

# Labour market aspects of the coal transition. Polish case study

Piotr Lewandowski (IBS, IZA)

Jan Witajewski-Baltvilks

Aleksander Szpor

Jan Baran

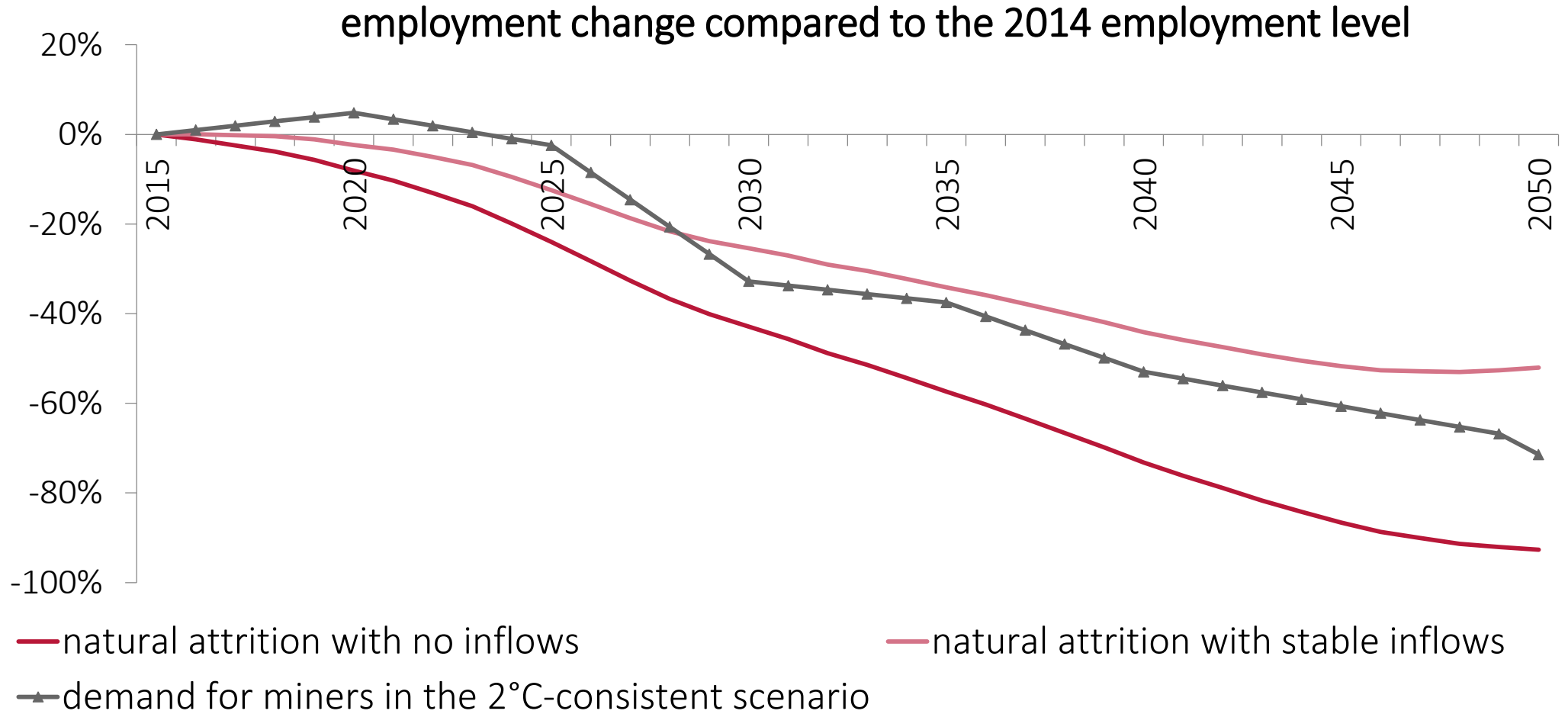
Marek Antosiewicz

# 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

The reduction of employment can be managed with a natural attrition (outflows to retirement) and stable, limited inflows of new workers



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

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The next 10-15 years present a window of opportunity

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- 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

Piotr Lewandowski

piotr.lewandowski@ibs.org.pl

www.ibs.org.pl

@ibs\_thinktank (pl)

@ibs\_warsaw (eng)

