



**2012 Pay & Conditions Claim for DB Schenker
Engineering Grades**

DB Schenker CSEU Engineering Council

Unite the Union, on behalf of the CSEU, submit a Pay & Conditions claim for all Engineering staff working for DB Schenker, effective from the anniversary date of the 1st January 2012.

Substantial increase in pay and all allowances above the retail price index for all Engineering grades

CSEU/Unite are submitting the Pay & Conditions claim for 2012 well in advance of the anniversary date. By submitting our claim well in advance we wish to see negotiations concluded in advance of the anniversary date.

We would like to further confirm that CSEU/Unite is committed to working with the Company in order to achieving our aims and we offer the following dates to discuss our claim - 24th, 29th November or 6th, 8th December 2011.

In support of our claim we will provide the following supporting evidence

- **RPI/CPI charts and report on the cost of living from National Statistics**

Month	RPI	Year on year %	CPI	Year on year %	Release date
January	229.0	5.1	116.9	4.0	15 February
February	231.3	5.5	117.8	4.4	15 March
March	232.5	5.3	118.1	4.0	12 April
April	234.4	5.2	119.3	4.5	17 May
May	235.2	5.2	119.5	4.5	14 June
June	235.2	5.0	119.4	4.2	12 July
July	234.7	5.0	119.4	4.4	16 August
August	236.1	5.2	120.1	4.5	13 September

AUGUST INFLATION FIGURES

RETAIL PRICE INDEX (RPI) – 5.2% (up from 5% in July)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) –4.5% (up from 4.4% in July)

BREAKDOWN OF KEY RPI STATISTICS	ANNUAL RATE
Housing	1.4%
Petrol & Oil	17%
Vehicle tax & Insurance	18.6%
Rail Fares	6.6%
Food	6.8%
Oil & other fuels	24.7%
Clothing & footwear	13.2%
Motoring costs	8.5%
Household consumable	8.6%
Source: ONS www.statistics.gov.uk	

INFLATION FORECASTS (RPI)	ANNUAL RATE
Quarter 3 2011	5.4%
Quarter 4 2011	5.4%
Quarter 1 2012	4.2%
Quarter 2 2012	3.8%
Quarter 3 2012	4.1%
Quarter 4 2012	3.9%

Consumer Prices Index (CPI)

The Government's inflation target for the United Kingdom is defined in terms of the CPI measure of inflation. From April 2011, the CPI is also being used for the indexation of benefits, tax credits and public service pensions. The CPI is an internationally comparable measure of inflation and is used to compare inflation rates across the European Union.

- The all items CPI is 120.1, up from 119.4 in July.
- The all items CPI annual rate is 4.5%, up from 4.4% in July.

Retail Prices Index (RPI)

The RPI is used for a variety of purposes including indexation of index-linked gilts. Historically the RPI has also been used for indexation of pensions and state benefits.

- The all items RPI is 236.1, up from 234.7 in July.
- The all items RPI annual rate is 5.2%, up from 5.0% last month.

Large upward effects came from:

Clothing & footwear, where prices overall rose by 3.7 per cent between July and August this year compared with a rise of 2.8 per cent between the same two months a year ago. The largest upward effects came from women's outerwear and, to a lesser extent, men's outerwear

Housing & household services, with the largest upward effects coming from gas and electricity where average bills rose this year

Furniture, household equipment & maintenance, where prices overall rose by 2.0 per cent between July and August this year compared with a rise of 1.0 per cent a year ago. The main upward effects came from non-durable household goods, where prices of cleaning products rose by more than a year ago, and carpets & other floor coverings, where carpet prices also rose by more than a year ago.

Communication, where the effect was driven by telephone equipment and services. Prices rose by 0.1 per cent between July and August this year but fell by 0.8 per cent a year ago. The largest upward contribution came from mobile phone charges where prices fell by less than a year ago

Restaurants & hotels, where prices overall rose by 0.2 per cent between July and August this year compared with 0.1 per cent a year ago.

Transport, where prices overall rose by 1.0 per cent between July and August this year compared with a rise of 1.3 per cent a year ago. The downward effect came from transport services, particularly passenger transport by air and, to a lesser extent, passenger transport by sea and by rail. Air fares rose by 11.2 per cent on the month, less than the 16.1 per cent record for a July to August movement a year ago. The downward effect is partially offset by an upward contribution from fuels & lubricants, particularly petrol and, to a lesser extent, diesel. The price of petrol rose by 0.9 pence per litre between July and August this year, to stand at £1.35 per litre, compared with a fall of 1.2 pence a year ago. The price of diesel rose by 1.0 pence per litre this year compared with a fall of 1.2 pence a year ago. There was also a small upward effect from second-hand cars where prices fell by less than a year ago

DB Schenker engineering staff have had below compared inflation rates in the last three years.