

PARLAMENT EWROPEW

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Kumitat għall-Impjiegi u l-Affarijiet Soċjali

2008/0014(COD)

10.9.2008

OPINJONI

tal-Kumitat għall-Impjiegi u l-Affarijiet Soċjali

għall-Kumitat għall-Ambjent, is-Saħħa Pubblika u s-Sikurezza ta' l-Ikel

dwar il-proposta għal deċiżjoni tal-Parlament Ewropew u tal-Kunsill dwar l-isforz ta' l-Istati Membri biex inaqqsu l-emissjonijiet tagħhom tal-gassijiet serra biex jonoraw l-impenji tal-Komunità għat-tnaqqis ta' l-emissjonijiet tal-gassijiet serra sa l-2020
(COM(2008)0017 – C6-0041/2008 – 2008/0014(COD))

Rapporteur għal opinjoni: Sepp Kusstatscher

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ĠUSTIFIKAZZJONI QASIRA

On 23 January 2008 the Commission published its proposals on how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the coming years in the Member States. (mainly heating and air-conditioning), services, small industries, agriculture and waste disposal. These currently account for some 60% of the EU's total greenhouse gas emissions.

The fact that the proposal sets concrete targets for each Member State, to be met by 2020, is welcome. However, there is no similarly ambitious catalogue of measures for the period after 2020.

What are the implications of this proposal for EU employment policy?

Initial studies, e.g. the joint study by ETUC, ISTAS, SDA, Syndex and the Wuppertal-Institut, show that the consequences of climate change will have positive effects on employment in the EU: there will be scope for the creation of more and better-qualified jobs.

However, the effects will vary considerably from one economic sector or geographical region to another. In particular the Mediterranean regions will suffer more from the rise in temperatures than those further north. Problems will increase most markedly in agriculture and in tourism, where there will be a need for restructuring with more investments to prevent the worst impacts.

As the greatest emitter of CO₂, transport requires special efforts. There are great possibilities, and determined action is needed to exploit them: reducing unnecessary transport, restricting the most energy-intensive modes of transport, and increasing efficiency by technical and logistical means. There are also good opportunities for the creation of new jobs. The consistent expansion of public passenger transport could lead to the creation of four times as many jobs, benefiting local and regional economic structures in particular.

A similar situation obtains in the construction sector. The renovation of existing buildings (improved insulation, installation of renewables, etc.) and the construction of new, more energy-efficient buildings create new jobs at local and regional level.

Climate change is treated as a priority challenge in relation to other areas of policy. However, with all its effects it is a very complex topic. That makes it all the more important to prepare people at all levels for the new situation climate change will engender. We need a strategy on the best way for businesspeople and workers, particularly in SMEs, to adjust themselves. Specific training measures for all are urgently needed. The EU Agencies in Dublin and Bilbao and the European Employment Observatory are now under greater pressure to find answers to the many unanswered questions on what specific effects climate change will have in the various regions and economic sectors.

Climate change changes society. Accordingly it is the poorest in society – both in the EU and worldwide – who are hardest hit by climate change. They, more than any others, lack the resources to adapt to climate change. High energy prices are already affecting people in the lowest income brackets. Rising food prices are likely to drastically exacerbate existing famines. There is a need for a global offensive against hunger in the world. The burden of

saving the energy that produces greenhouse gases needs to be shared in a socially just manner.

Overproduction and unhealthy consumption in the ‘First World’ not only cause a waste of resources but also have a heavy impact on the climate. On the basis of the ‘polluter pays’ principle, then, we need to make economical use of all resources, including those which emit greenhouse gases.

Energy taxes should be harmonised at EU level, rewarding forms of business with low emissions and increasing taxes on high greenhouse gas emitters. This would give a solid boost to the development of new technologies and thus promote highly-qualified new jobs, particularly in the alternative energy sector.

It is in the areas already affected by drought and extreme weather conditions that the impact of climate change will be most keenly felt. International solidarity will become even more important than in the past in an increasingly interdependent world. Whether Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects represent a correct way of addressing this issue is as yet unclear.

The idea of ‘Building a Global Climate Change Alliance between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change’ (COM(2007)540 of 18 September 2007) is very much to be welcomed.

The increasing migration from the poorest countries most severely affected by climate change is socio-political dynamite, and affects not only the countries from which emigration takes place but also those in which heavy pressure from immigration creates social tensions.

EMENDI

Il-Kumitat għall-Impjiegi u l-Affarijiet Soċjali jistieden lill-Kumitat għall-Ambjent, is-Saħħa Pubblika u s-Sikurezza ta' l-Ikel, bħala l-kumitat responsabbli, sabiex jinkorpora l-emendi li ġejjin fir-rapport tiegħu:

Emenda 1

Proposta għal deċiżjoni

Premessa 6 a (ġdida)

Test propost mill-Kummissjoni

Emendi

(6a) Fit-twettiq ta' l-obbligi tagħhom, l-Istati Membri u l-Unjoni Ewropea għandhom jikkunsidraw l-opportunitajiet u r-riskji assoċjati mat-tnaqqis tal-gassijiet serra għas-sigurtà soċjali u l-impjiegi. Peress li l-bidla fil-klima giet inkluża fil-linji gwida ġodda dwar l-impjiegi, l-aġġustamenti għall-bidla fil-

*klima ghandu jkollhom rwol ewlieni fil-
pjanijiet ta' azzjonii nazzjonali, b 'mod
partikolari fl-oqsma ta' l-impjiegi u r-
ricerka. Qed isir dejjem aktar obbligatorju
ghall-istituzzjonijiet ezistenti, bhall-
Fondazzjoni Ewropea ghat-Titjib tal-
Kundizzjonijiet ta' l-Ghajxien u x-Xoghol
f'Dublin, l-Aġenzija Ewropea ghas-
Sigurtà u s-Saħħa fuq il-Post tax-Xogħol
f'Bilbao u l-Osservatorju Ewropew ta' l-
Impjiegi li jipprovdu appoġġ għall-
aġġustamenti neċessarji permezz ta'
analizi u studji.*

Ġustifikazzjoni

L-involviment ta' l-aġenziji Ewropej f'Dublin u Bilbao u l-Osservatorju ta' l-Impjiegi huwa partikolarment neċessarju peress li għad hemm nuqqas kbir hafna fir-ricerka għal dak li għandu x'jaqsam ma' l-effetti tal-bidla fil-klima fuq il-politika soċjali u l-politika ta' l-impjiegi fl-UE. Pereżempju, l-Aġenzija Ewropea ghas-Sigurtà u s-Saħħa fuq il-Post tax-Xogħol tista' tikkunsidra bidliet fil-legiżlazzjoni ta' l-UE dwar is-saħħa u s-sikurezza li jsiru neċessarji bhala riżultat tal-bidla fil-klima.

Emendi 2

Proposta għal deċiżjoni Premessa 6 b (ġdida)

Test propost mill-Kummissjoni

Emendi

(6b) L-aġġustamenti u r-ristrutturar li jsiru mehtieġa fis-suq tax-xogħol bhala riżultat tal-bidla fil-klima għandhom ikunu appoġġjati minn approprjazzjonijiet mill-fondi strutturali, partikolarment mill-Fond Soċjali Ewropew u fejn ikun xieraq, mill-Fond ta' Aġġustament għall-Globalizzazzjoni, u għandhom jiġu ffaċilitati permezz tal-promozzjoni tad-djalogu soċjali f'livelli varji (speċifikament għas-settur, bejn is-setturi, u fil-livelli reġjonali, nazzjonali u ta' UE) u permezz tal-holqien ta' kundizzjonijiet soċjalment ugwali sabiex jiġi żviluppat it-tahriġ u t-tahriġ mill-ġdid għan-negozji u għall-individwi. Dawn il-miżuri għandhom jittiehdu fil-kuntest ta' approċċ

preventiv u għandhom jinvolvu l-imsieħba soċjali fir-rispett tad-drawwiet u l-prattiki nazzjonali.

Emendi 3

Proposta għal deċiżjoni Premessa 6 c (ġdida)

Test propost mill-Kummissjoni

Emendi

(6c) Fl-evalwazzjoni tal-progress li jkun sar biex jintlahqu l-għanijiet dikjarati, it-tnaqqis ta' l-emissjonijiet m'għandux ikun l-uniku kriterju: għandu jkun hemm ukoll evalwazzjoni kwalitattiva u kwantitattiva ta' l-impatt fuq is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-impjiegi f'termini ta' impjiegi godda u/jew adattament ta' l-impjiegi u kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol aħjar.

Emendi 4

Proposta għal deċiżjoni Artikolu 4 – paragrafu 1 – subparagrafu 2

Test propost mill-Kummissjoni

Emendi

L-Istati Membri għandhom jiżguraw li l-politiki tagħhom dwar l-akkwist ta' dawn il-krediti jtejbu l-firxa ġeografika ġusta tal-proġetti u jtejbu l-ilhiq ta' ftehim internazzjonali dwar it-tibdil tal-klima.

L-Istati Membri għandhom jiżguraw li l-politiki tagħhom dwar l-akkwist ta' dawn il-krediti *jagħtu prijorità lill-proġetti favur l-aspetti ambjentali u soċjali*, itejbu l-firxa ġeografika ġusta tal-proġetti u jtejbu l-ilhiq ta' ftehim internazzjonali dwar it-tibdil tal-klima.

Ġustifikazzjoni

PROCĊEDURA

Titolu	L-isforz ta' l-Istati Membri biex inaqqsu l-emissjonijiet tagħhom tal-gassijiet serra biex jonoraw l-impenji tal-Komunità għat-tnaqqis ta' l-emissjonijiet tal-gassijiet serra sa l-2020		
Referenzi	COM(2008)0017 – C6-0041/2008 – 2008/0014(COD)		
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Membri preżenti għall-votazzjoni finali	Jan Andersson, Edit Bauer, Iles Braghetto, Philip Bushill-Matthews, Milan Cabrnock, Alejandro Cercas, Ole Christensen, Derek Roland Clark, Jean Louis Cottigny, Proinsias De Rossa, Harald Ettl, Richard Falbr, Carlo Fatuzzo, Ilda Figueiredo, Roger Helmer, Stephen Hughes, Karin Jöns, Ona Juknevičienė, Jean Lambert, Bernard Lehideux, Elizabeth Lynne, Thomas Mann, Maria Matsouka, Mary Lou McDonald, Elisabeth Morin, Juan Andrés Naranjo Escobar, Csaba Öry, Siiri Oviir, Pier Antonio Panzeri, Rovana Plumb, Jacek Protasiewicz, Bilyana Ilieva Raeva, Elisabeth Schroedter, José Albino Silva Peneda, Jean Spautz, Gabriele Stauner, Ewa Tomaszewska, Anne Van Lancker, Gabriele Zimmer		
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