

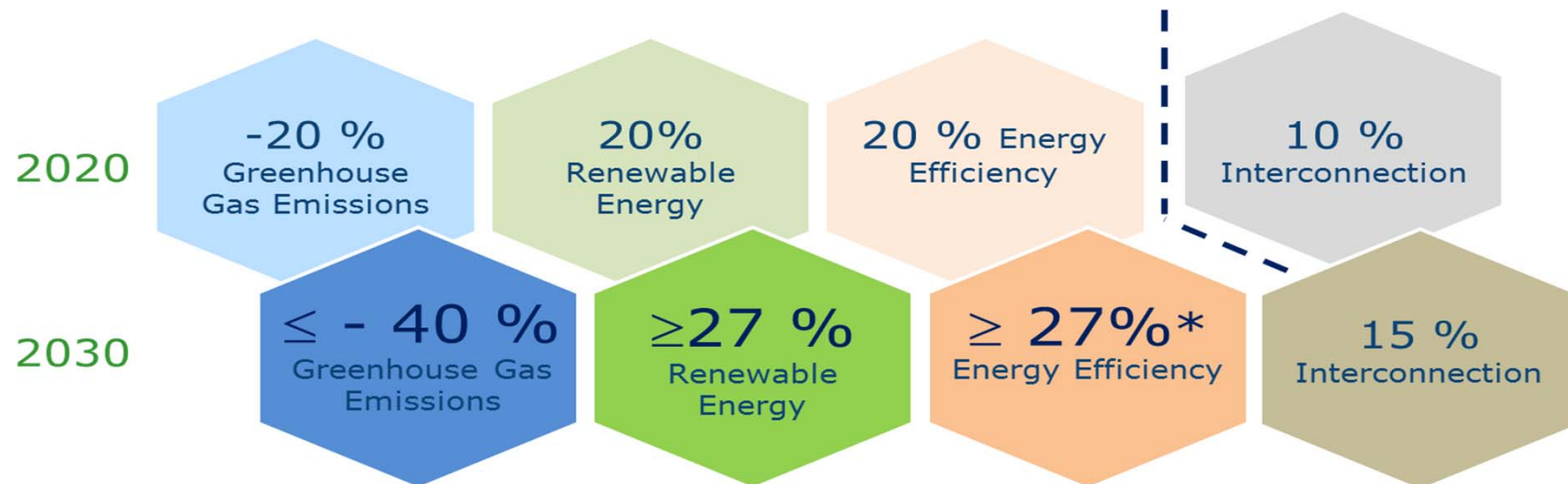
Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent quality jobs: the EU experience

Doha, October 2016

Context

- Transition to a low-carbon economy has been a long-term priority for the European Union – post-Paris it's a priority for all Parties
- Making the transition presents economic and societal challenges, but also offers opportunities to create sustainable growth and new jobs
- Just transition of the workforce, and the creation of decent quality jobs an important issue for the EU – and a key part of the work plan of the improved forum on Response Measures

EU climate policy framework



Opportunities in the green economy

- In 2013, 4.2 million jobs in environmental sectors, up from 2.8 million in 2000
- €699bn output, €284bn value added
- Up to 6.5m jobs created or retained by 2020 in renewables, energy efficiency and reinvested ETS revenues – for example, retrofitting buildings to improve energy efficiency offers significant opportunities in the construction industry
- Knock-on supply chain benefits mean employment potential likely to be far greater

Skills needs in the green economy

Carbon capture and storage	technically more complex operations will involve workers with a very different skill set
Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • due to energy-efficient equipment higher-skilled, higher-paying employment; • jobs are likely to be performed by workers who already work in the building sector. However, they will be redefined in terms of new skills, training, and certification requirements; • potential for highly skilled researchers and engineers. Extensive training needs in three main areas: diagnostic techniques, knowledge of renewable energy, installation, organisational skills (i.e. town planning).
Cement	jobs are expected to require higher levels of skills.
Wind power industry (renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many positions will require highly-skilled people; • universities need to consider offering entirely new study fields and majors due to technology development.
Climate change	climate information and forecasting, research and development into crops adapted to new weather patterns could create specialised and high-skill employment.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jobs for agricultural skilled workers, clerks and craft and related trades workers will decrease; • requirement for skilled agricultural and fishery workers about 2.2 million in 2015
Electricity	probable that, together with technical competences, management skills will be required.
Rail sector	a dangerous shortage of skilled workers is emerging. This shortage might take place by 2030.
Waste treatment and recovery/recycling	rapid technological changes are increasing the demand for new skills.

Supporting the transition

- 20% of EU budget to be spent on climate action
- Focus on jobs and growth
- Action at EU and Member State level to support industry and workforce
- Learning from experience of previous transitions

Two examples

European Structural Funds

- European Social Fund support reforms in education, training and skills development, up-skilling of the labour force and creation of new jobs
- The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) promotes energy efficiency in small- and medium-sized enterprises, housing and public buildings; production and distribution of renewable energy

Reform of the European Emission Trading System

- Proposal encourages use of auction revenues to promote skill development and reallocation of labour affected by the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Example of policy cohesion, with focus on jobs and growth

...and three more

UK: Low Carbon Skills Fund supports training of employees in renewables, energy efficiency, waste management and carbon management

Germany: Policies at national and local level to promote environmental awareness and adaptability of workforce; skills programmes delivered by employers

Poland: projects to improve conditions for growth of low carbon sectors , promote partnerships between government, employers and trade unions and provide skills training to workforce

Supporting the global transition



- EU-funded grant programme running since 2007 with €300m funding
- 16 developing countries in Asia, >80 projects
- 9 sectors including manufacturing, agriculture, construction and tourism



- 4 year programme in 6 countries
- Covering Agriculture, Tourism, Manufacturing, Waste Management and cross-cutting themes incl. energy efficiency
- Partnership with private sector, government, local authorities and civil society

Learning from others



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change