

New jobs in European economies – Sustainable development policy perspective

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EU as a world leader of sustainable development

- Green jobs and industries
 - European companies participate in global environmental protection industry over than 30%, with anual growth rate of 7% (European Comission, 2016).
- Europe 2020 – green, smart and inclusive growth

Employment in a sustainable development perspective

- Reaching high and stable employment in a long term
- New jobs creation in a sustainable economy
- Focus on highly productive jobs
- Standard of living improvement (BDP per capita), through employment and productivity development

Employment in a sustainable development perspective

- Full and stable employment
- Sustainable productivity increase
- Decent jobs agenda
- Labour market challenges of EU member countries
 - Jobs mobility, globalisation, structural imbalances, technological development, digitalisation
 - Current jobs sustainability and new jobs development

Green economy and new jobs

- Intersection of economic, social and environmental development perspective

Green policy – economic growth – new jobs
(UNEP, 2011)

Green projects – new jobs – sustainable economy
(Bowen, A., 2012)

Methodology

- Content analysis
- 24 National Sustainable development Strategies of EU member countries

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- National Sustainable development strategy of the Republic of Serbia

Results and discussion

New jobs sources in NSDS

	New jobs sources	Countries	No of strategies
1	Clearly identified new job sources	Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxemburg, Malta, Germany and Poland.	8
2	There is no clear focus on new jobs creation in future	Chech Republic, France, Greece, Holland, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Slovakia, Spain and Great Britain.	10
3	Partly identified new job sources	Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden.	6
	Total	24	24

Results and discussion

- Focus on economic comparative advantages of a country
 - Finland: digital jobs + green jobs
 - Denmark: food production + green jobs
- Focus on key industries on national level
 - Germany: organic food production, environmental protection, health services and high tech industries
 - Austria: organic food production and services

Results and discussion

- Focus on main natural resources on a national level
 - Malta: sustainable tourism
- Overall „greening“ of the economy using comparative strengths of a country
 - Ireland: organic food production, water resources, renewable energy sources; efficient resource management in key industries
- Green jobs creation: Luxembourg, Poland, Latvia

Results and discussion

- **Sectors with potential for job creation:**

- Green economy, resource efficiency (10)
- Organic agriculture and food production (6)
- Tourism, sustainable tourism and leisure (5)
- Service sectors in general (4)
- Energy (2)
- Information technologies (2)
- Mid- and highly sofisticated technologies (2)

Results and discussion

- Sustainable development indicators and new jobs

Country	Indicator
Estonia	Employment in knowledge intensive industries
Estonia	Employment in high and middle technology intensive industries
Latvia	Sectorial structure of employment
Romania	Employment in R&D

Results and discussion

- National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia
 - No new job sources
 - Mostly social perspective of employment
 - Knowledge based economy
 - Labour market flexibility improvement
 - Education upon labour market needs

Conclusions

- New jobs in sustainable economies mostly seen in a „greening of an economy“ perspective
- More industry focused approach needed
- Digital and high tech jobs should be more in focus of sustainable development policies
- Sectorial approach of new jobs creation based in national comparative advantage

Thank you for your attention!