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# ENSURING A **FAIR** **TRANSITION** TOWARDS CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

Fairness and solidarity are key principles of the European Green Deal. To capitalise on the employment and social potential of the green transition and ensure that no one is left behind, it is essential to mobilise all available tools and funding, engage with stakeholders and communities throughout the transition and put the right policies in place.

## WHAT IS AT STAKE?



If the right policies are in place, the green transition has the potential to create an additional **1 MILLION JOBS BY 2030** and some **2 MILLION BY 2050**.



Promoting participation in training and lifelong learning to meet **UPSKILLING AND RESKILLING NEEDS**.



Ensuring affordable **ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES** such as energy, mobility, and housing.

## WHAT ARE THE MAIN ACTIONS PROPOSED?

The Commission encourages Member States to take measures and actions for a fair transition to climate neutrality to:



- > Actively support **quality employment**



- > Grant equal access to **education and training**



- > Ensure fair **tax-benefit systems** and adequate **social protection**



- > Ensure access to **affordable essential services** and housing for people and households most affected by the green transition



- > **Coordinate policy action** across all levels and areas and involve in an **inclusive** way social partners, civil society, regional and local authorities



- > Assess the **actual employment and social impact** of fair transition policies

## EU FUNDS CAN HELP

A range of EU funds is available to support green skills development, promote green entrepreneurship, provide research assistance for green jobs, or promote social inclusion of people impacted by the transition.



- > The proposed **Social Climate Fund** of €72.2 billion will support vulnerable households, transport users and micro-enterprises impacted by the introduction of emissions trading for fuels used in road transport and buildings.

## WHO WILL BENEFIT?

Everyone in the EU will benefit, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Policy packages put forward by Member States should especially consider those people and households that are most affected by the green transition, such as:

- > people living in or at risk of poverty and/or energy poverty
- > people facing barriers to mobility
- > people experiencing an overburden of housing costs
- > people furthest away from the labour market, for instance due to their skills
- > people who will transition into new jobs and need to adapt their skill-set through training