







Shipyards have a historic & cultural importance for unions



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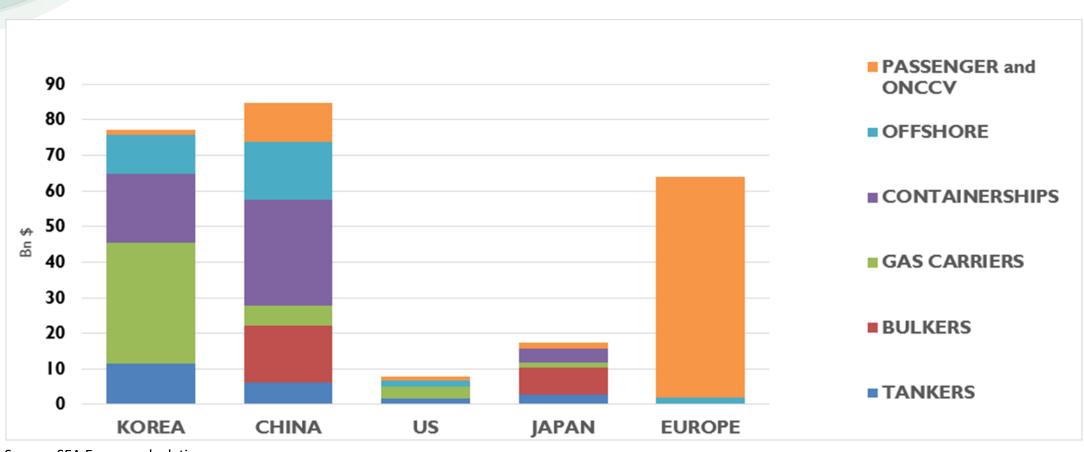


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Key trends in the maritime labour market? European Perspective

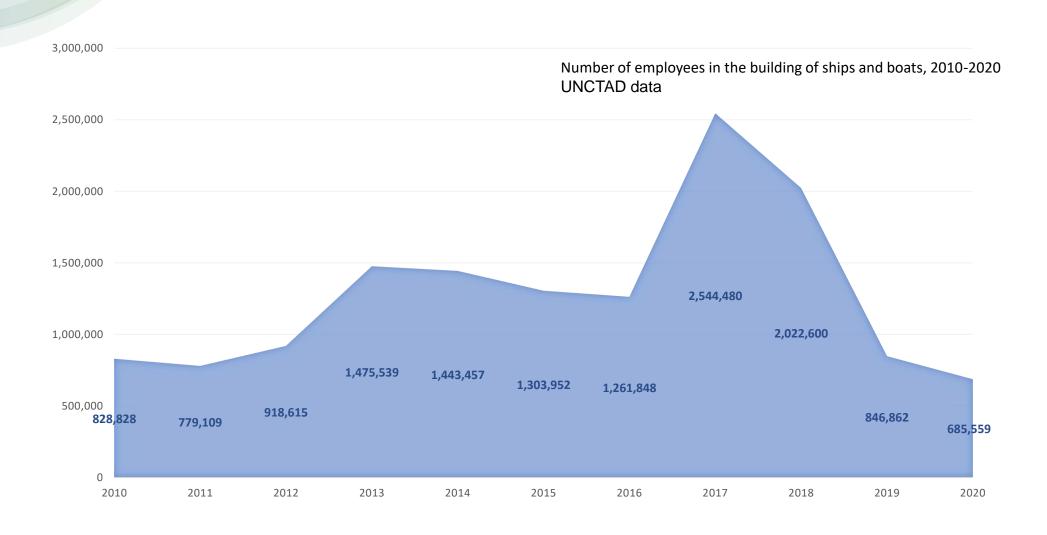
- Shipbuilding market: increase in global activity
 - EU lagging behind
 - Cruise ship segment's collapse in EU: Uncertain future
 - increase in defence and Offshore vessels,
 - ongoing competition from Asia.
- •This is why the **green and digital transition** of the maritime technology sector is a great opportunity for Europe to lead in producing world-class both green and digital technology and zero-carbon, smart vessels.
- Lack of diversification in EU

World Orderbook (2021): order type



Source: SEA Europe calculation

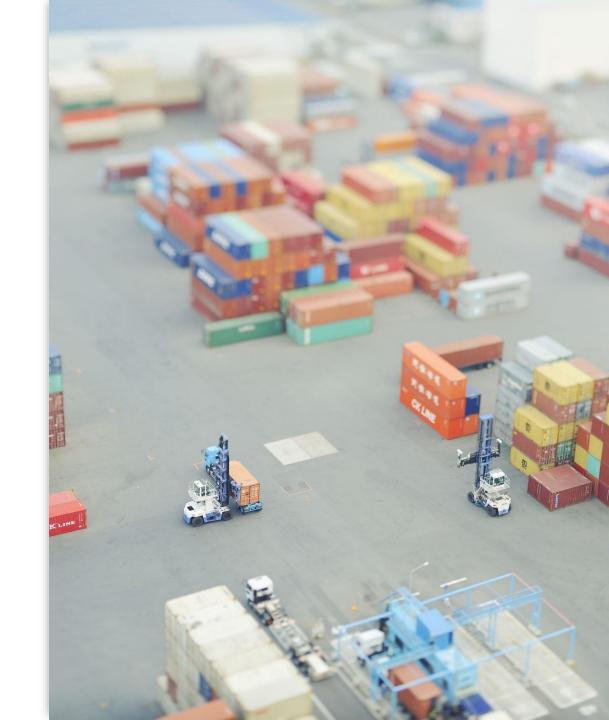
Key trends in the maritime labour market? Global Perspective



European Achilles' Heel

Skills:

- reskills 7% of employees each year (for 5 years) = 201.600 people (Pact for Skills).
- Important lack of skilled workers in the sector.
- Lack of mutual skills recognition, which brings difficulties for people to receive the same wages and level of training in different countries.
- Lack of adequate standardized training programs to enter the sector.



Key trends

Cyclical nature of the industry means demand is difficult to predict, leading to:

- Use of migrant workers
- Subcontracting
- Two-tier workforce
- Pressure on core workers

Common trends

- Ageing workforce
- difficulty in finding young workers,
- Decreased demand for cruise ship
- Increase demand for green vessels
- cyclical nature of work,
- Gender inequalities

Gender situation in the shipbuilding labour force

The missing middle

Women are well represented at the bottom, and better represented at the top

Women are largely absent from well-paid production jobs

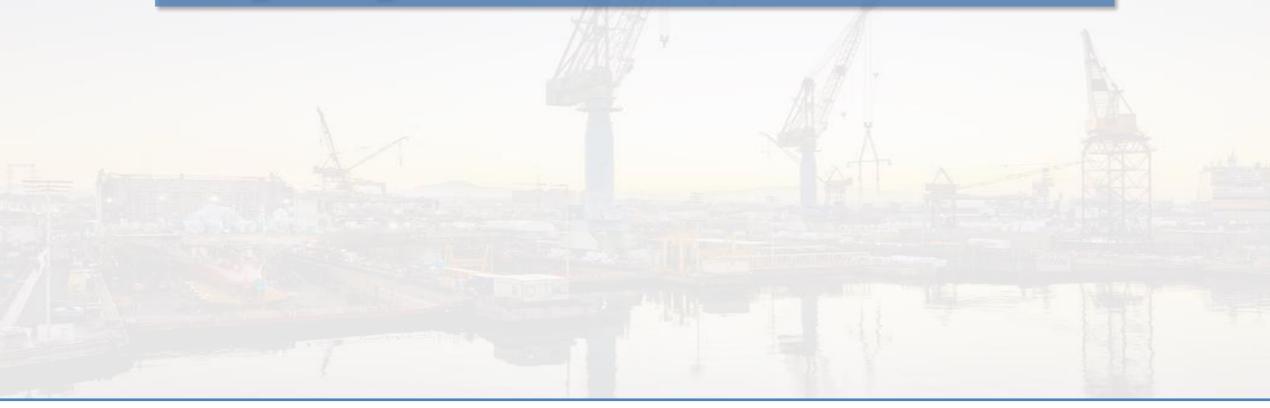
Where there are exceptions, it is often a result of policy, e.g. a mentorship programme







Part Two: Workers' perspectives and solutions







Survey

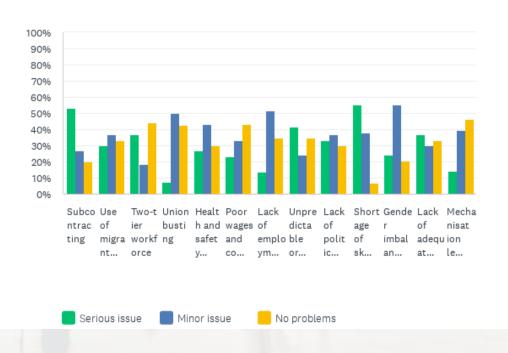
We received responses from union representatives in:

- Australia, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, USA and UK.
- Major companies, including Hanwa Ocean, Hyundai Heavy Industries, Fincantieri, Damen, Meyer Turku, Japan Marine United and General Dynamics.

Major issues

- Subcontracting
- Use of migrants
- Shortage of skilled workers
- Two-tier workforce
- Gender imbalance
- Health and safety
- Lack of political commitment

Q4 Do you experience the following issues in the workplaces you represent? Rate how serious the issue is using the scale.



Relationships with employers and government

3.3★ average rating



Employers

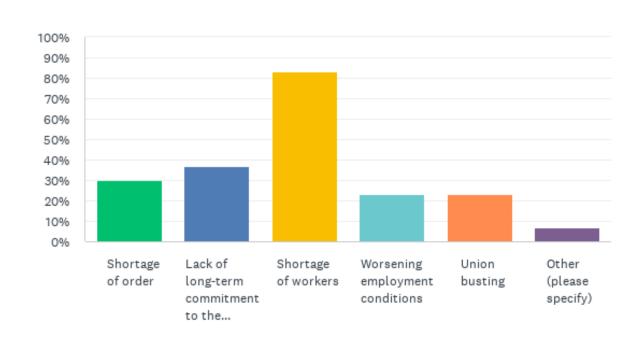
2.7★ average rating



Government

Biggest fears for the future





Our solution:



Good Industrial Jobs secure. well-paid. Sustainable

- 1. Rule of law must mean the **respect of workers' and trade union rights**
- 2. All policy making to be guided by a **good jobs compass**
- **3. Training** for employment security
- 4. A real **industrial investment** agenda for all regions with no blank cheques
- 5. A right to **energy for all**, at home and at work
- 6. A <u>level playing field internationally</u> with good jobs along the supply chain
- **7. Policy coherence** for decarbonisation without deindustrialisation
- 8. Nothing about us, without us: **social dialogue and worker participation**

Recommendations:

- Industrial strategy for the sector that pays attention to SMEs and adjacent sectors
- Government policy that mitigates cycles
- Skills pipeline into the industry
- Encourage collective bargaining that covers everyone
- Integrate migrants (quality contracts, collective bargaining, same conditions, long-term visas)
- Union involvement in skills development as well as OHS
- Mentorship programmes for women and non-traditional entrants
- Limit subcontracting
- Equality among the work force, long-term.

Thank you



