



Laws relating to Biofuel Green Jobs and Influence of the International Labour Organization to develop Global Energy

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ABSTRACT

The growth of Green Employment in many countries is very significant with interests having infectious optimism regarding the potential of Green Employment and the Biofuel Technologies are rapidly improving. The Biofuel Green jobs are the wave of the future, and every municipality, village, town, city, state, and governments are looking at ways to create Biofuel Green jobs - jobs that will help the Global Environment and Global Energy. The Biofuel Green Jobs Initiative is launched to assess, analyze and promote the creation of decent jobs as a consequence of the needed environmental policies. It supports an intensive effort by Governments, Employers and Trade Unions to promote environmentally sustainable jobs and development in a climate challenged world. The paper discusses the Laws relating to Biofuel Green Jobs to develop energy and to sustain environment. The paper begins with the discussion of influence of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the role of regulatory mitigation to develop Global Energy. The paper proceeds with Legal research on the effects of Climate Change and Opportunities available through Biofuels. The renewable Biofuels can create Green Jobs and contribute to a new Energy Economy. The new research and development programs initiatives and extension of Tax Credits for clean energy production could contribute to the completion of renewable energy projects that create Green Jobs and generate economic activity through the Biofuel Industry. This paper also discusses various issues in related to Quality Norms, Risk Management and Modern Corporate Governance pertaining to Biofuels. Collectively, this paper will address a long-term enhanced action on mitigation in Biofuel for Global Environmental Stability and Global Energy Management.

Keywords: Green Employment, Green Jobs, Biofuel Technology, Biofuel Green Jobs, Climate Change, Global Environment, Global Energy, Trade Unions, International Labor Organization, ILO Framework, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Regulatory Mitigation, Clean Energy Production, Modern Corporate Governance, Labor Union

1. INTRODUCTION

The Lawmakers, regulators and researchers from the Energy and Environment sector face an optimistic situation with energy and climate challenges, and with the effect in converging on traditional policy. The global climate change and its' role has focused all levels of government on the issue of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and particularly from the energy sector. To highlight the importance of a comprehensive federal framework, governments and various groups have go on board with a number of new initiatives, programs, models, methodologies and plans to face the challenges and address complex issues[1]. There are importance for regulators in the climate change and sustainable management of natural resources as the government and organizations are foreseeing various developments for the last few years and also have moved to the forefront in carbon regulation and regulations based on Biofuel and Energy Management. To address the problem of climate change and to maintain a cheap and reliable energy, the lawmakers and regulators face the new challenge and dimensions to the contending priorities of encouraging the initiation of alternative sources of energy management. The consumers and policy makers have been stimulated to demand alternatives to fossil fuel sources of generation, due to the increasing consensus to the climate change and involvement of energy use to the threats of climate change. The new policies and regulatory approaches are tested by the states, amidst of the rising energy prices and climate change. The lawmakers and regulators of the state are endorsing new energy policies, in accordance to the new climate change policies in response to energy costs and with the need of enhancement in new sources of energy supply.

2. BIOFUEL

2.1 IMPORTANCE

Biofuels are the fuels made from plant matter like corn, soybeans and biomass. They are blended at changeable percentages with petroleum fuel and Biofuels are abandoned, releases very less harmful gasses and reduce dependence on foreign oil. Biodiesel is generated by [2] processing

and converting animal fat or vegetable oil into a fuel additive with the blends range from B20, 20% vegetable oil and 80% petroleum diesel, to B100, pure vegetable oil. The Biomass is made of plant material, used as an energy source when the plants store energy during photosynthesis [3]. Diesel fuel are made from the distillate left over after crude oil is refined into gasoline and are also blended with vegetable oil at a wide range of ratios to create biodiesel. The Gasohol referred to the blend of 90% gasoline and 10% ethanol. The "E-85" is a term used to describe fuel made from 85% ethanol and only 15% petroleum and they are used primarily in government vehicles and very rarely by its citizens [4]. The Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are smog forming compounds released from burning fuel and contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer. Ethanol increases the volatility of fuel to emit VOCs. The Reformulated gasoline is specifically refined gasoline with low levels of smog forming volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and low levels of hazardous air pollutants. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA) allowed the reformulated gasoline to sunset, as the addition of Ethanol to Gasoline is a way to create reformulated gasoline and reduce emissions. Globally, new facilities are needed to bring Biofuel supplies in spite of old infrastructure and deteriorating supply of Biofuels [5].

2.2 BIOFUEL INDUSTRY – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Biofuel industry was available in the United States of America (USA) from 1908 with the focus on Ethanol-Alcohol fuel. The Ethanol is the main Biofuel in the United States of America, and currently accounts for around 0.8% of total gasoline consumption in the United States. The Biofuel industry was present in Europe countries before World War II with the focus in Biodiesel. These nations still continue working on Ethanol and Biodiesel. Energy crises brought the attention of the international community, and renewed interest in Biofuels across the United States, Europe and all nations. The Ethanol and Biodiesel reduce emissions and renewable sources of fuel and are used as additives to petroleum-derived gasoline and diesel fuel. The Biofuel industry has varied criticism on environmental, foreign policy, economy and cost issues.

Environmental Issues: The environmental issues are based on scientific specifics. The Ethanol's environmental issues receive attention in the United States and biodiesel's environmental issues receive attention in the European Union (EU) due to variable market shares of each Biofuel in the United States and the European Union (EU).

Economy Issues: The Biofuel won't be able to replace a large percentage of foreign oil consumption in either the United States or the EU in the near future as the higher demand for crops used to produce ethanol could result in higher crop prices due to increased Biofuel production. The increased demand for crops used to produce Biofuels will increase and stabilize crop prices and the other growing concern of increased demand due will increase the prices of crops. The dependence on Biofuel is gradually maintained to allow crop production to increase with increased demand.

Cost Issues: The petroleum industry was able to produce a cost-efficient product for many years and the Biofuel industry should be held to the same standard. The environmental and foreign policy benefits which Biofuel offer are ever-increasing technology. The governments decided that environmental and political issues are important in mitigating the production cost of Biofuel with both financial and regulatory incentives.

Foreign Policy Issues: The volatile relationship between the United States and some Middle Eastern countries, lawmakers has encouraged efforts to decrease the United States' dependence on foreign oil. The belief is that the energy independence, approximately 50% of EU oil supplies are currently imported, and estimated to rise to 70% by the year 2030.

2.2 BIOFUEL INCENTIVE POLICIES – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND EUROPEAN UNION

The United States of America (USA) and the European Union (EU) have used several incentives to endorse the Biofuel industry. The Ethanol was the focus of the Biofuel industry in the United States and Biodiesel was the focus of the Biofuel industry in Europe [6]. Ethanol and Biodiesel reduces emissions and are renewable sources of fuel and useful as additives to petroleum derived gasoline and diesel fuel. The ethanol tax incentive policy began with an excise tax reduction for alcohol fuels. Usually, the Lawmakers use tax and financial incentives to stimulate the development of valuable industries with the anticipation that such incentives will help the industries gain market share and eventually become viable competitors. The Biofuels are cost-effective to produce and viable replacement for fossil fuels, only with the support from the government. Biofuel Industry is incapable of producing the required quantity of Biofuels necessary to reduce dependence on foreign oil. To meet the goals in Biofuel, the United States of America

had implemented a renewable fuels standard (RFS) calling for increased quantity of Biofuel that need to be consumed by 2012. The general consensus in scientific and political circles of Biofuel are

- Benefit the environment
- Promote increased independence from the potentially volatile foreign oil market

2.3 BIOFUEL INDUSTRY – ASIA, SINGAPORE

The Singapore invests in Clean Energy – Biofuel with a project by utilizing clean energy in several government buildings. Singapore's initiates more for clean energy technology create over 10,000 new Green jobs. The Singapore government has to invest US\$400 million over the next five years in clean energy with the intent to become a leader in clean energy--a "global green energy hub" using its investment in clean energy technologies, through research and development projects and other initiatives. The clean energy projects include solar panels, biofuels, fuel cells, and wind power [7].

2.4 BIOFUEL INDUSTRY – SOUTH AFRICA

The South Africa recently joined a partnership with India, the United States, China, Brazil, and the European Union to explore the production and development of Biofuel options. The Global analysts suggesting that the Biofuels market will actually increase food security in all Nations. The South African government has approved a "Draft Biofuel Industry Strategy" with the goal in Biofuel to eventually make up 75% of South Africa's renewable energy supply. The crops like Maize, sugar, soya beans, sunflowers, and other similar crops will be harvested to create the Biofuels. The Biofuel would be produced mainly from canola crops, sugarbeet, combined with diesel or ethanol fuels, with its outcome of billions rands will be invested in the project to grow the crops and to synthesize the Biofuels.

3. BIOFUEL - GREEN JOBS

The growth of green employment in many countries is already very significant and interest have come an infectious optimism regarding the potential of green employment. Biofuel - Green jobs are of high importance of the future, and every municipality, village, town, city, state, and federal government are evaluating paths to create green jobs based on Biofuel – those are jobs that will help the environment and create more renewable energy [8]. The Green jobs are created to improve environmental quality while reducing unemployment for a "green economy" in all nations. The economic advantages of the Green Economy are Macroeconomic benefits of investment in new technologies; Greater Productivity; Improvements in the Trade balance; Increase in real disposable income across the nation. The policy changes forced by the environmental objectives are Subsidies, Carbon Markets, Eco-taxes, Government Regulations, Electrical Grid Access, Expanding Recycling Requirements, Mandatory Eco-labeling, Shifting Energy Research Funding and Changes in Foreign Aid.

3.1 FORECASTS OF GREEN JOBS

The forecasts of green jobs are optimistic that renewable power is fastest growing segments of the energy industry along with expanding investment flows and growing production capacities, employment in renewable energy is growing. The growth rates forecast are large by any standard raising questions on reliability. In the energy industry, the projections in green job results rapid spread of new technologies. The green jobs literature shows a selective technological optimism, presuming the problems that may slow adoption of favored technologies. This optimism about technological change biases the forecasts in favor of the energy technologies. The assumption is about the distribution of green and less green employment within the larger categories. Based on the illusion of scientific certainty in Green jobs, we shall discuss specific details as follows - Small base numbers; Huge growth rates; Selective technological optimism; Unreliable underlying statistics; False precision masking large variations across estimates; Unreliable forecasts; The inappropriate use of input-output analysis [9].

3.2 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF GREEN JOBS

The green jobs literature contains highly problematic theory about the economics of employment and this literature frequently confuses responses to mandates with market responses and improperly extrapolation. The green jobs analyses don't take into account how market incentives operate with respect to energy efficiency, instead using an incorrect model of behavior in which energy efficiency results only from government mandates. The green jobs analyses the energy

that is used in the absence of proposed mandates and often overstate the benefits of their proposals. The green jobs literature's analyses of the economics of green job policies are, Rejecting comparative advantage; Consumer surplus; Mandates vs. markets; Neglecting opportunity costs; Ignoring incentive effects; and market hostility. The Biofuel Green jobs estimates large numbers of clerical, bureaucratic, and administrative positions that don't produce goods and services for energy consumption. By promoting more green jobs encourage low-paying jobs in less desirable conditions. The Government interference like restricting successful technologies in favour of speculative technologies will generate stagnation. The Corporations react swiftly to the needs or demands of their customers and markets, than to government mandates [10]. Few of the technologies preferred by the green jobs evaluation are incapable of reaching the scale necessary to meet demands and could be counterproductive to environmental quality and standards.

4. BIOFUEL GREEN JOBS INITIATIVES

The Biofuel - Green Jobs Initiative is launched to assess, analyze and promote the creation of decent jobs as a consequence of the needed environmental policies. It supports a concerted effort by Governments, Employers and Trade Unions to promote environmentally sustainable jobs and development in a climate-challenged world. Globally, Labor's support for Green jobs is its move toward greening the workplaces and Global communities. The Laborers' Union is expanding training for green construction jobs and is working with inner-city advocates. With the implications of Labor Laws and Industrial Relations Law, labor unions can provide the environmental movement with needed strength that can make a real difference for Workers and for the planet. Tens of millions of young people newly enter the world's labor market each year, but not all of them secure gainful employment. For 2008, even as 40 million new jobs are being created, the International Labor Organization (ILO) expects world unemployment to grow by 5 million [11]. The Lawyers and the ILO rightly emphasize that green jobs also need to be decent jobs, pairing concerns like efficiency and low emissions with traditional labor concerns including wages, career prospects, job security, occupational health and safety as well as other working conditions, and worker rights. The ILO recognizes sustainable enterprises are a principal source of growth, wealth creation, employment and decent work [12]. The green collar economy includes "green jobs" like Biofuel appliances, construction work on green buildings, organic farming, solar panel manufacturing, etc. The creation of new green jobs has labor unions, environmentalists, and urban groups excited with hopefulness that green jobs will be able to replace lost manufacturing jobs, improve the environment, and reduce poverty. According to the evaluated estimate, there are 8.5 million green jobs and the analysis results that the USA could generate 5 million green jobs till 2020. In the United States of America, the Green Jobs Act of 2007 [13] authorized US\$125 million per year for Green jobs training programs for building, power and manufacturing jobs. And the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program offer US\$2 billion to retrofit communities in creating thousands of Green jobs.

4.1 PURPOSE OF GREEN JOBS BASED ON BIOFUEL

The U.N.O and International agencies such as UNEP, ILO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), working in conjunction with business, trade unions, and community organizations, will help in setting up green training and expertise centers in developing countries, based on the use of Biofuels

- The Project under the Green Jobs Initiative is to collect evidence and different examples of green jobs creation, resulting in a major comprehensive study on the impact of an emerging green economy on the world of labor.
- The project will explore the gathered information and analyze the green jobs report to assistance in policy formulation and implementation through active macro-economic and sectoral assessment of potential green jobs creation.
- The Project will help Labor unions implement real green jobs initiatives - initiatives that retain and create good union jobs, provide pathways to those jobs and assist with the design and implementation of training programs to prepare incumbent workers as well as job seekers for these family-sustaining careers.
- ILO Framework of Biofuel Green Jobs are Workers Rights; Decent Work; Social Protections; Social Dialogue; Sustainable Business
- Business Approaches to Green Jobs; Trade Union Approaches to Green Jobs; Real Potential and Formidable Challenges

5. GREEN JOBS – SUSTAINABLE INITIATIVES

The Nations and Corporations are rapidly focusing on the importance of the Biofuel, Green jobs and collectively Global Energy Management, both domestically and internationally. The green jobs are being generated in various industries, including electric and solar power, biofuel, manufacturing and building. The Biofuel Green jobs initial investment is pay dividends, financial savings and high economical reputation [14]. Implementation of the environmentally sustainable energy policies is the critical requirement for remaining sustainable in the world. The Corporations those are deciding to adopt Energy and Environmental policies that promote environmental sustainability involves better business conduct which in turn increases cost based on their initiatives. The company's reputation as a responsible member of society is improved when they implement environmentally friendly policies. Hence 'Biofuel Green Jobs' are initiated for sustainability of resources and this increase in green jobs has passed the laws authorizing the 10% to 25% of the energy which comes from renewable resources in the forthcoming future. Environment organizations and Corporations are working to set new standards and regulations believe that regulatory change. The EPA has aimed at enticing regulated corporations to institute their self-regulating plans, EMS policies and there by implementing a variety of voluntary programs in Biofuel Green Jobs. In the landmark case Massachusetts v. EPA, the U.S. Supreme Court recognized greenhouse gases as a regulate-able pollutant. Many nations struggle to remain advantageous while trying to comply with the changing environmental regulations while adopting Energy Management initiatives that require the minimal legal requirements. The three obstacles to the corporate ecological liability are Shareholder resistance, organized labor opposition and cost of Biofuel green job [15].

5.1 ORGANISED LABOUR OPPOSITION

Usually, there arises opposition in any of the new initiatives taken in energy sector. Likewise, opposition from organized labor has risen with respect to cost. The Trade Unions states that the increased cost of implementing the energy and environmental policies would have negative impacts like cost of salaries and the number of resources required in the Biofuels sector. Today, the Supreme Court has held that the duty to bargain is limited to those subjects involving "wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment". The Trade unions, labor unions and energy groups have been forming alliances to create good Green jobs based on Biofuel. The Biofuel Green jobs are those potential jobs that will help solve the problem of global warming with energy efficiency and renewable energy. The Environmental advocates, Lawmakers, Union members, and various business leaders had examined the ideas for adopting green building, developing safe chemicals and economically comprehend the benefits of global warming solutions.

5.2 SHAREHOLDER RESISTANCE

The shareholder opposition and cost are inter-related and the corporations believe that shareholders would be in opposition to the adoption of environmental programs and policies in Biofuel, because the cost will cut into corporate profits in the future. So the corporations are concerned about shareholder derivative suits alleging a breach of fiduciary duty when environmental sustainable Biofuels initiatives cut into corporate profit. Naturally, the business judgment rule protects the business judgments of corporate directors. When a shareholder buys a suit for breach of fiduciary duty, the courts can uphold a corporation's decision to adopt sustainable policies under the business judgment rule. The challenge of shareholder suits for corporations exists in deteriorating to fulfill with presented environmental regulations in comparison with the Energy Laws.

5.2 COST OF BIOFUEL GREEN JOBS

The Corporations have legitimate concerns that the cost of adopting environmental Biofuel initiatives will cut into corporate profits causing a drop in the stock price. The Organizations those who are deciding to adopt Energy policies that promote environmental sustainability involves business conduct, which increases cost. The establishment of Biofuel facilities through new construction requires investment of capital that might exceeds the cost of traditional construction. The costs associated with Biofuel and green job initiatives are identifiable and short term, while the benefits are less certain and exist for long-term potential. The increasing ecological responsibility does add short term cost. The Corporations have to reject environmentally irresponsible business opportunities even if competitors are willing to accept those negligible

opportunities. The pollution control measures and training employees to implement the new Biofuel policies adds short term cost.

5.3 BENEFITS OF BIOFUEL INITIATIVE

The benefits of Biofuel initiative are,

- Increased competence by reducing waste production
- Corporations will recruit higher quality employees whose much interested in Green Jobs and have increased levels of satisfaction and productivity
- Corporations expect profits related to improved reputation and such consumers and shareholders like value in green corporate reputation
- Facilities constructed with sustainable features are more energy efficient
- Produce significant savings in terms of utility costs in energy efficient models and frameworks
- Operational costs are saved from a facility built with sustainable features and pays for the capital construction investment
- Corporations can reduce their financial risk by implementing the environmental regulation
- Voluntarily adopting energy and biofuel policies on the corporation's own timeline are cheaper
- Ecological responsibility leads to new markets opportunities and endow with an opportunity for revenue growth

5.4 CORPORATE BENEFITS OF BIOFUEL INITIATIVE

The Costs for Biofuel initiatives are offset by long term potential business benefits, which include Improved reputation associated with status of energy corporation; Biofuel generation is a huge job creation with satisfactory; Improved profits from generating new business opportunities; Enhanced reputation among trade polices; Conception and retention of a more sophisticated workforce; Cooperation with environmental groups; Ambitious policies are enhanced when companies stay ahead of governmental regulation; Improved relationships with environmental groups and the Corporations [16].

5.5 TAX INCENTIVES

The federal and state governments have tax benefits to persuade Corporations to adopt energy policies. They have initiated the commercial building deduction to allow taxpayers to deduct the cost of installing energy efficient equipment in commercial buildings and also 30% tax credit for the installation of equipment that uses solar energy for heating and cooling purposes. All the manufacturers of Biofuel appliances those who are meeting the requirements of the Energy Star Program are eligible for a credit. Also the government provided US\$800 million in Clean Renewable Energy Bonds give investors with federal tax credit as an alternative of the tax-exempt interest.

5.6 REASONS AND POLICY OPTIONS

The Financial incentives take many forms like Loans, grants, production payments, tax credits or deductions, and tax exemptions to provide financial assistance. The effects of incentives are, reducing the net price paid by the consumer or increasing the net price received by the retailer; reducing the cost of production and Expanding a market for industry producers

6. REGULATORY BENEFITS

- EPA assesses fines based on two components
- Economic benefits component that remove financial advantage of non-compliance
- Gravity component that is disciplinary and reflects the offense of the violator's conduct
- EPA persuades corporate self-regulation by encouraging the use of Environmental Management System (EMS) policies
- EPA has questions of either EMSs is used to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of regulatory tools or not
- EPA has stated that "EMSs don't replace the need for regulatory and enforcement programs, but they can complement them." (EPA's 2000 revised Audit Policy). The Purpose of Audit Policy's: Voluntary self-policing with effective enforcement. Its conditions are Systematic Discovery; Voluntary Discovery; Prompt Disclosure; Discovery and Disclosure Independent of Government or Third-Party Plaintiff; Correction and

- Remediation; Prevent Recurrence; No Repeat Violations; Other Violations Excluded Cooperation [17]
- EPA continues to endorse the adoption of EMS and explores the value of linking EMSs to regulatory structures
- EPA believes that EMSs could help facilities achieve significantly improved environmental results and other positive benefits

7. DISCUSSION - INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has taken a diametrically opposite view on a recession led job crisis. The ILO study projected that nearly 90 million net new jobs would be needed over 2010 to absorb new entrants in the labour market and to avoid a prolonged jobs gap. The ILO survey found that the stimulus packages lean heavily toward financial bailouts and tax cuts instead of job creation and social protection and noted that on average, fiscal stimulus packages for the real economy are five times smaller than financial bailout packages. The Infrastructure programmes don't take into account the requirement to reinforce the capacity of businesses and human resource supply. The infrastructure spending might result in the following,

- High prices than the higher energy production and green jobs
- Tax cuts ending in higher savings than higher demand, output and green jobs
- Few support to unemployed resources and other vulnerable resource groups

The ILO constituents can make a proper contribution to global policy coherence on these problems as this Pact ensures that stimulus measures handle the transmission mechanisms of the crisis like credit crunch, deterioration in domestic demand conditions and the recession in external markets while building the foundation for a sustainable economy.

7.1 ROLE OF U.N. ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME – ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The United Nations Organization (UNO) groups like The International Labour Organization (ILO) and U.N. Environmental Programme (UNEP) focuses on wind-generated electricity, solar photovoltaics, solar thermal energy, biomass, geothermal energy, and hydroelectricity. The UNEP objective is to strengthen the ability of countries to integrate climate change responses into national development processes. In the area of mitigation, UNEP will support countries to make a transition towards societies based on more efficient use of energy, energy conservation and utilization of cleaner energy sources, with a focus on renewable energy, and on improved land management [18]. The UNEP expected accomplishments are:

- Adaptation planning, financing and cost-effective preventative actions are increasingly incorporated into national development processes that are supported by scientific information, integrated climate impact assessments and local climate data
- Countries make sound policy, technology, and investment choices that lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and potential co-benefits, with a focus on clean and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy conservation
- Improved technologies are deployed and obsolescent technologies phased out, financed through private and public sources including the Clean Development Mechanism
- Increased carbon sequestration occurs through improved land use, reduced deforestation and reduced land degradation
- Country policymakers and negotiators, civil society and the private sector have access to relevant climate change science and information for decision-making

7.2 USA RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

The President of USA has signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), as the ARRA appropriates US\$16.8 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, including US\$3.2 billion for Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants and US\$5 billion for the Weatherization Assistance Program. As an initiation to Biofuel projects, this ARRA Act will authorize the Department of Energy to grant loan till September 2011 for new renewable energy systems. Due to this act, the eligibility increases the funds available for federal low-income weatherization assistance and intern extends the production tax credit for wind power to 2012. This ARRA Act will facilitate credit for other renewable energy sources (biomass, geothermal, hydropower, landfill gas, and waste-to-energy) to 2013 for the USA.

7.3 GREEN COMMUNITIES ACT

The Green Communities Act (GCA) is enacted by the Massachusetts legislature during 2008 to boost the energy laws to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy. The goals of the GCA

are to reduce total energy consumption by 10% through Green Communities programs, before 2017; to meet 20% of electricity load through renewable and alternative energy; and to reduce fossil fuel in buildings by 10%, by 2020. The strategies of this act are through increased energy efficiency, renewable energy, building codes, Green Communities Program.

7.4 CLEAN ENERGY BIOFUELS ACT

The purpose of Global Warming Solutions Act is to reduce GHG emissions 80% by 2050. The Clean Energy Biofuels Act of 2008 encourages the growth of biofuels industry as per the clean energy technology sector. The act gives preferential tax treatment to companies that develop gasoline substitutes made from fibrous matter of feedstocks that are non-corn-based alternatives to ethanol. The biofuels need to satisfy high standards for reduction of GHG emissions and requires development of low-carbon fuel standard.

7.5 THE GREEN JOBS ACT

In USA, the Green Jobs Act is passed in 2008 to support advancement in public works projects, job training, research and development, fostering entrepreneurial energies and support for nonprofits and community groups. The Green Jobs Act provides support for the growth of a clean energy technology industry and to fulfill the requirements under GWSA and GCA for reducing GHG emissions [19].

7.6 GREEN JOB FORMATION AND ENERGY SECURITY

The International Community faces few challenges like unprecedented human capital, financial wherewithal, and understanding of the price of inaction. The U.N.O give details about the green job growth at the scale and intensity needed to end untenable practices, public investment, financial assistance shifts, new research and development initiatives and ecological tax reform. The green job formation based on Biofuel generation can be efficient at stimulating economic growth than the economic stimulus from the Internal Revenue Service of the respective nations. The renewable energy capital investment is an intelligent use of capital in accordance with the International Energy Agency predictions that the economy recovers and importantly that the oil is likely to exceed US\$200 a barrel by 2030. The Constructed buildings add 40% of CO₂ emissions which is a national retrofit program to insulate homes and install windows and thus lighting can add millions of new green jobs. The oil, coal, natural gas, and nuclear facilities consume 3.3 billion gallons of water per day and 40% of freshwater withdrawals. A national renewable portfolio standard (RPS) facilitates renewable technology manufacturing sector to expand by including new green jobs amidst of the loss of manufacturing jobs. The RPS guides to secure renewable energy expansion by necessitating electricity suppliers to a percentage of energy from renewable sources. The Governments of many nations are passing legislation to facilitate carbon trading and commercial transactions and further offer tax benefits to purchasers of renewable energy and efficiency measures. The ILO and UNEP call for governments to enlarge the following - Pricing laws and systems like renewable portfolio standards; Capital subsidies and grants; Energy tax; Investment excise; Tax credits; Sales tax; VAT reductions; and tradable renewable energy certificates. The Energy based Conventions entitled for Development of alternative energy sources on a globally Technology and Knowledge Management; raising energy efficiency; Deployment of fossil fuels with reduction in environmental impact; and Political commitment on energy issues [20].

7.7 RENEWABLE FUEL – GREEN JOB CREATION TAX CREDITS

The corn Ethanol is not a green fuel and it contributes to CO₂ emissions and ground level ozone, that is the reason environmental organization are against policies that expand the corn ethanol. Thereby this ethanol jobs are not 'green jobs'. The Policies that promote increasing usage of corn ethanol continue to drive inflation in food and its prices. The poultry industry has lost billions and also lost thousands of jobs due to corn ethanol driving up corn prices. Still, the Ethanol producers are provided with an income tax credit for the entire green jobs created by constructive production operations with the use of Energy based technologies and recently expanded federal funding for renewable fuel technology. The Research and development that is funding for R&D grants in second generation ethanol technology might be extended and expanded to accelerate commercialization of renewable fuel.

7.8 BIOFUEL - ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The Energy efficiency is an inexpensive way to mitigate climate change and facilitate Green Job growth. The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) carbon auction funds weatherization and energy efficiency programs and the “cap-and-trade system” entails the fossil fuel emitting power plant, to buy permits per ton of CO₂ which the Biofuel generating plant emits. In the past, intermittent energy and efficiency policies have caused instability and to solve it, The International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) insists governments to establish a clear policy framework to support and drive sustainable economic and social activity with a change in policy to subsidy and tax policy, financing flows and mechanisms, sharing of Biofuel based green technologies, replicating regulations and incentives and implement best industry practices. A new international fund is initiated to address unemployment that will provide US\$2 million towards development projects [21].

8. CONCLUSION

The Biofuel Green Job and Energy security courage's to achieve intergenerational sustainable development, alongside with the perfect governance and community cooperation could achieve international peace and security. The Federal government has committed US\$62 billion in direct spending and US\$20 billion in tax incentives to green jobs programs in the recently passed stimulus bill. The UNEP report concludes that no one knows how much a full-fledged green transition will cost, but needed investment will likely be in the hundreds of billions. The green jobs lawyers propose dramatic shifts in energy production technologies, building practices, and food production with a call for dramatic changes in energy industry, as all aspect of modern life is enfolded in a new package in the Biofuel based green jobs literature to employ millions in high paying and satisfying jobs. The energy sector and Biofuel calls for creating a new society through central planning are as old as human history.

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