

AGENDA¹

The 2014 Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (GGSD Forum) will address the social implications of implementing green growth strategies. The aim is to explore the potential impacts of green growth policies on labour markets, income and households, how governments might best design policy frameworks to address distributional consequences, and relevant indicators for measuring progress.

DAY 1 Thursday, 13 November 2014 - Room CC7 (listening room CC5)

9:00-9:15 Welcome coffee

9:15-10:30 Scene setting session

Going for inclusive green growth in an increasingly unequal world

9:15 Opening remarks by the Chair

Simon Upton, Director, Environment Directorate, OECD

9:25 Growth and income inequality, multi-dimensional living standards and inclusive growth, and the role of green growth policies in an inclusive growth framework

Stefano Scarpetta, Director, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD

Martine Durand, Director, Statistics Directorate, OECD

Giuseppe Nicoletti, Head, Structural Policy Analysis Division, OECD

10:00 Making the links between social justice and the environment

Patricia Crifo, École Polytechnique, Paris

Taking inclusiveness as the starting point for green growth: Brazil's Bolsa Verde Programme

Márcia Muchagata, Advisor, Ministers Cabinet, Ministry of Social Development & Fight Against Hunger

10:30-11:00 Coffee break

11:00-13:00 Session 1

Joint session with the International Energy Agency

Energy sector reform and its impact on households

11:00 Chair: *Dominique Bureau*, Deputy Director, French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

Panel discussion

Climate policy and energy pricing in the United Kingdom

Andrew Leicester, Manager, Public Policy, Frontier Economics

Germany's Energiewende: addressing socio-economic impacts of the energy transition

Karsten Neuhoff, Head of Department of Climate Policy, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)

Fossil-fuel subsidy reform in Mexico

Pedro Luna Tovar, General Director for Non-Tax Policy, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico

The clean energy transition and energy poverty

Laura Cozzi, Head of the Energy Modelling Unit, Directorate of Global Energy Economics, IEA

Energy subsidy reform in Indonesia

Shardul Agrawala, Head of Environment and Economic Integration Division, OECD

12:00-13:00 Plenary discussion, moderated by the Chair.

¹As usual, participants will be asked to evaluate the event. To do so, please click on [this questionnaire](#).
Thank you for taking a few minutes to give us your feedback.



Concern over possible negative or inequitable consequences of green growth policies on specific household groups can erode support for reform and limit its ambition. The impacts of environmental policies on households can vary significantly, including due to consumption patterns and differentiated impacts of policy-related price increases for household goods and services. Appropriate revenue-recycling schemes targeted to specific groups or improved transfer schemes can offset or even eliminate losses incurred by most-affected households.

This session will focus on distributional impacts of energy sector reform, including impacts associated with fossil fuel subsidy reform, carbon pricing and government incentives for investment in low-carbon and energy efficient technologies, and lessons to be learnt from efforts to assess and address social implications of reform to date.

Discussion points:

- How will different households be affected by greening the energy sector and can these impacts be quantified?
- Will greening the economy raise energy prices and increase energy poverty?
- How can governments make sure reforms are fair and do not penalise vulnerable groups?
- What has government experience been with response measures to alleviate negative impacts on poorest households to date, including notable successes and failures? Which mechanisms seem to be most effective?

Background material:

- 2014 GGSD Forum Issue Note: Social Implications of Green Growth: Energy Sector Reform and its Impact on Households.
- IEA World Energy Outlook 2014 [Special Report on Africa](#)
- IEA World Energy Outlook 2013, Chapter 2: [Modern Energy for All](#).

13:00-14:30 Lunch (catered)

14:30-18:00 Session 2

Joint session with the Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee (ELSAC) and the Committee on Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED)

Inclusive labour markets for green growth, national and local perspectives

14:30 Chair: John Atherton, Chair of Co-operative Action Programme on Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED)

Keynote presentation

South Africa's "working for" programmes

Guy Preston, Deputy Director-General: Environmental Programmes, Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa

14:50 **Panel discussion**

Opportunities and challenges for labour markets in the green growth transition

Alex Bowen, Principal Research Fellow, Grantham Research Institute, London School of Economics

Impact on employment: the case of France

Frédéric Gonand, Professor adjunct, Université Paris-Dauphine

The local challenge: flexible local employment and training systems for green growth

Nathalie Cliquot, Policy Analyst, Local Economic and Employment Development Division, Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs and Local Development, OECD

15:30 **Plenary discussion**, moderated by the Chair

16:00-16:30 Coffee break



Session 2: *continued*

16:30 **The investment challenge: investing in alternative job opportunities**

Michael Renner, Senior Researcher, Worldwatch Institute

Structure of Job Creation: An Indian Green Sector Analysis

Anushree Sinha, Senior Fellow, NCAER / National Council of Applied Economic Research

The challenge of creating an integrated approach to green growth

Randall Eberts, President, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, USA

17:10 **Plenary discussion**, moderated by the Chair

17:50-18:00 **Wrap-up**

Ann Van den Cruyce, Head, Division of Employment, Department of Work and Social Economy, Flemish Government, LEED Vice-Chair

OECD analysis shows that transition to a low carbon economy will imply only limited jobs reallocations for the workforce as a whole, but very significant flows of workers across a few sectors (such as renewable electricity, fossil fuel extraction etc). These changes in the sectoral composition of employment and the diffusion of green technologies and work practices across the economy will require new skills of workers. These labour market adjustments may also have important income effects, raising concerns that the gains and losses be distributed in an equitable manner.

Beyond these challenges, governments must also address the fact that jobs will not be automatically created in the same places they are lost. Policy is required to encourage investment in alternative job opportunities at a local level, to facilitate the transition from carbon and resource-intensive production to green activities.

Discussion points:

- To what extent will green growth policies generate structural adjustment pressures on labour markets? How can countries best manage them?
- What are the main opportunities and risks ahead e.g. skills gaps, workforce inequalities, challenging labour market transitions and new sources of jobs growth?
- How can the labour market actions of different levels of government, unions and employers best be co-ordinated to address these challenges and opportunities, especially taking into account that jobs will not automatically be created in the same places they are lost?

Background material:

- 2014 GGSD Forum Issue Note: Inclusive Labour Markets for Green Growth.
- OECD (2015) OECD Skills Outlook (forthcoming).
- OECD (2012) [The jobs potential of a shift towards a low-carbon economy](#).
- OECD (2014): [Job Creation and Local Economic Development](#) (to be released on 19 November)

18:00-19:30 Cocktail Reception (Room Roger Ockrent, OECD chateau)



DAY 2 Friday, 14 November 2014 - Room CC7 (listening room CC5)

9:15-9:30 Coffee

9:30-10:15 Plenary Session

Addressing the social implications of green growth: policy responses and solutions

Scene setting: *Annabella Rosemberg*, Policy Officer, Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC).
Russel Mills, Global Director of Energy and Climate Change Policy, The Dow Chemical Company; Chair, Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC) Environment Committee

Facilitators: *Peter Poschen*, Director, Enterprises Department, International Labour Organization.
Colin Brown, Chair, Working Party No. 2 on Tax Policy Analysis and Tax Statistics; OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Move to join Group 1 or Group 2

10:30-12:15 Parallel Sessions

Group 1: **Active labour market and skills policies for green growth: Joint Session with the International Labour Organisation (ILO):**
(Room CC7)

Facilitator: *Peter Poschen*, Director, Enterprises Department, International Labour Organization

Discussion leaders

Janet Asherson, Advisor Environment, Health and Safety, International Organisation of Employers
Georg Schaefer, Head of Sector Project Sustainable Economic Development, GIZ, Germany
Ulrike Lehr, Partner, Institute of Economic Structures Research, GWS, Germany
Youssef Naouar, Director General, Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment

Group 2 : **Social protection and redistribution policies for green growth**
(Room CC5)

Facilitator: *Colin Brown*, Chair, Working Party No. 2 on Tax Policy Analysis and Tax Statistics; OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs

Discussion leaders

Sunghoon Hong, Korean Institute of Public Finance
Leida Rijnhout, Director, Global Policies and Sustainability Unit, European Environmental Bureau
Stefan Speck, Project Manager, Integrated Environmental Assessments Programme, European Environment Agency
Christian Valenduc, Senior Advisor, Belgian Ministry of Finance

12:30-13:00 Closing Session

Chair: *Simon Upton*, Director, Environment Directorate, OECD
- Reporting of outcomes from the parallel sessions by the facilitators

Closing remarks

Rintaro Tamaki, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD

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