COUNTRY: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

COMMITTEE: ECOSOC

ISSUE: Promoting Green Jobs and the Transition to a Green Economy

1. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), Green jobs are propered jobs that contribute to preserve or restore the environment, be they in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new, emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency. Green jobs supports the things like improving energy and raw materials efficiency, limiting greenhouse gas emissions, minimizing waste and pollution, protecting and restoring ecosystems, supporting adaptation to the effects of climate change. However, many jobs which are green in principle are not green in application because of the environmental damage caused by inappropriate practices. There is also evidence that many green jobs do not automatically constitute decent work. Many of these jobs related to the environment are “dirty, dangerous and difficult”. Employment in industries such as recycling and waste management, biomass energy and construction tend to be precarious and low-paid. Therefore, we must strive to ensure that ‘green’ jobs are also seen as ‘quality’ jobs – while contributing to the environment beneficially. The delegation of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, (2) The Green Economy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the rapidly growing economic development models in the Kingdom. It aims to ensure sustainable economic growth, and prevent environmental pollution, global warming, resource depletion, and environmental degradation.

 (3) The perspectives of civil society actors in Malta about the country’s sustainable energy policy and its impact on green jobs. Perspectives of 11 civil society actors comprising employers, trade unions and non-governmental organizations are analysed to provide a broad reflexive analysis of the policy process in question. Findings illuminate a broad consensus within civil society that the policymaking process in the field of sustainable energy should incorporate different voices from civil society – such as employers, trade unions and environmental non-governmental organizations – apart from experts in energy, economics and other areas. Indeed, this study’s findings include civil society’s reviews on how commercial viability, workers’ rights, environmental protection and sustainability interact with and within the sustainable energy sector and related green jobs. Nonetheless, this study signals that within Maltese civil society, sharing of knowledge and good practice and effort coordination lack. Different interests and sectarianism testify to inconsistently interacting and competing human local networks. This broadens the discourse on effective sustainable energy policy and creation of related green jobs, also making it more complex. Indeed, the direction of such discourse bears potential for sporadic development. Whilst challenging vertical trajectories, institutionally centered and technical transitions in the area of environmental sustainability, the primary data gained from this study highlight need for policy to address the identified challenges through projects, funding and incentives that foster coordination between different types of civil society organizations.

 The development of Green Economy is one of the biggest growing economic

Developing and movement in society. The delegation of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we have made efforts (4) under Saudi Vision 2030 to transition to a green economy, including renewable energy projects, environmental protection and energy efficient projects. Vision 2030 is a blueprint that is diversifying the economy, empowering citizens, creating a vibrant environment for both local and international investors, and establishing Saudi Arabia as a global leader. The Vision is designed to unfold in stages, each lasting five years and building on the last.

**REFERENCE:**

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