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GREENET
THIRD EUROPEAN LEVEL WORKSHOP
(4-5.11.2024)
MINUTES

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Date, place and format of the meeting

The meeting was held on-line on 4-5 November 2024.

Participants:

26 experts and representatives of the project partners (see Participants list)

The key points of the agenda

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- Presentation of anticipated changes in the twin transition process in the transport sector,
- Review of current legislative and program initiatives,
- Mapping of competencies that social partners need to strengthen to be better prepared for negotiating the twin transition,
- Presentation and discussion on skills and qualifications required in new industries and professions related to the twin transition,
- Summary of the training process.

During the third meeting, detailed changes in the twin transition process in the transport sector by 20230 were presented, including:

By 2030

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- at least 30 million zero-emission cars will be in operation on European roads
- 100 European cities will be climate neutral.
- high-speed rail traffic will double across Europe
- scheduled collective travel for journeys under 500 km should be carbon neutral
- automated mobility will be deployed at large scale
- zero-emission marine vessels will be market-ready

By 2035

- zero-emission large aircraft will be market-ready

By 2050

- nearly all cars, vans, buses as well as new heavy-duty vehicles will be zero-emission.
- rail freight traffic will double.
- a fully operational, multimodal Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) for sustainable and smart transport with high speed connectivity.
- To make our goals a reality, the strategy identifies a total of 82 initiatives in 10 key areas for action (“flagships”), each with concrete measures.

On the first day, participants mapped the skills they wished to strengthen to be better prepared for negotiating the twin transition. The following needs were identified during the discussion:

- Access to diverse training opportunities: Social partners need financial support for training (e.g., vouchers funded by public resources).
- In-depth knowledge on AI, algorithms, and automation: Participants expressed a need to understand how these factors impact the nature of work.
- Future skills and professions: Social partners want to expand their knowledge about future skills and roles necessary for the twin transition.
- Using new technologies in social dialogue: There is a need for knowledge on how to leverage digitalization in social dialogue.
- Support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): Participants highlighted the need to prevent a skills gap between large companies (which can afford training and allocate staff for extended programs) and SMEs, which may lack these resources.

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- Raising awareness of the twin transition: Increasing knowledge about the twin transition is essential not only among social partners but also within the general public.
- Learning from best practices: Participants want access to successful case studies and examples.
- Soft skills training: There is a need for training in soft skills such as communication, negotiation, and language courses.
- Incorporating diversity into the twin transition: Participants expressed a desire to learn how to integrate workplace diversity into the twin transition discussion.
- Strengthening collaboration with other entities: Participants see a need to enhance cooperation with institutions like universities and NGOs.
- Empowering union members and representatives: Trade unions emphasized the importance of building competencies and strengthening the roles of rank-and-file workers and union representatives.
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On the second day, current legislative and program initiatives were discussed.

- Green Deal Industrial Plan
- Critical Raw Materials Act
- Net-zero Industry Act
- Zero Pollution Action Plan
- Farm to Fork Strategy
- Regulation on Deforestation-free Products
- Nature Restoration Law
- Directive on repair of goods
- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
- Directive on empowering consumers for the green transition
ECD Directive



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□ Green Claims Directive (GCD) – proposal

On the second day, analyses on future skills were presented in two scenarios: sustainable energy and the circular economy. The presentation highlighted the skills that will be increasingly in demand in both scenarios, illustrating how this shift will impact roles with low, medium, and high skill levels. It also outlined the new professions expected to emerge within each sector as a result of these changes.

At the end of the second day, participants were asked to briefly summarize their experience in the training cycle. They emphasized that the most valuable aspects were:

- The exchange of experiences among participants from different countries and industries,
- Knowledge about EU laws, directives, and policies,
- Gaining a deeper understanding of the Green Deal, the necessity of involvement in this process, and the associated challenges.

Here are some trainer conclusions after the training cycle:

Participants emphasized the need to develop members' and the public's knowledge of Green Deal activities

However, it should not be forgotten that very often people's specific questions have not yet been answered (e.g., when will I be legally obliged to replace my windows with more energy-efficient ones and what kind of subsidies will I get-this is the type of questions people realistically ask)

People realistically ask questions that are not usually answered at the moment

Similarly, there is no answer to the question that is most often asked-why is the EU taking action if the rest of the world is not taking action

That's why there is no answer - it's very difficult to compare what we take as “scale of action”; to put it simply, do we take into account how often we talk about installing panels or how often we actually install/produce them without making an ideological uproar around it.

Another question that people are realistically interested in: what are the profits for corporations and their shareholders (generally owners of capital) associated with implementing changes with the Green Deal.

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Because there are two (equally true narratives) - corporations (cars, oil) block the Green Deal. Corporations support the Green Deal because it will give them new orders (those mythical trainsets of high-speed trains, wind farms, etc.) people have the impression that it is easier to believe in the ufuds than it is to estimate who actually makes money from it. One thing they know is that it's not them.