

Labour market aspects of the coal transition. Polish case study

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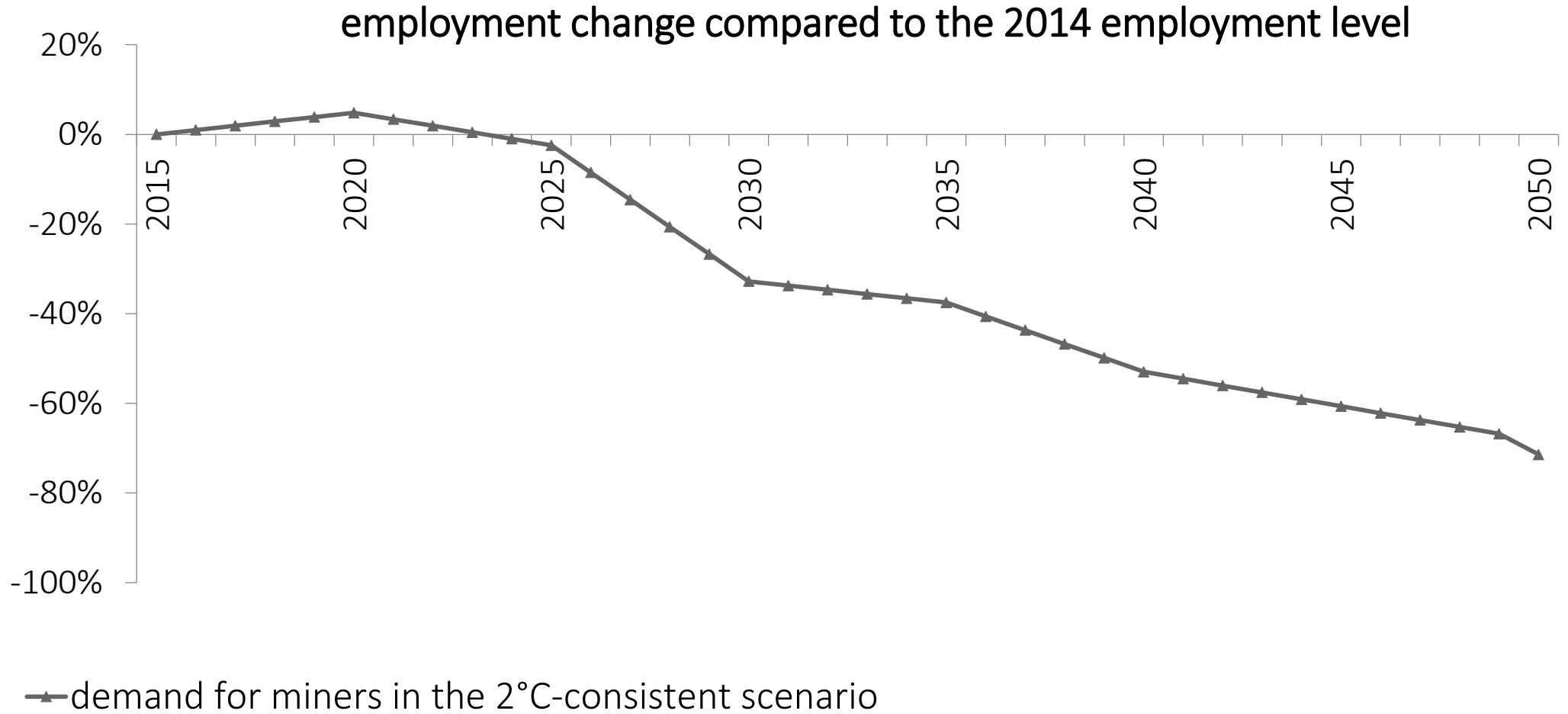
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Meeting the Paris Agreement target is feasible in Poland, but it requires a substantial reduction in the coal consumption

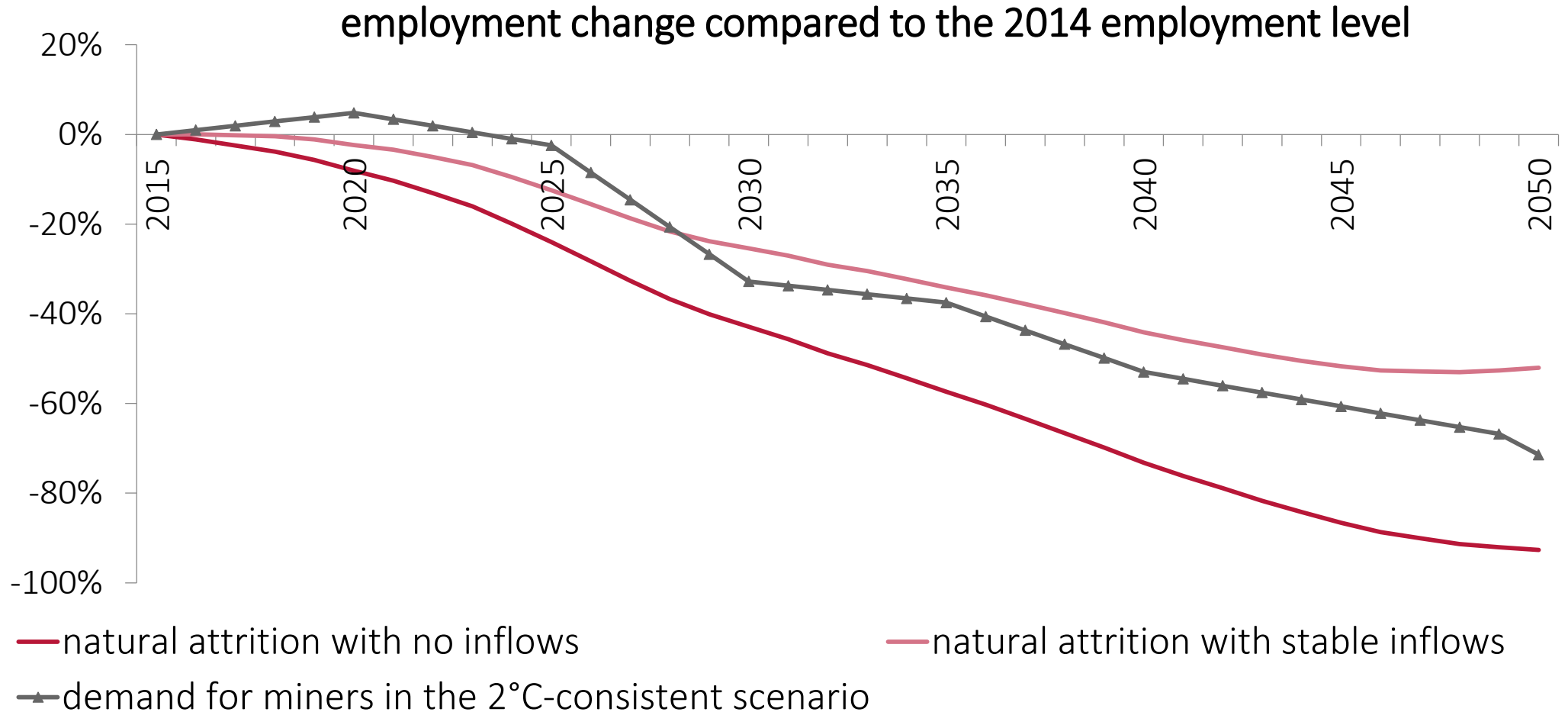


	CO2 emissions (tonnes per capita)		Coal production (EJ)		Coal mining employment (1,000s)	
	baseline	2°C- consistent	baseline	2°C- consistent	baseline	2°C- consistent
2010		8.5		2.5		131
2030	7.2	5.7	2.4	1.4	110	68
2050	5.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	82	29

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The coming transition is likely to be easier for the coal sector workers than the transitions many industrial workers endured in the past



Labour demand will be strong

- New engines of growth in manufacturing
- Building retrofit programs – 10,000 socially useful jobs
- Transport and services

Labour supply is declining and ageing, but also better educated

- Demographic changes create labour shortages
- Older miners can work until retirement
- Young cohorts are better educated

The next 10-15 years present a window of opportunity



- Automation will reduce the future demand for low- and middle-skilled workers
- Tackling air pollution, energy poverty and degraded areas is an urgent need
- Structural funds will be available for training, job placement, etc.
- Social support programmes already exist (leaves and redundancy payments)
- Opportunities should be expanded in the less-developed subregions

Thanks for listening

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