## Enerday 2025, Dresden April, 4<sup>th</sup> 2025



## Optimizing Germany's energy transformation: Connecting labor markets, training strategies, and migration policies with energy system modelling

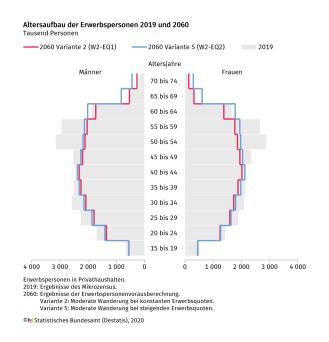
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# Aging Population reduces employment Labor market developments affect energy transformation

- Availability of labor force determines the energy transformation already shortages in sectors (e.g. heat pump installation)
- Only few ESM consider labor markets and usually ex-post and not as limiting element during optimization
- Energy System Models (ESM) need to consider labor markets as constraining factors



Source: Destatis (2020).

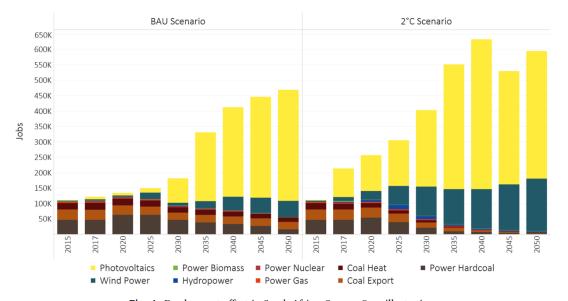


Fig. 4. Employment effect in South Africa. Source: Own illustration

Sorce: Hanto el al. (2021).



- 1 Motivation
- 2 Energy System Model GENeSYS-MOD
- 3 Employment Scenarios
- 4 Preliminary Results
- 5 Conclusion



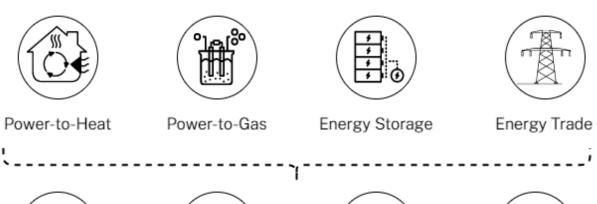
## **GENeSYS-MOD – Global Energy System Model**

## Linear, cost optimizing, open-source energy system model

**Energy Supply** 



Energy Transformation & Sector-Coupling



**Final Energy Demands** 









Heat [Industry] Transport

GENESYS-MOD v3.0 - Public release

Assets (# B Source code (tar gr)
B Source code (tar gr)
B Source code (tar gr)
Collected 2 months ago
GENESYS-MOD - The Global Energy System Model

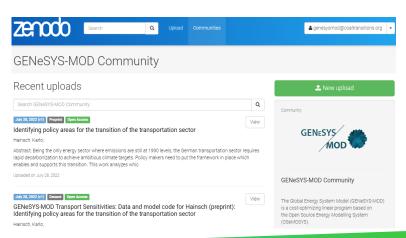
Version 3.0
Including source code. documentation. and Middle-Earth sample data set.

GENESYS DOWNLOAD

Documentation (also included in release files):

GENESYS B DOWNLOAD

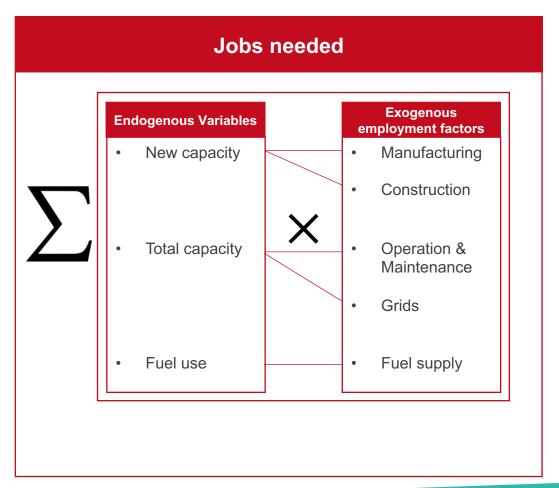
Documentation (also included in release files):





## Model extension - Labor market constraints

## Equations limit the addition and operation of capacity





### Total available jobs

- Depending on:
  - Demographic change
  - Migration
  - (Economic) transformation
  - (Re-)Education
  - Employment rate
  - → Scenario analysis for employment market development



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# Labor market scenarios for Germany Development of employment in Germany

Germany's aging population will lead to a decrease of employment unless:

- Employment rate increases
- Migration increases
- → Currently 3 scenarios to filter out the effects

#### Low employment scenario

- No migration
- Constant employment rate

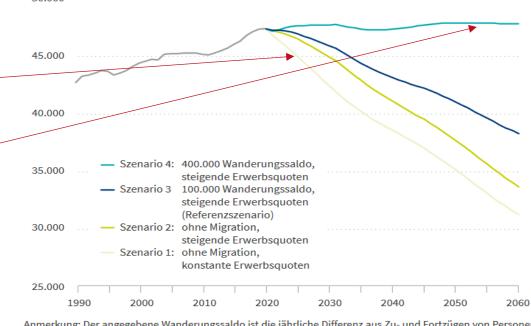
### High employment scenario

- High migration
- Increasing employment rate

#### **Unconstraint scenario**

- No employment constraint
- Serves as base line to compare

# Szenarien für die Entwicklung des Erwerbspersonenpotenzials bis 2060 in 1.000 Erwerbspersonen, Inländerkonzept 50.000



Anmerkung: Der angegebene Wanderungssaldo ist die jährliche Differenz aus Zu- und Fortzügen von Personen im Alter von 0 bis 110 Jahren (also nicht nur Arbeitskräfte).

Quelle: Eigene Berechnungen. © IAB

Source: IAB (2021).



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## **Preliminary Results**

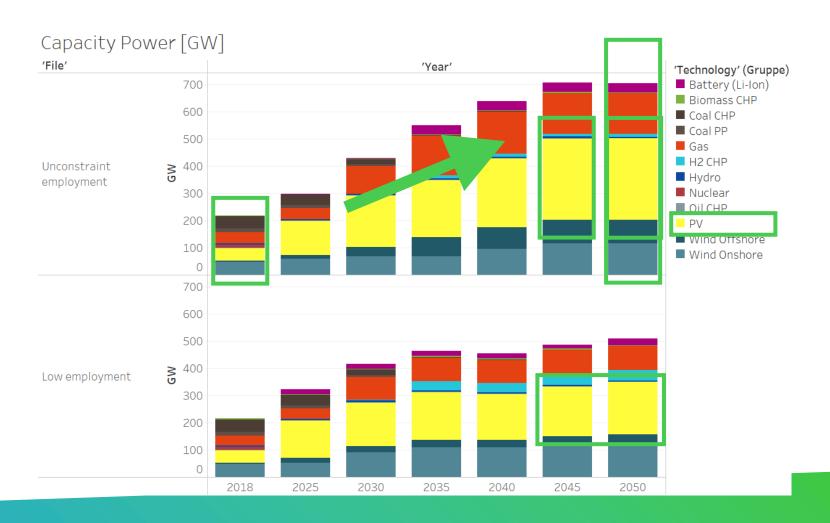
## Job constraints might decrease installed power capacity

#### **Unconstraint Scenario**

- High capacities in electrification → around 40% more installed capacity compared with constraint case
- Higher PV shares

#### **Constraint Scenario**

 Lower deployment of PV due to high labor intensity compared to other technologies







## Job constraints decrease renewable power production

#### **Unconstraint Scenario**

- Increasing electrification
- Main electricity production via PV and Wind
- Domestic hydrogen production

**Preliminary Results** 

#### **Constraint Scenario**

- Lower increase of electrification
- Higher shares of H2 in power generation
- Almost no domestic hydrogen production





## **Preliminary Results**

## Job constraints increase H2 import dependencies

#### **Unconstraint Scenario**

- Limited hydrogen use
- Mainly domestic H2 electrolysis

#### **Constraint Scenario**

- Significant hydrogen use
- Mainly imported H2 import
  - → import dependency





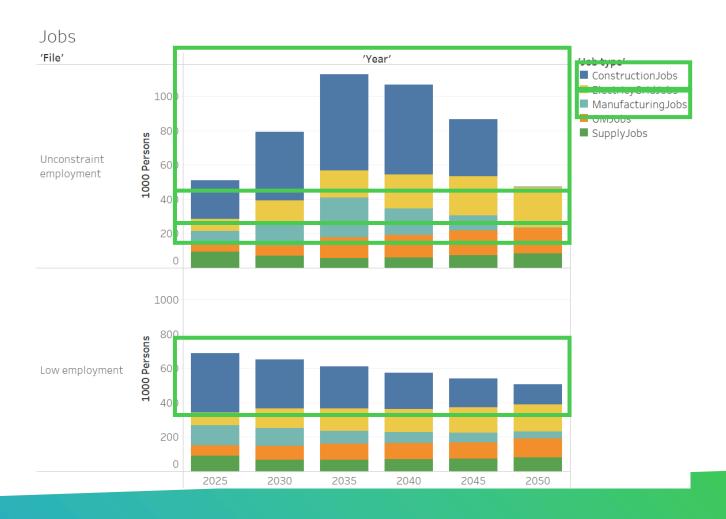


#### **Unconstraint Scenario**

- Most jobs needed for construction
- More domestic manufacturing if employment is unconstraint

#### **Constraint Scenario**

 Model shifts construction to earlier years since then there is more employment available





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## **Shortcomings & next steps**



### **Refine employment factors**

- Role of technological progress for employment factor (esp. Al and automatization)
- Employment factors in literature have a large bandwidth → possible further scenarios/sensitivities

### **Inclusion of more technologies**

- Heating sector needs to be included
- Role of transformation for available workers → e.g. change of ICE to E-mobility

# H2 import quantities not restricted and import at production costs

Excertion of market power may lead to withholding quantities and higher prices due to mark-ups
 → Model coupling with global hydrogen model





## Policies and research needed to reduce import dependencies

Introducing jobs constraints may lead to low electrification and high import dependencies

- Russia's attack on Ukraine and its effects on the energy markets have shown the security implications of energy dependencies
- Enabling energy independence needs to be of high importance and include efforts on the labor market

Migration necessary for keeping employment high and reduce import dependencies

- Politics in Germany enabled easier integration of foreign workers into labor market
- However, political climate in Germany shifts right → efforts needed to change not only for society but also for German economy and energy transformation

More research needed on the transformation especially in the automotive sector and its effects on employment in Germany

 Possible early reeducation programs for teaching relevant skills for jobs needed for the transformation of the energy sector



## Thank you for your attention!

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