



How does international trade contribute to a sustainable growth of employment?

**José M. Rueda-Cantuche, Iñaki Arto,
Valeria Andreoni, Ignazio Mongelli**

Brussels, April 16, 2012
Joint Research Centre
The European Commission's in-house science service



Introduction

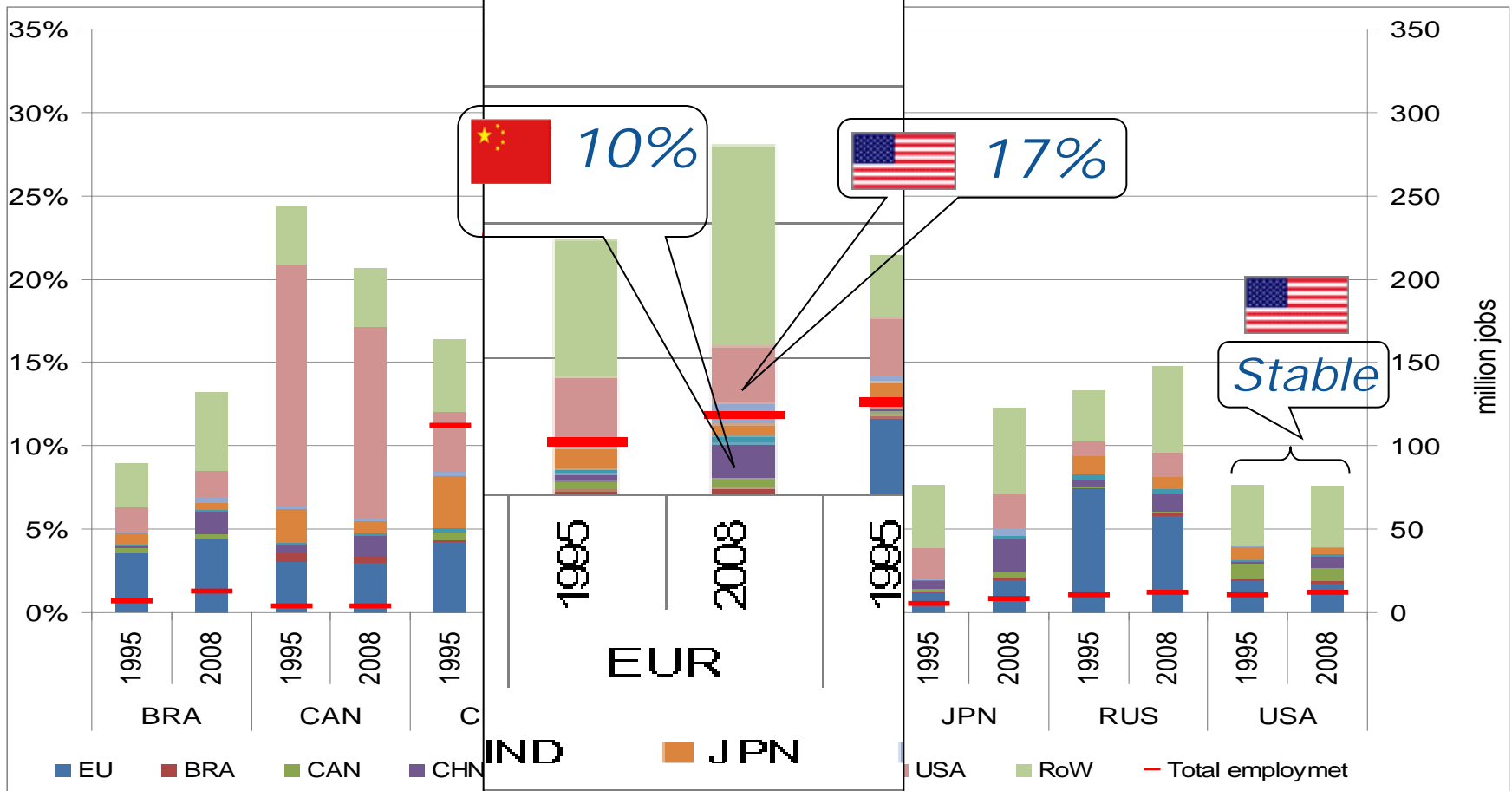
- *We live in a globalized world, where countries produce commodities with different emission and employment intensities*
- *International trade increasingly links supply and demand of commodities on a global scale leading to different employment levels and different GHG emissions across countries*
- *For the first time, a single consistent database allows for analysing the evolution of the links between trade, employment and environment for the 27 Member States and their main non-EU trade partners*



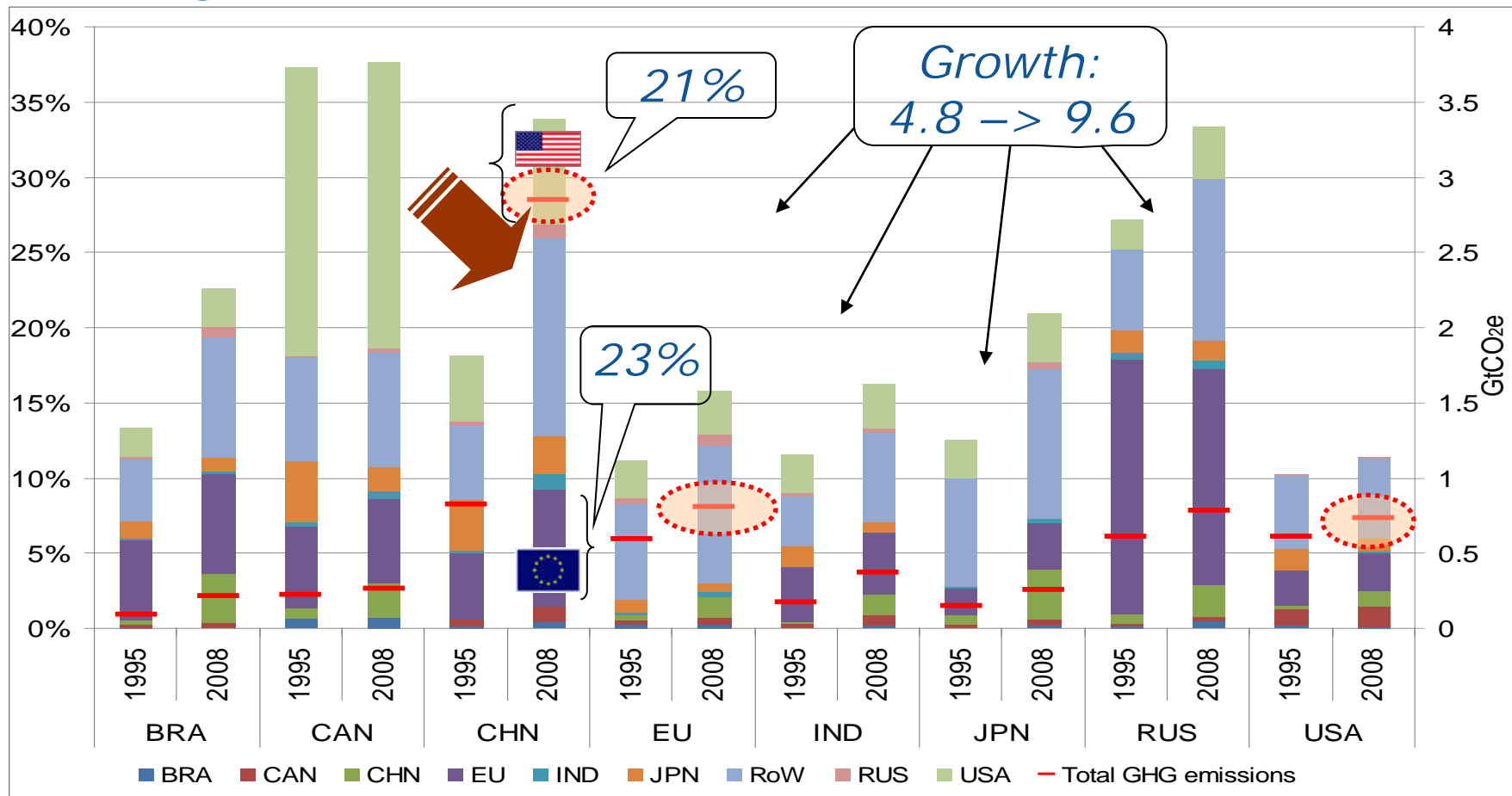
Agenda

- *How many jobs in the world are linked to international trade?*
- *How many GHG emissions are driven by international trade?*
- *To what extent changes in employment from 1995-2008 across countries can be attributed to international trade?*
- *To what extent variations in GHG emissions from 1995-2008 across countries are driven by international trade?*

How many jobs in the world are linked to international trade (exports)?



How many GHG emissions are driven by international trade (exports)?

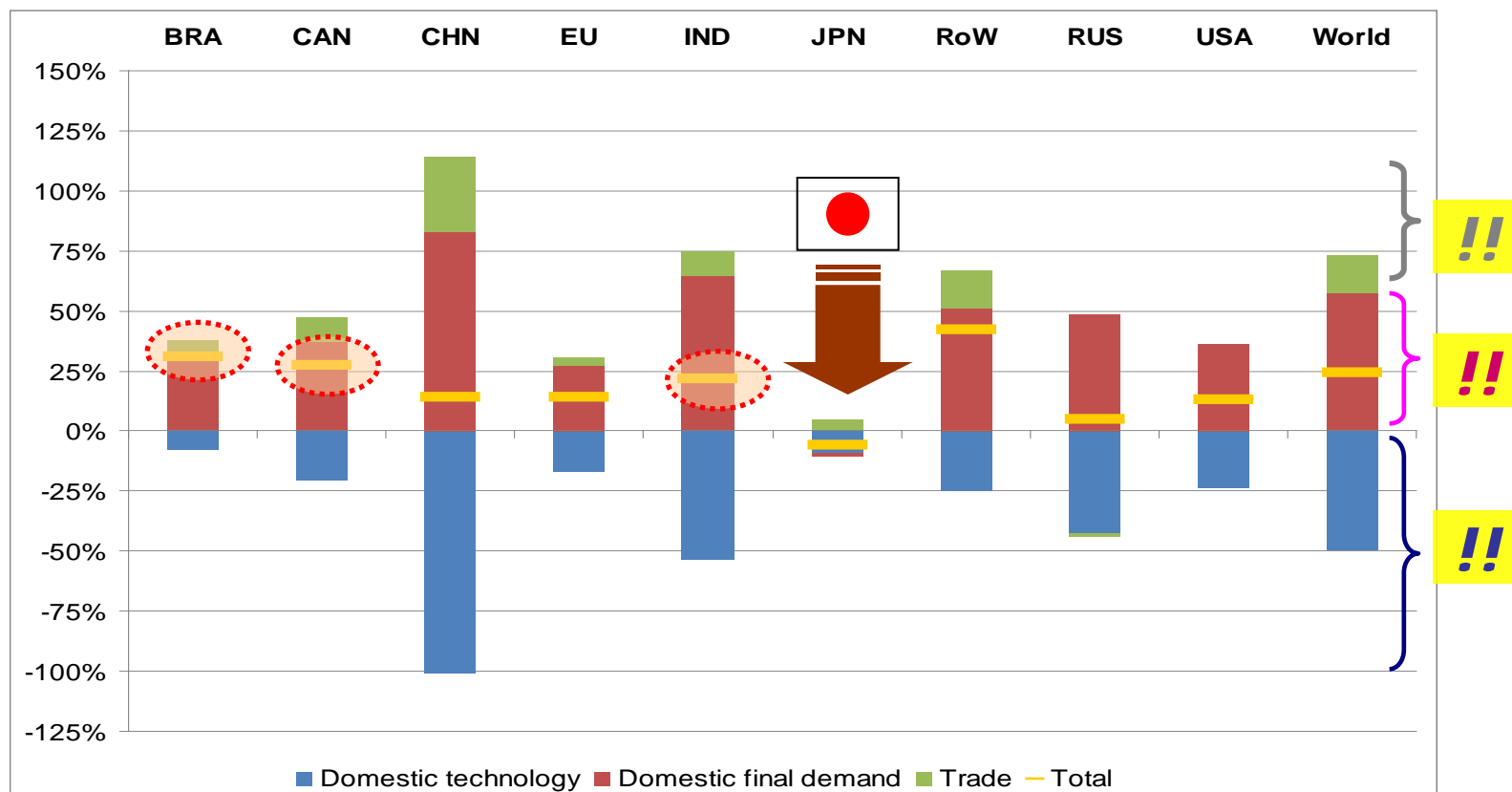




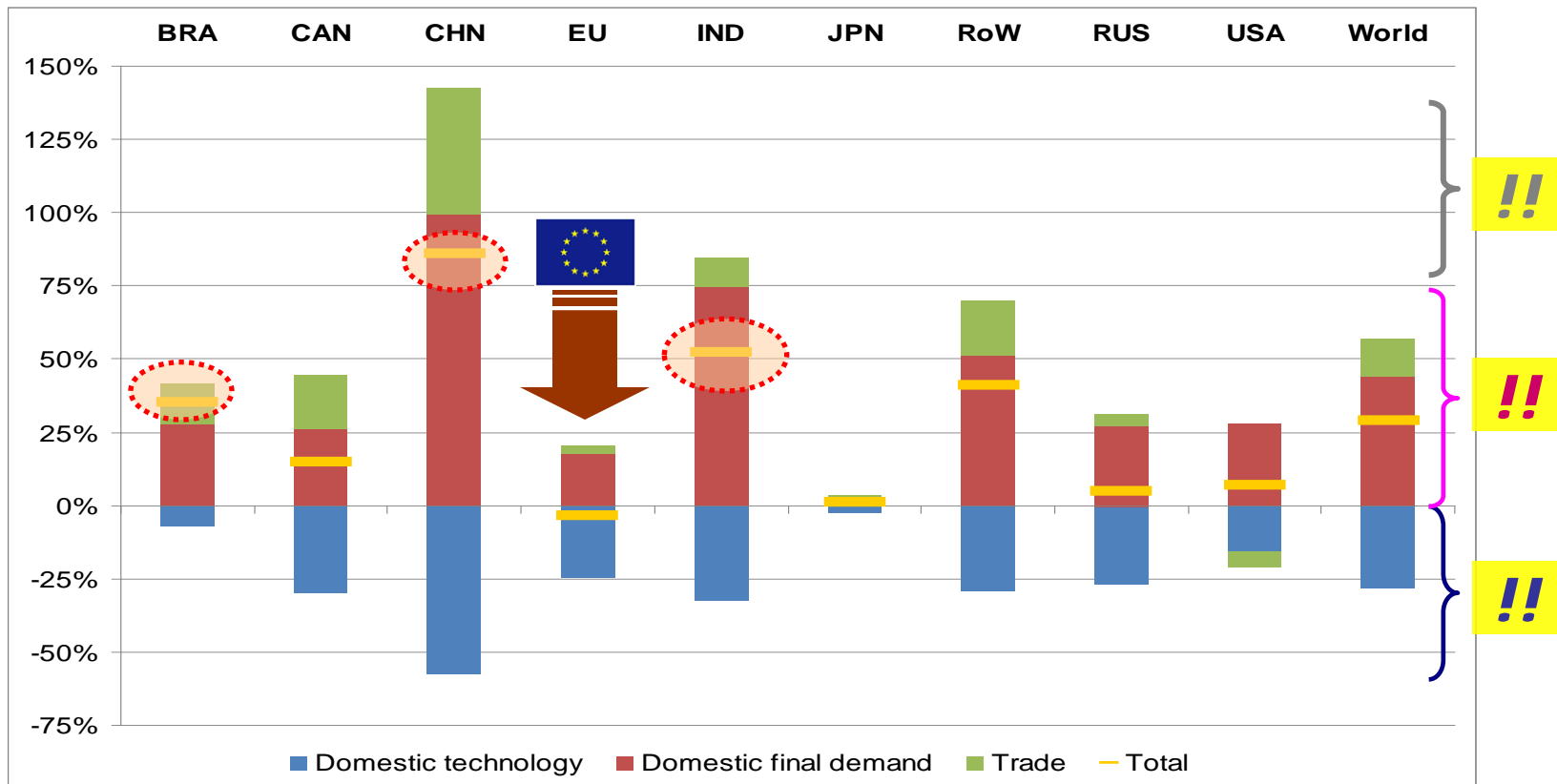
Factors driving changes in GHG emissions and changes in employment

- *Changes in the domestic technology*
- *Changes in the domestic final demand*
- *Changes brought about by international trade*

To what extent changes in employment from 1995-2008 across countries can be attributed to international trade?



To what extent variations in GHG emissions from 1995-2008 across countries are driven by international trade?





Summary of conclusions on the factors driving employment and GHG emission changes

- *The evolution of both variables is mainly driven by the growth in the levels of domestic final demand;*
- *Trade plays a secondary but relevant role;*
- *Technological change contributes notably to offset the positive growth effects of domestic final demand and trade on employment and GHG emissions.*



How does international trade contribute to a sustainable growth of employment?

**José M. Rueda-Cantuche, Iñaki Arto,
Valeria Andreoni, Ignazio Mongelli**

Thanks for your attention!!!

Brussels, April 16, 2012
Joint Research Centre
The European Commission's in-house science service