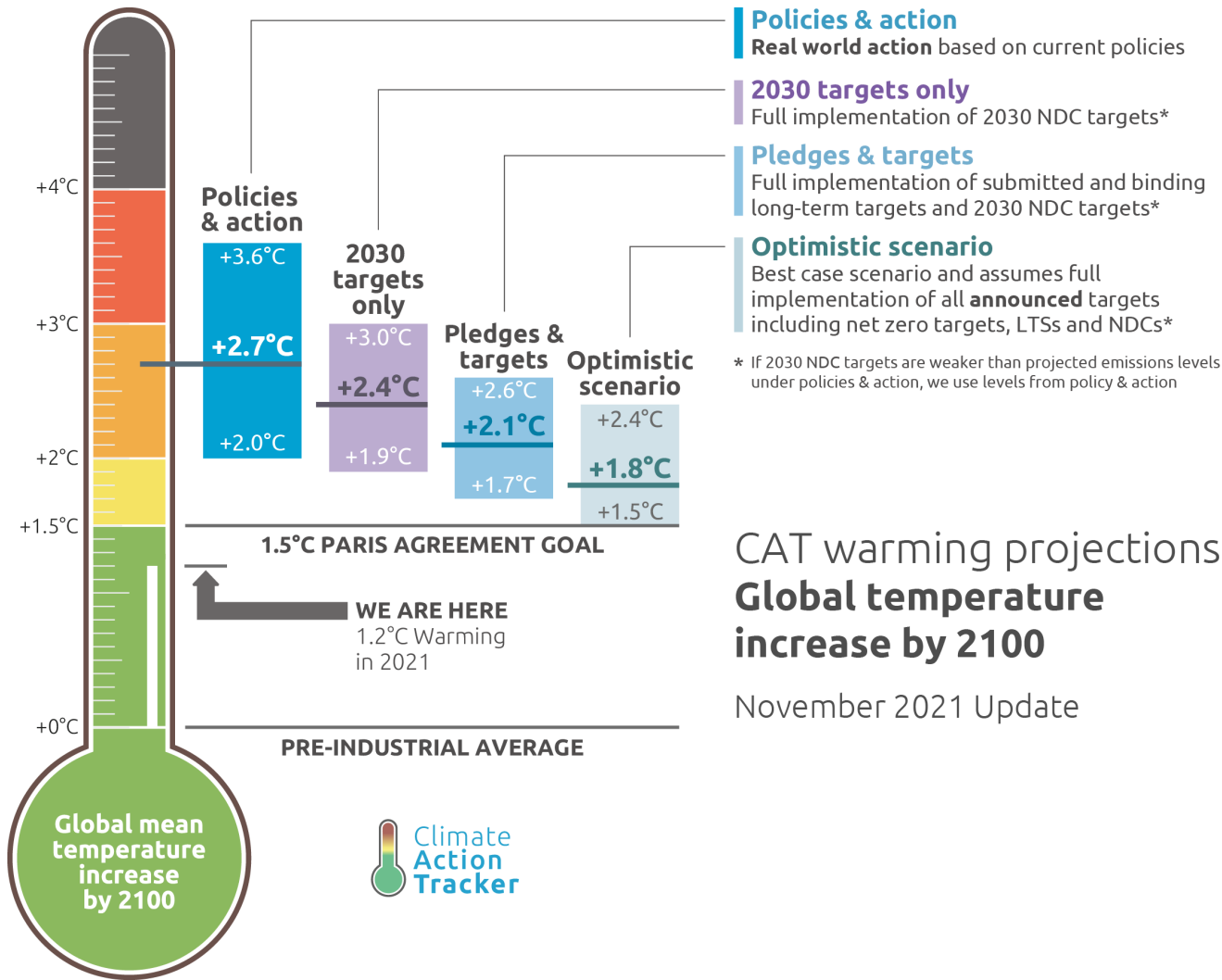




MAKING A JUST TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY

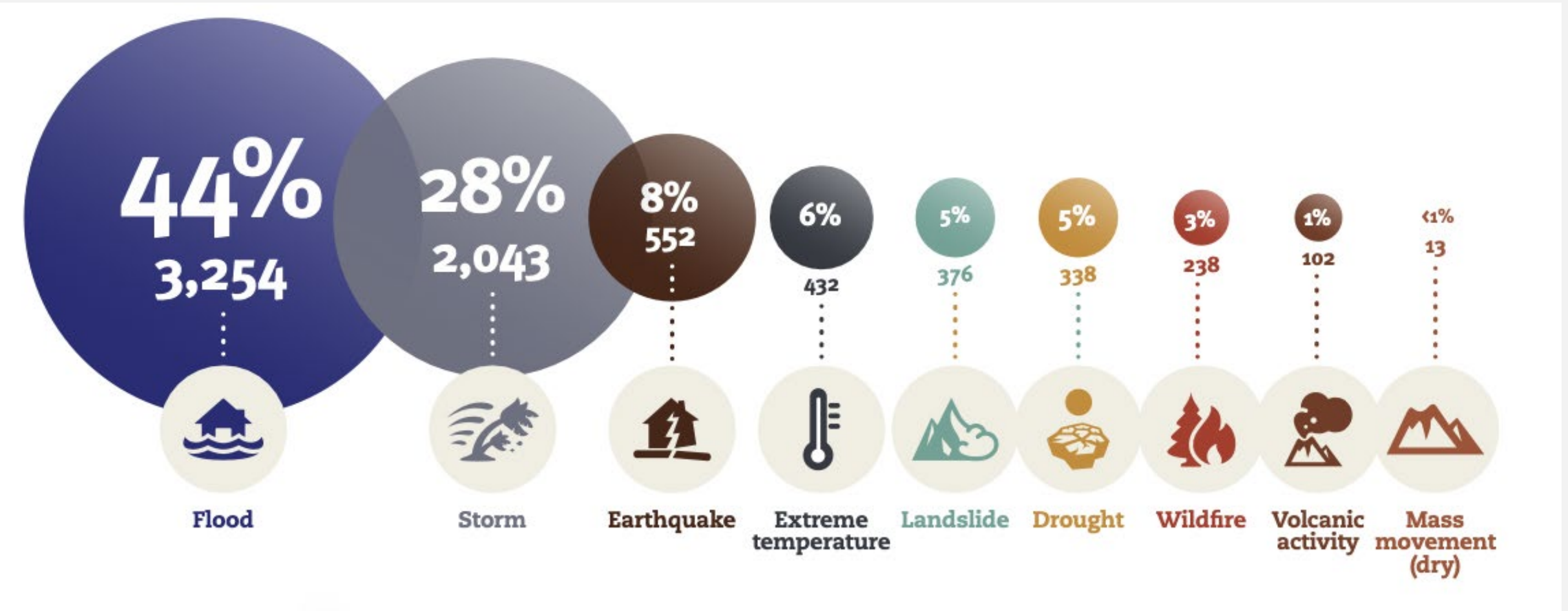
Bengisu Özenç / 13.05.2022

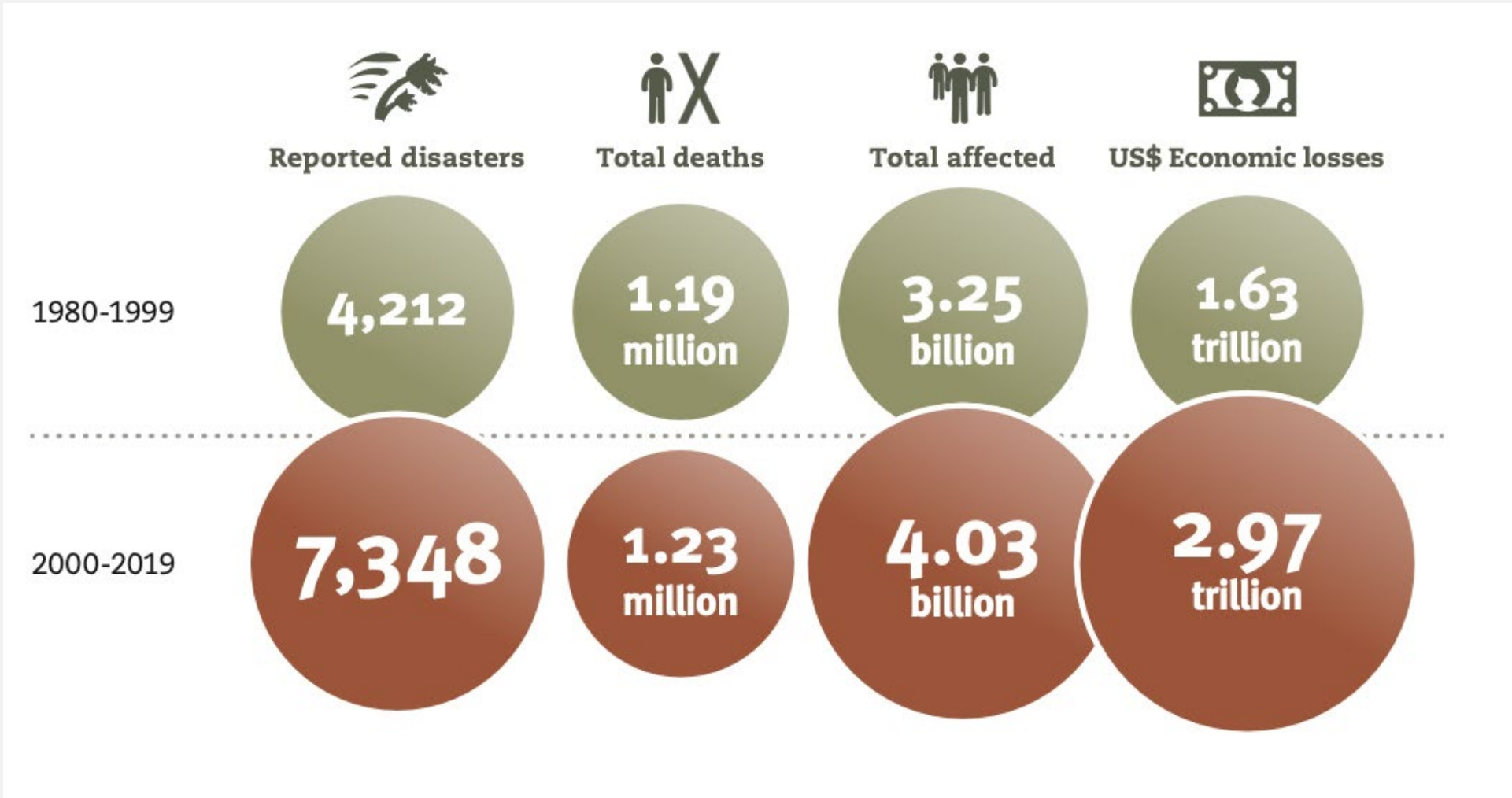


- Policies & action**
Real world action based on current policies
- 2030 targets only**
Full implementation of 2030 NDC targets*
- Pledges & targets**
Full implementation of submitted and binding long-term targets and 2030 NDC targets*
- Optimistic scenario**
Best case scenario and assumes full implementation of all **announced** targets including net zero targets, LTSs and NDCs*

* If 2030 NDC targets are weaker than projected emissions levels under policies & action, we use levels from policy & action

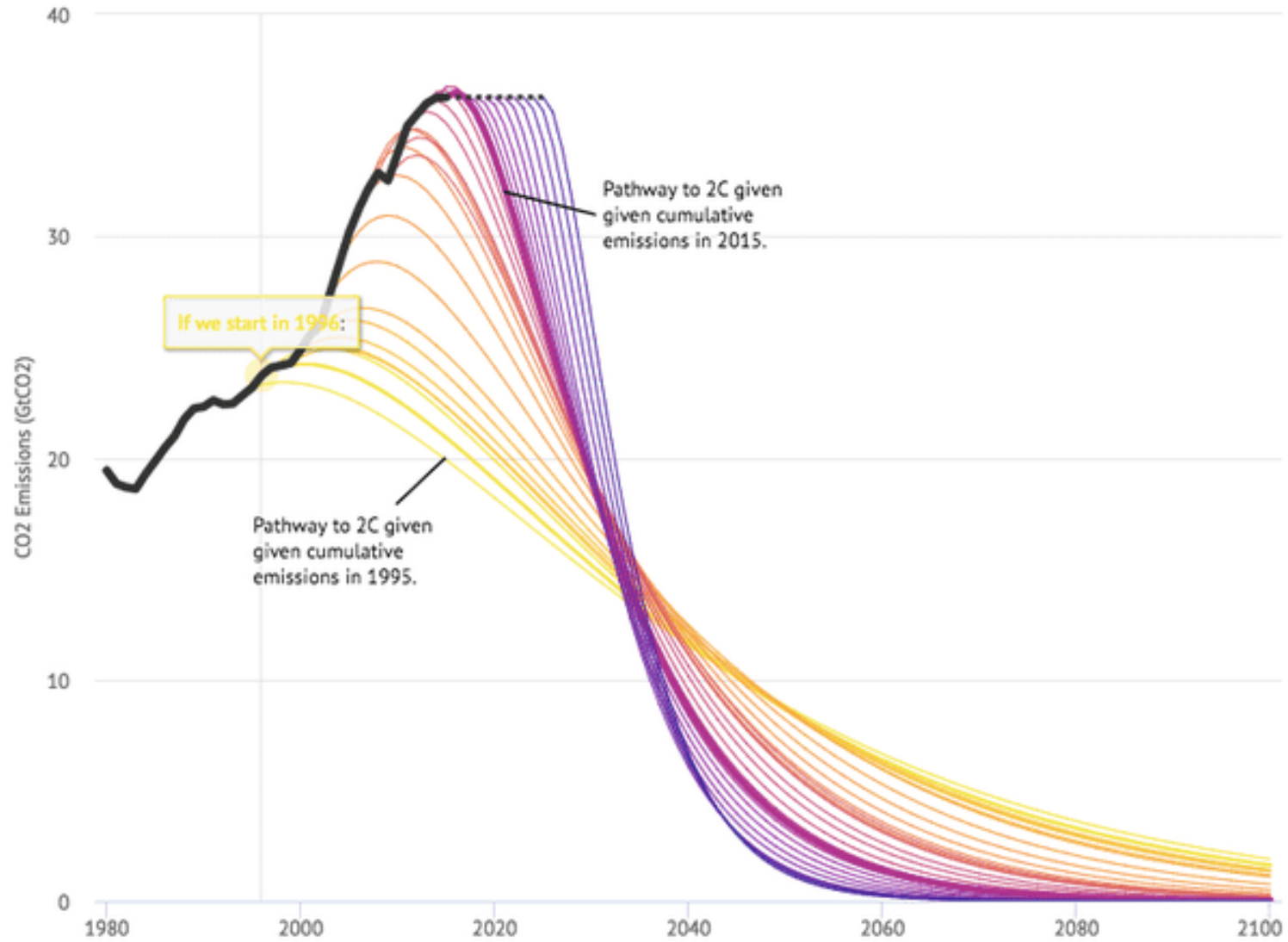
CAT warming projections
Global temperature increase by 2100
 November 2021 Update

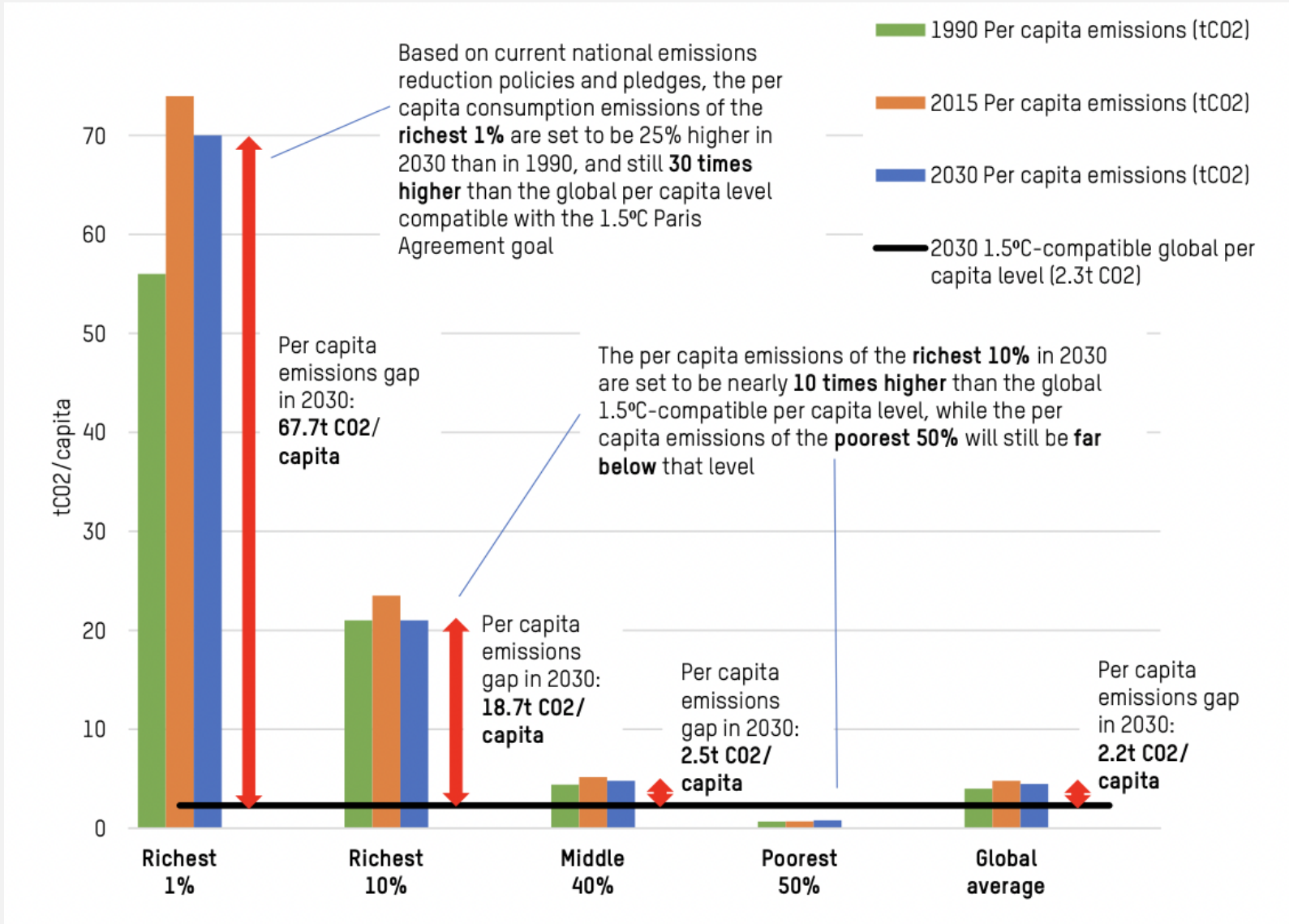




Source: UNDRR, Human Cost of Disasters: An overview of the last 20 years 2000-2019

To limit warming to 2C, global emissions must fall more quickly if they peak later





Source: IEEP and SEI analysis.

Planning/Building new capacity?

□ No

▨ Yes

Share of coal-fired electricity

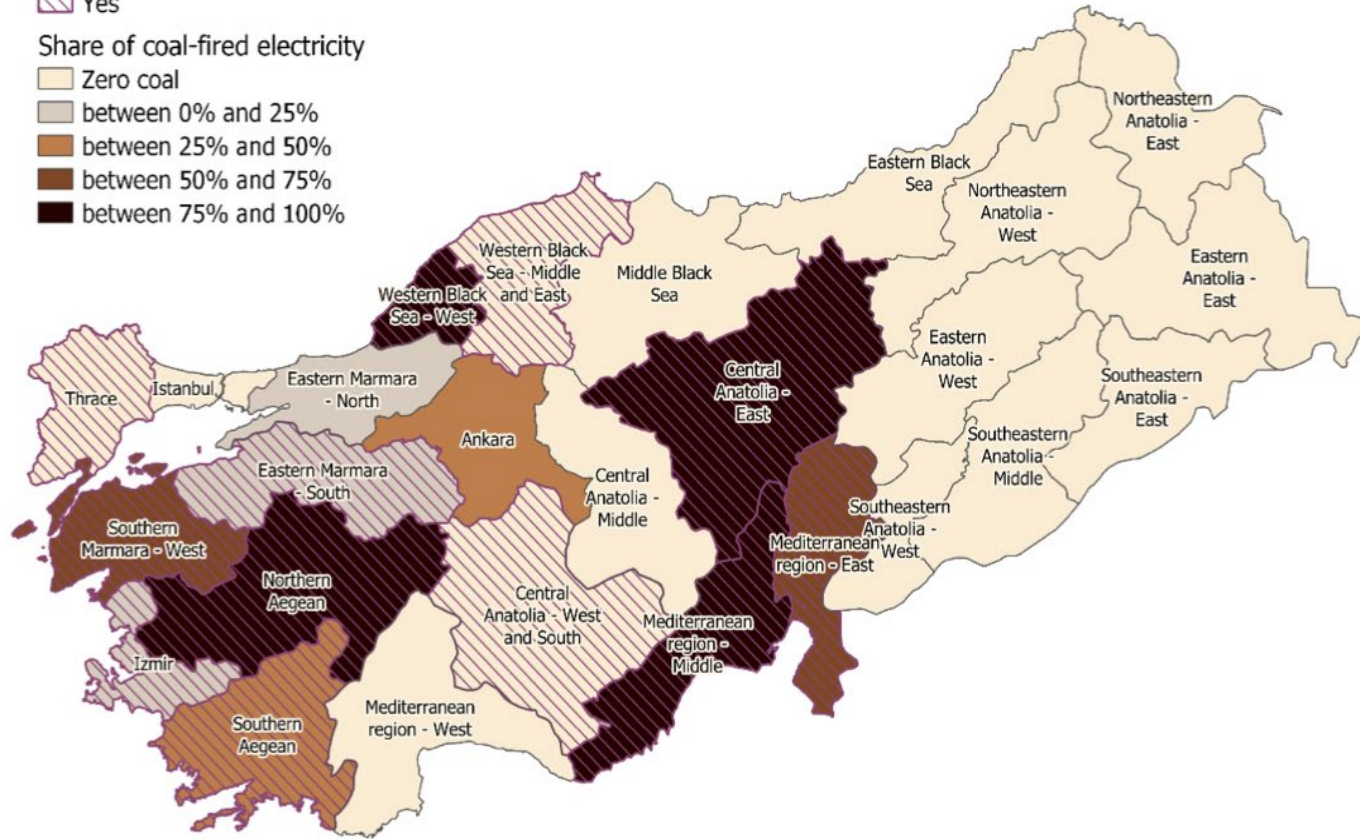
□ Zero coal

□ between 0% and 25%

□ between 25% and 50%

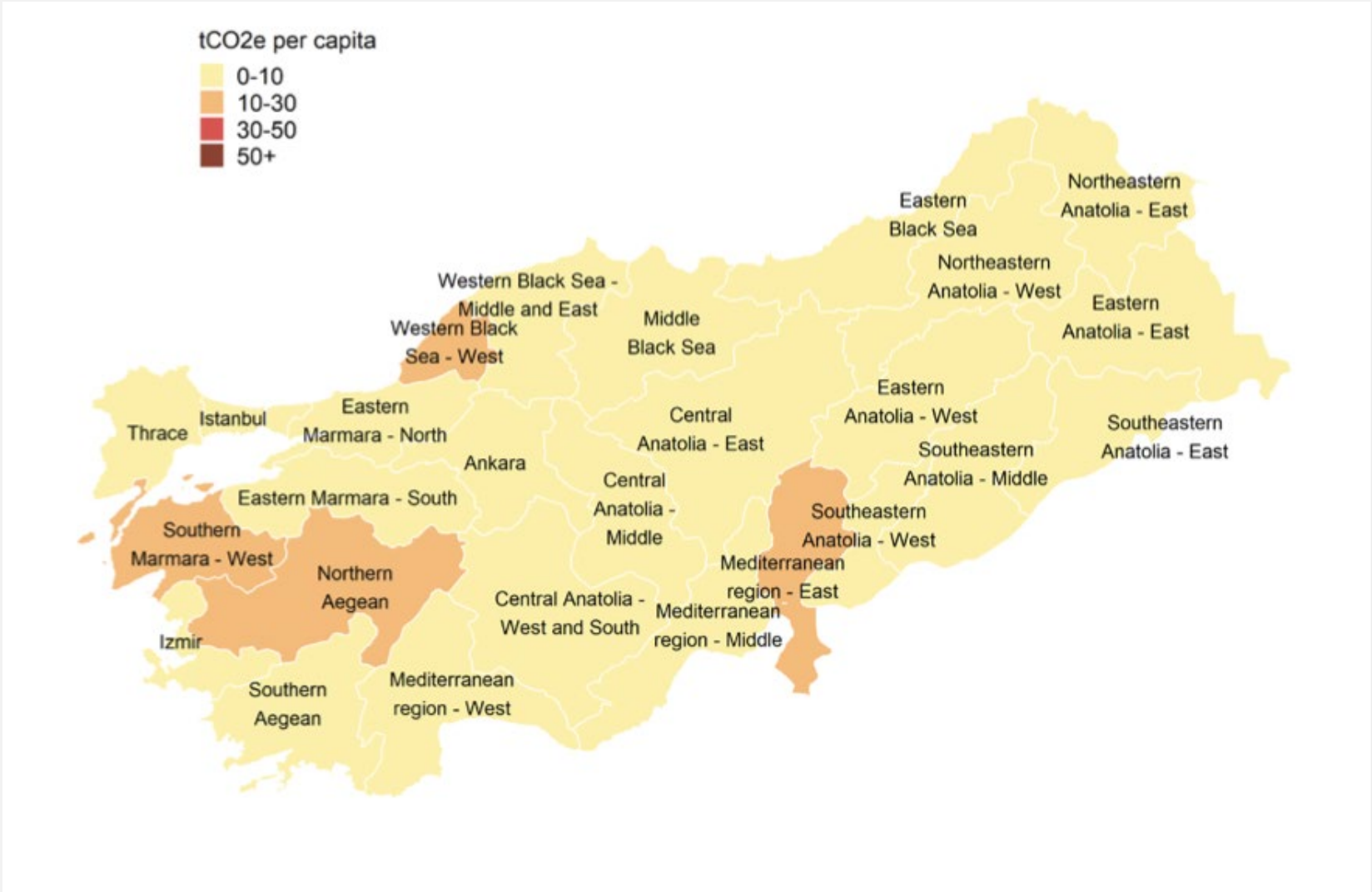
□ between 50% and 75%

□ between 75% and 100%

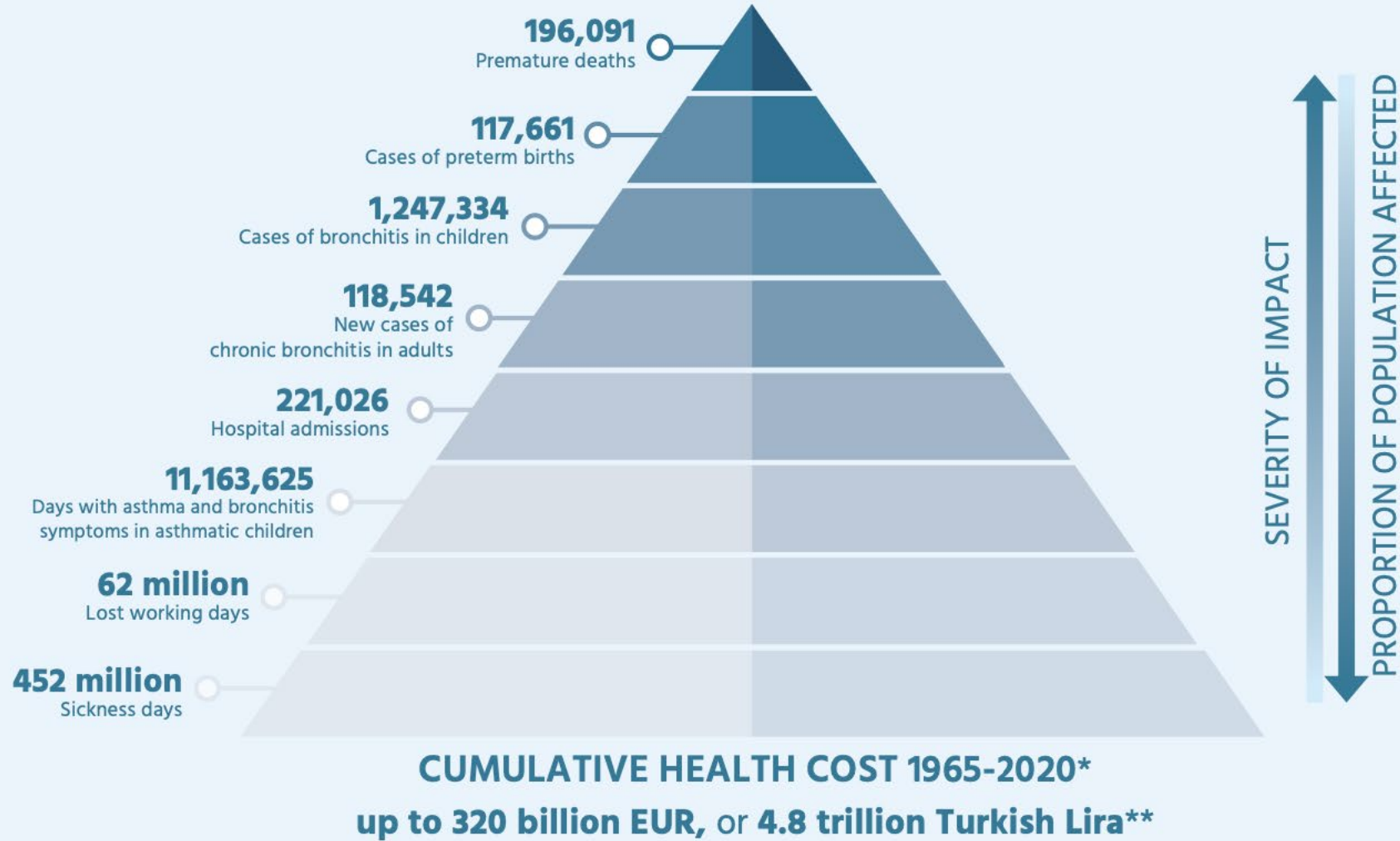


➤ **95%** → Share of coal in Zonguldak's electricity production

➤ **85%** → Share of electricity that Zonguldak exports to other regions

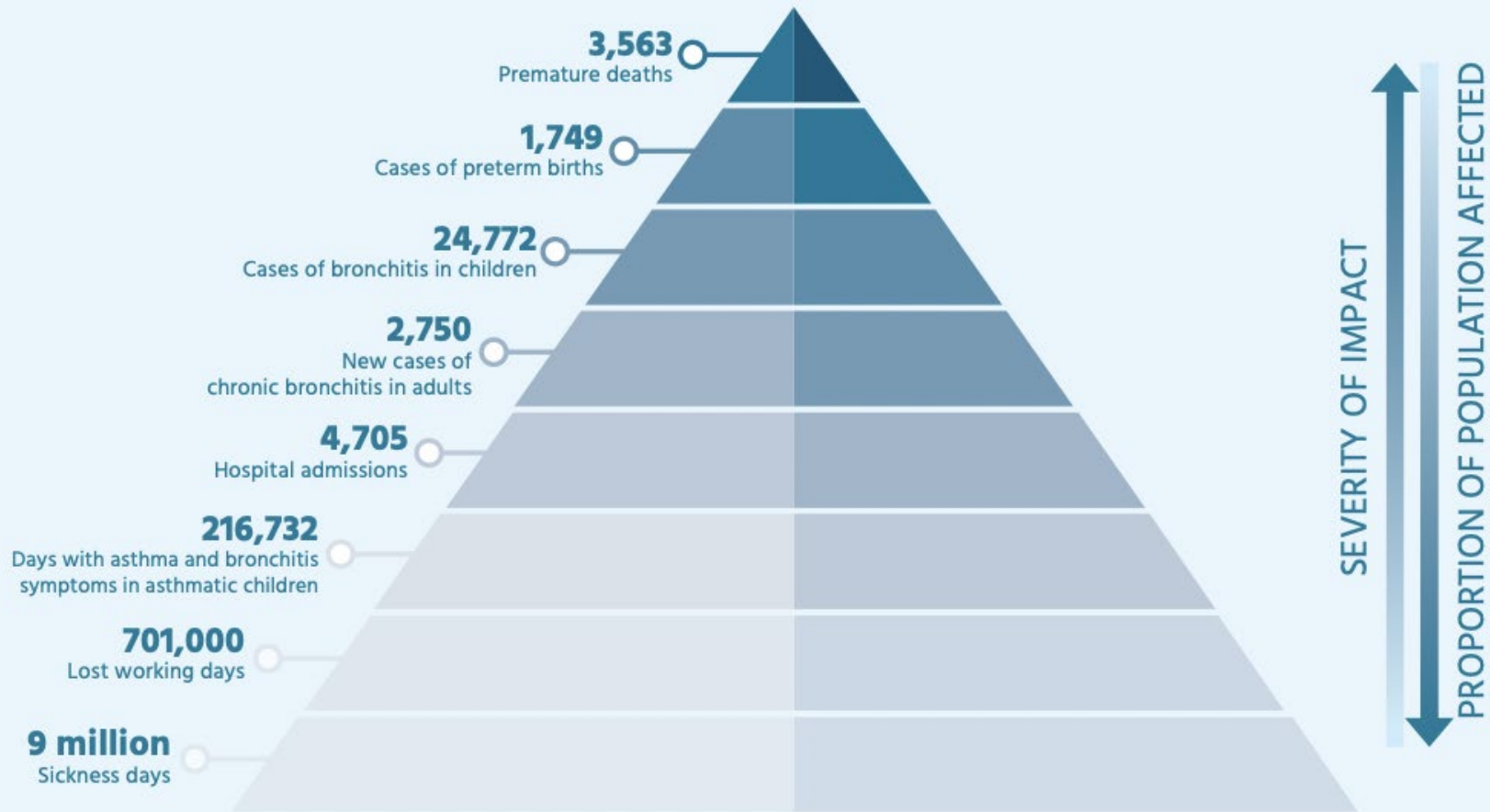


Zonguldak is listed among 4 regions with highest CO₂ concentration per capita



* Reflects the cumulative cost between 1965-2020. 1965 is the year the oldest still active coal plant was commissioned. The year 2020 has been selected to calculate the cumulative effect.

** Calculations are based on December 2021 EUR/TRY rate, as 1 Euro equals to 15 Turkish Lira.

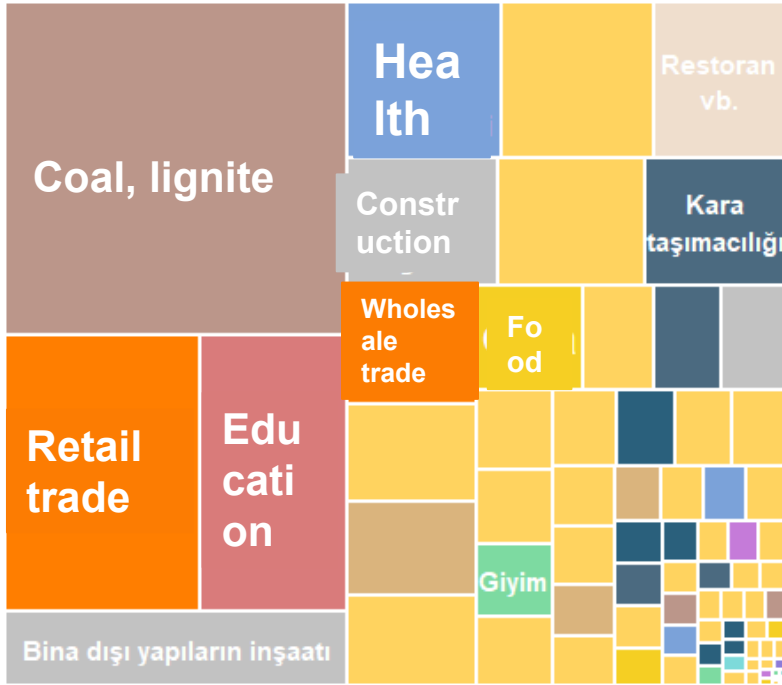


CUMULATIVE HEALTH COST 1989-2020

up to 132.45 billion Turkish Lira, or up to 8.83 billion EUR

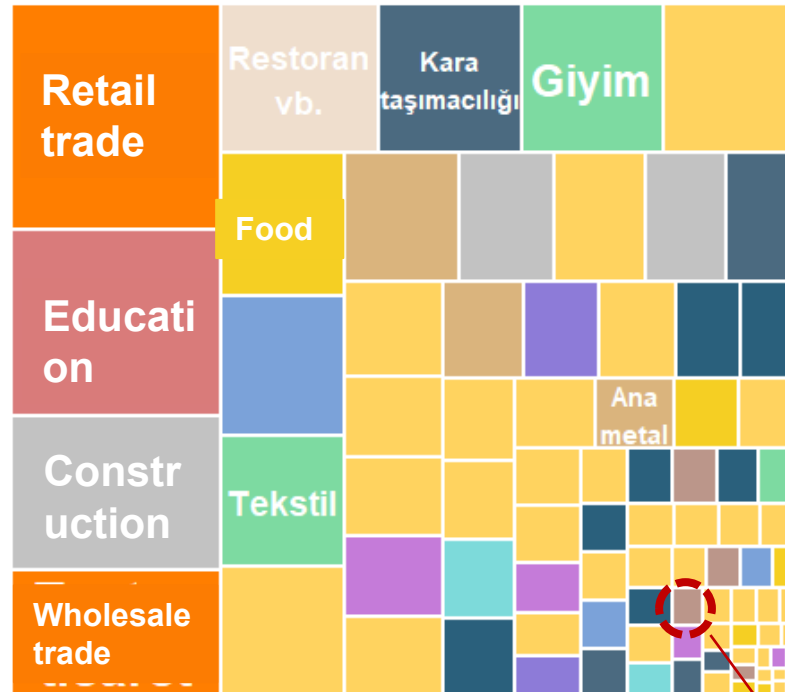
The economic cost of cumulative health impacts of four operating plants across the region (since first operation in 1989 to end 2020) are up to 132.45 billion Turkish Lira, or up to 8.83 billion EUR.⁷

Zonguldak



21,6%

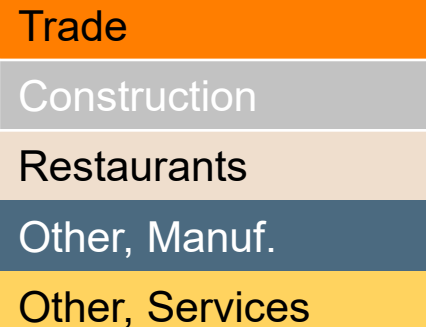
Türkiye

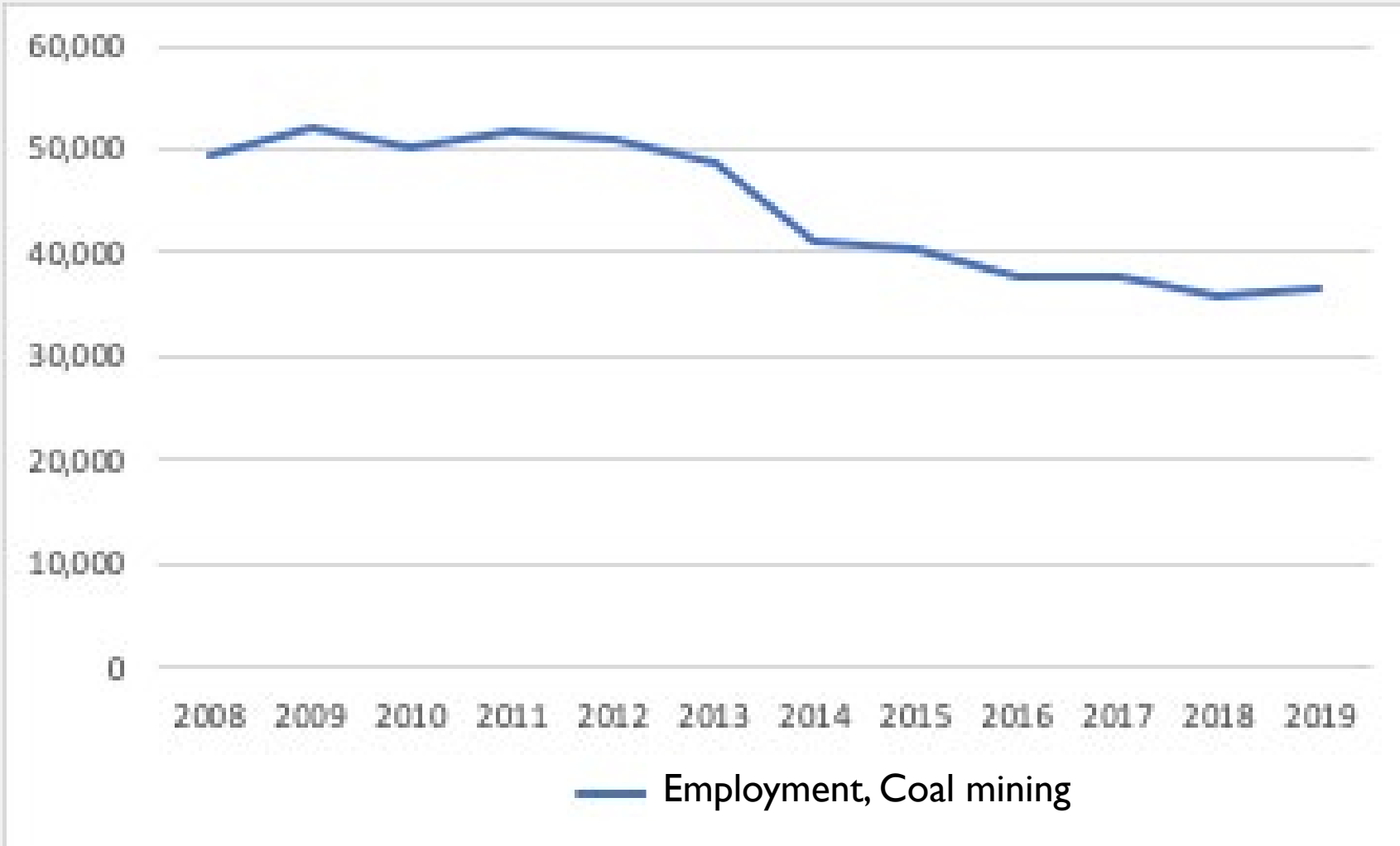


0,98%

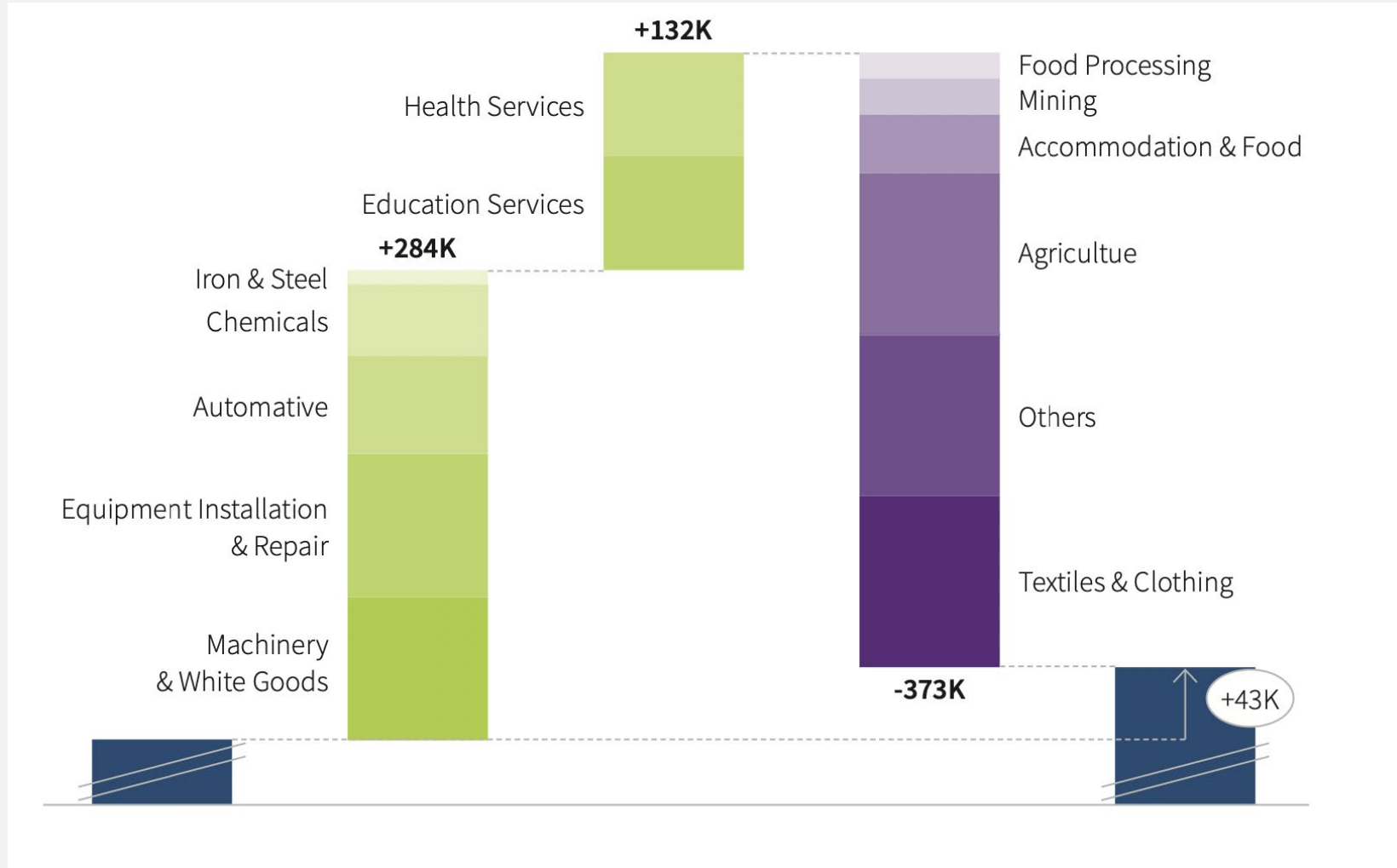
Coal,
lignite

Zonguldak still has the highest coal share in total employment.





- Coal mining employment is in decline
- Zonguldak has experienced 4 percent point decline in its share of coal mining employment



- Sectoral distribution of employment gains/losses?
 - Employment gains in energy efficiency compatible sectors and input providers
 - Employment losses in labor intensive sectors and in sectors which fail to comply with energy efficiency measures
- Regional distribution?

JUST TRANSITION PRINCIPLES*

1. Respect the contribution that workers in fossil fuel industries have made to today's prosperity
2. Guarantee income support, retraining, redeployment, and secure pensions for older workers. essential social protection and human rights.
3. Recognize that investing in community renewal is critical to gain the hope and trust of affected regions and townships whether energy transition, industrial transformation, or disaster.
4. Support innovation and shared technology to enable energy and manufacturing companies to make the transition with 2020 and 2030 targets for emission reductions and for jobs.
5. Involve workers in the sectoral plans for the development of clean mega cities formalize the jobs in rescue, rebuilding and resilience associated with climate disasters.
6. Ensure investment in the jobs and decent work vital to both adaptation and mitigation.
7. Be backed up by a just transition fund in every nation.
8. Be based on social dialogue with all relevant parties, collective bargaining with workers and their unions and the monitoring of agreements which are public and legally enforceable.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

1. Economic Development Strategy
2. Analysis and Planning
3. Layoffs and Assistance
4. Post-layoff Assistance

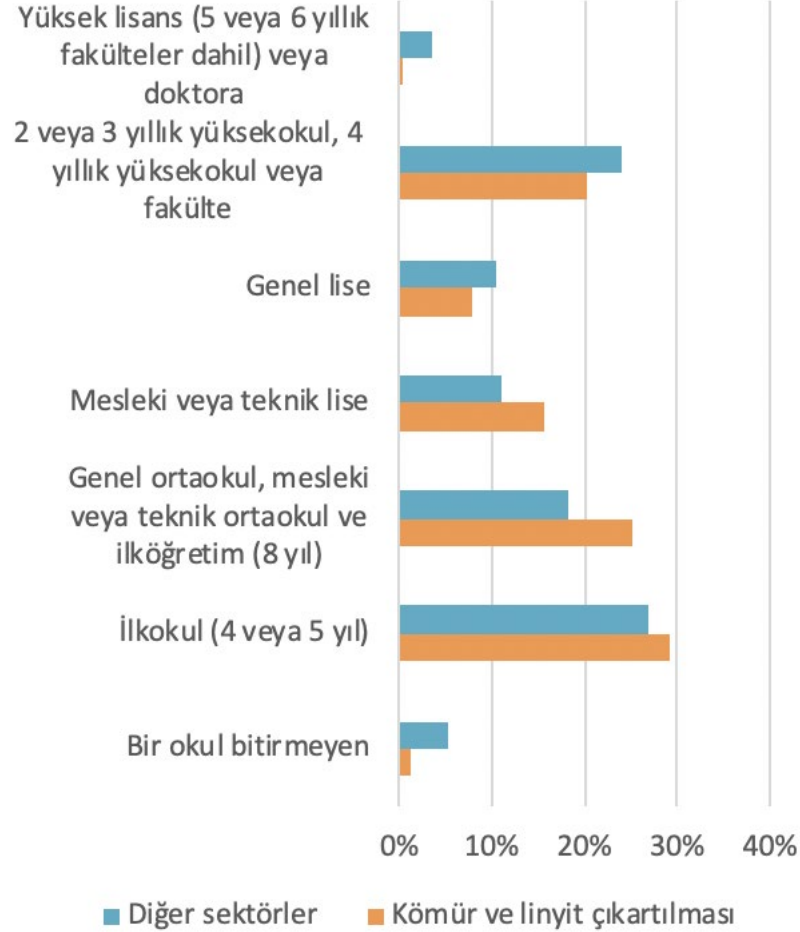


Thank you for your attention!

Bengisu Özenç
bengisu@sefia.org

KÖMÜR EKONOMİSİNİN İSTİHDAM YAPISI

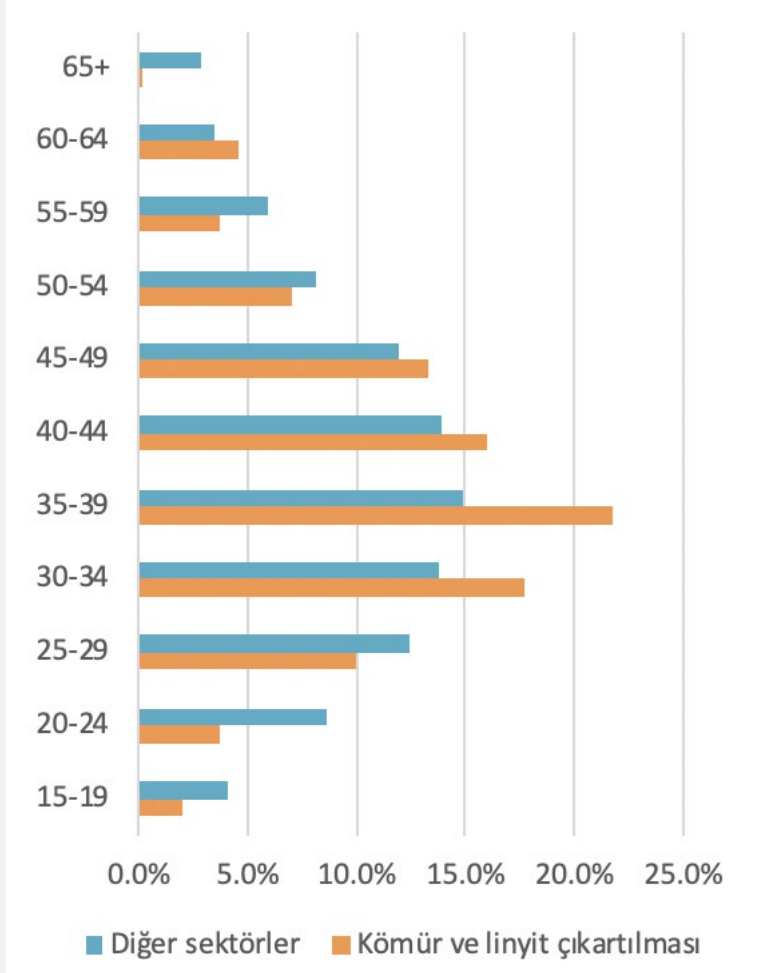
EĞİTİM SEVİYESİ



Çalışanların eğitim durumu diğer sektörlerden anlamlı şekilde farklılaşmamaktadır, ancak:

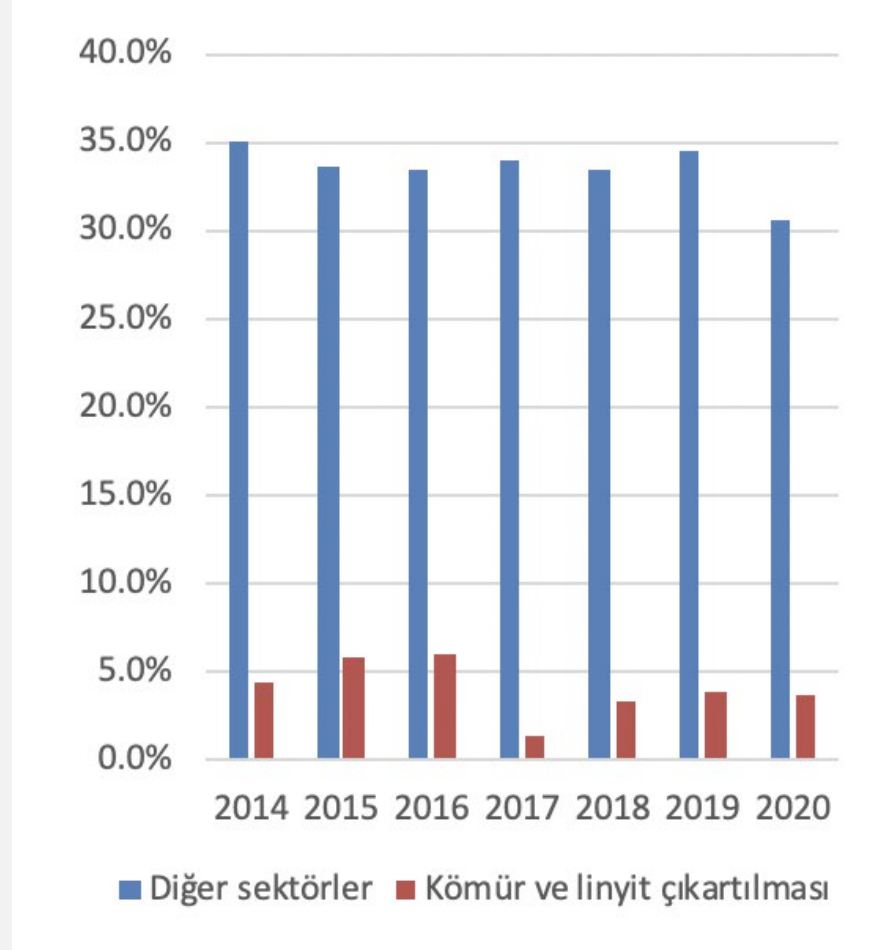
- Ortaokul veya meslek lisesi mezunlarının oranı diğer sektörlerin ortalamasına göre görece daha yüksektir.
- Meslek lisesi mezunları özellikle Türkiye Kömür İşletmeleri (TKİ) çalışanları arasında yoğun olarak görülmektedir

YAŞ DAĞILIMI



- Diğer sektörlerin ortalamasına kıyasla daha büyük bir kısmının 25-44 yaşları arasında olduğu görülmektedir.
- 55 yaş ve üstü çalışanlar ise kömür ve linyit çıkartılması sektörünün yüzde 8'ini, diğer sektörlerin ise yüzde 12'sini temsil etmektedir.

KAYITDIŐILIK



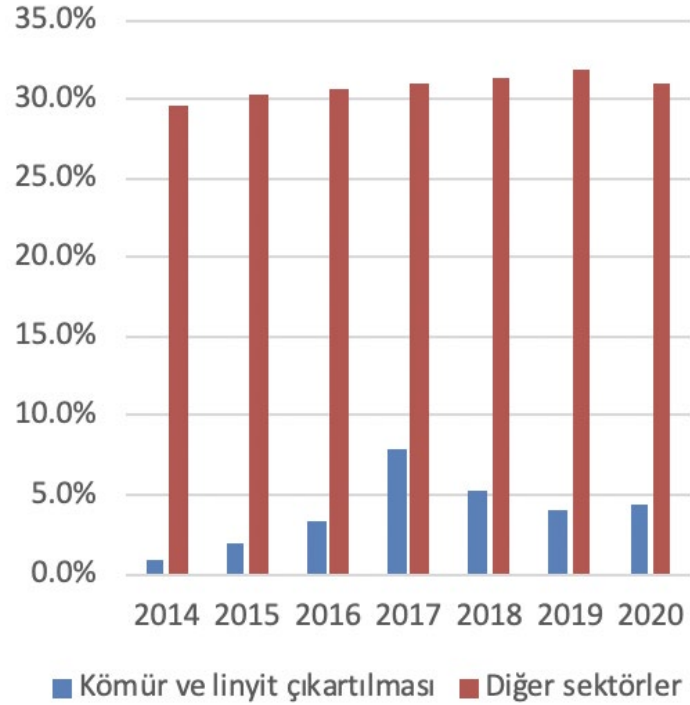
- İstihdamın %40'ı kamu tarafından sağlanmakta
- Kayıtdıőılık diğer sektörlerle oranla daha düşük

ÜCRETLER



- En yüksek gelir elde edilen 10.sektör
- Kömüre dayalı ekonomilerin görece daha önemli olduğu bölgelerde sektörde elde edilen gelir düzeyleri daha da yüksek:
 - 3.sektör

KADIN İSTİHDAMI



- Kadın istihdamı kronik olarak düşük
- Kadınlar becerilerinden bağımsız şekilde erkeklerden daha düşük ücret almaktadır

