

A socially fair energy transition

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A decorative graphic on the right side of the slide. It features two large, solid white circles. To their right is a complex pattern of overlapping circles and a series of horizontal, wavy lines composed of small grey dots. A thin red circle is positioned at the bottom right, overlapping the dotted pattern.

Obstacles to coal phase-out are largely social and political



Coal sector generates „good“ jobs for low- & middle-skilled workers

Miners are the backbone of organised labour movement, also historically

Mining regions are often economic monocultures with a clear identity

Taxpayer support for struggling companies is often needed

Proactive transitions require concerted, anticipated and long-term effort

Transitions trigger reallocations which should be „just”



Workers in coal made rational decisions with the information they had had

Labour movement may care about co-benefits (health, working conditions)

Impact on jobs crucial in the public debate

Technology & off-shoring \searrow demand for manual labour and \nearrow inequalities

But other segments of society should not be held hostage by the coal sector

Coal Transitions Project develops credible and feasible trajectories and policy packages for deep transitions in the coal sector

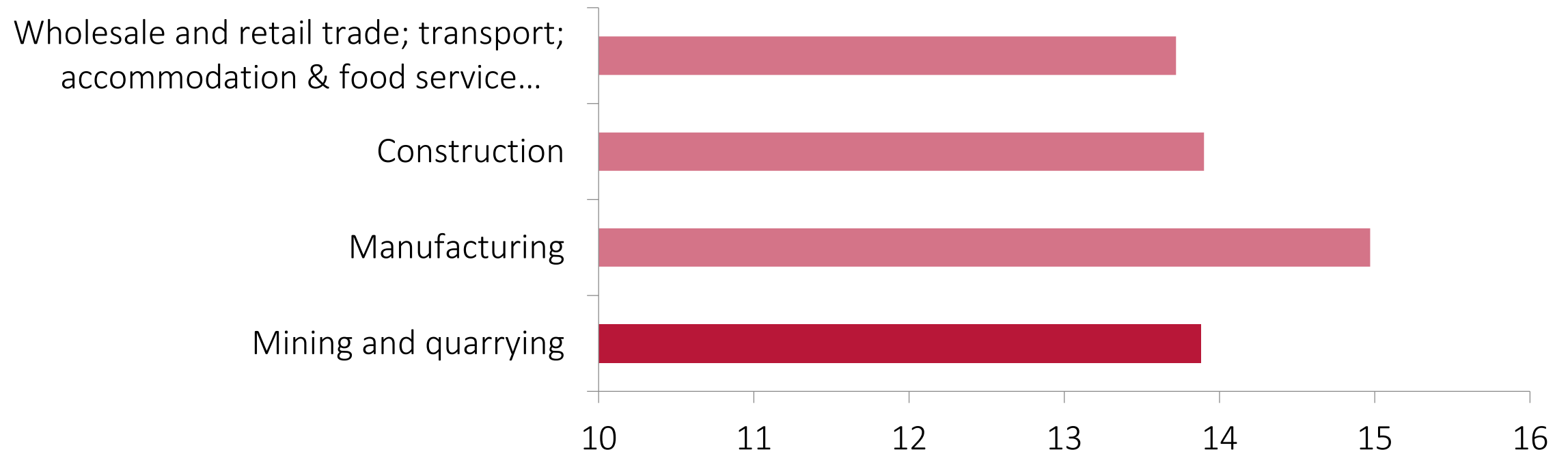


- Led by IDDRI and Climate Strategies
- Six case-studies:
 - Germany (German Institute for Economic Research - DIW)
 - Poland (Institute for Structural Research - IBS)
 - Australia (Australian National University)
 - South Africa (Energy Research Centre of the University of Cape Town)
 - India (Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad)
 - China (Tsinghua University)
- First report draws conclusions from the past transitions in UK, US, NL, ES, CZ & PL.

Mining jobs are „good”: stable and reasonably well paid

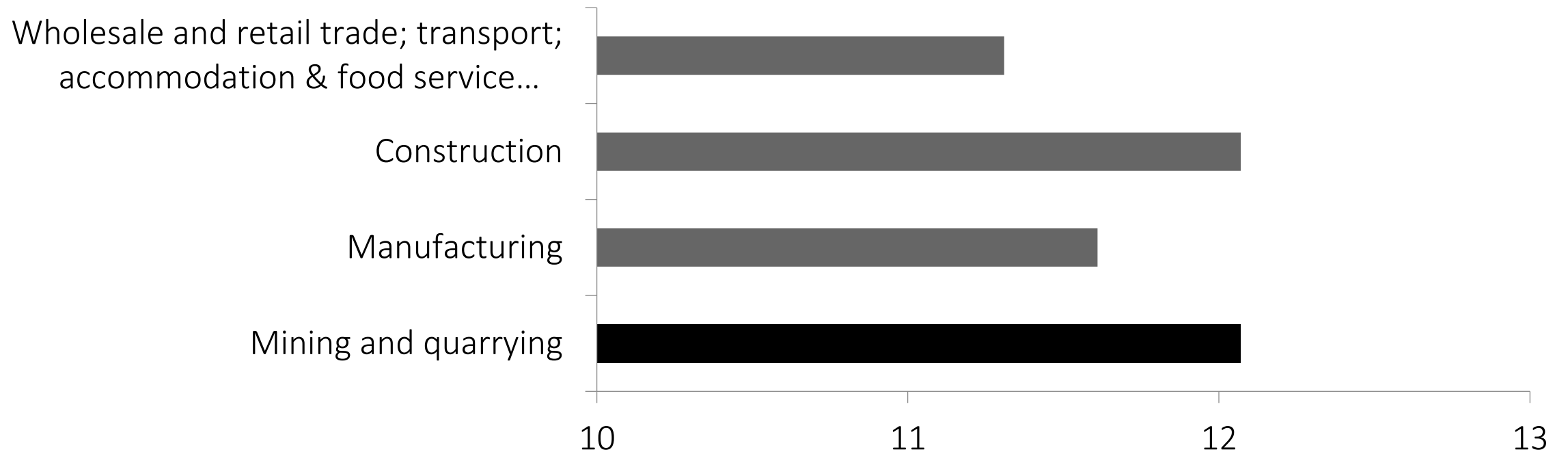


EU28 average hourly wage in €, 2014

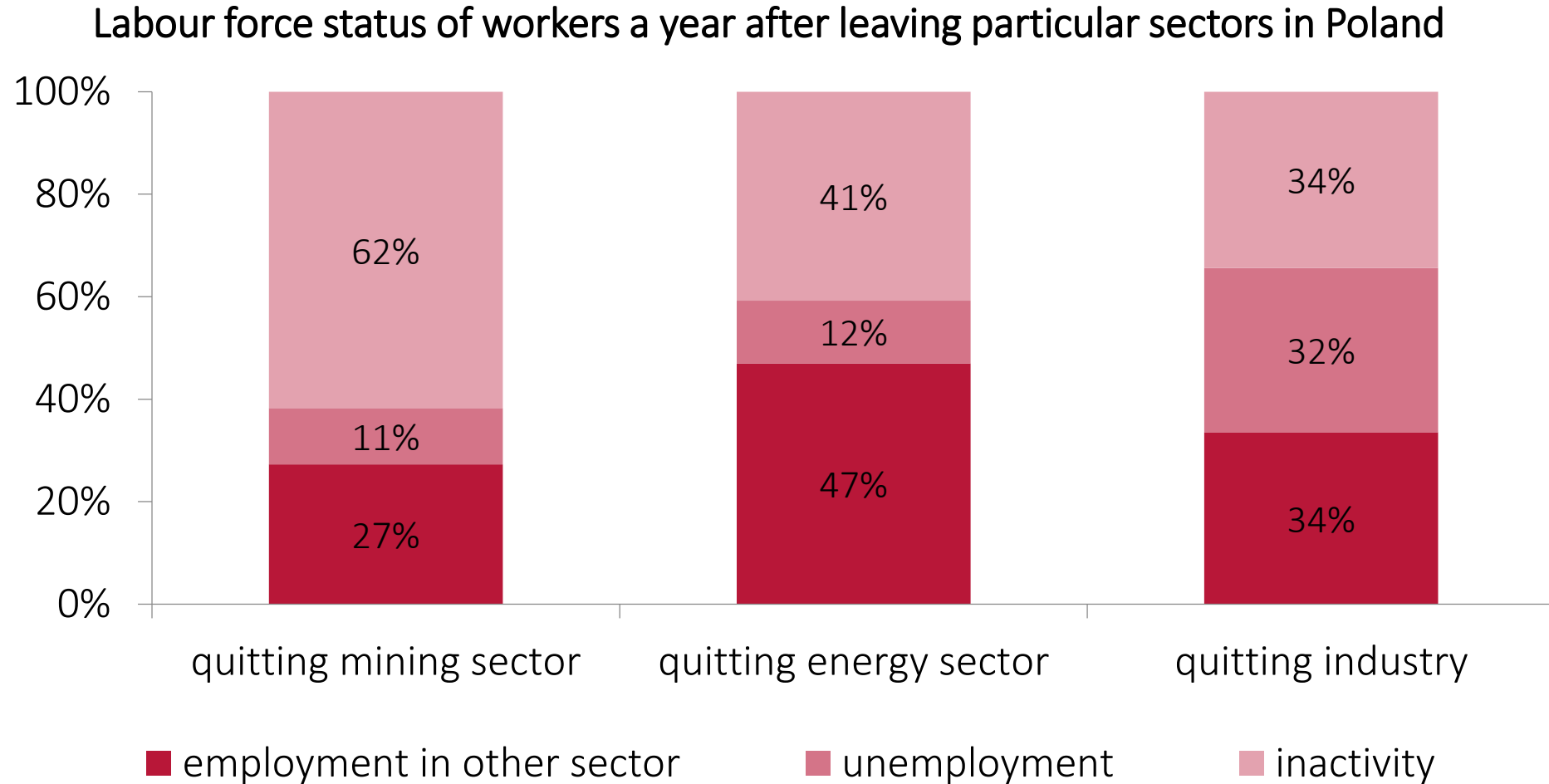


Especially for low-skilled workers – better than manufacturing . | :

EU28 average hourly wage of low-skilled workers (ISCED 0-2) in €, 2014



Coal workers face substantial re-employment problems. Policy often supports labour force exits via transfers



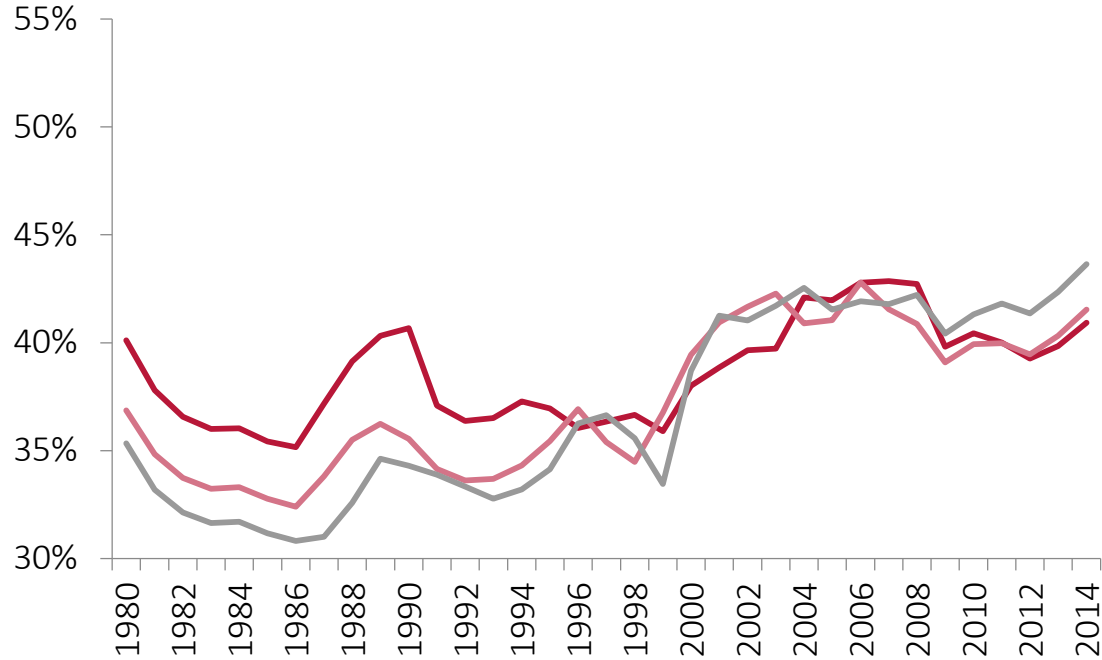
Human and social capital can be lost during transition



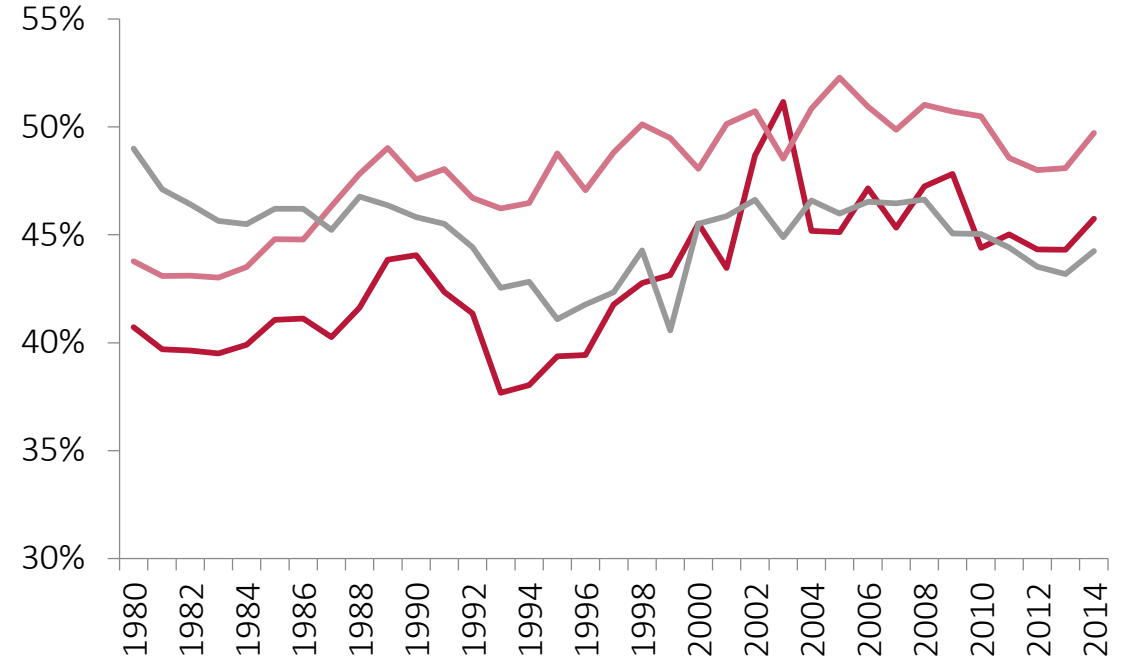
- Life-long learning rarely works on a large scale
- Educational systems change slowly while transitions can be abrupt
- Redundant workers are often older -> low occupational mobility
- One breadwinner families are vulnerable to male job loss
- The loss of status & identity -> frustration
- Green jobs don't really help because of:
 - Skill mismatch
 - Geographical mismatch

Initially more urbanised & economically diversified areas adapt better . | :

Employment rate in selected Welsh and English former coalfields

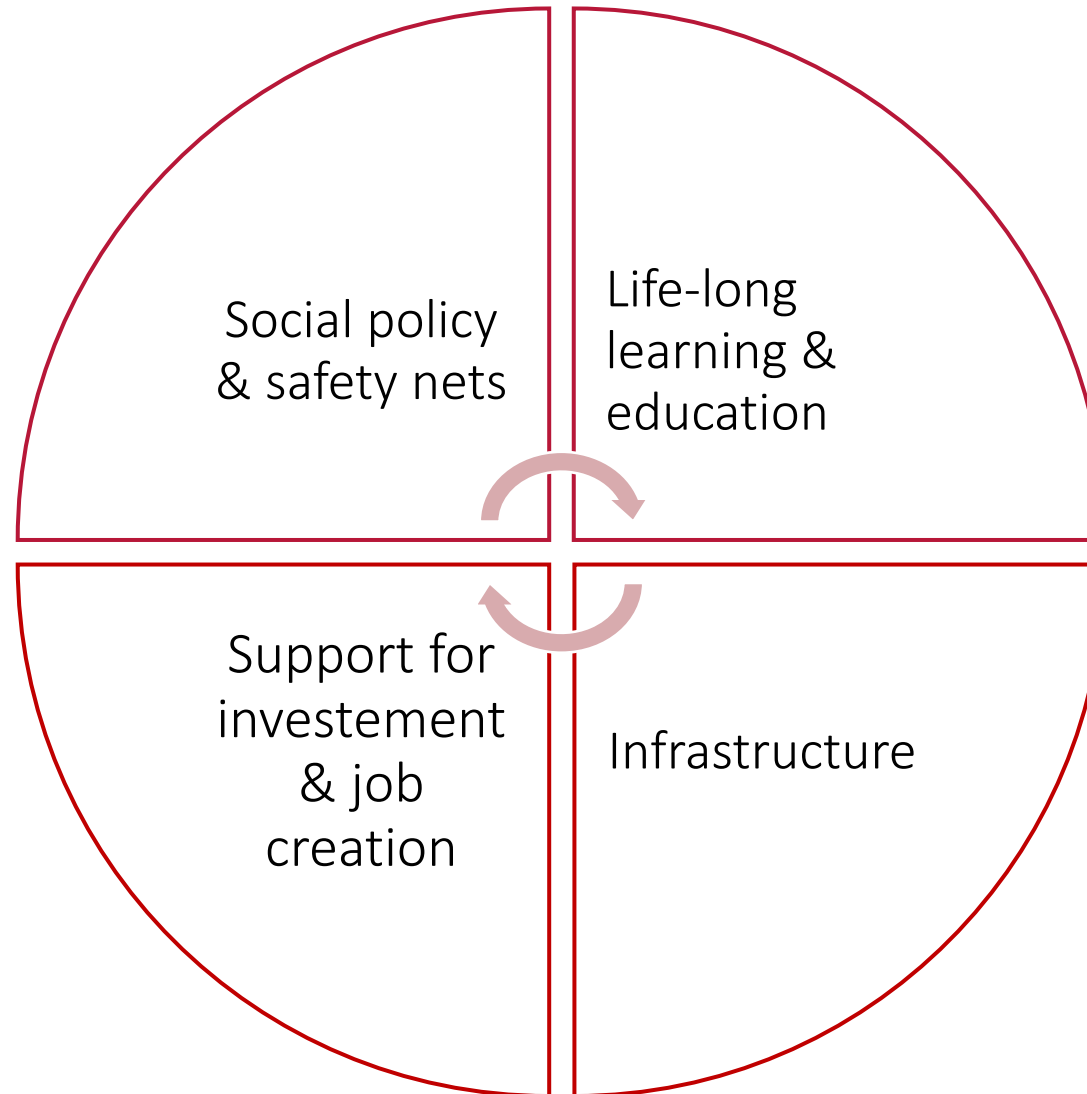


- South Wales - Central Valleys ukl15
- South Wales - Gwent Valleys ukl16
- South Wales - Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot ukl17



- East Derbyshire ukf12
- South and West Derbyshire ukf13
- North Nottinghamshire ukf15

Virtuous cycles of regional regeneration after coal occur rarely



Thanks for listening

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