

# Social Climate – Green Social work and Green Social Policy

*Lecture International University Week, University of South Bohemia,  
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## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

UPDATED INFORMATION ON IFSW & COVID-19

# GLOBAL SOCIAL WORK STATEMENT OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

*Information Type:* Policy

*Topic:* IFSW, Social Work, Ethics, Human Rights

July 2, 2018

### Global Social Work Statement of Ethical Principles:

This Statement of Ethical Principles (hereafter referred to as the Statement) serves as an overarching framework for social workers to work towards the highest possible standards of professional integrity.

Implicit in our acceptance of this Statement as social work practitioners, educators, students, and researchers is our commitment to uphold the core values and principles of the social work profession as set out in this Statement.

### KEY DOCUMENTS

- > [Global Definition of Social Work](#)
- > [Global Social Work Statement of Ethical Principles](#)
- > [The Role of Social Work in Social Protection Systems](#)
- > [The People's Charter for a New-Eco Social World](#)

## The Concept of Social Sustainability and its Challenges for the Sociology of Social Policy

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### Abstract

Max Weber considered social policy to be applied sociology. In 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda with 17 universal Sustainable Development Goals. The main goals and subgoals essentially deal with social policy issues and are linked to economic and ecological demands. In the 21st century, there are many arguments that speak for a sociology that addresses this transdisciplinary and transformative context. This in turn requires a change of perspective, away from a limited socio-ecological view and towards establishing a discourse on social sustainability. To succeed, the established conception of welfare regimes must be transposed to sustainability research. The article discusses the issue of normativity that social sustainability has as well as measures for a sustainable social policy. The paper argues in favor of a mixed universalism, termed *guarantism*, that focuses social policy on participation and identifies modern digital and smart pathways to achieve it.

**Keywords:** social sustainability, environmental regimes, welfare regimes, sustainability goals, Agenda 2030

### Preliminary remarks

This paper connects the reflections of two previous presentations: the first, *The concept of social sustainability and challenges for sociology*, was held at the opening of the lecture series *Social Sustainability: Life Opportunities and Inequalities* at the University of Fribourg (Switzerland) on March 3, 2021; the second presentation, *Ethical dilemmas of social sustainability. Between personal freedom and the protection of common goods*, was held at the Hanse-Wissenschaftskolleg in Delmenhorst on May 10, 2021. The first part of the article builds on a previously published article in German: Opielka, Michael (2017a). The article was reviewed and updated for the English translation. The second part of the article was written for the present English version.

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Michael Opielka

## Soziales Klima

Der Konflikt um die Nachhaltigkeit des Sozialen

BELTZ JUVENTA

published April 2023



Michael Opielka

## Soziale Nachhaltigkeit

Auf dem Weg zur Internalisierungsgesellschaft

 oekom

published 2017



# Zur Entstehung einer ökologischen Klasse

Ein Memorandum

Von Bruno Latour und

Nikolaj Schultz

edition suhrkamp



**Bruno Latour**  
**Nikolaj Schultz**

On the Emergence  
of an Ecological Class  
*A Memo*

The "ecological class" overturns the picture, it is the living beings of the world that make human existence possible in the first place: "The production system is only a part and not even the most important of this totality." The ecological class can therefore no longer be defined by the mode of production: "The point at which the new ecological class separates itself from all others is that it wants to *reduce* the position of the relations of production, while the others want to strengthen them."

Latour/Schultz 2022, pp. 27-28



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Home [The People's Charter for an Eco-Social World](#)

## Development of the Charter

The People's Global Summit was initiated by 26 diverse global organisations representing hundreds of millions of people. We represent different faiths, philosophies, rights movements, workforces, generations, traditions and cultures. We have gathered with people from across the world, bridging movements for justice, to create new ways to work together for sustainability and quality of life for all.

## The People's Charter for an Eco-Social World

The People's Charter for an Eco-Social World comes from the People's Global Summit, 'Co-Building a New Eco-Social World: Leaving No One Behind', held online on 29 June – 2 July 2022. It is a living document and reference point that will grow as the world's populations share their solutions to our joint challenges, so all people can live with confidence, security, and peace in a sustainable world. The People's Global Summit will continue to promote and support local and global action to unlock the means to co-design and co-build a new eco-social world. Together, we will bring our local and global expertise from working in communities and populations where transformative change has taken place.

### Values of the People's Charter

1. The People's Global Summit sees the following interconnected, diverse values as a basis for forming a holistic, inclusive framework for our everyday relationships and actions. These are reference points that will be added to for the development of our shared futures in this living

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



= „social“ SDGs







## KEY INTERACTIONS SDG 7 WITH OTHER GOALS

+ SDG 1



+ SDG 2



+ SDG 3



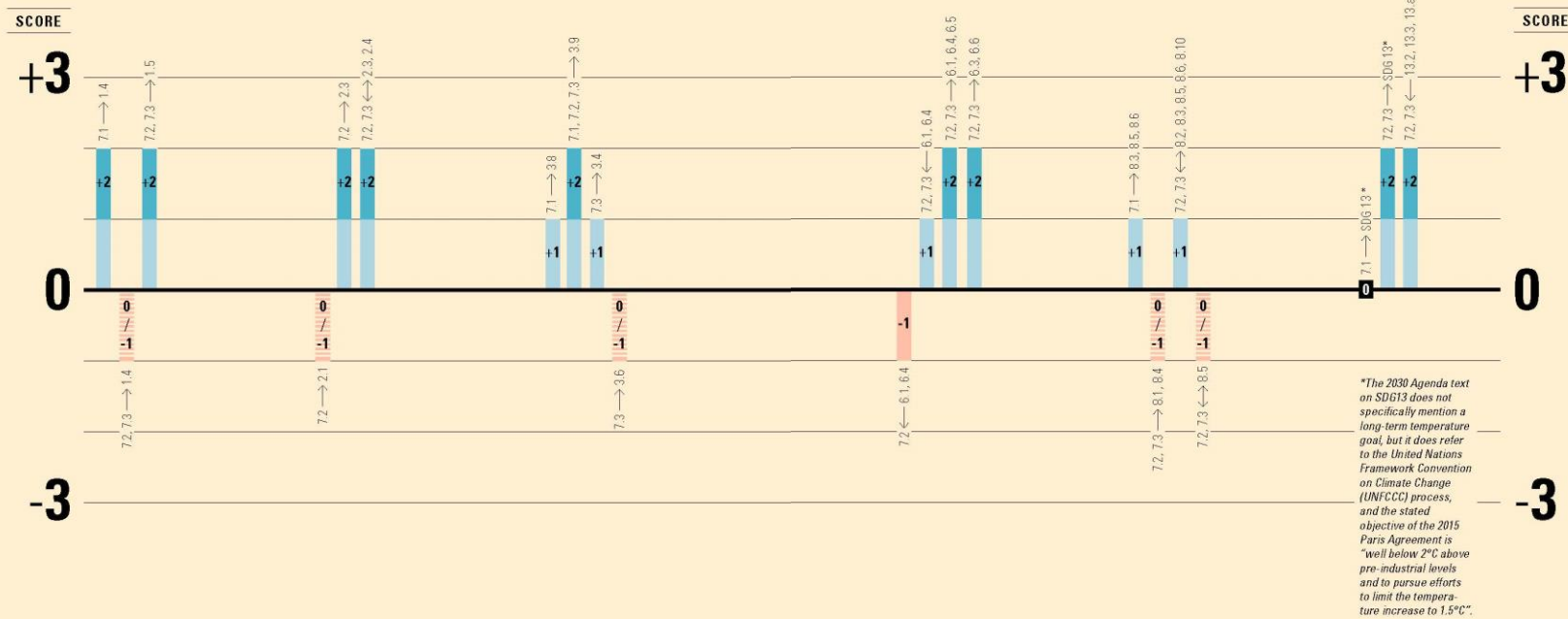
+ SDG 6



+ SDG 8



+ SDG 13



SDG 7:  
Affordable  
and clean  
energy

Source: ICSU – International Council for Science, A Guide to SDG Interactions: from Science to Implementation. Paris: ISCU 2017, pp. 165f.

## PUBLIKATIONEN

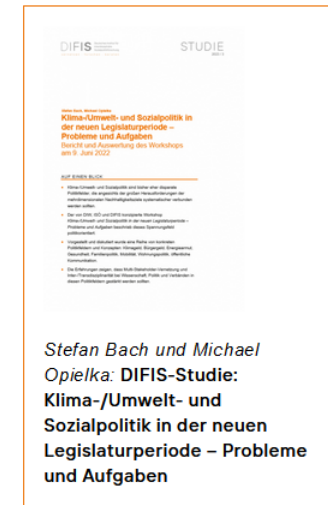
### DIFIS-Studie: Klima-/Umwelt- und Sozialpolitik in der neuen Legislaturperiode – Probleme und Aufgaben

Lange Zeit waren Klimapolitik (bzw. Umweltpolitik im Allgemeinen) und Sozialpolitik zwei eher disparate Politikfelder mit unterschiedlichen Bezugsgrößen, Konfliktlagen, Akteuren und Wissenschaftsdisziplinen. Der von DIW, ISÖ und DIFIS konzipierte *Workshop Klima-/Umwelt- und Sozialpolitik in der neuen Legislaturperiode – Probleme und Aufgaben* beschrieb dieses Spannungsfeld zwischen Versäulung und Entsäulung von Klima- und Sozialpolitik politikorientiert mit dem Fokus auf die aktuelle Legislaturperiode des Deutschen Bundestags. Der Workshop diskutierte eine Reihe von konkreten Politikfeldern und Konzepten im Detail, die in den Arbeitsgruppen- und Plenarberichten aufgeführt sind: Klimageld, Bürgergeld, Energiearmut, Gesundheit, Familienpolitik, Mobilität, Wohnungspolitik, öffentliche Kommunikation. Darüber hinaus zeigten die Erfahrungen, dass Multi-Stakeholder-Vernetzung und Inter-/Transdisziplinarität bei Wissenschaft, Politik und Verbänden gestärkt werden sollten.

Im Folgenden stellen wir Ihnen einzelne Videos sowie Präsentationen aus dem **Eröffnungsplenum** sowie den insgesamt **acht Arbeitsgruppen** zur Verfügung.

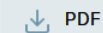
### Videos der Veranstaltung

- DIFIS-Workshop Hauptraum
- DIFIS-Workshop AG 01
- DIFIS-Workshop AG 02
- DIFIS-Workshop AG 03
- DIFIS-Workshop AG 04
- DIFIS-Workshop AG 05
- DIFIS-Workshop AG 06
- DIFIS-Workshop AG 07
- DIFIS-Workshop AG 08

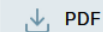


Stefan Bach und Michael Opielka: DIFIS-Studie: Klima-/Umwelt- und Sozialpolitik in der neuen Legislaturperiode – Probleme und Aufgaben

DIFIS-Studie 03/2023  
Laden Sie hier die Studie als PDF-Datei herunter.



Programm des Workshops  
Laden Sie hier das Veranstaltungsprogramm herunter.



## Four axes of inequality:

- (1) **top-bottom inequalities**, which focus on the economic distribution of resources
- (2) **internal-external inequalities**, which relate to territorial access, migration, and membership
- (3) **us-them inequalities**, which encompass societal recognition of diversity, and
- (4) **today-tomorrow inequalities**, which address issues of intergenerational justice and environmental sustainability.

*See: Lux, Thomas/Mau, Steffen/Jacobi, Aljoscha, 2022, Neue Ungleichheitsfragen, neue Cleavages? Ein internationaler Vergleich der Einstellungen in vier Ungleichheitsfeldern. In: Berliner Journal für Soziologie, 32. Jg., 2, S. 173-212*

## Gespaltene Gesellschaft? Hintergründe, Mythen und Fakten

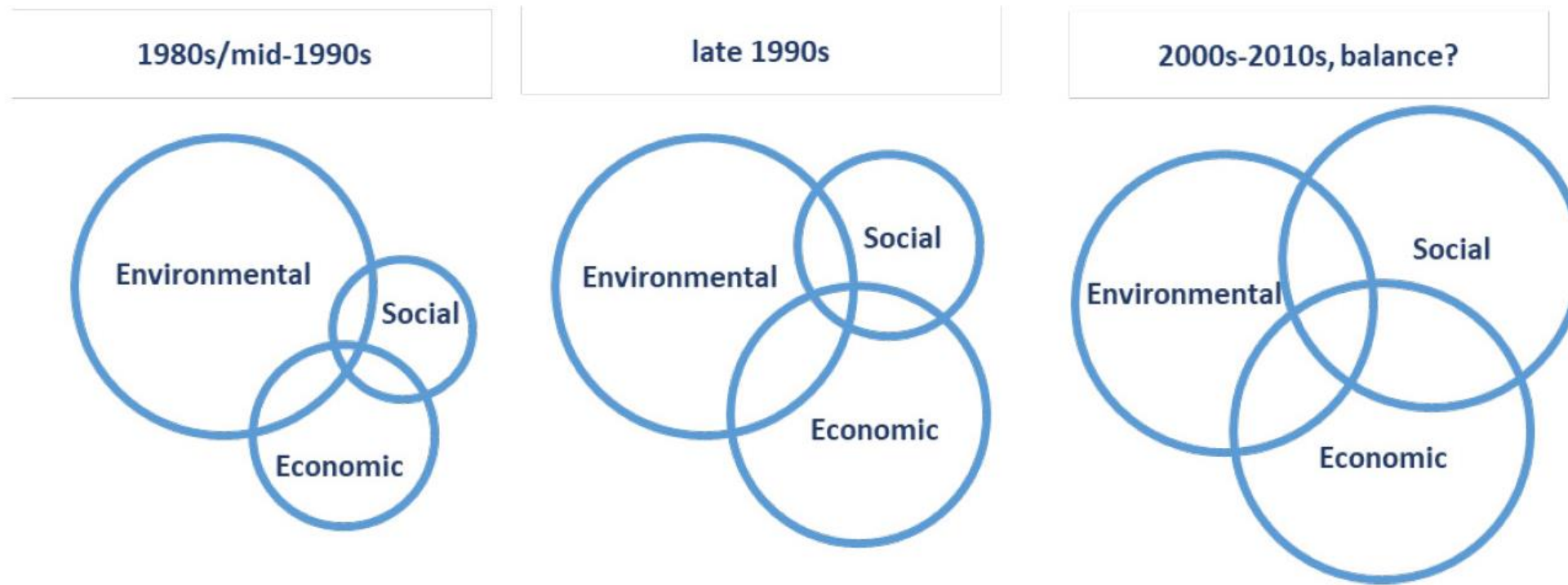
Stefan Hradil  
Dominik H. Enste  
Theresa Eyerund  
Jennifer Potthoff

Diskussion

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Figure 3: The evolving importance of social sustainability



Source: Colantonio (2009)

*Quelle: McGuinn, Jennifer et al. 2020: Social sustainability. Concepts and Benchmarks. Study for the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies, European Parliament, Luxembourg, S. 21*

|   | Types of welfare regime                        |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
|   | <i>liberal</i>                                 | <i>social democratic</i>                  | <i>conservative</i>                           | <i>garantistic</i>                        |
| <i>Control/Governance:</i><br>Market<br>State<br>Family/Community<br>Human/Fundamental Rights | central<br>marginal<br>marginal<br>medium-high | marginal<br>central<br>marginal<br>medium | marginal<br>subsidiary<br>central<br>marginal | medium<br>subsidiary<br>medium<br>central |
| Dominant form of welfare state solidarity   | individualistic                                | wage labour-centred                       | communitarian<br>-statist                     | Citizen status,<br>universalist           |
| Full Employment Guarantee   | Weak   | strong                                    | medium  | medium                                    |
| Dominant form of welfare state governance   | Market   | State                                     | Morality                                      | Ethics                                    |
| Concepts of social sustainability   | sceptical                                      | narrow                                    | internal                                      | far                                       |
| Empirical examples in social policy   | United States                                  | Sweden                                    | Germany, Italy                                | Switzerland<br>("soft G.")                |

Source: Opielka 2008, p. 35, abridged and expanded to include concepts of social sustainability

Figure: Types of welfare regimes and conceptions of social sustainability

## SDG ff.: Social sustainability as a socio-political programme

| Approach                       | Program  | Examples  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Methodology<br><i>(polity)</i> | Holistic (systemic)  | SDG-Interaction   |
| Society<br><i>(policy)</i>     | Criticism of externalization,<br><b>program of internalization</b> | Guarantism<br>Human rights, capabilities<br>Commons   |
| Politics<br><i>(politics)</i>  | Social Innovation  | Basic Income<br>Agrarian turnaround<br>Energy transition<br>Incentives, Nudging<br>Positive Migration |