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30th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum SECOND PREPARATORY MEETING Łódź, Poland, 23-24 May 2022 Session 4 Ms. Celia García-Baños, Programme Officer at International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)



ENGLISH only



Policy and legislative measures supporting green growth, job creation, and diversity

Celia García-Baños Programme Officer – Policy, Gender and Socioeconomics

Tuesday 24th of May

Renewables could decarbonize 90% of the power sector by 2050



- In order to get to where we want to go, renewables will need to provide 76% and 92% of the total electricity generation capacity by 2030 and 2050 respectively, up from over just 33% in 2018
- Specific policies and measures such as RE targets, tax incentives, pricing mechanisms, among others are needed to increase the deployment of renewables
- Renewables will necessitate an annual investment of more than USD 1 trillion till 2030.

Note: 1.5-S = 1.5°C Scenario; CSP = concentrating solar power; GW = gigawatts; PV = photovoltaic; RE = renewable energy; TWh/yr = terawatt hours per year; VRE = variable renewable energy.



Jobs in Renewable Energy – by Year and Selected Countries



a Includes liquid biofuels, solid biomass and biogas.

b Direct jobs only.

c "Others" includes geothermal energy, concentrated solar power, heat

pumps (ground based), municipal and industrial waste, and ocean energy.





Jobs in Renewable Energy - by Technology and Women's Share



International Renewable Energy Agency

Labour and occupation requirements along the value chain



Additional 85 million energy-transition related jobs, by 2030

Jobs (in Million)



Meeting the human resource capacity necessary to fill these newly created jobs requires a scaling up of education and training programmes as well as measures aimed at building an inclusive and gender-balanced transition workforce.



Comprehensive policy framework for a just and inclusive energy transition



Se IRENA

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