



**EMBASSY OF THE PHILIPPINES  
BERLIN**

LVP N.V. No. - 90 - 2021



The Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines presents its compliments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat and, with reference to UNFCCC Notifications on the Call for Inputs by the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures and Multilateral assessment (MA) and facilitative sharing of views (FSV), has the honor to transmit the Philippines' enclosed inputs as follows:

1. The proposed questions that may be raised for the MA and FSV workshops this August to November 2021; and
2. The submission of the Philippine Green Jobs Act of 2016 (Republic Act No. 10771) as a proposed activity to the Call for Inputs under the KCI.

The above-stated inputs have also been submitted to the KCI's email address [KCI@unfccc.int](mailto:KCI@unfccc.int).

The Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

Berlin, 27 August 2021

*Enclosures: as stated*





## VIEWS ON UNFCCC COMMUNICATIONS ON TRANSPARENCY AND CALL FOR INPUTS ON THE IMPACTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE MEASURES

<b>1. Notification on the next multilateral assessment (MA) working group session and the facilitative sharing of views (FSV) workshop:</b>	
The notification informs Parties on the schedules for the MA and FSV workshops, which form part of the International Assessment and Review for Biennial Report (BR) submissions of Annex I Parties and FSV and International Consultation and Analysis for Biennial Update Report (BUR) submissions of Non-Annex I countries. It also invites interested Parties to provide questions on the BRs <sup>1</sup> and BURs <sup>2</sup> submitted within the period, following the prescribed timeline and process.	
BR submissions of Annex I Parties <sup>3</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How may the Party consider economic impacts of the CoVID-19 pandemic in reporting on quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets and progress in the future?</li> </ol>
BUR submissions of Non-Annex I Parties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How may the Party consider economic impacts of the CoVID-19 pandemic in inventory reports and mitigation assessments in the future?</li> <li>2. How may institutional arrangements be strengthened to enable sustained reporting, particularly in terms of inter-ministerial cooperation and dissemination and mainstreaming of capacity building activities and initiatives?</li> <li>3. How does the Party view the participation of non-state actors in the preparation of reports and in increasing transparency and are there any plans to enable their participation in the future?</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> Croatia, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

<sup>2</sup> to be confirmed by late August 2021

<sup>3</sup> Per the UNFCCC notification, questions should address the following elements: (a) Emissions and removals related to the Party's quantified economy-wide emission reduction target; (b) Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the Party's quantified economy-wide reduction target, and (c) Progress towards the achievement of the Party's quantified economy-wide emission reduction target



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. What were the challenges faced in assessing support needs and in tracking these vis-à-vis support received?</li> <li>5. What were the lessons learned for this cycle of reporting that the Party may consider in transitioning to Biennial Transparency Reporting?</li> </ol>
<p><b>2. Call for Inputs by the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures, deadline extended.</b></p>	
<p>Title</p>	<p>Philippine Green Jobs Act of 2016 (RA 10771)</p>
<p>Key Characteristics</p>	<p>Green Jobs as defined by law refers to employment that contributes to preserving or restoring the quality of the environment, be it in the agriculture, industry or services sector. Specifically, but not exclusively, this include jobs that help to protect ecosystems and biodiversity, reduce energy, materials and water consumption through high efficiency strategies, decarbonize the economy, and minimize or altogether avoid generation of all forms of waste and pollution.</p> <p>The law has 9 salient features, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Affirms labor as a primary social economic force in promoting sustainable development</li> <li>2. Affirms the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature</li> <li>3. Affirms state objectives for protection of labor</li> </ol>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Provides for official definition of green jobs</li> <li>5. Provides for greening incentives for the business enterprises or labor demand side</li> <li>6. Requires human resource development planning from the supply side</li> <li>7. Mandates the establishment of a green product or technology certification system</li> <li>8. Adopts the just transition approach by recognizing various needs of stakeholders</li> <li>9. Adopts whole of government approach</li> </ol>
<p>Description of low-GHG-emission strategies or policies</p>	<p>Green Jobs Content Accounting provides for three mechanisms that business can choose from to demonstrate that they are a green business enterprise: industry approach, product/service approach, and process approach.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Industry Approach: Firms that by the nature of its core business directly and substantially contribute to greener economy transition beyond BAU (e.g. renewable energy firms)</li> <li>2. Product/Service Approach: Products/Services meeting green standards (e.g. energy star, LEED, Green Choice)</li> <li>3. Process Approach: Based on activities that generate environmental benefits such as environmental impact management (e.g. rehabilitation of quarry sites)</li> </ol>
<p>Impacts of identified strategy or policy on just transition of the work force and creation of decent work and quality jobs</p>	<p>Green jobs are decent jobs that are productive, respect the rights of workers, deliver a fair income, provide security in the workplace and social protection for families, and promote social dialogue.</p>



<p>Impacts of identified strategy or policy on economic diversification and transformation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The law declares as a policy for the State to identify needed skills, develop training programs, and train and certify workers for jobs in a range of industries that produce goods and render services for the benefit of the environment, conserve natural resources for the future generation, and ensure the sustainable development of the country and its transition into a green economy.</li> <li>• Green jobs are also viewed as a social protection measure in the NDC to ensure safeguarding of good working conditions for the human resources at the enterprises, including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), among others.</li> <li>• Business enterprises that generate and sustain green jobs as certified by the Climate Change Commission, are entitled to the following incentives:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Special deduction from the taxable income equivalent to fifty percent (50%) of the total expenses for skills training and research development expenses which is over and above the allowable ordinary and necessary business deductions for said expenses; and,</li> <li>✓ Tax and duty-free importation of capital equipment: Provided, that the capital equipment is actually, directly, and exclusively used in the promoting, generating, and sustaining green jobs of qualified business enterprise.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Identified challenges, opportunities and stakeholder involvement</p>	<p>The Climate Change Commission, in consultation with agencies concerned, such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Labor and Employment, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, the Department of the Interior and Local Government, and the Department of Science and Technology, is mandated to develop and administer appropriate standards for the assessment and certification of green goods and services, and green technologies and</p>

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