

# CLIMATE CHANGE

## IOE INFORMATION PAPER

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYERS

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## PREFACE

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This paper describes the current state of affairs as well as the key employment and social policy issues arising from the ongoing discussions on climate change and its main objectives are to:

- **inform IOE Members of recent developments in international climate change policy to support a more visible and engaged role for employers with policy makers.**
- **offer background material on the political, scientific and economic developments relating to climate change;**
- **provide guidance on some of the related workplace and social issues; and**
- **describe the activities and positions taken by trade unions, other business groups and alliances.**

Descriptions of the political, market, business, economic and scientific foundations of the current discussions can be found in the Annex.

## 1. THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS

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Under the umbrella of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Kyoto Protocol, the international community has embarked on a two-track round of negotiations. These negotiations will, by the end of 2009 seek to define the post-2012 objectives and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Greenhouse gas reductions and market measures between 2008–2012 were defined in the Kyoto Protocol.

At the Conference of the Parties (COP) 13 held in Bali in 2007, UNFCCC parties agreed to the *Bali Roadmap*, which defines the two-track negotiating mandate in four key areas – the so-called “building blocks”. These are: mitigation / sequestration; adaptation; technology; and finance. The debate at COP 14 in Poznan in December 2008 did not make major progress but there are expectations of significant developments and agreements from the inter-related negotiations to be completed by December 2009 at COP 15 to be held in Copenhagen. In addition to new, more ambitious reduction targets, these negotiations will include measures to step up the transfer of technology, provide funds for developing countries to adapt, promote changes in land-use and management, and compensate developing countries for maintaining forestation.

**There has been a critical change in the dynamics of the climate change negotiations since the change in the USA administration. Globally, investment in environmental and climate change mitigation projects is also seen as a way to aid recovery from the financial and economic downturn. There is anticipation of a significant breakthrough at COP15 in Copenhagen that there will be global commitment to emissions targets with the USA as well as other major players such as India and China prepared to be more engaged. Governments will be looking to business for input on financing, technological know-how and implementation perspectives.**

**There is an upcoming window of opportunity for international business organizations like the IOE and national employers' organizations to influence decisions on important employer and workplace related issues.**

The international climate change regime is rooted in the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. More broadly, this includes:

- activities in the G8, the OECD and other intergovernmental bodies; and
- the implementation of climate policies and the setting-up of carbon trading markets at the regional, national and local levels.

Taken together, the actions required as a result of agreements at the end of 2009 will have major economic as well as environmental and energy ramifications for business.

A broad range of UN and other influential inter-governmental forums have intensified their climate-related activity- including the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), G8, World Bank, UN Development Programme (UNDP) and, notably, the ILO. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon identified climate change as being among the UN's top overall priorities and convened a high-level event to discuss the leadership challenges posed by climate change. The European Union (EU) has adopted a unilateral commitment to reduce its emissions by 20 per cent by the year 2020 against the base year of 1990 and up to 30 per cent depending on other countries accepting similar targets. The Global Compact has launched the "Climate Cares" initiative.

## **2. DEFINING A REGULATORY AND MARKET FRAMEWORK THAT CONTRIBUTES TO ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND JOBS**

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The business community recognizes that climate change concerns are a priority and a significant opportunity. However, these concerns cannot be disassociated from the global need for energy, development and economic growth. In light of this fact, it is essential that sustainability challenges such as the food, commodities and energy price fluctuations related to concerns about supply and the world financial downturn are given appropriate weight.

Business will be a major contributor to technological innovation, finance, investment and the management capability needed to further greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts. Future enterprise engagement will be essential for workplaces and societies to evolve into more efficient and sustainable lower-carbon entities. In doing so, this engagement will help shape and advance international cooperation to address the four "building blocks" of the Bali Action Plan – namely: technology, finance, mitigation and adaptation.

Scientific assessments of GHG emissions, drought conditions and extreme weather events – that some have attributed to climate change – have intensified the attention of governments and society. Climate change as a motivator for investment has political and financial traction even though the scientific evidence linking human activity as a factor in current and long-term climate change is incomplete. However, financial resources have to be cost-effectively deployed to address the wide range of sustainability challenges including, but not limited to, climate change.

While all industry sectors will be affected by climate change those which will be particularly concerned are: energy, transport, construction, energy-intensive industry and agriculture. Nevertheless, all workplaces are likely to face the impact due to changes in input costs, shifts in consumer trends, requirements for supply chain compliance and industrial instruments. The key issues for business in developing and implementing a climate change framework must take account of the issues referenced below.

### 3. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES

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Governments must develop and implement responsible policies. To be effective, climate change policies must serve the dual objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions while ensuring economic development so that communities do not regress in terms of living standards – with the consequences on society that this would entail.

Climate change has become an economic issue for governments, and policy must reflect that shift. Sound economic policy reflected in all the climate change strategies available to governments will help to ensure healthy businesses and the confidence of stakeholders, thereby maintaining social well-being.

### 4. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

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The unique feature of climate change as an element in business strategic planning is its “whole of industry” and “whole of enterprise” dimension (in the sense that the changes required will affect significantly every aspect of business). However, as an issue for labour and management, climate change does not add a “condition” to existing labour agreements. Where business decisions arise that involve the social partners, they should be addressed through the normal established consultation processes.

However, the ILO is actively engaging in the climate change negotiations with the view to include the labour dimension in the future agreement.

Trade unions have been engaged in the UNFCCC programme over the last decade, and are a recognized stakeholder group. They argue that climate change is a “special case” requiring special negotiations or status. They also argue for an increase in “green jobs” placing employment, income and pro-poor measures at the centre of discussions – **including sustainable livelihoods and decent work precedents in negotiating texts** as well as including a ‘just transition’ agreement as part of the adaptation measures.

While trade unions are cooperating with other environmental NGOs the stance taken is frequently one that challenges business flexibility requiring a more prescriptive approach to solutions and actions. This is unfortunate, as a healthy business is one that is more likely to create jobs.

## 5. LABOUR MARKET PLANNING AND SKILL REQUIREMENTS

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Employability skills, trades and professions will all be affected by climate change. The immediate manifestations will be in those occupations that become redundant due to incompatibility with climate change targets or in which the skill sets are already changing as a result. Governments and enterprises must commit the time and money necessary to meet the skill demands of the new labour market. Recognition of the concepts of prior learning and competency-based assessment will facilitate timely and appropriate skills recognition. Barriers such as occupational licensing will need careful review, as will labour mobility requirements and skill migration programmes.

Education and training for the next generation of worker poses a different and potentially larger scale problem for all interest groups. In a sense, the immediate issues are easy as they are matters of fact, known and quantifiable. For example, for coal mining to remain viable GHG capture technology will have to be developed, the motor industry will change as a result of alternatives to petroleum. Both UNEP and the ILO are putting considerable resource into investigating the employment, labour market and social implications of climate change from a global perspective and from a sectoral perspective. Evaluations of the long-term requirements of the labour market are subjective and rarely are governments and industry known for doing it well. What is certain, however, is that energy-saving and environmental management will have an affect on the actions of individuals within the enterprise as much as on the enterprise as a whole. It must be accepted that climate change is not just an extra module of study, it will require a thorough review of established technical concepts and practices, whether that be as an engineer, as a student or for persons in a clerical occupation.

In order to provide the skill profile for occupations in the year 2020 and beyond, work must begin *now*. This year:

- enterprises need to assess their 2020 labour requirements in terms of numbers and skill profiles;
- education and training institutions need to engage with enterprises to begin the process of rewriting training packages; and
- occupational licensing authorities, health and safety regulators, technical standards and qualifications authorities all need to become active to ensure the skilled workforce is ready.

## 6. PATCHWORK OF CLIMATE REGULATIONS AND MARKETS

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Mandated emission reductions are differentiated among developed countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol. Developing countries – including major emerging economies like China and India – have no reduction requirements under the Protocol. Some countries and jurisdictions have gone beyond Kyoto requirements and measures committing to more ambitious targets or placing limits on the use of emissions trading and other “flexibility mechanisms”. This “patchwork” of requirements, combined with the incomplete coverage of various carbon

markets – each with its own procedures – complicates the ability of business to comply and causes an imbalance in competitiveness.

## **7. COMPETITIVENESS AND TRADE MEASURES**

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Differentiated policies and markets will mean an impact on competitiveness. Some countries wish to “level the playing field” through trade measures such as border tax adjustments or by labelling for the “carbon footprint” of a product or service. Trade barriers will increase costs for consumers and society, hamper trade in cleaner technologies and aggravate trade tensions.

## **8. ENABLING FRAMEWORKS FOR SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS**

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Fundamental enabling frameworks for thriving business, economic growth and investment are also supportive of climate policy implementation and technological innovation. Key elements include:

- rule of law;
- democratic institutions;
- economic diversification to build resilience;
- protecting the ability for the private sector to provide goods and services;
- employment strategies;
- education and training to ensure skills are maintained;
- involvement in the global market-place; and
- protection of intellectual property rights.

## **9. SECTORAL APPROACHES**

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Sectoral approaches are cited as an option for mitigation and technology transfer in a post-2012 framework, whether under the UNFCCC or the Kyoto Protocol. Sectoral approaches exist in many forms – at the domestic and international levels as voluntary initiatives, agreements and partnerships or as negotiated requirements. One example of a successful sector-oriented approach is the Asia-Pacific Partnership, which promotes investment in energy efficiency in developing countries.

National governments have also implemented mandatory policies to address climate change based on sectoral criteria and approaches.

Some business groups have had positive experiences with global voluntary sectoral agreements or approaches. Some have suggested that sectoral climate change related agreements could be the basis for binding, technology-based agreements between nations – including developing countries.

While sectors have been defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the International Energy Association (IEA) and the UNFCCC, for data collection purposes, analyses

or discussion defining boundaries of some sectors may be complex both nationally and internationally.

The majority of international associations do not yet have established governance procedures that would allow them to interact in a formal way in deliberations with national or intergovernmental authorities.

Companies function as business entities responsible to the national and local governments where they operate. International sector-based agreements defined among nations would become binding on companies only through national implementation in laws, regulations or standards. Imposing sectoral caps or transferring government commitments to business is a risk in the negotiations.

## **10. INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE**

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Existing technologies will have to be more widely deployed and new revolutionary technologies will need to be developed, commercialized and extended to developing countries. Investment in research and development, purchase of new capital equipment, sourcing new or different component suppliers introduces change across all aspects of the business. Issues of finance, pricing and market behaviour are fundamental to the survival of the business.

Major advances have been achieved in:

- energy efficiency of products and services;
- power generation;
- buildings and transport; and
- the use of renewable energy as well as lower emissions from land use.

However, new technologies will be needed, including further development of carbon capture and storage. The technical and economic potential to reduce emissions to levels considered tolerable exist but are costly and will take time to deploy.

## **11. ENERGY ACCESS AND SECURITY – ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT WHILE REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

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The basic challenge is to address the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions while meeting the world's growing demand for energy, sustaining economic growth, and improving – or at least not deteriorating – current living standards. The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) believes the development and global utilization of both existing and new, cost-effective, energy-efficient technologies with low greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors is the most effective way to improve access to energy, promote energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

## **12. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS IN CLEANER ENERGY**

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The IEA projects a 60 per cent increase in global demand for energy until 2030 requiring an overall investment of some US\$ 20 trillion. Decisions on the substantial investments necessary to secure energy supply and distribution are taken every day. Current uncertainty already affects investment plans, costs and outcomes. Choices made by governments, businesses and policymakers now – and in the future – hold the potential to alter national competitiveness, future investment, employment trends and the ability to respond to future environmental concerns.

Governments should provide maximum transparency with regard to the criteria and processes they use in defining policy to enable a degree of certainty in policy frameworks. Such information – and the assumptions used therein – can help provide clarity and predictability to businesses making long-term decisions.

## **13. ADAPTATION TO CURRENT AND FUTURE CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

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Adaptation to current and future consequences of climate change has become a central issue. Both gradual changes (rainfall, rise in sea-levels) and extreme weather conditions are to be considered. In this regard, matters of liability and compensation are being discussed. Adaptation is also being discussed from the social standpoint, considering changes in human settlement, lifestyle and livelihood.

Climate change adaptation measures should rest on a sound economic basis. Adaptation efforts need to be based on a cost-benefit analysis. Responses and adaptation measures must be equitably shared and deployed in a balanced fashion across economies, sectors and countries.

## **14. CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS**

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Long-term climate change policy and market frameworks are being developed in the UNFCCC and other influential inter-governmental discussions. The outcomes will define domestic and regional implementation and markets to manage GHGs – and by extension major aspects of global commerce. It is vital that the new framework and its implementation support economic prosperity and growth, job creation and livelihoods. In summary, key substantive areas to consider for IOE engagement include:

- special needs and realities for employers in developing countries and vulnerable regions;
- the impact on jobs and competitiveness as a result of climate change policies, carbon markets, emissions trading and other market-based approaches (taxes, etc.);
- the impact on sectoral approaches and jobs within sectors and economy-wide;
- workplace issues: management systems, initiatives and partnerships;
- adaptation challenges: jobs created or lost, re-training, capacity building; and
- technological innovation and deployment in the workplace.

## **IOE EMPLOYER BRIEFING: CLIMATE CHANGE BACKGROUND NOTES**

### **1. THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC) AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL**

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*The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – completed in 1992 – is the overarching international agreement to combat climate change. Its ultimate objective is to reduce human-induced GHGs in the atmosphere to a level that avoids dangerous interference with the earth’s climate. What that precise level is, is still a topic of intense debate in scientific, environmental and political circles. For the moment, reduction targets such as those set in the Kyoto Protocol are mainly arbitrary and are the result of a political rather than a scientific assessment.*

*Both the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol cite the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”. This principle is the basis for a different treatment in developed and developing countries because of unequal contributions to GHGs, vulnerability to climate change and levels of development.*

*The Kyoto Protocol – which was agreed in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, under the UNFCCC – entered into force in 2005. It defines two tiers of commitment and obligations for the period 2008-2012:*

- *“Annex 1” for differentiated emissions reductions as well as technological and financing obligations for 36 developed countries (plus the EU); and*
- *“Non-Annex 1” for developing countries, monitoring and reporting emissions, but with no reduction commitments.*

*Most “Annex 1” countries must reduce emissions against a 1990 baseline, while a few – such as Russia and Australia – can maintain or increase their emissions. The US is the only major developed country that has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol.*

*To allow countries to meet their GHG reduction commitments at least cost, the Kyoto Protocol provides for “flexibility mechanisms” also known as the “Kyoto Mechanisms” which are: Emissions trading, Joint Implementation (JI), and the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM). These mechanisms allow developed parties to earn and trade emission reduction credits through projects implemented either in other developed countries (JI) or in developing countries (CDM) which they can apply towards meeting their commitments.*

*Other important aspects of the Kyoto Protocol include measures for greenhouse gas sequestration (known as “sinks”) and land use changes pertinent to agriculture. Compliance with the Protocol and consequences for non-compliance are critical matters that remain to be determined and tested.*

*As of 14 January 2009, 183 countries and 1 regional economic integration organization (the EEC) have deposited instruments of ratification, accession, approval or acceptance. The position of India, China and the USA remains crucial as none of these countries have made declarations to be bound by the whole process and emission reduction targets*

## **2. THE BALI ACTION PLAN**

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*The UNFCCC meeting in December 2007 (COP 13) formulated the Bali Action Plan, which describes a two-track negotiation process to engage all countries in further cuts in global emissions and other longer term activities in the period after 2012:*

- *“Track 1” – Under the KP, countries which have ratified will determine a next round of reductions, based on the distinction of reduction commitments for “Annex 1” countries only; and*
- *“Track 2” – Under the UNFCCC, involving all countries and without the differentiation, constraints and precedents of the KP.*

*These two tracks are clearly inter-related and the outcome of the ad hoc working parties dealing with them is expected by the end of 2009.*

## **3. THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC)**

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*The ICC has been an active advocate about the issues confronting business. Its Climate Change Policy Statement is excellent at the macro level, and articulates a suitable framework for policy development. The IOE supports this Statement, which states that:*

- *climate change risks are a significant long-term concern. An international climate policy framework under the UNFCCC should reflect a full international consensus to address these risks effectively;*
- *climate change is a global issue and actions need to be stimulated in all countries and with societal partners urgently. A global approach/framework must set appropriate conditions for the cost-effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions on a global scale and outline key steps on adaptation; and*
- *objectives for an effective, inclusive, long-term global framework, reinforced by other international initiatives and partnerships, should be resolved among all Parties to the UNFCCC.*

*The ICC has advocated the development of a long-term framework that:*

- *addresses climate change risks in the context of advancing cleaner development and access to energy alongside other priorities such as economic development;*
- *promotes global participation by all nations and key stakeholders;*

- *focuses on objectives to limit climate change risks and encourages mitigation and adaptation through a combination of incentives and other market-orientated initiatives;*
- *considers adaptation approaches that could also provide resilience and adaptive capacity;*
- *encourages and rewards early and voluntary actions by industry to reduce, avoid or sequester GHG emissions;*
- *stimulates development of an international carbon market and carbon value – among nations and regions that choose to utilize that approach to encourage mitigation, through integration of, and transferability between, carbon markets;*
- *supports the evolution of the flexible mechanisms post–2012, such as the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation, to stimulate global emissions reductions in a cost-efficient and environmentally effective manner;*
- *encourages the continuing development of an international sector approach, where appropriate, for those sectors in internationally competitive markets;*
- *creates a meaningful and predictable compliance system for parties;*
- *deals with the issues of deforestation;*
- *provides incentives for efficient energy use, sustainable energy generation and emissions reduction;*
- *stimulates research and development to accelerate the creation of innovative, affordable and reliable low greenhouse gas emitting technologies, and eliminates or reduces regulatory and trade barriers to the development, utilisation and dispersion of new technology; and*
- *responds to scientific assessment of the risks and impact of climate change through the IPCC and other appropriate bodies using these evolving assessments to inform policy responses to climate change.*

*Other business groups have been active and there are differences of opinion on some issues, but the ICC strives to reflect a consensus whenever possible. No business group has thus far represented a full focus on employer and social issues in the international negotiations.*

#### **4. DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION / CARBON MARKETS**

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*Under the Kyoto Protocol, some countries and regions are going beyond their Kyoto Protocol commitments. Others are pursuing different approaches based on promoting energy efficiency, technology transfer and innovation. Even among countries with obligations, differentiated commitments and approaches that go beyond the Kyoto Protocol requirements are giving rise to competitiveness concerns.*

*Market-based policies that allow for sufficient flexibility and include provisions for broad international cooperation will be important in effectively reducing GHG emissions globally with minimum disruption to economic activity. The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and other emerging carbon markets have established a value for CO<sub>2</sub> and are functioning.*

*These programmes are all predicated on a finite emissions cap, i.e. a limited quantity of GHG emissions that are then allocated or auctioned to sectors and facilities. Over time, the quantity of allowed emissions is adjusted downward to limit GHGs and create scarcity from which the market derives its value and incentives.*

*Carbon taxes have also been suggested and some argue that a hybrid emissions trading scheme which combines a carbon tax and permit trading is most viable. Political and economic realities in different national settings will determine how acceptable additional costs on energy for business and society will be.*

*As carbon markets and the flexible mechanisms have grown, they have developed their own constituency and influence, based on the continued viability and profitability of the market versus whatever contribution that market makes to greenhouse gas reductions.*

## **5. SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMIC CONSENSUS**

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*There is a consensus that human-induced greenhouse gas emissions are changing the planet's climate and that these changes will have significant consequences. The precise nature of these consequences is still not defined and positive and negative impacts of changing climate will vary by region and levels of economic development. Moreover, scientists have not agreed on a precise determination of atmospheric GHG levels to avoid dangerous climate change levels. Some have argued for 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>, contending that this would limit warming to 2°C on average, while others call for a lower level, such as 350 ppm. Current levels are at 370 ppm and emissions by developing countries will surpass those of developed countries in the very near future.*

*There is also considerable debate over the economics of climate change. One widely quoted study is by Sir Nicholas Stern, the former Chief Economist of the World Bank, prepared in 2007 at the invitation of the UK government. The basic message of the Stern Review is that, given the catastrophic consequence of climate change in the future, extensive investments now are fully justified. However, Stern's economic assumptions, such as its discount rate and estimates, have been questioned by the IPCC. While the "Stern Review" has garnered considerable press, it has not been peer-reviewed and does not represent the same authoritative consensus as IPCC findings. The UNFCCC estimates that US\$ 200–210 billion will be spent on mitigation and tens of billions on adaptation. The IPCC estimates the likely cost of mitigation at 0.12 per cent of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) per year, while Stern estimates this at about 1 per cent of GDP in 2050 for an annual stabilization level at 550 ppm. In any case, all parties agree that large sums will be needed for mitigation and adaptation, and that the private sector will be a primary source of these resources.*

*The ILO Governing Body Working Paper (GB.300/WP/SDG/1, November 2007) presents a description of economic and scientific understanding that does not reflect these uncertainties and evolving understandings. For a more authoritative description of the international economic and scientific consensus, Members are encouraged to consult the Inter-*

governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report Synthesis Report – Summary for Policymakers.

*Positive and negative impacts of changing climate will vary by region and economic development levels. Scientific and economic analyses continue and scientific understanding is evolving. Evolving scientific knowledge in coming decades, through the IPCC and other bodies, may require changes in policy response, just as experience with global dissemination of advanced technologies may present new opportunities or raise new concerns that require a different approach. Real world experience with implemented policies will provide insights requiring evolution. Business will be a key element in this cycle of innovation and experience, and appropriate mechanisms will be required to harness key learning to accelerate the process.*

## **6. EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR MARKET IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

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*The response to climate change is likely to provide policy induced, widespread economic restructuring which, like all episodes of economic restructuring, has vast implications for the quantity, the quality, and the location of labour. In addition, future development paths need to shift onto a low carbon trajectory.*

*Employment patterns and labour markets are, of course, in constant change, driven by many factors, including technology, trade, finance, demographics, demand cycles – as well as the environment. Climate change itself, adaptation to it and efforts to arrest it by reducing emissions, have far-reaching implications for economic and social development, for production and consumption patterns, and therefore for employment, incomes and poverty reduction.*

*Some jobs will go, some will change and some jobs will be created. Anticipating which jobs will follow these paths in the long term can rarely be done with certainty but is a useful exercise for exposing a further layer of analysis of the climate change debate.*

*The ILO Governing body paper GB.303/ESP/4 developed the arguments for green/ greener and greening jobs and builds on the work in Green Jobs: Towards Decent Work in a Sustainable Low-Carbon World, a report undertaken by the Green Jobs Initiative initiated by UNEP, the ILO, the IOE, and the ITUC, and produced by Worldwatch Institute with technical assistance from Cornell University's Global Labor Institute, (UNEP, Sep. 2008). Available at [www.unep.org/labour\\_environment/features/greenjobs.asp](http://www.unep.org/labour_environment/features/greenjobs.asp).*

*Notwithstanding the concerns about such an undefined concept such as green jobs, it is gaining recognition and use at the political level and will undoubtedly gain misuse at the negotiating level.*

*The work on green jobs is being used in the UNEP Green Economy Initiative (GEI) which will result in a report to be presented in 2010 that includes reviews, projections, and policy recommendations regarding the development of major green sectors such as renewable*

*energy technologies and sustainable agriculture at global, regional, and country levels. It will encourage Governments to*

- *create jobs on a large scale by investing to improve the energy efficiency of public and private building stocks.*
- *scale up fiscal incentives for a societal shift towards sustainable transport or green mobility.*
- *scale up fiscal support for investment in renewable energy technologies (RET).*
- *implement environmental fiscal reform (EFR) with a view to supporting job creation, encouraging environmental innovations, and discouraging inefficient and wasteful use of scarce natural resources such as energy.*
- *factor climate finance in their responses to financial crisis.*

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