, Malton and who will ever forget the devastating floods in the Cockermouth area, bridges that have stood for centuries washed away. The</p>

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						<p>Somerset levels were under water last winter for several weeks, bringing devastation to many families. It is estimated these events have cost over £5 to £7 billion in claims from 2008 to 2014, according to the Association of British Insurers. The Energy Saving Trust predict that by the end of the century the average temperature in the UK could be 10C to 4.50C hotter than today, depending on how high greenhouse gas levels rise. This would impact on all sectors with ironically more demand for energy to cope with the environment fluctuations. We believe with these increased demands on the energy forecast we desperately need to get a move on, developing clean coal technology is essential in dealing with the twin challenges of climate change and energy production. Burning gas to generate electricity is not a long term solution, building new nuclear power stations is one solution. However, the cost and timescale may be insufficient to keep the lights on. Likewise, wind power will not have the capacity to solve the problem. We still have hundreds of years of coal reserves and it is a travesty that Kellingley and Thoresby Collieries are under threat of closure. As gas and oil supplies run out, we cannot be in the position of having to rely on others for the security of our future energy demands. With this new technology we can, if the investment is made, lower emissions of CO2 giving us control over our own energy demands and creating many new jobs for workers in Britain. This Congress calls on the new government to invest government money into the development of deep mined coal and carbon capture and storage LEEDS WORKS DEPARTMENT BRANCH Yorkshire &amp; North Derbyshire Region</p> <p><b>Action taken by GMB:</b> This motion asked for GMB support in lobbying Government to support Carbon Capture Storage to extend the life of the coal industry in the UK. GMB were pleased to support the exciting CCS development being carried out by National Grid, part funded by Government, to ensure this. However, GMB had to publically slam the Government in November 2015 for axing the £1 billion fund to help develop CCS. GMB will continue to lobby government on this issue, as i</p>
GMBC FA15A E17	1 7	Conference final agenda	2015	Carried with qualification	Airport expansion	<p><b>367. SECOND RUNWAY AT GATWICK</b> The arguments for a second runway at Gatwick, There will be an estimated 40,000 new homes needed. Gatwick themselves have said about 7,000 would have to be built. The airport has stated an extra 17,500 jobs could be created and if you add non-aviation jobs that would rise to 35,000. Gatwick expansion would also raise an estimated £80 Billion pounds in to economy. The GMB has around 1000 members working in and around Gatwick local communities; We would strive to see this grow. Although the airports commission will back only one, there is an argument for two. For an international airport like Gatwick to ignore the GMB and by doing so letting down the local community and workers that depend on its services is criminal. It is essential that Gatwick work with the GMB union putting member’s interests at the forefront. “To this end we call upon Congress, to support our campaign to draw Gatwick Airport LTD into trade union discussions, to support a second runway at Gatwick that will benefit our great union and our members who live and work around the Airport. “ Colleagues we thank</p>

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						you. B23 BRITISH AIRWAYS BRANCH Southern Region
GMBC FA154 FP18	1 8	Conference final agenda	2014	Carried with qualifica tion	Flood prevention	<b>47. FLOOD PREVENTION</b> This Congress bring pressure on the Government to give immediate attention to the Coastal Flood Defences also there is a programme for all rivers and ditches are dredged on a regular programme. EAST DEREHAM BRANCH London Region <b>Qualification:</b> The recent wet weather combined with high winds and flooding has highlighted the lack of investment in flood defences and strategic planning from the government. Any analysis of the problems associated with both coastal flood defences and dredging of rivers needs to be done on a scientific basis which will mean that there may have to be prioritisation on which parts of the coast are protected, and that a holistic approach, including upward river management, catchment areas for excess water, increased forestation, rebending of the rivers all need to be considered alongside dredging.
GMBC FA14F 19	1 9	Conference final agenda	2014	Carried	Fracking	<b>C22. Covering Motions: 232. FRACKING FOR GAS SUPPLIES (London Region) 233. UK FRACKING RIGHTS (Midland &amp; East Coast Region) FRACKING</b> Congress recognises the Coalition Government will eventually give the go ahead for fracking for gas supplies throughout Great Britain. One area in the Lake District is thought to contain 172 trillion cubic metres of gas. This is only one of a hundred areas ear-marked for fracking. The financial markets are now taking considerable interest in “gas exploration” (fracking). Barclays private Sovereign Wealth Fund has started to invest in iGas and Quadrilla, which companies hold the exclusive licences for exploration for this gas. These funds have considerable Middle Eastern and Chinese (i.e. nondomestic) backing. Gas from this valuable resource will be sold at international prices which will have a dramatic effect on all British domestic and business energy consumers, as it had for North Sea Gas and North Sea Oil resources. Congress therefore believes that this drive for fracking will override all environmental concerns in the pursuit of releasing this resource to private enterprise and the pursuit of profit. This Conference calls on Congress to demand the rights for extracting shale gas, known as fracking, to be 100% owned by the British people to ensure that gas prices can be set at affordable levels for all the people who are trapped in poverty, the poor, and the most vulnerable in society. Everybody has the right to be warm in their own home, especially when the gas is being taken from under their feet. This is the only way reasonable prices can be achieved, as selling the rights to foreign companies will only line the pockets of their shareholders and will continue to make energy unaffordable to a fast growing number of people. London Region to Move Midland & East Coast Region to Second
GMBC FA13B E20	2 0	Final Conference Agenda	2013	Carried	Base-load electricity	<b>143. A STRATEGY FOR GAS</b> As the Union for gas workers, GMB recognizes that over 80% of UK households are heated by gas. As a result, the nation will be dependent on gas for many decades to come. 57 However, Congress condemns any new dash to burn gas in order to produce baseload electricity. Congress

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						believes that burning more gas to produce baseload electricity represents the economics of the madhouse, given that it will only serve to increase gas prices for domestic customers. Moreover, Congress recognizes that low-carbon alternatives like nuclear power are much better suited for producing baseload electricity. Given that it will play such an important part in the energy mix for generations to come, Congress calls on the CEC to campaign for a comprehensive strategy for gas. The strategy should include: Ensuring that there is sufficient investment in the gas infrastructure to keep it safe and efficient; A commitment that the gas infrastructure is installed, operated and maintained by trained and properly rewarded direct labour; Greater efforts and more investment being put into developing the next generation of energyefficient gas boilers; Tackling fuel poverty by placing obligations on the Government and energy companies to ensure that all homes are insulated to the highest possible standard and made as energy-efficient as possible to ensure gas bills are kept to a minimum; Ensuring that new sources of non-conventional gas like biogas and shale are developed in an environmentally sensitive way; Scrapping the current system of regulation overseen by Ofgem. 173 NORTH WEST GAS BRANCH North West & Irish Region
GMBC FA13C S21	2 1	Final conference agenda	2013	Existing policy	Coal strategy	<b>158. STRATEGY FOR COAL</b> This Congress urges the government to formulate a ‘strategy for coal’ to complement their strategy for gas and their other energy policies, in order to ensure that the UK can continue to benefit from our indigenous valuable natural resource. YORKSHIRE COAL STAFFS BRANCH Yorkshire & North Derbyshire Region <b>158. STRATEGY FOR COAL</b> This motion is asking for coal to be included when considering an energy policy. A balanced energy policy which includes coal, nuclear and renewables is existing GMB Policy as passed by Comp 19 “Balanced Energy Policy” Congress 2006, Comp 10 “Balanced Energy Policy” Congress 2007 and in particular Motion 76 “Energy Policy” from Congress 2009 which is almost identical to this motion.
GMBC FA13C MI22	2 2	Final conference agenda	2013	Carried	Coal mining industry	<b>157. BRITISH COAL MINING INDUSTRY</b> This Congress deplores the way in which the British Coal mining industry has been allowed to decline, and urges the government to provide incentives for investment in the industry. YORKSHIRE COAL STAFFS BRANCH Yorkshire & North Derbyshire Region
GMBF CA13F 23	2 3	Final conference agenda	2013	Carried	Fracking	<b>144. FRACKING</b> This Congress is concerned about support given to fracking compared with the lack of support for carbon capture and sequestration (CCS). YORKSHIRE COAL STAFFS BRANCH Yorkshire & North Derbyshire Region
GMBF CA13R 24	2 4	Final conference agenda	2013	Carried	Regeneration	<b>85. REGENERATION</b> This Congress calls on the Coalition Government to do much more by way of stimulating regeneration than it is currently doing. It is a travesty that Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) are operating in a lot of areas in isolation within relatively parochial boundaries. Much more needs to be done by Central Government to enable better use of derelict land such as along the banks of the rivers running through the towns and cities of former industrial heartlands. Congress believes that areas that

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						were once employers of thousands of workers in manufacturing, could be readily used for investment in green technological industries such as wind farm and other renewable technology. Congress calls on central and local government to work in tandem with the business community so that employment and regeneration opportunities are invested in at a time when UK PLC desperately needs it. ROWNTREES INDUSTRIAL BRANCH Northern Region
GMBF CA12S B25	2 5	Final conference agenda	2012	-	Severn Barrage	<b>CS25. SEVERN BARRAGE PROJECT Conference</b> notes that the coalition government cut funding to feasibility studies into the Severn Barrage project in October 2010, for generating electricity by tidal power. The last Labour government had launched a two year study in 2009. The study was led until the 2010 General Election by Ed Miliband, as Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change. There are several competing solutions within the Severn Barrage scheme that offer enormous potential advantages. For example, 5% of the UK’s output would come from the 10-mile version. The barrage 158 could continue to operate for around 120 years compared with 30-40 years for nuclear power plants. Construction of the scheme could guarantee skilled engineering jobs for up to 20 years, in South Wales and the West Country, and construction of the turbines could benefit UK manufacturing. Conference resolves to call for restored government funding of the feasibility study; and support in principle the construction of a major tidal power scheme in the Severn Estuary. W15 WILTSHIRE & SWINDON BRANCH Southern Region
GMBF CA12C C26	2 6	Final conference agenda	2012	Not in decision booklet	Carbon Capture and storage	<b>CS22. CLEAN COAL – CCS (ENERGY POLICY)</b> This Conference exhorts the government to urgently implement the projects to build clean coal power stations with carbon capture and sequestration (CCS). YORKSHIRE COAL STAFFS BRANCH Yorkshire & North Derbyshire Region <b>CS23. COAL INDUSTRY (ENERGY POLICY)</b> This Conference acknowledges that in order to maintain an indigenous coal industry of a viable size, government intervention may be necessary. YORKSHIRE COAL STAFFS BRANCH Yorkshire & North Derbyshire Region <b>CS24. CLEAN COAL</b> This Conference calls on the Government to set up an investment programme into clean coal technology. After the decimation of mining extraction in the UK, Conference is appalled that the UK imports coal, instead of investing in the sort of environmentally friendly clean coal techniques that would help transform UK industry. This Conference calls on the coalition Government to act immediately to enable clean coal industry to develop and calls on the Labour opposition to commit clean coal technology to be part of its Industrial and Regional Policy. NORTH TYNE MANUFACTURING BRANCH Northern Region
GMBF CA11C A27	2 7	Final conference agenda	2011	Carried with qualification	Coastal areas	This congress calls on the Government to ensure that all coastal areas of the UK are equipped with the necessary flood and coastal protection mechanisms to guard against erosion and other devastating aspects of climate change in the UK. <b>Qualification:</b> Whilst we support the concept of total coastal protection in principle, we would need to seek expert opinion as to whether such a policy is achievable and sustainable in practice.

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GMBF CA11 WR28	2 8	Final conference agenda	2011	Carried	Waste recycling	<p>This Congress recognise the progress made in the recycling of re-usable materials in recent years but now further understands that it is the time to evolve from simple avoidance of landfill tax to the effective use of these valuable materials.</p> <p>This Congress calls for a much greater focus on waste recycling within the business community, so that raw materials are not wasted, businesses realise their corporate social responsibilities, the green economy is enhanced and that new manufacturing jobs are created within the UK for recycling plastics.</p> <p>Congress believes:</p> <p>It to be a scandal that in large parts of the UK it is cheaper for councils and businesses to send plastic recyclates to Germany and China, to be made into recyclable commodities, than adopt more plastic recycling facilities within the UK.</p> <p>That this policy would increase business demand, enable more plastic recycling and give a much needed boost to skills and employment.</p>
GMBF CA11E A29	2 9	Final conference agenda	2011	referred	Environmental audit	<p>This congress calls upon the CEC to set up a working party with a view to make better use of green technology, this will reduce the union’s impact on the environment by significantly reducing its carbon foot print.</p> <p>Places for improvements should be measurable, audited and published annually.</p> <p><b>Reffered:</b> The CEC Environmental Sub-Committee already has the remit to consider and recommend environmental policy. The suggested audit elements would add welcome impetus to our internal efforts to improve environmental performance across the GMB estate. The motion should be referred to the CEC environmental Sub-committee for consideration of the activities specified in the motion.</p>
GMBF CA10C E30	3 0	Final conference agenda	2010	Carried	Climate and Environment	<p><b>51. CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT</b> This Conference believes government should invest in green energy and assist business to set up manufacturing on UK soil. Furthermore, installation of wind turbines should be a priority and local authorities should not easily refuse planning permission for wind turbines and tidal power, water mills and solar power. LONDON HOTELS &amp; CATERING BRANCH London Region</p>
GMBF CA09E TS31	3 1	Final conference agenda	2009	Carried with qualification	EU ETS	<p><b>147. PHASE 3 EUROPEAN EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME</b> Congress, In 2013 we see the start of Phase 3 of the European Emissions. This will give an unfair advantage to companies trading from outside the EU. They will be able to import goods having made significant savings on the CO<sup>2</sup> price. We look for assurances that this so-called carbon leakage does not occur. BUXTON BRANCH Midland &amp; East Coast Region</p> <p><b>Qualification:</b> Given that the branch has confirmed that the intent is to seek the following improvements in the scheme – the principle of the EU taking a lead on seeking to control CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. – the proposal for an ETS programme – and are asking for rigorous monitoring of any scheme to ensure unfair competition does not take place. The motion should be supported with these qualifications.</p>
GMBF	3	Final conference	2009	Existing	Environmental	<p><b>145. THE ENVIRONMENT</b> Congress, Following the CEC report to Congress 2008 and the subsequent</p>

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CA09E R32	2	agenda		policy	reps	formulation of the National Green Working Party, we urge Congress to agree a campaign for the institution of Environmental Representatives and the accompanying legislation to support them in the workplace. W75 WORCESTER COMMUNITY BRANCH Birmingham & West Midlands Region
GMBF CA08G W33	3 3	Final conference agenda	2008	Carried	Global warming	<b>123. GLOBAL WARMING</b> Congress fully supports the proposed EU target of cutting greenhouse gasses by 20% below 1990 levels and increasing renewable energy by 20% of the mix by 2020. Congress agrees HM government should play its full part and realises they will need to make difficult decisions to achieve these targets. 55 Congress understands the control of global warming has the highest priority, as without such control, human and wildlife will be devastated. HEATHERWOOD & WINDSOR PARK H25 BRANCH Southern Region
GMBF CA08E 34	3 4	Final conference agenda	2008	Carried	Environment	<b>122. ENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES</b> Congress recognises that the effects of climate change could have a fundamental impact across many workplaces in the UK. Already the summer temperatures in some workplaces are unbearable & last years floods polluted and cut of energy from many businesses making some bankrupt. There is a need for a concerted approach to deal with the many issues arising from these major changes, not least a different approach in terms of training and skills to deal with a need to adapt. Private sector business will not voluntarily help and it may be too prohibitively expensive for government to do so alone. There is a crying need to use the best resource available- namely the workforce and their representatives. Congress therefore calls on the CEC to campaign for the creation of Environmental Representatives, with proper training, facilities and time off to carry out the functions of said reps CAMBRIDGE 2 BRANCH London Region
GMBF CA08C CC35	3 5	Final conference agenda	2008	Carried with qualifica tion	Campaign against Climate Change	<b>121. CAMPAIGNING AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE</b> This Congress notes the severity of the threat of climate change and that in the words of the Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “It's the poorest of the poor in the world, and this includes poor people even in prosperous societies, who are going to be the worst hit." This Congress resolves to campaign for rapid emission reductions both in the UK and internationally. This Congress welcomes the conference on trade unions and climate change, organised by the Campaign against Climate Change, and resolves to donate £1000 to the Campaign to support future initiatives and to back the international demonstrations in December by circulating material and providing transport. This Congress resolves to raise awareness of the vital role of trade unionists in tackling climate change among both trade unionists and climate campaigners. This Congress resolves to encourage the election of environmental reps, to campaign for them to be given legal protection, and to negotiate with employers to reduce their carbon footprint. This Congress recognises that aviation is a rapidly rising source of greenhouse gas emissions and resolves to organise debates on how the GMB can best support sustainability and protect members“ interests. HOLBORN APEX BRANCH London Region Qualification: The motion called for the Union to affiliate to the Campaign against Climate Change. At the

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						December 2008 meeting of the Finance Committee it was reported that the Campaign disagreed with a number of GMB positions, for example on nuclear energy and civil aviation. The Committee agreed that this meant that GMB should not affiliate.
GMBF CA07G W36	3 6	Final conference agenda	2007	Carried	Global warming	C16 COVERING MOTIONS: 174. GMB ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY (Midland & East Coast Region) 175. GLOBAL WARMING (Midland & East Coast Region) GLOBAL WARMING & GMB ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY Congress is concerned that GMB does not have an up-to-date Environmental Policy, As Trade Unionists we should be looking after our fellow man and also other countries. Congress urges the CEC to review this situation as a matter of urgency. Congress calls upon the CEC to adopt a policy over global warming that encourages all of its members and those of all other sister Trade Unions worldwide, especially in America, to campaign against the short sightedness of major Governments around the world in not adopting the Kyoto Agreement and ignoring the increasing guidance that is being built up by scientists that the glaciers and ice shelves in the southern and northern hemispheres are receding at alarming rates. Midland & East Coast Region to Move Midland & East Coast Region to Second
GMBF CA07R 37	3 7	Final conference agenda	2007	Carried	Recycling	176. RECYCLING Congress calls on Government to formulate a policy on recycling which is both practical and sustainable. Big brother tactics are not the way forward if we all want to be part of helping to save our planet. R35 – ROCESTER JCB BRANCH Birmingham & West Midlands Region

## NUT – National Union of Teachers

[www.teachers.org.uk](http://www.teachers.org.uk)

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NUTAC 16CC1	1	NUT Annual conference	2016	Carried	Climate Change	<b>CLIMATE CHANGE MOTION 46 (Hammersmith and Fulham) to move, (North Somerset) to second:</b> Conference recognises the following: 1. Keeping global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius or <b>below is essential if human civilisation is to be sustained and there is to be a future for our children;</b> 2. Doing so requires sharp cuts in CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions on a very rapid timescale; 3. This requires 75-80% of known fossil fuel reserves to be left in the ground; 4. The technology exists to make a transition to a sustainable carbon neutral society with gains in living standards for the majority of humanity at an annual cost little greater than the current cost of annual fossil fuel subsidies, but this is incompatible with high levels of inequality and a society based on aspiration for

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						<p>luxurious lifestyles;</p> <p>5. That growth will have to be primarily in those areas of the economy that enable this transition to take place;</p> <p>6. The world’s wealthiest countries will have to make cuts in emissions of 8-10% a year (on top of those made by exporting manufacturing and related pollution to China and other countries);</p> <p>7. Governments will have to put our economies on a war footing and take charge of necessary investment in sustainable energy, transport and urban planning because the private sector is not doing what is necessary;</p> <p>8. This will not happen while the needs of our planet and our civilisation are held to ransom by the short-term profitability of the fossil fuel industries;</p> <p>9. This has profound implications for the structure and content of our education system, both in terms of content and values. Conference instructs the Executive to call on the Government for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The production of national plan for the most rapid possible transition to a carbon zero economy, including an immediate reversal of the current Government’s withdrawal of support from wind and solar energy;</li> <li>ii. The most rapid possible retrofitting of all school buildings to make them as carbon neutral as possible (as part of a concerted plan for all publically owned buildings);</li> <li>iii. An end to restrictions on solar panels by heritage considerations;</li> <li>iv. A re-examination of the curriculum to put sustainability and the values of a sustainable society at the heart of it;</li> <li>v. An immediate abandonment on fracking domestically and an embargo on the import of any fracked gas or tar sand oil from any other country;</li> <li>vi. The most rapid possible transfer of fossil fuel subsidies to sustainable energy generation and the phasing out of coal power without Carbon Capture Storage by 2023; and</li> <li>vii. The most rapid possible socialisation of power generation. Conference further instructs the Executive to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Negotiate with the DFE on a new curriculum and seek support from other education unions;</li> <li>b. Convene a working party of all interested teachers to work with relevant campaigns, like Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace and Campaign against Climate Change, to find all the aspects of the current curriculum that can be developed to draw out a sustainable content and to examine those areas or values that need to be challenged and changed and produce model alternatives; making 2016-17 the year of the Green Curriculum;</li> <li>c. Work with these campaigns on developing termly themes that link educational content with active citizenship and encourage our members to push them in schools;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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						<p>d. Encourage union bodies at all levels to support national and local demonstrations and campaigns against fracking and climate change, negotiate with local authorities to make our schools carbon neutral solar power stations and press governing bodies to adopt a green school plan of action;</p> <p>e. Take this issue up with other unions through the TUC, our international counterparts bilaterally and through Education International, supporting initiatives like the German TUCs new ‘Marshal Plan’ for Europe; and f. Affiliate to the campaign against climate change (constitution appended).</p> <p>Constitution: Campaign Aims and Objectives The Campaign against Climate Change (CCC) exists to push for the urgent and radical action we need to prevent the catastrophic destabilisation of global climate. The destabilisation of global climate has become the very greatest threat to our planet and everyone on it – with the possible exception only of all-out war with modern weapons of mass-destruction. We do not know how much irreversible damage we have done already but we know that if we do not act now the effects will be many times more devastating still.</p> <p>1. The CCC exists to secure the action we need - at a local, national and, above all, international level - to minimise harmful climate change and the devastating impacts it will have. To that end the CCC seeks to raise awareness about the gravity and urgency of the threat from climate change and to influence those with the greatest power to take effective action to do so with the utmost speed and resolution. Where ignorance, short term greed and vested interests stand in the way of the action that is urgently needed, the CCC exists to fight against all of these things.</p> <p>2. In particular the CCC brings people together for street demonstrations, designed to get together the greatest number of people possible, and to create a mass movement to push for our goals.</p> <p>3. The CCC seeks a global solution to a global problem and aims to push for an international emissions reductions treaty that is both effective in preventing the catastrophic destabilisation of global climate and equitable in the means of so doing. To be effective such a treaty needs to secure such reductions in the global total of greenhouse gas emissions as are deemed by the broad consensus of qualified scientific opinion to be necessary to prevent harmful climate change. The CCC aims to campaign against those with the greatest responsibility for preventing or delaying the progress we urgently need towards an international climate treaty.</p> <p>4. The CCC recognises that the issue of the destabilisation of global climate has enormous implications in terms of social justice and global inequality. The damage to the earth’s atmosphere has so far been done mainly by the rich nations but it is the poorest who will suffer the greatest and most immediately. The CCC recognises that any solution to the problem must be as fair as possible, incorporating principles of social justice and not exacerbating global inequalities.</p>

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						5. The CCC aims to bring together as many people as possible who support our broad aims of pushing for urgent action on climate and reducing global emissions. The CCC does not therefore campaign on the important but more detailed questions of how best to achieve these emission reductions and recognises that supporters will have different and deeply held views on these issues.
NUTAC 15CC2	2	NUT annual conference	2015	-	Climate Change	CLIMATE CHANGE (COMPOSITE) MOTION 10 Conference recognises that climate change poses a serious threat to human survival. It is therefore a safeguarding responsibility of every educator to inform and advise young people about this peril. Conference recognises that the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports show that there is a significant risk of global temperature rise of 4qC+ by the end of this century. This threatens the poor, the coastal and Island nations and the global south even more than it threatens Europe and the UK. This will lead to increased global migration, water shortages, destabilised agriculture and food supplies, as this century progresses. 13 Conference also recognises that the UK government refuses to recognise the seriousness and immediacy of the risks. This is in large part due to their allegiance to corporate global power and vested interests in the fossil fuel industry. The only way to avoid catastrophic global warming is to leave most of the remaining fossil fuel reserves under the ground. However, the giant fossil fuel corporations are instead seeking out and exploiting ever more dirty, harmful and dangerous reserves, including those to be found in tar sands, shale gas, and in ever more extreme and dangerous environments. Conference notes that all attempts thus far to resolve this crisis using market mechanisms such as carbon trading have failed dismally. Indeed, the annual rate of emissions continues to rise at a dangerously accelerating rate year on year. Conference further notes that privatisation of the energy industry has been a disaster for both consumers and for the environment. The monopoly power of the big six energy companies has exacerbated fuel poverty while at the same time deepening our reliance on fossil fuels. Conference believes that there are no market solutions to the climate crisis. Governments must instead take serious action themselves to resolve this crisis in a planned and democratic way. Doing so would create millions of quality jobs (in renewable energy, retro fitting and insulating buildings, expanding public transport, education and training etc), while at the same time enhancing the quality of life for working class people across the globe. Conference notes that some schools have made huge progress in reducing their carbon footprint and their energy bills to zero, but that this progress has been piecemeal and has been largely funded by grants from non-governmental sources. Conference further believes that education about this issue should include not only the science of climate change but also the history, economics and politics of fossil fuels, the need for deep rooted societal change in response to this crisis, and the role of mass protest and direct action in bringing about such change. Conference believes that education and teaching can shape the quality of future society, yet our planet’s very future is at stake. This is of widespread concern to students but is inadequately addressed in

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						<p>the curriculum. However Conference also believes that the new curriculum has restricted opportunities to teach climate change as a subject, discourages co-operative, collaborative and explorative education and does not sufficiently allow for discussion and engagement with new ideas. Our young people will need a new mix of social resilience, intellectual and practical adaptability and critical thinking skills to be able to respond effectively to the climatic, economic and social mess they will inherit. Conference also recognises that much of the educational environment is often of poor quality, so children and teachers suffer in inadequate working conditions. Conference further notes that there are many organisations campaigning to reduce the impacts of climate change, and that many of them are aligned with our principles and our interests. Conference demands: 1. An immediate ban on all extreme fossil fuel extraction, including hydraulic fracturing (fracking); 2. An emergency government plan of action to drastically reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and in the process to create a million climate jobs; 14 3. The immediate nationalisation, under democratic popular control, of the big six energy companies; and 4. That the Government should embark on a national programme of energy saving measures and installing renewables into schools and other publicly owned buildings. Conference therefore instructs the Executive to: i. Organise a national “Education for Climate Change” conference bringing together teachers, NGOs, Academics and the few politicians who recognise climate change and the need for action; ii. Facilitate a series of working groups arising from this Conference to include but not be limited to: a. Curriculum groups to develop age appropriate resources to support teaching about climate change; b. Curriculum groups to develop age appropriate resources and opportunities to broaden education to include approaches such as co-operative and collaborative learning, learning outside the classroom, and project based learning to support the development of understanding, skills and attitudes that will in turn give young people the resilience and adaptability they will need in the future; and c. A “Climate Friendly Schools” group to develop resources to support schools in reducing their fossil fuel reliance and adapting their buildings to be resilient to future weather and climate impacts, thereby improving working conditions for our members, the profession and for young people. iii. Publicise this work through Stand Up For Education and our Education Manifesto. iv. Ensure that no NUT reserves are invested in fossil fuel industries; v. Run a “No Fracking Under My School” campaign and support schools who are directly threatened by fracking; vi. Affiliate to the Campaign Against Climate Change (CCC) and to participate fully in its Trade Union Group at Executive and/or DGS level and promote it’s Million Climate Jobs Pamphlet in all workplaces where we have members; and vii. Investigate the feasibility of distributing the Campaign against Climate Change’s Million Climate Jobs pamphlet (sponsored by Unite, FBU, PCS, TSSA and several other unions) to every workplace where we have members. Devon, Cambridgeshire, Wakefield and District, East London, Birmingham, Barnsley, South Nottinghamshire, Bury Campaign Against Climate</p>

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						<p>Change Aims and Objectives The Campaign against Climate Change (CCC) exists to push for the urgent and radical action we need to prevent the catastrophic destabilisation of global climate. The destabilisation of global climate has become the very greatest threat to our planet and everyone on it – with the possible exception only of all-out war with modern weapons of massdestruction. We do not know how much irreversible damage we have done already but we know that if we do not act now the effects will be many times more devastating still. 1. The CCC exists to secure the action we need - at a local, national and, above all, international level - to minimise harmful climate change and the devastating impacts it will have. To that end the CCC seeks to raise awareness about the gravity and urgency of the threat from climate change and to influence those with the greatest power to take effective action to do so with the utmost speed and resolution. Where ignorance, short term greed and vested interests stand in the way of the action that is urgently needed, the CCC exists to fight against all of these things. 15 2. In particular the CCC brings people together for street demonstrations, designed to get together the greatest number of people possible, and to create a mass movement to push for our goals. 3. The CCC seeks a global solution to a global problem and aims to push for an international emissions reductions treaty that is both effective in preventing the catastrophic destabilisation of global climate and equitable in the means of so doing. To be effective such a treaty needs to secure such reductions in the global total of greenhouse gas emissions as are deemed by the broad consensus of qualified scientific opinion to be necessary to prevent harmful climate change. The CCC aims to campaign against those with the greatest responsibility for preventing or delaying the progress we urgently need towards an international climate treaty. 4. The CCC recognises that the issue of the destabilisation of global climate has enormous implications in terms of social justice and global inequality. The damage to the earth’s atmosphere has so far been done mainly by the rich nations but it is the poorest who will suffer the greatest and most immediately. The CCC recognises that any solution to the problem must be as fair as possible, incorporating principles of social justice and not exacerbating global inequalities. 5. The CCC aims to bring together as many people as possible who support our broad aims of pushing for urgent action on climate and reducing global emissions. The CCC does not therefore campaign on the important but more detailed questions of how best to achieve these emission reductions and recognises that supporters will have different and deeply held views on these issues</p>
		Proposed motion circulated by	2017			<p><b>Action on climate change: Please consider this resolution for conference Easter 2017</b></p> <p>Conference recognises that the election of Donald Trump and a US government of climate change deniers puts our civilisation in peril notes that the current UK government;</p>

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						<p>1. has dragged its feet on ratifying the Paris Agreement</p> <p>2. is set to miss its climate change targets for 2030,</p> <p>3. has raised the VAT rate and slashed the subsidy for solar power; cutting new installations by three quarters in just one year with a loss of over 12 000 jobs and leading to the scrapping of the solar schools initiative</p> <p>4. has put planning obstacles in the way of onshore wind, even though it is now the cheapest way to generate energy</p> <p>5. has decided to go all out for fracking, overturning local opposition</p> <p>6. has decided to build a third runway at Heathrow</p> <p>7. has decided to proceed with a new nuclear power station Hinkley Point C in at the expense of investment in renewable energy sources and without concern for the future management of nuclear waste</p> <p>Conference believes that this government has</p> <p>a) failed to have any viable scheme for retrofitting our homes and workplaces, to make them carbon neutral and cheaper to heat</p> <p>b) failed to action to reduce the NO2 emissions that damage the health of all our members and pupils who work anywhere near a main road in a major city</p> <p>Conference also believes that</p> <p>a) children and young people will have the stewardship of our planet in years to come. It is therefore valuable for schools to be able to provide information and understanding of the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change.</p> <p>b) the union has an ongoing ability and duty to act in unison with others to stem climate change on the basis of our existing detailed policy.</p> <p>Conference instructs the executive to</p> <p>i) call on the government to reverse of government policy in all these areas</p> <p>ii) call on the government to develop a plan for all our schools to be retrofitted so they are carbon neutral and with sources of renewable energy on site wherever possible.</p> <p>iii) Help to promote and spread the initiatives of some local associations to elect climate change officers and regional networks</p> <p>iv) work with members, climate change campaigns and opposition parties to develop an outline for a curriculum for a sustainable society in time for conference 2018</p>

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						<p>v) host a climate change officers network on the union website</p> <p>vi) make sure there is at least one climate change related article in every issue of the Teacher.</p> <p>vii) endorse the Campaign Against Climate Change “1 million climate jobs” report alongside BFAW, CWU, UCU, NUS, TSSA and UNITE.</p>

## PCS – Public and Commercial Services Union

[www.pcs.org.uk](http://www.pcs.org.uk)

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
PCSAC 16SCS 1	1	Annual conference	2016	Carried	Sustainability in Civil Service	<p><b>Motion A64</b> was passed and instructs the NEC to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue to demand formal consultation mechanisms on sustainability issues with civil service trade unions both at national and local levels, and to lobby for statutory time off for workplace environmental reps and workplace environmental audits;</li> <li>2. Develop integrated environmental policy/strategy across different groups with common interests such as the transport sector (DfT and Aviation) and Environmental Sector (DECC, EA, Efra);</li> <li>3. Work through the Trade Union Sustainable Development Advisory Committee (TUSDAC) to raise the profile of the One Million Climate jobs campaign with TUC affiliates and ensure that sustainability issues remain at the heart of the TUC's agenda;</li> <li>4. Work in partnership with organisations such as Friends of the Earth and This Changes Everything (UK) to develop and promote the People's Demands project, and support the 40th Anniversary of the Lucas Plan event in the autumn;</li> <li>5. Work with other trade unions including international affiliates to develop and promote a plan for a just transition for workers and their communities based on protection of workers as we transform from a fossil fuel economy to one based on renewable energy;</li> <li>6. Engage in the Labour Party policy review process, and in particular lobby for a sub-group of the Economic Advisory Committee to discuss just transition as part of a new renewable energy economy.</li> </ol>
PCSAC 15CC2	2	Annual Conference	2015	Carried	Climate change	<p><b>A115</b> Conference notes that:</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the first decade of the 21st Century was the warmest since records began and 2014 was recorded as the warmest year;</li> <li>• the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are unequivocal in their warning that a failure to take immediate collective action on global warming will lead to irreversible and catastrophic climate change;</li> <li>• the UN conference of world leaders (COP21) in Paris in December is considered a last ditch attempt to reach an international agreement on cutting greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul> <p>Conference is proud that PCS has been at the forefront of recognising <b>climate change as a trade union issue</b>, promoting it among members, within the trade union movement, and working alongside environmental campaigners. Conference is also proud that as an employer, <b>PCS has worked closely with the GMB branch at PCS to develop an environmental policy in line with PCS’s green objectives.</b></p> <p>Conference recognises however that the so called greenest government ever has meant tax breaks for fossil fuel companies, increasing fuel poverty as the Big Six energy companies operate an energy monopoly and a dash for gas by fast tracking legislation to smooth the way for corporate friends in the fracking industry. As an employer, it has also been intent on dismantling formal consultation structures on sustainability issues with civil service trade unions.</p> <p>Conference agrees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 To continue to promote the PCS green agenda amongst the membership and increase the number of reps taking up sustainability issues in the workplace;</li> <li>2 To campaign and lobby politicians for statutory rights for workplace environmental reps;</li> <li>3 To fight for the reinstatement of formal central and departmental level consultation structures across the civil service and related bodies, including the establishment of similar sustainability structures in the Commercial Sector;</li> <li>4 To ensure that our green/sustainability agenda is integrated with our wider collective bargaining objectives and national campaign activities;</li> <li>5 To support anti-fracking campaigns, including non violent direct action, and support the call for a global moratorium on fracking;</li> <li>6 To promote our green alternative to austerity by campaigning for and supporting the One Million Climate jobs campaign;</li> <li>7 To support international action to mobilise trade unions and campaigners to put pressure on governments to take action in the lead up to and during the COP 21 climate talks in Paris;</li> </ol>
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						8 To work with the TUC, affiliates and campaign groups to progress the congress motion to develop a programme for a just transition to a low carbon economy based on tax justice, energy democracy and democratic forms of public ownership including transport, energy production/ supply and distribution.
PCSAC 15D3	3	Annual conference	2015	Carried	Divestment	<p><b>A116 - Divestment</b></p> <p>Conference agrees that climate change will not be overcome unless practical steps are taken to encourage energy investment to move out of fossil fuels and into renewables, and that all industries have a moral obligation to help make this happen. Conference supports the global divestment movement, led by universities but also taken up by many others, calling for industries to take their investments, including pension funds, out of fossil fuels and reinvest in renewable energy. The divestment movement has the potential to be the most powerful weapon for bringing about change in energy policy that we have, and PCS should support and encourage its adoption wherever we can.</p> <p>In supporting divestment, we need to recognise that:</p> <p>1 While renewable energy is first and foremost a matter of planetary survival, increasingly it is becoming more economically attractive to invest in renewables, while investment in fossil fuels is gradually declining in value. This gives scope for support for the divestment campaign to be won from bodies that need a financial justification for their actions as well as from those whose motives are primarily altruistic.</p> <p>2 The fossil fuel industry employs many workers, including good union members, who see their jobs and livelihoods tied to the continuance of coal, oil and gas producing activities. By contrast, much of the renewables sector is private sector led and non-unionised. We need to ensure that divestment is accompanied by a strong case for the workforce to be redirected in support of the development of renewable energy sources, as set out, for example, by the One Million Climate Jobs campaign.</p> <p>Conference therefore instructs the NEC to:</p> <p>1 Produce a leaflet and any other appropriate materials to provide information and win support from members for divestment activities.</p> <p>2 Ensure that PCS as an employer looks at its own investments, including pension funds, and enacts divestment activity to fully remove itself from investment in fossil fuels.</p> <p>3 Demand that the employers of PCS members display the courage of their environmental convictions and</p>

						<p>divest themselves of all investments in the fossil fuel industry, and reinvest in renewable energy.</p> <p>4 Campaign for the adoption of divestment as a legitimate environmental strategy by the TUC, accompanied by a call for jobs to be resituated to the renewable energy sector, and for those jobs to have full union recognition.</p>
PCSAC 15A4	4	Annual Conference	2015	Carried	Agriculture	<p><b>A117 – Agriculture &amp; Climate Change</b></p> <p>Conference welcomes the updated One Million Climate Jobs pamphlet and the inclusion of a new section on agriculture and waste. According to the latest DECC figures agriculture was responsible for 9% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2013 and waste 4%. However unlike other sectors, the dominant gases are methane and nitrous oxide.</p> <p>Whilst CO2 stays in the atmosphere for longer, methane is a far more potent gas and its comparative impact on climate change is said to be over twenty times greater over a 100-year period. These figures however do not take account of other associated greenhouse gas emissions generated through transportation and packaging for example.</p> <p>At the PCS Green Forum in November 2014, a number of concerns were highlighted about the food industry and agricultural methods. These include soil degradation and erosion; contamination of waterways from fertilizers; deforestation; pesticides; plastics; genetically modified foods; intensive farming and corporatisation of agriculture among others.</p> <p>PCS has long supported fairtrade and the protection of local farmers and producers against dominant agribusiness. Emphasising the need for local food production to tackle climate change will help to greatly reduce our carbon emissions from the food and waste industry but also highlight the impact of farming practices on workers including labour rights in the sector and health and safety.</p> <p>It will also enable greater food security for countries that often rely on monoculture farming for export.</p> <p>Conference calls on the NEC to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Raise awareness of the impacts of agriculture in relation to the environment and climate change by producing members briefings and leaflets;</li> <li>ii Share the workplace environmental audit template among reps and highlight the reference to fair trade,</li> </ul>

						<p>locally sourced produce, packing and waste;</p> <p>iii Work with groups such as Global Justice Now and the Trade Justice Movement to campaign for the labour rights of agricultural workers and food security both in the UK and overseas, as well as on environmental risks to workers;</p> <p>iv Investigate food waste and how can be used as sources of energy and the use of fossil fuels in agriculture and their impact.</p>
PCSAC 15TT5	5	Annual Conference	2015	Carried	TTIP	<p><b>Motion A52 – TTIP and Environmental Issues</b></p> <p>Conference opposes the abhorrent Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and the USA.</p> <p>Conference agrees that TTIP is nothing more than a charter for corporations to undermine and destroy the democracy that working people in the UK and elsewhere have striven for centuries to achieve, and to replace it with a system that treats citizens as fodder for the labour machine in a modern manifestation of feudalism. That any government could agree to the ISDS stipulation that allows corporations to over-ride the democratic will of its people or else face having the money it would use to provide public services taken away via lawsuits to ‘compensate’ those corporations for lost earnings, is beyond any rational belief. In the context of the environment, TTIP presents a serious threat to efforts to overcome catastrophic climate change, just so that the already rich can extend their wealth still further. TTIP has no place in a fair and decent modern society, and calling for reforms will not suffice, it has to be rejected outright. Recognising that this is already the TUC position as regards TTIP as a whole, Conference instructs the NEC to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Produce a specific briefing on the environmental and climate change concerns of TTIP.</li> <li>2 Campaign against all provisions in TTIP and support actions to challenge TTIP and other trade agreements, particularly where threaten the environment and contribute to climate change.</li> <li>3 Work with the TUC to develop a union wide response to the threat posed by TTIP to UK environmental regulations and climate change targets.</li> </ol>
PCSAC 14AF6	6	Annual Conference	2014	carried	Anti-fracking	<p><b>A30 – Anti-fracking</b></p> <p>This conference is extremely concerned about the “dash for gas” and the growing threat of the shale gas extraction technique or ‘fracking’. This technique involves pumping large volumes of water, sand and chemicals at high pressure into a gas well to fracture or crack the shale rock to extract gas. A category of energy production which uses risky extraction methods widely referred to as “extreme energy” and includes coal-bed methane or coal gassification.</p> <p>Fracking is widespread in North America (87% of global production) and exploration and drilling of shale</p>

					<p>gas deposits is growing globally including in the UK. It is being sold as a solution for meeting energy security needs, providing a cheap supply of gas, creating jobs and attributed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, acting as a ‘bridge’ to cleaner sustainable energy. Evidence from America and elsewhere raises a number of concerns that the exploitation of shale gas is a threat to the health of workers and those living near fracking sites, the environment and communities.</p> <p>In considering these claims, Conference notes the fracking process uses large volumes of water and has led to contamination of fresh water drinking supplies through leakage of gas and chemicals. The high pressure technique of fracking has also led to earthquakes, the Fylde Coast in the UK being one example. It also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions through carbon dioxide and methane escaping from drilling sites; the global warming potential of methane is far higher than CO2.</p> <p>Estimates of job figures are highly questionable with government citing 74,000 from the Institute of Directors whereas a figure of 16-32,000 is quoted by industry experts. But regardless of the numbers, these are not safe, decent jobs. Workers are at high risk from exposure to dangerous chemicals such as silica which causes silicosis – a form of occupational lung disease.</p> <p>Fracking is not a sustainable energy option as it relies on a finite resource and rather than being a bridge to low carbon sustainable energy sources, undermines development of renewable technologies such as solar, wind and tidal power. This is also undermined by tax breaks for multinationals, ‘sweeteners’ by way of tax bribes for local authorities and communities whose services have been slashed due to central government budget cuts, and threats to planning regulations to allow fracking companies to operate freely without need to consult. TUC Congress passed a motion on fracking which argued the principle of precaution should be applied when developing new energies with the health of people and the environment being put before profit. It agreed fracking should be condemned unless proven harmless for people and the environment.</p> <p>Conference calls on the NEC to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1</b> work with the TUC to take forward policy on the principle of precaution including climate change, health and safety, and risks to local communities and build towards a position that bridges the divide between the pro and anti fracking camps;</li> <li><b>2</b> engage in anti-fracking campaigns such as frack-off, publicising events and information on fracking to members; support non violent protest and direct action when necessary;</li> <li><b>3</b> commission academic research on the economic case for climate jobs versus fracking jobs focussed on the North West, continue to call for investment in renewable and highlight the One Million Climate Jobs as</li> </ol>
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						<p>an alternative to austerity;  <b>4</b> work with Trade Union Councils to call on local Authorities to become “frack-free” zones and fight attempts to change local planning regulations;  <b>5</b> Support calls for a moratorium banning fracking until environmental, climate change and health and safety risks have been assessed;  <b>6</b> work with Richard Murphy and the Tax Justice Campaign to expose the tax break given to multinationals operating in fracking and other extreme energy industries.</p>
PCSAC 14AF7	7	Annual Conference	2014	Carried	Anti-fracking	<p><b>A31 – Anti-fracking/nuclear – pro renewable and workplace sustainability</b>  This conference notes the hardship caused by fuel poverty. Rising bills with stagnant or decreasing wages disproportionately affect the more vulnerable members of society.</p> <p>Conference also notes that the coalition government is using rising utility bills to ignore clear evidence that increased use of fossil fuels contributes to climate change, and is focussing on short term “solutions” to long term problems.</p> <p>The governments push to allow fracking while ignoring – or at best marginalising – green sources of energy while pressing ahead with plans to build nuclear powered stations for example Hinkley Point in Somerset, is a worrying development that not only affects this generation but generations to come.</p> <p>Therefore, conference instructs the incoming NEC to build on the good work it has already done promoting the green agenda through our network of green reps and to continue to engage with environmental groups to campaign for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ending the use of nuclear energy.</li> <li>• Promoting green energy.</li> <li>• Promoting sustainability within the workplace.</li> <li>• An end to the monopoly position enjoyed by the Big 6 Energy companies which allows them to extract huge profits while subjecting the most vulnerable to fuel poverty and hardship.</li> </ul>
PCSAC 14A8	8	Annual Conference	2014	Carried	Aviation	<p><b>A33 - Aviation</b>  Conference endorses the Aviation Review, Protecting Jobs, Protecting the Planet, and welcomes the increasing profile of aviation as a key issue on the Green agenda, one that is of concern to all PCS members.</p>

						<p>Noting our policy of opposition to the Third Runway, Conference is disappointed that the interim report of the Davies Commission has elected to ignore the environmental case presented by PCS and others, and instead acquiesce to the business world’s demand for further expansion of runway capacity in the South East, either at Heathrow or Gatwick. Conference agrees that the economic case underpinning this decision has not been proven, and also agrees that this so-called ‘independent’ review provides a convenient smokescreen for Cameron to retract his shamelessly vote-winning election promise to stop the Third Runway. We support John McDonnell’s description of the Commission’s decision as a ‘betrayal’.</p> <p>Conference endorses instead the fundamental principle emerging from the Aviation Review that jobs and the environment are compatible objectives to be pursued together. We do not agree that expansion of the industry will protect our members’ jobs when the employer is continually seeking further rounds of cuts in staff numbers. In reality, ‘climate jobs’ aimed at mitigating the impact of aviation on climate change, actually represent the best option for safeguarding jobs and the environment.</p> <p>Conference therefore instructs the NEC to further develop our Green policy, on aviation and transport in general, by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1</b> Promoting the Aviation Review and, in line with the Million Climate Jobs campaign, open a dialogue with interested parties on the principle of protecting jobs and the environment.</li> <li><b>2</b> Build links around this issue with other unions, in aviation, other forms of transport, and through the TUC, as well as organisations such as Friends of the Earth and the Green Party, and interest groups such as HACAN.</li> <li><b>3</b> Develop a campaign to support the case for a publicly owned, integrated transport system, based around principles of providing a service to the public, safeguarding jobs and protecting the environment.</li> </ol>
PCSAC 14FP9	9	Annual Conference	2014	Carried	Fuel Poverty	<p><b>A34 – Fuel Poverty</b></p> <p>Conference notes with alarm the increase of those who are in fuel poverty in the UK. The causes of these include: low pay, welfare cuts and mounting energy bills, whilst major energy companies continue to maximise their profits. Conference further recognises the impact on climate change of rising fossil fuel prices and the lack of investment in renewable energy. As the majority of PCS members earn a lower than average income, it comes as no surprise that some of our own members find themselves in fuel poverty. We, therefore, instruct the NEC to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1</b> Produce a campaign leaflet for all members, using information from Fuel Poverty Action and other campaigning organisations.</li> <li><b>2</b> Lobby for a public commitment by current and future governments to freeze energy prices, tackle tax</li> </ol>

						<p>avoidance, increase taxation on energy profits and restore public ownership of the energy sector;  <b>3</b> Campaign for a living wage for all of our members;  <b>4</b> Continue to highlight how fracking and shale gas are not the solution to either job creation, energy bill price cuts or CO2 emissions reduction; and,  <b>5</b> Support the aims of the One Million Climate jobs campaign to address both the economic and environmental crises by creating jobs in renewable energy, public housing and public transport.</p>
PCSAC 14R10	1 0	Annual Conference	2014	Carried	Renewable	<p><b>A35 - Pro renewables and non coal based CCS</b>            Conference notes with alarm that the density of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere now approaches 400 parts per million. It is aware that a report published in April 2008 based on paleoclimate data and led by James Hansen, head of NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, concluded that the upper safe ceiling for atmospheric Carbon Dioxide is 350 parts per million. It is also aware of the recent IPCC report which considers that climate change due to global warming is almost 95% certain. As such conference considers that reducing carbon emissions is no longer sufficient to prevent climate change and that more must be done. Conference agrees that it is now necessary to reduce the level of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere rather than reducing the rate at which we increase it.</p> <p>Conference resolves to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use scientific documents to discredit the government propaganda that reducing emissions is sufficient to stop climate change.</li> <li>• Actively promote the use of renewable fuels.</li> <li>• Promote the use of carbon capture and storage processes.</li> <li>• Liaise with other unions to reinvigorate the ‘One million climate jobs’ alternative.</li> <li>• Produce a further leaflet detailing the expected effects of climate change.</li> </ul>
PCSAC 14BC1 1	1 1	Annual Conference	2014	Carried	Badger culling	<p><b>A38 – Badger culling</b>            Conference is aware of an increase in the abhorrent practice of badger culling in the UK. Badgers are native species of Britain and we don’t know what their destruction could do to the rest of our complex ecosystems. It has been reported that as many as 6 in 7 badgers who are killed, being free of TB, so effectively collateral damage. All in all the cull has been a huge waste of money, costing around £4,000 per badger killed. At a time when people are suffering due to unnecessary and brutal austerity measures, this is a further slap in the face to the people of Britain, (as well as the badgers!)</p> <p>Conference believes that this is an unnecessary and cruel practice and one which should be made illegal, and not encouraged by the government</p> <p>This NDC compels the NEC to:</p>

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with local community groups to oppose the barbaric nature of badger culling</li> <li>• Lobby the government to end this barbaric practice, using our parliamentary group where necessary</li> <li>• Publicise events and provide support for those who are trying to help the badger’s cause.</li> </ul>
PCSAC 13WC 12	1 2	Annual Conference	2013	carried	Workplace carbon emissions	<p><b>A93 (NEC)</b></p> <p>This Conference notes:</p> <p>The impact of burning fossil fuels upon the Earth’s climate, since these account for a significant proportion of greenhouse gases emitted.</p> <p>That the authoritative report, the ‘Economics of Climate Change’, authored by former World Bank Chief Economist Nicholas Stern, states that climate change “...is the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen.”</p> <p>The continuing failure at successive international conferences in Copenhagen, Cancun and most recently Doha to agree clear and deliverable CO2 reduction targets</p> <p>That workplaces in the UK are responsible for half of its CO2 emissions.</p> <p>This Conference recognises that trade unions are central to influencing the development of environmental policies in the workplace, and to promoting job-creating environmental initiatives as a vital alternative to this Government’s ongoing and discredited programme of austerity.</p> <p>Conference welcomes the work of PCS as an employer, working closely with the GMB branch at PCS HQ, in adopting green policy and practice in respect of recycling waste, energy and water saving initiatives, opting for clean and renewable energy suppliers, and producing annual environmental action plans.</p> <p>Conference welcomes the work of PCS as a union in promoting a green bargaining agenda in response to CO2 reduction targets for the Government Estate; defending joint working on environmental initiatives between the union and management from attempts by Ministers to undermine it; continuing to support other green workplace initiatives in the UK and internationally, and ongoing lobbying for statutory time off for workplace environmental reps.</p>

						<p>Lastly, conference welcomes PCS’ continuing work in promoting a green agenda within the TUC - in conjunction with other affiliates - in particular the work around One Million Climate Jobs.</p> <p>Conference agrees:                  To continue to engage PCS members on green issues by inviting leading lay reps to participate in the NEC Greening the Workplace Task Group, to develop networks of green reps in regions, and for the green forum to elect a small advisory group of lay reps to attend meetings of the NEC Greening the Workplace Task Group.                  To convene a Green Forum before the end of 2013.                  To continue with plans for supporting green reps, including the development of a training course and redevelopment of the union’s green web pages, both to be ready for use in 2013.                  To continue our work with Prospect, the FDA and the TUC within a number of workplaces, (HMRC Euston Tower, HMRC Lillyhall, MOJ Petty France, Guys Marsh Prison, DEFRA York and National Museums Liverpool), and in agreement with the employer produce an evaluation report with recommendations.                  To continue to press for formal consultation machinery through a Joint Sustainability Forum and to replicate arrangements at a delegated level.                  To work with the TUC, other unions and campaigning organisations in order to implement the 2012 TUC Congress motion on shale gas extraction (“fracking”), incineration plants and the creation of climate jobs.                  To continue to advocate for statutory rights for workplace environmental reps.                  To promote the One Million Climate Jobs pamphlet as part of the trade union movement’s alternative to this Government’s failed austerity project.                  To work with the Jobs and Climate Alliance, Campaign Against Climate Change (Trade Union Group), Friends of the Earth, No Nukes and other organisations with shared environmental aims and policies.</p>
PCSAC 13CJ13	1 3	Annual Conference	2013	Carried	1MCJ’s &waste	<p><b>A145 Mover: National Museums Liverpool CMSOA NW (103001)</b>                  This conference confirms the commitment of PCS to fighting Climate Change and to the one Million Climate Jobs strategy. It recommends the NEC to undertake the following:</p> <p>Investigate waste management current protocols across some pilot departments;                  Devise a character to advertise and make recognisable the Green Reps network and aim for a least a Green Representative in each Branch;                  Complete members survey on Green Issues;                  Work with the Campaign Against Climate Change to organise events against Climate Change;                  Work with regional officers and groups to coordinate campaigns and exchange good practice.</p>

PCSAC 12DE1 4	1 4	Annual Conference	2012	Carried	Domestic energy efficiency	<p><b>A114 Mover: PSg DECC (141053)</b></p> <p>This meeting believes that the idea of the Green Deal is sound if it enables members of the public, particularly those with low incomes, to improve the energy efficiency of their homes at no upfront cost and repay the cost from savings made in their energy bills.</p> <p>However, we are concerned that financial mechanisms will be introduced to make the proposal attractive to energy companies and others that result in the public paying more for the home improvements than they would actually cost. This would have the effect of shifting the benefits of the policy from those on low incomes to big businesses. It may also reduce take-up of the offer when the total costs of the scheme become clear, thereby reducing the energy savings the scheme is designed to achieve.</p> <p>This meeting believes that the Government should invest in a programme of insulation, draught proofing, double-glazing and replacing inefficient boilers. We therefore call on the NEC to campaign for the Government to subsidise the Green Deal so that householders are not required to pay any more than the cost of having the work done.</p>
PCSAC 13C15	1 5	Annual Conference	2013	Carried	Conservation	<p><b>A115 Mover: EFRA Natural England (001064)</b></p> <p>Natural England is responsible for managing the network of National Nature Reserves (NNRs) across England. NNRs represent a range of important natural environments, from marshland to forests, and heathland to coastal habitats. There are hundreds of NNRs, with the largest being The Wash at 8880 hectares.</p> <p>Importantly, NNRs are open all year round, all ages are welcome and entry is free. They represent an important resource held and maintained for the nation, and accessible to all.</p> <p>Natural England has been exploring outsourcing of this valuable resource to the third sector. It is hard to see how this will make any real savings, since any other body prepared to take this on will want the funding to go with it. The risk is that this eventually leads to a situation where the National Nature Reserves are closed and only accessible to those able to pay for the privilege.</p> <p>This Conference instructs the NEC to campaign for this important national resource to be protected, and held as a resource free for all to access.</p>

<p>PCSAC 10CC1 6</p>	<p>1 6</p>	<p>Annual Conference</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>Carried</p>	<p>Climate change</p>	<p><b>A115</b> Conference believes that the failure of the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009 to agree to internationally binding targets for sufficient levels of reductions in green house gas emissions is a major setback for a real global commitment to measures that would avert climate catastrophe.</p> <p>Conference further believes that the failure of the summit to agree meaningful action is due to the continuing commitment of governments to the neo-liberal economic model which prevents them taking any action that would adversely affect corporate profits. The private sector cannot be relied upon to develop sufficient energy provision from renewable and carbon-negative means.</p> <p>Conference further believes that a just, global and collectivised transition from a greed economy to a green economy is urgently required. Sustainability rather than profit should be the hallmark of success in any recovery from the economic crisis.</p> <p>Conference congratulates workers at the Vestas wind turbine plant on the Isle of Wight, who highlighted climate change by occupying their factory during August 2009, and who continue to campaign for the nationalisation of wind turbine and other green production even after the closure of the plant.</p> <p>Conference also congratulates the NEC on its support for action against climate change and for its role in the million green jobs initiative.</p> <p>Conference instructs the NEC to: continue to work with the Campaign against Climate Change, COIN and Stop Climate Chaos; work to increase the number of environmental reps in branches and workplaces; pursue environmental and climate change agreements with employers; approach other unions involved in the million green jobs initiative to discuss organising a speaking tour and other publicity.</p> <p><b>PSg, North West, Scottish Government, Leith</b></p>
<p>PCSAC 10VR1 7</p>	<p>1 7</p>	<p>Annual Conference</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>Carried</p>	<p>Vesta - renewables</p>	<p>This conference condemns the actions of Vestas management in sacking 600 workers and closing production at the UK's sole manufacturing plant of onshore wind turbines on the Isle of Wight. We applaud the heroic stance of the Vestas workers in occupying the plant and building support for their campaign. They have exposed government shortcomings on renewable energy and shown it is possible to</p>

					<p>build unity in action between trade unionists and environmental campaigners around climate change.</p> <p>We support their continuing fight to protect their jobs, for decent redundancy payments and for nationalisation of production at the plant. Public investment in a green industrial base is both affordable and vital if we are to take decisive action in reducing CO2 emissions and expanding renewable energy.</p> <p>This conference agrees to continue our support for the Vestas workers by sending individual and union branch messages of support, encouraging donations to the hardship fund, inviting speakers to community and trade union meetings, working with the RMT, other unions and the Campaign Against Climate Change in favour of the Vestas workers and promoting trade union action on climate change.</p> <p><b>DEFRA, Natural England, MOJ, Hertfordshire</b></p>
PCSAC 10CS1 8	1 8	Annual Conference	2010	Carried	<p>Climate solidarity</p> <p><b>A117 (National Executive Committee)</b></p> <p>Conference welcomes PCS’ continued activity around green issues, in respect of bargaining and organising and campaigning, and in particular notes:  the progress that has been made in CCSU/Office of Government Commerce/ Cabinet Office sustainability forum talks since the forum was set up in 2009  the successful bid with lead-partner the Climate Outreach and Information Network (COIN) last year for funding to run the Defra-funded ‘Climate Solidarity’ project along with NUT, CWU and UCU PCS’ active involvement in the Campaign against Climate Change ‘One million climate jobs’ campaign.</p> <p>Conference instructs the NEC to:  Ensure that PCS continues to play an active role in the CCSU/OGC/CO sustainability forum talks and to argue the case for full consultation/negotiation with trade unions on sustainability issues including a union role in carrying out green audits and on facility time for green reps  Support and promote the Climate Solidarity project within groups and branches to ensure that PCS achieves the target of training and supporting 45 members to help organise Climate Solidarity presentations and activities in workplaces and setting up 275 workplace-based ‘action groups’ by June 2011  Continue to work with the Campaign against Climate Change to build a broad alliance among trade unions, Non – Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and climate/environmental groups to press for action on climate change and the creation of ‘climate jobs’.</p>

<p>PCSAC 10T19</p>	<p>1 9</p>	<p>Annual Conference</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>Carried</p>	<p>Transport</p>	<p><b>A120</b>                  This conference accepts that climate change is real; caused by human activity and if dramatic and permanent cuts are not made in the production of green house gases then the entire world will face ecological disaster. Given this the conference accepts that only radical changes can mitigate climate change; muddling through is not a real option.</p> <p>This conference notes:                  That the transport sector is contributing an increasing share of green house gasses;                  In February last year, Jonathon Porritt, the then chair of the Sustainable Development Commission said "If you look at the real expectations around heat and transport, you have to be massively optimistic to think we'll meet those, particularly on transport," he said. "The Department of Transport (DfT) has shown no real innovation at all, no real interest in driving behaviour change or technology shift to achieve the percentage gain we need on transport";                  That the Department of Transport has a deliberate policy of increasing the proportion of travel costs recouped through ticket prices over the coming years thereby pricing the poor off the railways;                  That in real terms (despite the ups and downs of petrol and diesel prices) public transport has become increasingly expensive compared to car transport;                  That increasing public transport costs is a factor in driving inflation higher and these costs are an ever greater proportion of house hold budgets;                  That carbon pricing is becoming increasingly accepted (though this Conference has little faith in carbon trading)</p> <p>That there is spare capacity on the rail that could be utilised for extra passengers (e.g. first class coaches);                  That over the last thirty years many rural areas, and indeed urban areas (such as council estates) have seen public transport services in their areas cut back. This means that people have no option but to travel in cars.                  Given all the above this conference believes that domestic public transport should be free to users. Consequently this conference agrees that the Union start a "Free and Green" campaign whose goal is to win free public transport.</p> <p>This conference believes that if this policy were implemented then there would be a dramatic cut in green house gases as many people would move over to public transport, a large cut in living costs (this would have very positive impact on the economy as disposable incomes would increase) and lastly the mobility of the poor would be greatly increased.                  Of course the multiplier effect of cuts in green house gases would be greatly enhanced by moving public</p>
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						<p>transport to greener technologies, increasing the carrying capacity of public transport systems and greatly increasing services in rural areas and those urban areas that are relatively poorly serviced by public transport. The key practical argument against free transport is that it will be over costly and that the country cannot afford it. Of course in comparison to the damage done by climate change the costs of free travel dwindle into insignificance. That said the costs will be great; particularly with moving to green technologies and increasing capacity. Of course such costs would partly off set by carbon reductions (in the event of carbon pricing), the increase in economic activity and the consequential increase in the tax take. With free public transport motorists may find it more palatable to accept higher fuel taxes and road taxes (monies which could be directed/ dedicated to free transport). Other green taxes are also more possible in exchange for free travel.</p> <p>As part of the “Free and Green” campaign there needs to be robust costings of free travel (by mode) the savings based on reduction of congestion, cuts in carbon (assuming a range of carbon prices), increases in economic activity and dedicating taxes to fund free travel. Also the structure of the public transport industries must be examined as well (for example to see the savings made by re-nationalisation of the train operating companies). Consequently this conference agrees that the Union (hopefully in conjunction with other Unions) hires a suitable academic to produce such costings, examine structures and savings.</p> <p>Of course there are human costs as well; the loss of employment for revenue collection and protection staff. Therefore there has to be guarantee that all such staff's terms and conditions will be protected and that all such staff are redeployed in an alternative employment with the introduction of free travel.</p> <p>This conference believes that the call for free and green transport will be popular (especially given that it combines a call for free travel with moves to greener transport as well as expanding capacity). Therefore other Unions, green groups, community transport groups should be invited to join the “Free and Green” campaign. When the NEC, in conjunction with these Unions and groups, assess that there is sufficient support then a conference of the campaign should be organised.</p> <p><b>DWP, East London, DfT London &amp; HQ Region</b></p>
PCSAC 09HE2 0	2 0	Annual conference	2009	Carried	Heathrow expansion	<p><b>A132</b> This Conference recognised that motion A116 carried at the 2008 ADC, commits the union to oppose a third runway at Heathrow Airport. This Conference notes the open letter to the Secretary of State for Transport, signed by PCS and five other unions, on 14 October 2008, calling for the third runway to be scrapped.</p> <p>This Conference further notes resolution Composite 9 (Climate Change), passed at the 2008 TUC Congress,</p>

						<p>calling for investment in green transport among a suite of measures for transitioning to a low-carbon economy.</p> <p>This Conference further notes that the stated TUC position on investment in green transport is incompatible with its support for Future Heathrow, a lobbying organisation that promotes expansion of Heathrow Airport. Further Heathrow is largely supported by multinational corporations like BAA (the owners of Heathrow), airlines and the Confederation of British Industry.</p> <p>In light of the above this Conference agrees to: Instruct the NEC to submit a motion to the next TUC congress calling for the withdrawal of TUC support for Future Heathrow.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PSg, NERC, DEFRA, Swindon</b></p>
			2008	Carried	Greening PCS	<p><b>2008</b> <b>A115 (NEC)</b> Conference welcomes the work undertaken by PCS to develop an organising, bargaining and campaigning agenda around environmental issues. We therefore endorse the document ‘Greening PCS – The environment is a trade union issue’ and the recommendation contained therein.</p>
PCSAC 08HE2 1	2 1	Annual Conference	2008	Carried	Heathrow Expansion	<p><b>A116</b> This conference notes that the Government wishes to build an extra runway at Heathrow. If this is built more flights will come into the airport, more people will be affected by noise and pollution and more greenhouse gases will be released into the environment.</p> <p>This conference further notes that many flights from Heathrow are for relatively short hauls. In mainland Europe there is being put in place a high speed rail network, and that via the Eurotunnel our rail system could be connected with that network.</p> <p>This conference further notes that the government is not planning to exploit this European connection nor are they planning a domestic high speed network. Instead they are leaving it to so called market forces to decide what to do.</p> <p>In light of the above this conference agrees on the following:  That so-called market forces cannot be allowed to determine the most environmental viable and best</p>

					<p>means of transport.</p> <p>That we are opposed to the building of a new runway at Heathrow and the Union will campaign with MPs such as John McDonnell in opposition to its construction.</p> <p>That we will campaign for a domestic high speed train network and for the fullest connection and use of the European rail network; travel on such networks to be priced so that all can use them.</p> <p>That we campaign alongside rail and other unions for the railways to be brought back into public ownership.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DWP, West London</p>
PCSAC 08CC2 2	2 2	Annual Conference	2008	Carried	<p>Climate Change</p> <p><b>A117 (carried if A115 carried)</b></p> <p>Conference notes with concern that global warming is already happening and that the future consequences will be catastrophic unless there is a sharp change in the way society operates; but Western governments appear quietly to have abandoned their aim of preventing dangerous climate change. If they do, they condemn millions to death.</p> <p>Pressure from the US meant that the Bali intergovernmental talks failed to include any agreed targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Gordon Brown has made several bold speeches about climate change but there is no serious action.</p> <p>The latest figures, released in 2007, show that UK carbon dioxide emissions in 2006 were the highest they have ever been under Labour -2.7 percent above 1997 levels. UK carbon dioxide emissions in 2006 were 1.2 percent higher than in 2005.</p> <p>Any serious policy to challenge climate change requires a massive extension of public transport to reduce car usage. But since Labour came to office in 1997 bus and train travel have become more expensive.</p> <p>Conference believes direct government intervention is required to have a significant impact upon carbon emissions. Relying upon ‘market mechanisms’ will not tackle the problem; nor are the Government’s recently announced plans for a new generation of nuclear power stations a safe or “green” alternative.</p> <p>Conference resolves:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to demand that the government takes radical and quick action to cut carbon emissions.</li> <li>2. to call upon the government to undertake a massive investment in public transport provision.</li> </ol>

						3. to oppose plans for any expansion or replacement of nuclear power stations. ETR, Nottingham, HMRC, Wales (ex C&E)
			2008	Carried	Low carbon travel arrangements	<b>A118 (carried if A115 carried)</b> Conference notes the dangers of climate change and asks that for members travelling to attend any PCS event that HQ think of their travel arrangements and the resulting carbon footprint. Conference also instructs the NEC to produce a policy within the coming year on ways of reducing PCS’ overall carbon footprint. Scottish Government, Leith
PCSAC 08R23	2 3	Annual Conference	2008	Carried	Recycling	<b>A121 (carried if A115 carried)</b> This National Conference notes that many office buildings within government departments have inadequate recycling facilities. There is a disappointing lack of managerial encouragement or support for recycling, which is contrary to government green initiatives.  At a time when the government are considering many measures to make Britain greener, it seems ludicrous that government departments should have inadequate recycling facilities. Government departments should be trailblazing in green issues.  Conference instructs the NEC to campaign for all government departments to be equipped with adequate recycling facilities, not ruling out the possibility of imposing hard targets, based on recyclable waste per year, by April 2009. HMRC, Liverpool Revenue
PCSAC 08GW 24	2 4	Annual Conference	2008	Carried	Green Workplaces	<b>A119 (carried if A115 carried)</b> This conference welcomes the work done by PCS in promoting a Green Agenda for trade unions. We support the work being done to promote the Greening in the Workplace and the recent Green forum.  PCS can play an important role in working with trade unions on the issues of climate change and opposing the expansion of Nuclear Power. Conference re-affirms union policy instructing PCS to adopt ethical policies, campaign for green reps within workplaces and work with other union and campaign bodies around common issues and policies.  Conference recognises the environment is a trade union issue and we agree to promote a green agenda in the workplace and in the wider political sphere. EDS/AFPAA, Glasgow DfES, London

<p>PCSAC 08WE 25</p>	<p>2 5</p>	<p>Annual Conference</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>Carried</p>	<p>Workplace environmental issues</p>	<p><b>A95</b> This Conference notes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade Unions are best placed to tackle environmental concerns within the workplace.</li> <li>• PCS with its large Union membership is in a unique position to lead by example.</li> <li>• A network of skilled TU environmental reps in place, carrying out regular ‘green’ workplaces inspections and working in partnership with the employer on sustainability issues with in their work-places, will help both sides achieve their aims.</li> <li>• Just as Health and Safety reps have brought about safer workplaces for their members, environmental reps can do the same but for a much wider audience.</li> </ul> <p>However Management throughout the Civil Service must be willing to embrace this opportunity. Firstly by recognising that Union reps have a significant part to play in this area, and secondly in allowing those activists the time off for training and development that will be needed.</p> <p>We therefore call upon this Conference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that all Branches arrange the appointment of an environmental rep’s post, so as to take forward local initiatives from grassroots members and activists.</li> <li>• Allow TU environmental activists at branch level to decide the best way forward in their area.</li> <li>• Actively engage and negotiate with management in their area with a view to working in partnership on sustainable development (SD) issues.</li> <li>• Negotiate and encourage Civil Service management to allow green TU activists the necessary time off for training and development, and to recognise the importance of their role in the wider government SD agenda.</li> <li>• Consider setting up a cross-network of PCS green activists so that they can share best practices and work together on wider green issues as well as national PCS campaigns.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>British Museum</b></p>
<p>PCSAC 06CC2 6</p>	<p>2 6</p>	<p>Annual Conference</p>	<p>2006</p>	<p>Carried</p>	<p>Climate change</p>	<p><b>A49 (general debate with A50 &amp; A51)</b> Conference notes with concern the impact that global warming is having on the planet. Climate change is now undeniable and the Government admits climate change is worse than thought. Climate change has far reaching consequences for members and non-members alike – whether people are affected by flooding, water shortages, accelerated coastal erosion – climate change affects everyone.</p> <p>Conference acknowledges the positive response the DfES has provided to meet their employees concern around reducing waste and providing more efficient recycling facilities.</p>

						<p>More could be done. We therefore instruct the NEC to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with all Government Departments and employers to reduce their environmental impact in order to reduce green house emissions, by managing their estates more energy efficiently.</li> <li>2. Promote renewable energy and sustainable lifestyles to members and non-members alike.</li> <li>3. Have a dedicated PCS environment/sustainability official in place to lead on and promote this agenda.</li> <li>4. Pressure Government to pursue renewable energy as a legitimate option for UK’s energy needs.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>DfES Sheffield, DCA Greater Manchester</b></p>
PCSAC 06CE2 7	2 7	Annual Conference	2006	Carried	Carbon emissions	<p><b>A50 (general debate with A49 &amp; A51)</b></p> <p>Conference believes that action currently being taken to control climate change is insufficient to match the scale of the problem.</p> <p>Conference notes with concern that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon emissions from coal, oil and gas are the biggest cause of climate change, but emissions are rising not falling, leading to an increase in global warming.</li> <li>• Unless carbon emissions are reduced, projections are for a rise of between 2 and 6 degrees centigrade by the end of the century, with 100 million more of the population flooded and 40% of land based wildlife doomed to extinction within our lifetimes.</li> <li>• The Kyoto Agreement, which 141 countries have signed up to, falls far short of the targets needed to make a significant impact on the problems of global warming.</li> </ul> <p>Conference believes that there must be a radical shift in energy production, with more investment in cleaner, renewable technologies such as wind, wave, tidal and solar power. A recent study by the Carbon Trust shows that tidal and wave power alone could generate a fifth of Britain’s electricity. Together with increased funding for energy conservation and steps to ensure that fossil fuels are used more efficiently, the target of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by at least 60% by 2050 could be easily achieved, and without building more nuclear power stations. Nuclear power incurs huge decommissioning costs, produces about 50% more global warming emissions than wind power, generates a colossal amount of toxic waste and increases the risk of nuclear proliferation.</p> <p>Conference therefore instructs the NEC to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lobby for new legislation to require the UK Government to cut carbon dioxide every year by 3% from now on;</li> <li>• oppose any Government proposals to build another generation of nuclear power stations in the UK;</li> <li>• campaign in both the UK and globally to increase investment in clean, renewable technologies, quality</li> </ul>

						public transport and energy efficient housing design.	<b>DfT/ODPM London</b>
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## TSSA – Transport and Salaried Staff Association

[www.tssa.org.uk](http://www.tssa.org.uk)

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
TSST UC16 CC1	1	TUC conference	2016	Rejected	Climate change	<p><b>After Paris: Climate change, just transition and climate jobs.</b></p> <p>Congress welcomes the recognition in the COP21 Paris Agreement of 1.5 degrees rise as a safe limit and the role of fossil fuels in climate change, but regrets its’ failure to deliver the binding legal commitments necessary to achieve this or any safe containment, including immediate action on fossil fuels and climate justice.</p> <p>Congress condemns the Government’s dangerous dash for oil and gas, and welcomes, in contrast, Jeremy Corbyn’s backing for One Million Climate Jobs and a Zero Carbon Britain by 2050.</p> <p>Congress welcomes the Paris-launched, ‘Break Free from Fossil Fuels’, the global justice movement formed by frontline communities affected by fossil fuel extraction to accelerate a just transition to 100% renewable energy.</p> <p>Congress commits the TUC to develop an active energy and climate change strategy, and to work with other organisations to campaign for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) energy democracy and a rapid transition from fossil fuels</li> <li>(b) a stop to airport expansion</li> <li>(c) promotion of alternative to short-haul flights including publically owned rail in UK and Europe</li> <li>(d) a genuine commitment to reducing lethal air pollutants</li> <li>(e) a just transition employment strategy to climate jobs and well-paid, skilled , sustainable employment</li> <li>(f) improved links between anti-war, refugee and climate campaign movements</li> <li>(g) action against TITP, CETA and other trade treaties threatening climate justice</li> <li>(h) a Climate Justice Fund funded by wealthy nations and polluting companies</li> </ul>

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
						<p>Congress agrees to lobby the Labour Party and the Government on these demands and to actively engage trade unionists in debate and campaigning on these issues. (250 words)</p> <p>Proposer: Felicity Premru. TUC delegate, (TfL Central Branch) 17.06.16</p>
TSSN C16C C2	2	National conference	2016	Carried	Climate Change	<p><b>26. Climate Change</b></p> <p>That this Conference notes with regret the failure of COP21, the Climate Change summit in Paris in December 2015, to deliver the binding commitments necessary to reduce emissions or to bring about climate justice. Instead of concrete steps to bring about the end of fossil fuel extraction, the Paris agreement depends on the implementation of highly dangerous and unworkable geo-engineering false solutions. <b>Conference is aware that the consequences of this failure are likely to be catastrophic for humanity around the world.</b> With the attempt to lock down citizen participation while extensive lobbying by transnational corporations (TNCs) vested in polluting technologies continued, Paris made clear that governments will not act to address climate change or climate justice. Progress in these areas must be driven by progressive mass movements, and trade unions have a key part to play in creating and supporting these movements. Conference, however, welcomes wholeheartedly the ‘Break Free from Fossil Fuels’ initiative launched in Paris: a global climate justice movement led by working class, indigenous and peasant farmer frontline communities who are suffering most from fossil fuel extraction, to keep fossil fuels in the ground and accelerate a just transition to 100% renewable energy. Conference calls on the EC to work with ‘Break Free from Fossil Fuels’, and to engage with the Government, the Labour Party and the TUC and other related campaigns, to demand: (a) a rapid transition from fossil fuels; (b) energy democracy and climate jobs; (c) a just transition for workers put at risk by a move from fossil fuels and related occupations, to provide good sustainable jobs; (d) improved links between anti-war and climate campaign movements, taking account of the links between war, climate change and population displacement, and challenging the view of climate refugees as a threat; (e) action against TTIP, CETA and other trade treaties that will empower TNCs over democratic structures, could bankrupt governments, and will prevent climate justice, and (f) a properly supported Climate Justice Fund so that wealthy nations and polluting companies provide resources to the countries most suffering the effects of climate change, support climate refugees including indigenous peoples, and help developing countries improve living standards with renewable energy technologies. Conference instructs the EC to raise these demands with the Government, the Labour Party and the TUC. Conference also regrets the failure to organise an Association delegation to lobby the COP21</p>

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						talks, and the inadequate support given to the highly-regarded campaigns for One Million Climate Jobs and Global Climate Jobs. Conference calls on the EC to step up campaigning in this area and to ensure that related activities are effectively promoted to members.
TSS C16C C3	3	National Conference	2016	Carried	Climate change	<p><b>27. Climate Change</b></p> <p>That this Conference notes the headline failure of the Paris COP21 climate talks to deliver an agreement to keep climate change within anything approaching a safe limit, or to secure a truly adequate funding agreement to meet the costs for developing nations to move directly to non-carbon based development approaches, or to ensure any adequate policing of the individual nation carbon reduction commitments (INDCs). Conference recognises, however, that the agreement sets a legal framework for future progress and reporting, takes 1.5 degrees as the desirable target limit for the first time, and these, along with the voluntary national commitments, are a step forward compared to Copenhagen. It is vital that we hold governments to account to deliver these commitments and to build on them. Conference notes the abandonment by the Tory UK Government of any serious commitment to tackling climate change, beyond its limited EU legal obligations, while ramping up the dash for oil and gas. Conference welcomes in contrast the Labour Party leadership’s continued support for tackling climate change, and Jeremy Corbyn’s backing in Paris for: (a) the Million Climate Jobs report supported by the Association; (b) democratising UK electricity generation along German lines, where two million German citizens and hundreds of local authorities now renewably generate their own power, and (c) delivering a zero carbon Britain by 2050 (and for the parallel commitment by 150 Labour Local Authority leaders to achieve the same in their cities and areas). Conference recognises that it is up to all of us to help shift public opinion and public policy on this – reports suggest that two-thirds of the UK public were unaware of the Paris talks whilst they were on. Meanwhile sceptics have seriously undermined the arguments, despite the near unanimity of the actual scientific community. Conference also recognises the potentially significant changes that will be required in transport to achieve net zero carbon. Electrification and/or the introduction of hydrogen or other non-fossil fuel based technologies in all ground based transport will be required. This will additionally have major public health benefits, particularly in urban areas, as we remove carcinogenic diesel particulate and nitrous oxide emissions that currently account for over 30,000 premature deaths a year in the UK. Conference calls on the EC to encourage the most rapid switch possible, now that commercial electric buses, taxis and cars are on the market, in preference to hybrid-engined vehicles which typically only have a third of the benefit. Conference calls on the EC to support the acceleration of rail electrification and linked renewable energy generation, and for the necessary Government investment, including for the expansion of the workforce to deliver this. Conference resolves to campaign on tackling climate change and improving air quality through all channels, and calls on the EC to do so with the Association’s members, with the employers we deal with,</p>

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						through our contacts and connections with the wider trade union, Labour and environmental movements and with elected politicians. Conference further calls on the EC to create environmental and climate change champions within the union to take this work forward. <b>Yorkshire General</b>
TSSN C16F 4	4	National Conference	2016	Carried	Fracking	<b>28. Fracking</b> That this Conference shares the Labour Party’s concerns about fracking, whether for oil or gas, already planned in Lancashire, Kent and Sussex, as well as for anywhere else in the UK targeted for this exploitation by corporations with little concern for the environment, whether rural or residential, for maximum profit, with Conservative Government authorisation. Conference instructs the EC to urge the Labour Party to maintain their stance so far, and to strengthen and establish their firm opposition to fracking if they come to power. <b>Kent</b>
TSSN C16S 15	5	National Conference	2016	Carried	Steel industry	<b>10. British Manufacturing</b> That this Conference notes with dismay the closure of the SSI steelworks in Redcar, Teeside in October 2015 which represented the end of steelworking on the River Tees, a proud heritage that has not only delivered the steel for the Transporter Bridge but also bridges across the Tyne, the Sydney Harbour Bridge and the Golden Gate Bridge, all built with Teeside steel. This closure condemned 1700 workers to dole queues in an area already struggling with extreme deprivation, unemployment and poverty. Conference is equally appalled at the closure on 18 December 2015 of the Kellingley Colliery, North Yorkshire, the final death knell for deep coal mining in this country at a time when we are still importing coal from abroad. Thirty two years on, this Conference acknowledges that Arthur Scargill was right all along. These betrayals of British manufacturing jobs finally put paid to the Tory lies of a ‘Northern Powerhouse’. The Labour Party cannot escape some criticism here. Back in 2010 when the first attack on the steelworks in Redcar took place the local MP at the time, Vera Baird, did little or nothing to resist the job cuts. It is therefore worth noting that the newlyelected Labour MP in the area was at the forefront of the campaign to keep the Redcar steelworks open. Conference is also rightly concerned about the effect that the loss of these heavy industries will have on the levels of freight traffic in the North. Conference calls on the EC to reaffirm its commitment to opposing all Tory cuts, especially those that have such devastating consequences for our communities. Conference also calls on the EC to work with our friends within the Labour Party to call for renationalisation of the remaining steelworks and open-cast coal mines within these Isles to protect jobs and communities against failed Tory ideology and dogma. <b>Southeastern Metro</b>
TSSN C16H 6	6	National Conference	2016	Carried	Housing	<b>13. Housing</b> That this Conference is concerned at the lack of affordable housing for first-time buyers and comfortably-priced rental properties being provided. Conference believes in an affordable central Government housebuilding programme, where houses can then be sold to first-time buyers at cost price

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						(land plus building cost). Conference believes there must be stipulations placed on the purchase of this type of starter home. An individual can own no more than one, they cannot be used for private rented accommodation and can only be resold to the responsible Government agency, at the original cost price adjusted for inflation. The money recouped from the sale of these homes will then be reinvested into building more homes. During this building programme, Conference believes substantial numbers of affordable rental homes of the same standard as first-time buyer properties need to be included in all developments. Any new development must conform to carbon footprint reduction and all new dwellings must include wheelchair access. Conference instructs the EC and requests the Irish Committee to engage with their relevant Government departments to discuss the contents of this motion. <b>Irish Committee</b>
TSSN C14C C7	7	National Conference	2014	Carried	Climate Change	30. <b>Climate Change</b> (Item 34) That this Conference notes the catastrophic refusal of major world powers to take responsibility for a meaningful reduction in carbon emission at the COP19 Warsaw talks 2013 (UN Climate Change Conference). Conference notes the UK Coalition government’s reckless abandonment of its own targets, cynical cut in green taxes to benefit the ‘Big Six’ energy companies’ profits and the move away from renewables to nuclear and fossil fuel projects. Conference calls on the EC to inform and engage members and actively campaign: (a) in support of renewable energy expansion instead of fracking, fossil fuels and nuclear power; (b) to work with Fuel Poverty Action for energy justice and a publicly owned, decentralised energy system; (c) to work with the One Million Climate Jobs Campaign for the just transition, skills, infrastructure and employment needed for a sustainable future, and  (d) for nationalisation of the ‘Big Six’ energy companies under the democratic control of their users and employees. Moved by Fliss Premru (TfL Central) Seconded by David Lyons (Network Rail North London) <b>CARRIED</b>
TSSN C14C C8	8	National Conference	2014	Carried	Climate change	31. <b>Climate Change</b> (Item 35) That this Conference notes with alarm the ever changing and erratic nature of weather patterns. <b>There have been many reports into climate, global warming and the consequences of pollution and still there have been inadequate responses from the present Government and world leaders.</b> Conference instructs the EC to continue to support the TUC with vigour to ensure further action and

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						<p>campaigning is taken on board, and use various incentives and methods with regard to notifying and encouraging the Association’s members to get involved in these endeavours.</p> <p>Moved by Allen Williams (Network Rail West Midlands)</p> <p>Seconded by Dhiman Mazumder (Southern Inner)</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>
TSSN C14A E9	9	National Conference	2014	Lost	Airport expansion	<p><b>42. Transport Policy (Air Travel) (Item 56)</b></p> <p>That this Conference is opposed to a new airport proposed for the Thames Estuary or for any other new airports or runways in the South East. London has four effective airports, with approximately five take-off/landing runways and nine terminals. There is still plenty of capacity to cope with any likely expansion for the next few decades. It is clear that many airlines use a preponderance of small to medium size planes, taking up the same number of slots as wide-bodied aircraft, which have far greater capacity and which operate less frequent services using up fewer slots, but with the same overall passenger capacity. Furthermore, high speed and generally faster Inter-City train services, on journeys under four hours and with competitive fares, could continue to absorb far more passenger growth within the UK and to nearby European mainland cities, with far less environmental damage than increased air services and new airports or runways.</p> <p>Conference therefore instructs the EC to make these views known to the Government, the Labour Party and other relevant parties, and to support campaigns to oppose any airport or runway expansion in the South East.</p> <p>Moved by Ian McDonald (South Eastern (Kent))</p> <p>Seconded by David Lyons (Network Rail North London)</p> <p><b>LOST</b></p>
TSSN C13T 10	10	National Conference	2013	Carried	Transport	<p><b>24. Transport Policy (Rail) (Item 24)</b></p> <p>That this Conference recognises that there is a case for reducing air travel, but it is unlikely that meaningful international reductions will be achieved without substantial co-operation from other countries, which is not foreseeable at the moment. Conference therefore considers that moves to replace domestic aviation should be made and that rail is the best means to realise this.</p> <p><i>(That this)</i> Conference is dismayed to note that plans for a rail service connecting Gatwick and Heathrow airports have been dismissed. Conference believes that a high speed rail route over new and existing infrastructures is a viable proposition between Heathrow and Gatwick, to be extended south of Gatwick and north and/or west of Heathrow to link up with current and planned rail routes, given <i>(this was an incredulous decision over so sensible an idea, given)</i> that the infrastructure substantially (already) exists or</p>

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						<p>is planned.            Conference further believes that this plan is viable, meeting current evaluation criteria (<i>should be resuscitated</i>) and instructs the EC to communicate with the DfT and other relevant bodies with the aim of persuading the Department to include this in their range of options for future rail planning and national aviation strategy.            (<i>reconsider their decision.</i>)            Moved by Steve Halliwell (London South Western &amp; Middlesex)            Seconded by Eddie Creighton (London South East Retired)  <b>CARRIED</b></p>
TSSN C13T 10	1 0	National Conference	2013	Carried	Transport	<p><b>22. Transport Policy – Core Issues</b> (Item 22)            That this Conference continues to maintain its stance in regard to on-going core transport issues, as highlighted by the carrying of Composite Items 24 &amp; 29 at 2012 Annual Conference. In particular, the Association’s stated policy on the McNulty Report, UK train manufacturing orders, the unsuitable planned route for HS2 Stage 1 and ownership and control of both the bus and rail industries, particularly following the West Coast Main Line franchising fiasco. Whilst Conference welcomes the Government’s railway electrification plans, these will take a decade to fruition, and other urgent modernisation plans are needed to achieve a significant transport modal shift to the railways and other public transport, if stated environmental targets are to be achieved, expensive road congestion reduced and economic recovery is to be stimulated. Conference also condemns the annual above-inflation rail fare rises, eroding workers’ incomes which are bound to drive rail passengers away and will at least postpone further increases in railway usage. Similarly, the drive for unpopular new airports or additional runways in the South East is in clear conflict with the plans to reduce carbon emissions in the UK, while offering no conclusive evidence of benefits to the UK economy, especially when nearby mainland European airport expansion plans also face similar popular resistance. Conference therefore urges the EC to regularly make these views known to the Government, TUC and relevant organisations and additionally to seek support for these policies from the Labour Party now, and for their implementation when next re-elected.            Moved by Ian McDonald (South Eastern (Kent))            Seconded Formally  <b>CARRIED</b></p>
TSSN C13E 11	1 1	National Conference	2013	Carried	Energy	<p><b>41. Energy</b> (Composite Items 41&amp;42)            That this Conference remains concerned about the apparent opposition to renewable energy in the Coalition government, despite early promises. The ‘dash-for-gas’ mentality continues to colour Government energy policy and has led to the decision to go ahead with hydraulic fracturing, rather than</p>

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						<p>increasing investment in renewable technologies.</p> <p>Conference is appalled by this Government’s decision to allow fracking to recommence in Britain, despite the known environmental and physical impact of this process. This controversial technique for recovering gas and oil from shale rock was halted in 2011 after minor earthquakes were felt in the North West of England being attributed to test wells being drilled. Conference believes that fracking is a dangerous and polluting technology whose worth is unproven and that, even if successful, will only produce more of the same fossil fuel that contributes to air pollution and climate change. The push for nuclear power is similarly the choice of an expensive and dangerous technology over safe and unpolluting renewable technologies. The public opposition to renewable such as wind farms receives a lot of publicity, but Conference is aware that a number of innovative projects have resulted in communities being happy to live close to wind farms where the energy and income from that energy is used directly for the local economy, a classic example of what the Government’s Big Society philosophy should be encouraging. Conference calls upon the EC to express in the strongest terms their opposition to fracking to the Department for Energy and Climate and for the renewal of the ban. Conference also calls on the EC to use every opportunity to persuade the Labour Party and the TUC to commit fully to development of a general strategy, based on prevention of climate change, conservation and demand reduction and use of renewable technologies and to promotion of research into socially acceptable methods of delivery and to ask them to work closely with other trade unions to achieve these aims. This strategy will provide renewed impetus to the campaign for A Million Climate Jobs.</p> <p>Moved Jill Murdoch (Yorkshire North)                  Seconded Hilary Hosking (Southern Inner)</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p> <p>Amendment–                  To insert between “of” in line 19 and “renewable” in line 20 “a general strategy, based on prevention of climate change, conservation and demand reduction and use of”.</p> <p><i>To add at end</i> “This strategy will provide renewed impetus to the campaign for A Million Climate Jobs.”.</p> <p><b>TfL Central ACCEPTED</b></p> <p>28</p>

## UCU – University and Colleges Union

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Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
UCU CP16 CC1	1	Conference policy	2016	Carried	Paris Agreement	<p><b>16 (EP) Climate change and the Paris Agreement National Executive Committee</b></p> <p>Congress believes that climate change is one of the biggest global challenges that we face. The UN Paris Agreement is an inadequate response to this challenge. Despite this, the obligation in the agreement to enhance climate change education, training and research provides an opportunity for the education sector.</p> <p>Congress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. recognises that our sectors have a central role to play in delivering the transition to a low carbon economy</li> <li>2. commends the development of a network of Environment representatives</li> <li>3. welcomes the joint work undertaken with the National Union of Students, People &amp; Planet, the Greener Jobs Alliance, Trade Unions for Energy Democracy and ShareAction.</li> </ol> <p>Congress calls on the NEC to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. continue to work for a just transition to a low carbon economy</li> <li>2. as resources permit, continue working with others on the transition to a low carbon economy and divestment/responsible investment</li> <li>3. give a priority to developing relevant work on education and skills.</li> </ol>
UCU PC16 GR2	2	Conference Policy	2016	Carried	Green reps	<p><b>17 Combatting climate change - London Metropolitan University, City and North branches</b></p> <p>Congress notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the year on year rise of global average temperatures, which testifies to the extreme urgency of responding to climate change.</li> <li>2. despite the PM's grandstanding at the 2015 Paris climate conference the government has recklessly reversed climate policy in many key areas such as green investment and finance, renewable energy, housing and transport.</li> <li>3. while the FE and HE sectors have several centres of excellence with regard to ESD (Education for Sustainable Development) teaching and climate research the full potential of these sectors for combatting climate change and providing climate jobs remains untapped.</li> </ol> <p>Congress resolves: That with regard to 3. UCU devote additional financial and human resources to supporting and developing its network of green reps in the tertiary sector.</p> <p><b>Carried as amended</b></p>

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
						<p><b>17A.1 National Executive Committee</b>                      Add at end before full stop:                      ', with particular attention to encouraging the recruitment of, supporting and developing women, black and ethnic minority, disabled and LGBT+ green reps and green reps on casualised contracts'                      Congress resolves:                      That with regard to 3. UCU devote additional financial and human resources to supporting and developing its network of green reps in the tertiary sector, with particular attention to encouraging the recruitment of, supporting and developing women, black and ethnic minority, disabled and LGBT+ green reps and green reps on casualised contracts.</p>
UCU CP16 D3	3	Conference policy	2016	Carried	Divestment	<p><b>18 Divestment - National Executive Committee</b>                      Congress recognises:                      1. the importance of divestment from fossil fuels as part of combatting climate change                      2. the importance of divestment by universities and colleges as large employers and potential opinion formers                      3. the valuable role of students unions with some support from UCU members in securing divestment in a few universities.                      Congress instructs NEC to:                      1. produce resource materials to support members and branches engaging in divestment campaigns                      2. write to branches and members encouraging them to pass motions calling for their universities and colleges to divest                      3. work with students to campaign and put pressure on management to ensure they divest over a reasonable time span                      4. ensure that the divestment process is carried out in a way that does not disadvantage any members, for instance those researching fossil fuels.</p> <p><b>Carried</b></p> <hr/>
UCU CP16 SE4	4	Conference Policy	2016	carried	Sustainable education	<p><b>19 Education for Sustainable Development and Greening the Curriculum - National Executive Committee</b>                      Congress recognises the great importance of education for sustainable development, including on environmental issues.                      Congress instructs NEC to work with students and other environmental and sustainability campaigning organisations to:                      1. determine (e.g. by surveying members), and publicise the availability of, materials that can be</p>

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						<p>used to support teaching on sustainable development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. produce draft motions and supporting materials on environmental education and education for sustainable development, including the development of institutional policies, which can be used by branches</li> <li>3. encourage branches together with students to put pressure on institutions to develop policies supporting environmental education and education for sustainable development</li> <li>4. publicise details of good practice.</li> </ol> <p><b>Carried</b></p>
UCU CP16 EI5	5	Conference policy	2016		Ethical investment	<p><b>HE36 USS and ethical investment - <i>University of Oxford</i></b></p> <p>Conference instructs UCU to use its position in USS to get USS to engage more effectively with USS members on the issue of ethical investment, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reporting annually to USS members on how USS has used its shareholder votes to promote ethical behaviour, including specific examples;</li> <li>2. reporting annually to USS members on how its investment strategy has been influenced by its thinking on the long term future of high carbon industry, including specific examples;</li> <li>3. polling USS members to ascertain their opinions on various aspects of ethical investment, including industries in which they may not wish USS to invest, such as tobacco, land mines, cluster bombs, and thermal coal</li> </ol>
UCU PC15 F6	6	Conference policy	2015	Carried	Fracking	<p><b>21 Against fracking - South Thames College</b></p> <p>The Infrastructure Act 2015 makes it legal to 'maximise the economic recovery of on/offshore oil and gas.' This is despite our obligations under the Climate Change Act and the range of environmental uncertainties associated with fracking. These uncertainties are compounded by concerns over whether the UK regulatory agencies now have the capacity following extensive cuts in budgets to enforce the necessary risk control measures.</p> <p>Congress applauds the decisions of the Scotland and Wales governments for a moratorium. We support the call of the Environment Audit Committee, in line with the precautionary principle, for a moratorium throughout the UK on the fracking of unconventional gas. This will avoid both the inconsistency with our commitments on greenhouse gas emissions, and to allow the uncertainty surrounding environmental risks to be fully resolved.</p> <p>Congress calls on the UCU to support local community and national campaigns against fracking.</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>

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UCU CP15 CC7	7	Conference policy	2014	Carried	Climate Change	<p><b>19 (EP) Climate change</b></p> <p>Congress notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that recent reports suggest that the last winter's devastating floods in the wettest UK winter for 200 years were clear evidence of accelerating climate change due to human activity</li> <li>that the government have been keen to divert attention away from their responsibility for the severity of flooding in many areas due to cuts in the Environment Agency budget and their failure to address flood prevention measures or sufficient development of alternatives to energy production through oil, gas and nuclear means.</li> </ul> <p>Congress resolves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to encourage branches to elect green reps and bring to members' attention materials on climate change for use in curriculums and as campaigning materials, such as those produced by the Campaign for Climate Change.</li> </ul> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>
UCU PC13 SS8	8	Conference Policy	2013	Carried	Sustainable skills	<p><b>Better choices for a better future</b></p> <p>This branch believes that sustainable development should be a core organising principal for the FHE and skills sector. This means moving away from treating environmentalism as a token issue or as a bolt-on to other activities. It means moving towards choices that integrate sustainability into business practice. In particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>using the focus on employability to embed education for sustainable development across the curriculum</li> <li>building divestment campaigns from high carbon portfolios. The average pension fund has 55% of its assets invested in high-carbon sectors</li> <li>promoting international, national and community based campaigns that address fuel poverty and the de-carbonisation of energy supply.</li> </ol> <p>Congress calls upon the NEC to develop a coalition of unions and students that will contribute to delivering these objectives.</p> <p>Congress calls upon sector employers to recognise the trade union role and establish procedures that promote embedding sustainable development.</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>
UCU CP12	9	Conference policy	2012	Carried	Green Skills job	<p><b>Environmental work (report paragraph 3)</b></p> <p><b>96 Creating jobs and skills</b></p>

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GS9						<p>Congress believes that the move to a low carbon economy represents the best way to solve the economic crisis. It is our view that one of the biggest obstacles to achieving such an economy is the chronic shortage of sustainability skills.</p> <p>Cutting FHE budgets will only serve to increase this green skills gap. The campaign against education cuts must be linked to an alternative jobs strategy. Organisations inside and outside the sector must move beyond the rhetoric of environmentalism and make sustainable development a central part of their operations. In particular UCU branches and FHE institutions should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. appoint and recognise the role of Environment Reps</li> <li>2. endorse the Greener Jobs Alliance 2012 Green Skills Manifesto</li> <li>3. support the strengthening of capacity within all sector bodies to deliver meaningful sustainability practice</li> <li>4. develop an engagement strategy with their local communities which promotes green skills and jobs.</li> </ol> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>
UCU CP11 CJ10	1 0	Conference Policy	2011	Carried	1 MCJ’s	<p><b>27 1 million climate jobs</b></p> <p>Congress recognises the link between the global economic crisis and the climate crisis.</p> <p>Congress supports the creation of a million climate jobs aimed at reducing emissions, enhancing energy efficiency, developing environmentally friendly low sources of energy, and training workers in the green skills necessary for a low carbon economy. UCU must link the campaigns to fighting job cuts with the opportunities for job creation.</p> <p>At a time when large numbers of lecturing jobs needed to deliver sustainability training are at risk, UCU must organise at institution, community, and national level to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. appoint Green Reps in every branch</li> <li>2. introduce course offers that promote low carbon skills</li> <li>3. develop local alliances to increase the supply and demand for energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy</li> <li>4. liaise with FHE sector bodies to implement a coherent qualification framework</li> <li>5. support the 1 million climate jobs petition and march.</li> </ol> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>
UCU CP10	1 1	Conference Policy	2010	Carried	Environment Campaigns	<p><b>97 Environment Campaigns</b></p> <p>Congress is concerned about the lack of progress made at the Copenhagen climate summit. This is</p>

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EC11						<p>compounded by the impact of the recession, public spending cuts and the influence of 'climate scepticism'. Significant investment needs to be made in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wind, wave, tide and solar rather than nuclear power</li> <li>• renovation and insulation of homes and buildings</li> <li>• a network of cheap buses and trains.</li> </ul> <p>UCU must play a key role in the campaign for green jobs and skills. In a period of cuts in the FHE sector it represents significant job creation opportunities. 'Greening the curriculum' includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapting existing course programmes</li> <li>• Introducing new programme areas to meet future skills demands</li> <li>• Adoption in continuous professional development schemes</li> </ul> <p>Branches and regions need to build membership awareness by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up Climate Action Groups</li> <li>• Joint initiatives with the NUS and People and Planet</li> <li>• Campaigning beyond the workplace</li> </ul> <p><b>CARRIED AS AMENDED</b>  <b>97A.1 - Coleg Gwent (Newport branch)</b>            Add to motion after last bullet point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruiting branch and regional environmental reps</li> <li>• Organising training courses for environmental reps</li> <li>• Developing close working relationships with other public sector unions in their workplace e.g. Unison on environmental matters</li> </ul> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>
UCU CP09 EW1 2	1 2	Conference Policy	2009	Carried	Environmental Work	<p><b>Environmental work (paragraph 6)</b>  <b>43 Environment</b>            This congress recognises the importance of the UCU increasing its profile on environmental issues. In particular with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. employers – improving environment management in the workplace</li> <li>2. staff – identifying opportunities to raise employee awareness</li> <li>3. students – linking with campaign organisations like People and Planet</li> <li>4. sector bodies – strengthening links with bodies like HEFCE, EAUC, and government departments to develop policy in areas like 'greening the curriculum'</li> <li>5. public – supporting campaigns that strengthen the profile of the trade union movement in relation to 'anti-environment measures' like Heathrow expansion</li> </ol>

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						<p>UCU will need to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. promote the role of UCU environment reps and seek formal recognition within institutions</li> <li>2. provide environment courses in the 2009-10 reps training programme</li> <li>3. organise a 1 day conference in late 2009 to help co-ordinate strategy</li> <li>4. liaise with other unions to map out the skills and jobs needed in a 'green new deal' prior to the Copenhagen summit.</li> </ol> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>

## Unison – The public service union

[www.unison.org.uk](http://www.unison.org.uk)

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UNS NC16 TA1	1	National Conference	2016	Carried	Trade Agreements	<p><b>I. EU trade Agreements</b></p> <p>In the TTIP draft agreement threats to the environment include proposals for the removal of ‘trade barriers’. The barriers identified include: green or sustainable public procurement, energy efficiency labels, fuel efficiency standards for cars, regulation of unconventional fossil fuel extraction including shale gas (fracking) and tar sands sustainability standards for bio energy and the banning of gases in appliances such as refrigerators and freezers.....</p> <p>.....2) To campaign for all public services, including all public environmental services such as the Environment Agency, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Department of Energy and Climate Change and the Forestry Commission to be removed from all three trade agreements;</p>
UNS NC16 CC2	2	National conference	2016	Referred-Supported	Climate change	<p><b>109. Tackling Climate Change</b></p> <p><b>Referred comment:</b> The NEC supports the ‘Just Transition’ and Trade Union Energy Democracy campaign, which addresses these issues though the [Policy Development and Campaigns Committee] PDCC work programme on Green issues and Climate Change.</p> <p><b>109</b> Conference reaffirms our union’s proud internationalist outlook and our concern that climate change</p>

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						<p>poses a threat to people around the world.</p> <p>Conference applauds the work of UNISON members during the floods in the North of England and Scotland during the winter of 2015-16 and notes with concern predictions that the frequency and severity of flooding in the UK could increase as a consequence of climate change.</p> <p>Conference notes with concern the direction of the Conservative Government’s policies on renewable energy and fracking.</p> <p>Conference reaffirms our position that we need a viable pathway to decarbonise our energy supply without further investment in unabated fossil fuels and shale gas fracking. Conference welcomes the work of environmental campaigners in highlighting and taking action against developments that can be anticipated to worsen climate change.</p> <p>Conference believes that the union has a distinctive and useful role to play in the debate about and actions against climate change. Our members across different sectors including local authorities, the NHS, the energy sector, the Environment Agency, airports and fire services all have an interest in issues around climate change as workers and citizens.</p> <p>Conference instructs the National Executive Council to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continue to work with organisations that campaign against climate change, including Climate Coalition, Campaign Against Climate Change, and the One Million Climate Jobs Campaign;</li> <li>2) Support community-led anti-fracking campaigns;</li> <li>3) Campaign for shorter, cheaper, easier and environmentally-friendly travel to work through supporting investment in our public transport infrastructure and highlighting travel as an issue in any changes to work organisation;</li> <li>4) Encourage UNISON pension trustees to reduce our members’ shareholdings in carbon-intensive energy, where this does not pose a risk to members’ income security in retirement;</li> <li>5) Encourage the role of union workplace environmental reps in identifying and implementing changes in</li> </ol>

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						<p>all workplaces to reduce carbon emissions;</p> <p>6) Campaign to protect the resilience of public services to withstand climate change-related events such as flooding.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Branch affiliated to Stockport</i></p>
UNS NC16 CC3	3	National Conference	2016	Support ed with amend ments	Climate change and Trade union action	<p><b>110. Climate Change and Trade Union Action</b></p> <p><b>Referred comments:</b> The NEC supports the ‘Just Transition’ and Trade Union Energy Democracy campaign, which addresses these issues through the[Policy Development and Campaigns Committee] PDCC work programme on Green issues and Climate Change.</p> <hr/> <p><b>110.</b> Conference recognises that the threat of global warming to our environment and to the wellbeing of the world’s population has been neglected by the UK government and that immediate actions are required to limit the damage that is already taking place. Conference recognises the Scottish Government’s ambitious targets to reduce carbon emissions but notes that the UK Government has failed to adopt similar targets.</p> <p>The Tories have sought to present a “Green” face whilst pushing ahead with fracking and refusing to put in place measures to reduce emissions which lead to global warming.</p> <p>Conference recognises that the warming of the planet that has already taken place has resulted in significant reductions in the ice cover in the Arctic and Antarctic as well as in mountain glaciers causing rises in sea levels that threaten water supplies in many countries. Predicted further warming is likely to have catastrophic consequences.</p> <p>Conference believes that the current neo-liberal global economic consensus is incompatible with the steps that are required to address the global warming crisis. We believe that greater democratic control over the economy and use of natural resources, collective rather than market led responses to energy supply and conservation and tighter regulation of all polluting processes are necessary and should be part of the UK</p>

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						<p>Government’s strategy.</p> <p>Conference notes the agreement at the COP21 summit in Paris in December that the world must take steps to limit global warming to 2 degrees and preferably 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels in order to halt catastrophic climate change. However we also note the failure of the summit to agree enforceable actions on governments to ensure this is achieved.</p> <p>Conference supports calls for climate justice where those communities most at risk from rising sea levels, the loss of fresh water supplies and the degradation of their arable land should be supported in responding to the crisis. This includes financial support and support for refugees who will flee from the disaster confronting them.</p> <p>Conference also recognises that climate justice requires support for those workers in the carbon industries whose jobs will be phased out as the world moves to a non-carbon based economy. This requires a transition plan to be drawn up to ensure alternative employment for these workers and the communities who currently rely on the carbon based industries.</p> <p>Conference calls on the National Executive Council, regions and branches to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continue to work with broad alliances, such as Stop Climate Chaos Scotland;</li> <li>2) Explore how best to withdraw support for carbon extractive industries such as divestment by pension and public funds;</li> <li>3) Oppose the development of fracking and unconventional gas extraction methods;</li> <li>4) Support investment in “Green infrastructure” including improved public transport and cycle and walking infrastructure;</li> <li>5) Support legislation to ensure homes are insulated and warm.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>South Lanarkshire</i></p>

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						<p><b>110.1</b></p> <p>In point 1) insert after “Scotland”:</p> <p>"and the Campaign Against Climate Change,"</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Islington London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority</i></p> <p><i>Portsmouth City</i></p>
UNS NC16 D4	4	National Conference	2016	Support ed with amend ments	Divestment	<p><b>27. Pension Funds: Divestment from fossil fuel extraction</b></p> <p><b>Referred</b> NEC had concerns about possible fossil fuel divestment from LGPS as set out in Motion 27 and therefore proposed amendments 27.1 and 27.2 (Below). The concerns are still present.</p> <p><b>27.</b> Conference acknowledges the importance of well sourced Pension Schemes that provide reasonable returns so that members can live with dignity after retirement. Conference acknowledges the value of legislative changes that allow trade union representation on pension boards as a positive step.</p> <p>Conference fully supports the TUC campaign to increase employment through a substantial increase in ‘climate jobs’ but is concerned about the impact of CO2 emissions and the resulting accelerated global warming caused by burning fossil fuels when adequate clean alternatives are available.</p> <p>Local Government Pension Funds in the UK have assets worth over £230 billion. £14 billion of this – over 6% – is invested into fossil fuel corporations through their 101 pension’s funds, responsible for 4.6 million employees.</p> <p>We now know that 80% of the world’s oil, coal and gas reserves need to stay in the ground to prevent catastrophic climate change.</p> <p>This is a moral argument.</p> <p>Pensions are for our and our families’ future. But that future is threatened by fossil fuel extraction.</p>

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						<p>Without bold action to keep 80% of fossil fuels in the ground, a changing climate will have devastating consequences for people, societies and ecosystems around the world. By investing £14 billion in fossil fuel extraction, our local governments are providing resources that accelerate climate change. As public bodies, local governments have a responsibility to work for the public good; they shouldn’t be financially and politically supporting the most destructive industry on the planet. Fossil fuel investments undermine existing local authority climate change mitigation; adaptation strategies and commitments.</p> <p>It is also a financial argument.</p> <p>When governments finally take climate change seriously and legislate to leave fossil fuels in the ground, shares in oil, gas and coal will become worthless. Funds which don’t invest in fossil fuels often perform as well or better than fossil-fuel heavy funds, so divestment does not mean that existing pension funds lose out. Making 4.6 million public sector pensions dependent on long term profits from an industry threatening a safe planetary future is not a sensible investment strategy. When local governments allow pensions to be exposed to fossil fuels, they’re relying on stranded assets for the safe retirement of their workers.</p> <p>As continued investments in fossil fuels pose material financial risks to portfolios, funds have fiduciary duties to consider the benefits of decarbonising as part of their investment strategies. Furthermore, Trustees may consider non-financial factors if members share the concern and there is no risk of significant financial detriment to the fund – which is increasingly the case for divestment.</p> <p>And it is a public benefit argument.</p> <p>£14 billion could build over 200,000 homes or generate more electricity than Scotland uses. By investing this capital into renewable energy, public transport and social housing, local government could create jobs and boost local economies, while protecting pensions in the long term.</p> <p>Investing into fossil fuel multinationals does not support local jobs, economies or infrastructure. Other than the return on capital, there are no real social or economic benefits for local government – or for residents whose council tax goes into the Pension fund. Further, every £1 spent on construction generates a further £2.09 on economic activity, higher than the return to most other sectors including advanced manufacturing and finance.</p> <p>By divesting the £14 billion currently invested in fossil fuels, local councils can take an important step</p>

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						<p>forwards in challenging climate change. Reinvesting this money into renewables, housing and public transport is a feasible and sensible strategy for providing a long term return and building safe pensions for public sector workers.</p> <p>As well as providing safer long term returns for pensions, all of these would create local jobs, improve the lives of local residents and boost local economies more than investing into multinational fossil fuel companies.</p> <p>In some cases, this is already becoming a reality.</p> <p>Lancashire County Council invested £12 million in Westmill Solar Coop, the UK’s largest community owned solar farm. The solar farm has 1,648 members, who all bought shares in the project. Lancashire and the individual members will receive interest for 23 years, with a projected 11% annual return.</p> <p>Local authorities could also invest in larger renewables energy projects, including offshore wind. The City of Copenhagen co-owns the Middelgrunden Offshore wind farm, together with a residents co-operative. The wind farm is 3.5 kilometres off the coast of Copenhagen, and provides 4% of the Danish capital’s electricity.</p> <p>With high up-front capital costs but long-term revenue streams, expanding urban public transport presents another sensible pension investment.</p> <p>Enhancing bus, train and tram networks would create jobs, strengthen local economies and improve quality of life, while providing a long-term return on investment.</p> <p>Reinvesting into Housing</p> <p>Many councils already have property in their portfolios. But some, like Greater Manchester, are leading the way in investing into social housing. Islington Pension Fund is planning to put £150 million – 15% of its pension pot – into social housing – arguing that this offers more stable and guaranteed income and return than the private sector.</p> <p>Calls to invest local government pension funds in new housing have come from both unions and Treasury reports. UNISON Scotland and the Scottish Federation of Housing Associations proposed using local</p>

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						<p>government pension funds to build new social and affordable housing in Scotland.</p> <p>A Treasury-commissioned study published in February 2015 argued that local authorities should invest £5 billion from their pension funds to create a “substantial increase in new homes nationally”.</p> <p>The local government pension fund with the least exposure to oil, gas and coal is Lancashire County Pension Fund with 1.9%, whilst the LGPF with the highest exposure is GMPF who have the highest proportion of all the schemes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Greater Manchester Pension Fund £1,304 million;</li> <li>2) Strathclyde Pension Fund £752 million;</li> <li>3) West Yorkshire Pension Fund £671 million;</li> <li>4) Merseyside Pension Fund £355 million;</li> <li>5) West Midlands Pension Fund £355 million.</li> </ol> <p>By divesting fossil fuel holdings, local governments across the country will free up capital that can be invested more usefully, boost local economies, and provide public benefit while potentially generating a higher return than fossil fuels will over the next generation.</p> <p>Pensions can be harnessed to drive the energy transition, create local jobs and support local innovation. Pensions can be more effectively put to work by creating and retaining value in local economies, while establishing new community ownership models. The long term nature of pension investments allows for the support of infrastructure essential in reducing inequality and meeting climate commitments, including social housing, public transport and renewable energy.</p> <p>Local authorities in the UK led the way on divesting from apartheid in the 1980s. They did so again with the tobacco industry and today UNISON policy actively promotes divestment as part of its campaign against the occupation of Palestine.</p>

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						<p>Conference agrees to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Seek divestment from Fossil Fuel extraction for all LGPF where we have members;</li> <li>b) Seek alliances amongst other trade unions who share our objective and work co operatively with them to achieve divestment;</li> <li>c) Engage with UNISON members with an aim of improving their knowledge base around climate threats created by Fossil Fuel extraction;</li> <li>d) Produce literature that will enable branches to engage with the employers where they are members of a LGPF.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>North West Region Probation and CAFCASS</b></p> <p><b>Amendments</b></p> <p><b>27.1</b></p> <hr/> <p>In point a) after “members” add:</p> <p>“where this is economically viable in the medium and long term and does not breach the fiduciary duties of the funds to our members;”</p> <p>In point b) after “divestment” add:</p> <p>“if it is in the fiduciary interests of LGPS scheme members”</p> <hr/> <p><b>27.2</b></p> <p>Add new point b) and renumber accordingly:</p> <p>“b) Campaign within the LGPS funds in the mean time to ensure they are engaging with carbon producing companies to ensure they are committed to the Paris Agreement and the ‘just transition’ process for workers in those industries;”</p> <p>In existing point c) add at end:</p>

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						<p>“and promote and publicise alternatives such as renewables and clean energy to share with members;”</p> <p><b>National Executive Council</b></p>
UNSE C16E P4	4	Energy conference	2016	Carried	Energy policy	<p><b>Energy policy in the UK</b></p> <p>This conference believes that the Government has failed to address significant issues relating to the future of energy supply in the UK.</p> <p>Despite repeated warnings by a range of stakeholders including UNISON, the Conservative Government’s inability to strategically plan for a low carbon energy supply future leaves the country in a perilous position going forward. We now face the very real possibility of interruptions in supply at peak times, a failure to meet carbon emission targets and a likelihood of big increases in energy bills throwing many more consumers into fuel poverty.</p> <p>This indecision and lack of clear strategy is creating significant uncertainty amongst employers, which itself is leading to a lack of investment in the future energy infrastructure the UK requires. This uncertainty is also leading to an unnecessary loss of employment for members in the energy industry and is creating a climate of fear where staff worry that more job losses are only around the corner.</p> <p>Conference further notes that the Government’s failure to prioritise this crucial area is leading to a huge reduction in work delivering domestic energy efficiency. This is work that could reduce energy demand and, with it, greenhouse gas emissions and, importantly, secure current employment prospects for existing members and provide new job growth which would in turn grow UNISON’s potential membership.</p> <p>Conference therefore call on the Energy SGE to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continue to lobby politicians and stakeholders to develop a sustainable long term energy policy that is fit for purpose in that it ensures continuity of supply, meets all environmental obligations and addresses the scandal of fuel poverty.</li> <li>2) Continue to promote the findings of the UNISON ‘Warm Homes’ report to push the domestic energy efficiency solution to our strategic challenges and raise UNISON’s profile</li> <li>3) Develop UNISON thinking around alternative approaches to securing the necessary investment in energy infrastructure, including using public monies where necessary.</li> <li>4) Continue to lobby the Government to ensure the requirements of Just Transition are met in the UK so that any jobs lost in more traditional areas of energy production are replaced with equivalent opportunities in the economy and workers supported to make this transition.</li> </ol> <p>Continue to work with EPSU to ensure the European dimension to these challenges is addressed through dialogue with the European Commission and European employers.</p>

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UNSE C16F 5	5	Energy conference	2016	Carried	Fracking	<p>Conference notes: Hydraulic fracturing, commonly known as ‘Fracking’ is the process of drilling down into the earth before a high pressure water mixture is directed at the rock to release gas inside. Water, sand and chemicals are injected into the rock at high pressure which allows the gas to flow out at the head of the well. Conferences acknowledges that it is not alarmist to refer to the UK energy challenges as the UK ‘Energy Crisis’. The National Grid has reported that blackouts are a real possibility. While the UK population grows the demands on our current energy supplies are under severe strain. Arguably successive governments over the last 2 decades have failed to gear up to and meet this crisis through increased investment, increasing energy sources including current and new forms of energy supplies.</p> <p>There is clearly diverse and passionate public and expert opinions for and against fracking. Studies published report dangers of fracking to the environment and local populations. Statistics indicate a potential increase risk of earthquakes and contaminated water supplies. Issues of concern around Health and Safety, the transportation and the collection of the gas, concerns about the locations of the sites particularly in rural areas but also near built up areas. All of these are valid concerns and need to be researched and addressed.</p> <p>On the other hand our energy supplies are in crisis and we must look for new and renewable energy sources to address the increased capacity for demand and declining supplies of traditional forms of energy including gas and coal.</p> <p>As workers within the Energy sector the future of our energy supplies is our future, as employees and also as consumers. More research needs to be conducted into the use of this form of extraction so we can make an informed policy decision on the issue.</p> <p>Conference calls on the SGE to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Work with relevant organisations to come to an understanding of the arguments for and against Fracking</li> <li>b) To produce materials which explain the pros and the cons of Fracking so that our members can make an informed decision Consider developing SGE policy in favour or in opposition to Fracking based on an informed decision.</li> </ul>
UNSE C16R 6	6	Energy conference	2016	Carried	Renewables	<p><b><u>Green Energy</u></b> Conference notes with frustration that this Tory Government has dropped its commitment to support Green Energy. Not long ago were the ridiculous images of David Cameron astride his husky sled proclaiming that his party would be the greenest ever in Government. And yet most recently the Government has</p>

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						<p>dropped its commitment to Green Energy and reduced the eco targets placed on Energy Suppliers. These targets meant that these companies were bound to implement eco measures such as wall cavity insulation, the promotion of renewable energy sources and other eco measures. The consequence of this is that we are now seeing job losses in the companies as they shed the workforce used to deliver these eco measures. British Gas has announced and is embarking on 500 job losses due to the closure of their loft and cavity insulation service.</p> <p>Conference we call on the SGE to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Affirm its commitment to Green Energy and renewable energies.</li> </ol> <p>To lobby the Government to restore the eco targets and to introduce subsidies for/or incentives to encourage consumers to make their homes as energy efficient as possible by offering interest free grants for boilers, help with upgrading double glazing where appropriate and offering free energy efficiency assessments for low income families”</p>
UNSE C16P O7	7	Energy conference	2016	Carried with amendment	Public Ownership	<p><b><u>45.1 Public Ownership of Energy Utilities</u></b></p> <p>Conference believes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The changes within the Labour Party since the leadership election in 2015 indicate a welcome move towards UNISON’s long-held view that the Energy Industry should be brought back into public ownership.</li> <li>2) There is now a golden opportunity to provide support and information to help consolidate this view within the labour movement.</li> <li>3) The research already commissioned by UNISON indicates the benefits which a publicly owned Energy industry would bring in terms of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Tackling the gross underinvestment in new generation capacity and infrastructure. In particular a nationally co-ordinated plan can drive the move to clean energy without the need to bribe private industry.</li> <li>2) Introducing measures to tackle and eliminate the scandal of fuel poverty</li> <li>3) Eliminating the drive for profit which leads to excessive bonuses for senior executives, attacks on the employment contracts of ordinary employees and an ever increasing cost to the consumer.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Conference requests the Service Group Executive</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Seek to ensure that through the appropriate resources and channels we promote our policy of bringing the Energy Industry back into public ownership with the aim that the next labour government has this as one of its key commitments.</li> <li>2. Provide supporting information as necessary based on current and existing research in support of this aim</li> </ol>
UNS	8	Water,	2016		Flooding	12. Securing Adequate Funding for Flood Defences WET Conference 2016 will remember the devastation

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WET 16F8		Environment & Transport Service Group 2016				caused by floods in late 2015 in Cumbria, Lancashire and Yorkshire in particular which had a devastating effect on the general public including many UNISON members both as employees and victims of the floods. 2016 Water, Environment & Transport Service Group UNISON FINAL AGENDA Page 13 of 16 Inadequate resources by this Tory Government have played a major part in flood defences not being “up to the job” for which they were intended in many places which can’t continue. The lack of Government resources has adversely impacted on the job and/or working conditions of UNISON members in the Environment Agency. Conference asks the Executive to request a meeting with the appropriate Minister as soon as is practicable to try to ensure proper provision is restored as a priority and to campaign by all means necessary to ensure a future Labour Government has this subject high on their policy agenda. Conference also asks the Executive to work with Labour Link to ensure a future Labour Government adequately funds flood defences in future. United Utilities
UNS NC15 GW9	9	National Conference	2015	Support ed with amend ment	Global Warming	<p><b>105.Global Warming - Time Running Out</b>  <b>Referred comment:</b> Incorporated into Climate Change, Energy Efficiency, Energy Democracy and the trade union ‘Just transition’ campaign to a low carbon economy.</p> <p><b>105.</b>Conference recognises that the threat of global warning to our environment and to the wellbeing of the world’s population has been neglected by the UK government and that immediate actions are required to limit the damage that is already taking place. Conference recognises the Scottish Government’s ambitious targets to reduce carbon emissions but notes that the UK Government have failed to adopt similar targets.</p> <p>The Tories have sought to present a green face whilst pushing ahead with fracking and refusing to put in place measures to reduce emissions which lead to global warming.</p> <p>Conference recognises that the warming of the planet that has already taken place has resulted in significant reductions in the ice cover in the Arctic and Antarctic as well as in mountain glaziers which threaten rises in sea levels and the provision of water supplies in many countries. Predicted further warming is likely to have catastrophic consequences.</p> <p>Conference believes that the current neo-liberal global economic consensus is incompatible with the steps that are required to address the global warming crisis. We believe that greater democratic control over the economy and use of natural resources, collective rather than market led responses to energy supply and conservation and tighter regulation of all polluting processes are necessary and should be part of the UK Government’s strategy.</p>

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						<p>In December 2015 at the UN Conference on Climate Change in Paris global leaders are expected to conclude negotiations for a new global deal to tackle climate change and address its impacts. Conference calls on the National Executive Council, regions and branches to:</p> <p>1) Continue to work with broad alliances, such as Stop Climate Chaos Scotland;</p> <p>2) Build a huge campaign to demand that the UK representatives to the Paris talks are committed to ambitious and binding commitments to reduce emissions and limit the damage from global warming.</p> <p><b>South Lanarkshire</b>  <b>105.1</b>            Add new sixth paragraph:            —Conference notes:</p> <p>a) UNISON as part of the Trade Union Sustainable Development Action Committee (TUSDAC) has been promoting the ongoing trade union campaign for the five key core principles in ‘A Just Transition’ to be placed at the heart of the Paris Climate Change talks in December 2015;</p> <p>b) ‘The Just Transition’ provides a framework for a fair and sustainable shift to a low carbon economy and calls for the active engagement of working people and their trade unions as essential in the economic, energy and industrial changes that lie ahead - globally, at national level and in the workplace. It calls for:</p> <p>i) Consultation and a Union Voice;</p> <p>ii) Green and Decent Jobs;</p> <p>iii) Green Skills;</p> <p>iv) Respect for labour and human rights;</p> <p>v) Social protection.</p> <p>Add in point 1) after —such as Stop Climate chaos Scotland the following:            —, Climate Coalition, Global Justice Now, Trade Unions for Energy Democracy, End Fuel Poverty Coalition, the TU Campaign Against Climate Change and the One Million Climate Change Jobs campaign and the</p>

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						<p>Energy Bill Revolution.                      Add new point 3):                      —3) To promote the core principles of ‘The Just Transition’ to be adopted as part of a UK Climate Change strategy in the workplace to meet the new UK contribution to the 2015 Paris climate change targets.  <b>National Executive Council</b>  <b>105.2</b>                      Under "Conference calls" add:                      "3) To support demonstrations in Paris as well as protests in the UK to put maximum pressure on world leaders to reduce carbon emissions."</p>
UNS NC15 A10	1 0	National Conference	2015	Carried	Austerity – just transition, low carbon economy	<p><b>47. Austerity creates inequality and damages the economy</b></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>1) Continue to highlight the impact of austerity not just on individuals but on the economy as a whole;</p> <p>2) Work with the TUC, the STUC and the People’s Assemblies to press the UK government and the governments of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, to produce active economic and industrial policies aimed at creating full employment, for work that pays enough to ensure a decent standard of living for all; a living rent; a just transition to a low carbon economy; a crackdown on tax avoidance and fair taxation;</p> <p>3) Encourage branches to work with local trades union councils, charities, churches and community groups to get the message out that austerity is bad for local people and bad for local communities;</p> <p>4) Campaign for a moratorium on further public sector job cuts and a programme of long-term investment in housing, infrastructure and green energy by lobbying MPs, MSPs and local councillors;</p> <p>5) Continue to oppose the —false economy of outsourcing and privatisation of public services through Labour Link;</p>

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						6) Campaign for an end to council tax freezes which in Scotland has cost more than £2.5 billion and benefits the better off most. <i>Aberdeenshire</i>
UNS NC14 CCC1 1	1 1	National Conference	2014	Support ed with amend	Affiliation to CCC	<p><b>106.For Union Affiliation to Campaign Against Climate Change</b>  <b>Referred comments:</b>                      Affiliation to the CACC was discussed at PDCC in 2014 and it was agreed to encourage branches/regions to work with CACC along with other key climate change groups the union is affiliated to such as Climate Coalition. Nationally we support it through advertising its events and One Million Climate Jobs campaigns via our green activist electronic network mail out and through our work with TUC TUSDAC (Trade Union Sustainable Development Action Committee), which campaigns for climate change transition policies, supports Trade Union environment campaigns, promotes green workplace issues, green jobs and growth and represents members service group issues direct to relevant politicians, UK and devolved government departments.</p> <p>In terms of fracking UNISON has an energy policy which states that the precautionary principle should be in place with regard to fracking activities and the focus should be on providing the means to provide a viable pathway to decarbonise our energy supply without further investment in unabated fossil fuels and shale gas fracking. Therefore before the use of fracking we need a comprehensive national infrastructure programme of domestic energy efficiency works. Such a programme would offset the need for around 470 shale production wells.</p> <p><b>106.</b> Conference notes with concern the increasing evidence that human-induced climate change caused by global warming is already affecting the world’s weather patterns, which in turn is pushing up the price of food and increasing the likelihood of extreme weather events.                      We are especially concerned at statements by climate scientists and organisations like the International Energy Agency that without urgent remedial action by governments the world is on course for a rise in global temperatures of around six degrees centigrade before the end of the century. Such an increase would have a devastating effect on the stability of the planet for future generations.                      Conference is further concerned by extreme energy extraction methods such as hydraulic fracturing or “fracking” and the extraction of unconventional gas, such as coal bed methane and shale gas.                      It believes that tackling climate change, especially through the creation of climate jobs, is of immediate relevance for trade union members and their families.                      It therefore calls upon the National Executive Council to:</p>

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						<p>1) Affiliate to the Campaign against Climate Change and encourage branches to send delegates to meetings of its Trade Union Group;</p> <p>2) Campaign against climate change and highlight the devastation that climate change causes;</p> <p>3) Campaign against fracking and the extraction of unconventional gas, such as coal bed methane and shale gas;</p> <p>4) Give the Union`s endorsement to the campaign for One Million Climate Jobs.</p> <p><b><i>Kent Local Government Salford City Surrey County 106.1</i></b></p> <p>Delete points 1) and 2) and replace with: " 1) Campaign against climate change and highlight the devastation that climate change causes and encourage branches to affiliate and campaign locally with all relevant climate change campaigning groups, including the Campaign Against Climate Change;"</p> <p>Delete point 3) and replace with new point 2): "2) Campaign to oppose shale gas fracking and the extraction of unconventional gas, such as coal bed methane and shale gas on safety grounds that the precautionary principle should apply and that a viable alternative to decarbonise our energy supply without further investment in unabated fossil fuels and shale gas fracking should be first implemented;"</p> <p>Renumber point 4) as point 3).</p> <p>Add new points 4) and 5): "4) Continue to represent members and work jointly and collaboratively with all trade unions through the TUC TUSDAC (Trade Union Sustainable Development Action Committee), on campaign against climate change, Trade Union environment campaigns, green workplace issues, promoting green jobs and growth and representing members issues direct to relevant politicians and UK and devolved government departments;</p> <p>5) Continue to work with the broad and effective „Climate Coalition“ campaign group (formerly known as Stop Climate Chaos) and Scotland Stop Climate Chaos and other broad based climate change campaign alliances such as the Energy Bill Revolution and the Campaign Against Climate Change."</p>

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						<b>National Executive Council</b>
UNS NC14 CCC1 2	1 2	National Conference	2014	Supported with amend	Affiliation to CCC	<p><b>107.UNISON Affiliation to Campaign Against Climate Change, and the One Million Climate Jobs Campaign</b></p> <p><b>Referred comment:</b> Affiliation to the CACC was discussed at PDCC in 2014 and it was agreed to encourage branches/regions to work with CACC along with other key climate change groups the union is affiliated to such as Climate Coalition. Nationally we support it through advertising its events and One Million Climate Jobs campaigns via our green activist electronic network mail out and through our work with TUC TUSDAC (Trade Union Sustainable Development Action Committee), which campaigns for climate change transition policies, supports Trade Union environment campaigns, promotes green workplace issues, green jobs and growth and represents members service group issues direct to relevant politicians, UK and devolved government departments.</p> <p>In terms of fracking UNISON has an energy policy which states that the precautionary principle should be in place with regard to fracking activities and the focus should be on providing the means to provide a viable pathway to decarbonise our energy supply without further investment in unabated fossil fuels and shale gas fracking. Therefore before the use of fracking we need a comprehensive national infrastructure programme of domestic energy efficiency works. Such a programme would offset the need for around 470 shale production wells.</p> <p><b>107.</b> Conference notes with concern the increasing evidence that man-made climate change caused by global warming is already affecting the world’s weather patterns, which in turn is pushing up the price of food and increasing the likelihood of extreme weather events.</p> <p>We are especially concerned at statements by climate scientists and organisations like the International Energy Agency that without urgent remedial action by governments the world is on course for a rise in global temperatures of around six degrees centigrade before the end of the century. Such an increase would have a devastating effect on the stability of the planet for future generations.</p> <p>Conference therefore believes that tackling climate change, and the creation of climate jobs and employment is of immediate relevance for trade union members and their families.</p> <p>It therefore calls upon the National Executive Council to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Affiliate to the Campaign against Climate Change and encourage branches to affiliate;</li> <li>2) Campaign against climate change and highlight the devastation that climate change causes;</li> <li>3) Support and encourage the election of UNISON delegates to the Campaign against Climate Change trade</li> </ol>

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
						<p>union group;</p> <p>4) Support the Campaign against Climate Change Trade Union Group with its One Million Climate Jobs campaign.</p> <p><b>Stockport</b> <b>107.1</b></p> <p>Delete points 1) and 2) and replace with: "1) Campaign against climate change and highlight the devastation that climate change causes and encourage branches to affiliate and campaign locally with all relevant climate change campaigning groups, including the Campaign Against Climate Change;"</p> <p>Renumber point 3) as point 2). Renumber 4) as point 3). Add new points 4) and 5): "4) Continue to represent members and work jointly and collaboratively with all trade unions through the TUC TUSDAC (Trade Union Sustainable Development Action Committee), on campaign against climate change, trade union environment campaigns, green workplace issues, promoting green jobs and growth and representing members issues direct to relevant politicians and UK and devolved government departments; 5) Continue to work with the broad and effective „Climate Coalition“ campaign group (formerly known as Stop Climate Chaos) and Scotland Stop Climate Chaos and other broad based climate change campaign alliances such as the Energy Bill Revolution and the Campaign Against Climate Change."</p> <p><b>National Executive Council</b></p>
UNS NC14 T13	1 3	National Conference	2014	Support ed	Transport	<p><b>40. Supporting Public Transport</b></p> <p>Having an integrated, efficient public transport network is vital to the economy and to the daily lives of millions of people.</p> <p>While billions of pounds will be spent on building the HS2 rail line money is being cut from local authority budgets which leads to bus services being stopped, threatening the jobs of our members.</p> <p>The Campaign for Better Transport (CBT) has collated startling figures from around England and Wales on the number of bus routes already removed. Entire bus networks are at risk of collapse. Their report “Buses in Crisis” shows 46% of local authorities reduced their support for buses in 2013.</p> <p>Buses are the most flexible form of public transport serving people in remote, rural communities, giving young people some independence, allowing the elderly to attend medical appointments or go shopping without inconveniencing family members yet they receive far lower subsidies than the rail services.</p>

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Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motion
						<p>UNISON has supported the Campaign for Better Transport and, hopefully, will continue to do so. The plight of our bus services urgently needs to be communicated widely before catching a bus becomes a distant memory.</p> <p>Conference calls on the National Executive Council to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Promote UNISON’s Transport policy to a wider audience;</li> <li>2) Support the Campaign for Better Transport in its work on the Save Our Bus campaign;</li> <li>3) Work with Labour Link and the Shadow Transport Ministry team to develop a transport policy that includes improving funding for bus services.</li> </ol> <p><b>East Midlands Airport</b></p>

## Unite – Unite the Union

[www.unitetheunion.org](http://www.unitetheunion.org)

Code	#	Description of doc	Date	Decision	Main issues	Motions/policies from
UNIT PC16 F1	1	Policy conference	2016	Carried	Fracking	<p><b>Supporting members</b></p> <p>After a debate on fracking Unite confirmed it will stand by members’ jobs and continue to seek to organise and represent workers engaged in fracking related work. But the union would still maintain its opposition to the impact fracking has on the environment. Conference backed a proposal calling on Unite to commit to both, ensuring robust health and safety procedures are in place for industry workers and ensuring that minimum standards for pay, terms and conditions are in place as well.</p>
UNIT PC16 T2	2	Policy conference	2016	Carried	Transport	<p><b>Re-nationalise</b></p> <p>Unite reiterated its commitment to lobbying for full public ownership of rail and bus networks, after delegates overwhelmingly called for the issue to be a key priority for the union. <b>David Smith</b>, East Midlands believed transport was an issue that was “vitally important” to all members, both for workers who work in transport and those who use transport. And London and Eastern’s <b>Andrew Yeardley</b> said, “Unite is proud to support renationalising of railway and buses.”</p>

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UNIT PC14 F3	3	Policy Conference	2014	Carried	Fracking	<p><b>Unite is committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make members aware of the dangers of fracking, actively oppose fracking, to use its influence to prevent fracking operations, advise members not to work on fracking sites nor deliver materials to such operations;</li> <li>• Support and lobby for a moratorium on all ‘fracking’ activities across the UK;</li> <li>• Encourage the Labour Party and Labour controlled councils to take actions formally opposing the application of hydraulic fracturing technology within the UK;</li> <li>• Request Regional Committees support local anti-fracking groups’ activities;</li> <li>• Encourage members of the union to support campaigns against ‘fracking’ and to link up with local campaigners;</li> <li>• Support calls for taking profit out of energy production and distribution and favour the public ownership and democratic control of the energy industry with the direct input of local communities and trade unions in decisions on creating a balanced and sustainable energy policy.</li> </ul>
UNIT PC14 A4	4	Policy Conference	2014	Carried	Aviation	<p><b>Aviation 2014</b></p> <p><b>Aviation capacity</b></p> <p>Unite recognises the strategic importance of Civil Air Transport to the UK economy, and the importance of its continued growth, development and interconnectivity with other modes of transport. Unite believes that investing in Heathrow as a strategic part of UK national infrastructure would create and sustain thousands of jobs in numerous industrial sectors including aviation and construction.</p> <p><b>Unite is committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaign for the Airports Commission to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• retain the hub airport at London Heathrow, with immediate expansion through a 3rd runway;</li> <li>• include a future option for an additional runway within the London and the South East;</li> <li>• ensure additional capacity for aviation growth is located in the north of the United Kingdom;</li> <li>• ensure existing and future capacity is interlinked with other modes of transport such as rail and road. • Ensure that official Labour Party policy supports such recommendations and that they are implemented by government;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Campaign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for the expansion of Heathrow Airport including more runways;</li> <li>• against the plans of the Mayor of London for a new hub airport in the Thames estuary;</li> <li>• for the abolition Air Passenger Duty;</li> <li>• for an expansion of capacity at other existing UK airports.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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UNIT PC14 E5	5	Policy Conference	2014	Carried	Energy	<p><b>Energy 2014</b>  <b>Balanced energy policy</b>                      Unite is concerned that the security of electricity supply within the UK is in crisis. It is essential to have a balanced energy policy that includes a mix of renewable, nuclear, cleaner coal and gas generation.  <b>Unite is committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby government to enable investment in the UK energy infrastructure to ensure secure energy supply for the UK at an affordable cost to domestic and industrial consumers to avoid fuel poverty;</li> <li>• Campaign for the retention of coal fired generation in the UK protected by carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology and urge the Labour Party to commit in its manifesto for 2015 to fund and support CCS technology; Step up its support for a balanced energy policy, in particular for increased investment in carbon capture and storage technology;</li> <li>• Campaign to support the continuation of electrical power generation throughout the United Kingdom. Each region should retain existing thermal generation as part of a balanced portfolio to complement renewable resources.</li> </ul>
UNIT PC14 GJ6	6	Policy Conference	2014	Carried	Green Jobs	<p><b>Green jobs</b>                      Unite notes the threat from climate change and believes that combating climate change requires governmental and inter governmental co-operation, major investment in public works, and an emergency emission reductions scheme. Tackling climate change, especially through the creation of climate jobs, is of immediate relevance for trade union members and their families.</p>
UNIT PC14 CJ7	7	Policy Conference 2014	2014	Carried	1MCJ’s	<p><b>Unite is committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider affiliation to, support profits from energy companies to be re-invested in renewable energy with target dates set for the energy produced from renewables, with an aim to produce 75 per cent of energy from renewables by 2030. If energy companies are unwilling to meet these demands then they be nationalised to ensure a sustainable energy policy and publicise the work of the Campaign against Climate Change Trade Union Group (CaCCTU UK)<sup>1</sup> and encourage branches to send delegates to its Trade Union Group;</li> <li>• Co-fund and distribute the “1 Million Climate Jobs” campaign pamphlet<sup>2</sup> as an informative basis for consultation by Unite representatives with local employers as part of initiatives for greening the workplace;</li> <li>• Campaign against climate change and highlight the devastation that it causes;</li> <li>• Work more closely and as a priority with the International Trade Union.</li> </ul>

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UNIT PC14 RE8	8	Policy Conference	2014	Carried	Renewable Energy	<p><b>Unite is committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaign for an immediate annual windfall tax on energy companies, with the money raised invested in renewable energy;</li> <li>• Campaign for;</li> <li>• All new build homes to be fully energy efficient with built-in solar panels, or other means of renewable energy, capable of maximising energy production;</li> <li>• Appropriate financial incentives to improve home and business insulation and progress towards zero-emission status including through the use of solar energy, heat pumps, and feeder tariffs;</li> <li>• Ensuring businesses audit their energy use to be as efficient as possible;</li> </ul>
UNIT PC12 EE9	9	Policy Conference	2012	Carried	Energy and environment	<p><b>Energy and the Environment</b></p> <p>UNITE supports sustainable economic development in the UK and is committed to a balanced energy policy which includes coal (featuring Carbon Capture and Storage), renewable energy and nuclear. Maintaining a diverse range of energy generating facilities is important to ensuring energy security and reducing carbon emissions, and the stark reality is that renewable energy forms alone will not be able to meet our energy needs. UNITE therefore supports a nuclear new build programme and recognises the potential for economic growth that it represents. However, UNITE is aware of the concerns surrounding nuclear energy and takes them extremely seriously. UNITE gives paramount importance to the health and safety of workers and the population as a whole. Our support for a nuclear new build programme is on the basis of demanding full union recognition and organisation at the new sites – organised workplaces are safer workplaces. UNITE also recognises the potential for employment in ‘green jobs’ in key areas such as transport, housing and energy and notes the campaign for investment in ‘1 million Climate Jobs’ <a href="http://www.climate-change-jobs.org/">http://www.climate-change-jobs.org/</a>. However, UNITE notes that the campaign does not include nuclear energy, which UNITE has a clear policy on, and calls for the phasing out of domestic flights, which UNITE is opposed to. On the basis of the huge potential environmental damage UNITE is opposed to ‘hydraulic fracture’ or ‘fracking’ and is opposed to the Coalition Government’s relaxing of planning regulations.</p> <p><b>UNITE is committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaign and lobby for sustainable economic development in the UK - including investment to lower the UK’s carbon emissions, an expansion of public transport and support for 1 million climate jobs;</li> <li>• Campaign against the use of ‘fracking’ due to the environmental damage caused;</li> <li>• Ensure commitment in Labour Party manifesto to introduce integrated planning regulation that</li> </ul>

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						takes into account the need for affordable housing, to create urban environments that meet the needs of local communities, to grow our economy and infrastructure, and to protect environmentally sensitive areas from unsuitable development.
UNIT PC14 SC10	1 0	Policy conference	2014	Carried	Supply Chain	<p><b>Supply chain</b>                      Unite believes that government, companies and workers all have a role to play in promoting the use of the ‘local’ automotive supply chain.  <b>Unite is committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby government to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o ensure 50% of the content of all vehicles produced in the UK are sourced from the UK;</li> <li>o intervene if companies within the supply chain are not being utilised sufficiently as this initiative will aid the UK’s commitment to the reduction of CO2 emissions;</li> <li>o provide the economic and financial circumstances to encourage companies in the supply chain to bid for the big automotive contracts;</li> <li>o ensure the supply chain is offered the same opportunity for investment and growth as that currently being enjoyed by the auto industry.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>