



# SSDC Work programmes

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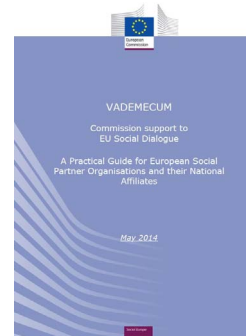
## Outline

- Why do we need work programmes?
- Good practices
- Elements of a good work programme

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## Why work programmes?

- Clarifies the issues which the social partners wish to address jointly, and why and how
- Helps plan the work and dedicate resources accordingly
- Increases transparency towards the national members, the Commission and the general public (publication on CIRCABC)



## Some sectoral examples..

### Work programme 2015 - 2016

Adopted on 19.11.2014

1. Enhancing Social Cohesion in the Road Transport Sector	
<b>OVERVIEW &amp; OBJECTIVES</b>	
The gradual opening of the EU road transport market coupled with economic volatility and the EU enlargement produced challenges amongst other things for the fair competition in the sector and for its social cohesion.	
The EU Social Partners should seek an efficient long term solution, on the one hand, to provide for adequate employment conditions for the employees and on the other hand to retain the competitive environment in the European road haulage industry based on equal level playing field, while preventing the dismantling of the road freight transport single market.	
The way forward explored will be in the sectoral approach through a dedicated instrument leading, if possible to the codification of the Social Partners Agreement, similar to those existing in other transport modes. In line with Art. 153 TFEU, it would set out social conditions for mobile workers in road transport to respond to the above mentioned challenges.	
ACTIONS	SCHEDULE/DEADLINES
<b>Social Code</b> IRU and ETF will advance on establishing common grounds by:	2015 - 2016
a) Working out a list of areas of concern for each Social Partner	April 2015
b) Agreement on priority issues to be discussed in greater detail	June 2015
c) Analysis of priority issues	December 2015
d) Liaising with the European Commission on possible codification	beginning 2016



### 1. The demographic challenge in the insurance sector: follow-up initiatives to the 2012 project

1.1 Exchange of further good practice examples at national, sectoral and company level, including on *working longer*

1.2 The new project "The demographic challenge revisited: Innovative measures in the European insurance sector; Following up and updating successful social partner initiatives with a special focus on Central and Eastern Europe", running until mid-2016 and including:

- One-day Kick off workshop in Bratislava, Slovakia
- An electronic version booklet with new or updated good practice examples
- One-day dissemination conference in Bucharest, Romania
- Further dissemination of Joint declaration of Demography and the previous booklet

### 2. Telework

2.1 Finalisation and signature of the joint statement

2.2 Exchange of good practice examples at national, sectoral and company level

2.3 Follow-up to the joint statement with regular updates on promotion activities and monitoring

### 3. Relevant regulatory developments at EU level

Where relevant and appropriate, exchange of views and consideration of joint initiatives on the EU texts related to the sectoral Social Dialogue (such as the forthcoming EC communication on the EU Social Dialogue), as well as on social and employment aspects of the EU legislative proposals (for instance in relation to pensions, the disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large companies and groups) and their impact.

*Review clause:* the ISSDC social partners reserve the right to review and revise their work programme 2015-2016 and its annex when appropriate.

*Annex:* detailed timeline and expected outcome of the work programme.

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## Work Programme 2013 - 2015

### Introduction

The European social partners of the graphical industry have had regular meetings and exchanges of information and have cooperated during the past in various EU projects. However, in the past two years this cooperation was intensified within the framework of a joint project on Socially Responsible Restructuring.

The project has shown the possibilities and confirmed the importance of a need for closer cooperation at European level in order to jointly face the challenges the sector is undergoing. A commitment to deepen cooperation and to enter a formal social dialogue was confirmed by the General Assemblies of both organisations in 2011. A preparatory project was subsequently launched in 2012 in order to discuss and identify the possible topics and the way of working, as well as formulating the official application to the European Commission.

The European sectoral dialogue of the graphical industry will tackle subjects of importance to the sector as a whole, but will not interfere with the autonomy of the national social partners in determining terms and conditions of employment in their national contexts.

This bi-annual work programme serves as a guideline for the activities of the European social partners for the years 2013 to 2015.

### Background

The graphical industry is part of the wider manufacturing sector that focuses in particular upon the reproduction of communication material. Its products range from newspapers, books, periodicals, business forms, greeting cards, identification documents and other materials. The printing activity relies on associated support activities, such as bookbinding and plate-making services. Processes used in printing include transferring data from a plate, screen or computer file to a medium, such as paper, plastics, metal. The most prominent printing techniques range from offset, gravure, screen to flexographic printing. More recently printing companies have made a significant move towards integrating digital printing into their activities, opening their market to new features such as personalisation of print, short run or "on demand" printing, and web-to-print services. In recent years printing companies have also enlarged their scope of activities to include the integration of value added services, such as database management for clients and the production of e-documents or websites.

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## EU Social Partner Vademecum

*Every Committee should adopt a work programme which*

- defines **what** the Committee will do and
- sets targets as to the **type** and the **timing** of each action envisaged, as well as the pursued **outcomes/results**.

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## What kind of work programme?

*Depending on the rules of procedure:*

- *annual*
- *biennial*
- *multi-annual*

Good practices:

- Mid-term review/ Stock-taking
- End report back to the members

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## The ideal work programme (I)

*Is based on an assessment of the implementation of the previous work programme and effective follow-up to earlier outcomes.*

*Is realistic and presents clearly:*

- *the topics for action,*
- *the objectives (expected outcomes),*
- *an indicative timeframe.*

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## The ideal work programme (II)

*Is presented in a structured way, such as:*

- *What? When? How?*
- *Issues/Aims and method/Who/Output*
- *Introduction/Background*

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## The ideal work programme (III)

*Takes into account*

- *the EU political and strategic orientations,*
- *the Commission's Annual Work Programme,*
- *the upcoming policy initiatives relevant for the sector.*

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**Thank you for your attention!**

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