

Case Study



Future Made in Australia and Net Zero Economy Authority

Transitioning Carbon-Intensive Communities and Charting a Place-Based Low-Carbon Course



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Overview

Location	Australia
Initiative	<i>Net Zero Economy Authority (NZEA) and Future Made in Australia (FMiA) Program</i>
Program snapshot	<p><i>NZEA</i> is a new arms-length agency that is run by an independent board with legislated powers to identify regions where energy transitions will create employment disruptions and develop transition plans engaging affected firms, both those shedding jobs and alternative employers adding jobs. <i>NZEA</i> is initially targeting six regions in five Australian states facing energy and industrial transitions, potentially involving tens of thousands of affected workers. The initial goal is to facilitate a faster and smoother phase-out of fossil-fuel-fired electricity generation and related activities. The goal is to ensure that workers can transition from fossil-fuel-based activities to sustainable industries without dislocation or involuntary layoffs, while preserving the economic viability of regional communities. Over time, this approach may be expanded to other high-emission sectors. The agency is supported by a complementary suite of industrial policy programs under the <i>FMiA</i> with financial and regulatory resources to foster the growth of alternative employers in the affected regions. The <i>FMiA</i>, in turn, integrates actions by several federal government departments, co-ordinated through the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The activities of the <i>NZEA</i> and <i>FMiA</i> are complemented by an array of training and industrial policy initiatives, many involving partnership with state governments.</p>
Sector focus	<p><i>NZEA</i> planning powers are targeted at the phase-out of fossil-fuel-fired electricity generation facilities, primarily coal and some natural gas, and closely associated suppliers, including coal mines. Regional transition plans will engage alternative employers in existing or emerging renewable energy, manufacturing, technology or transportation sectors.</p>
Time frame	<p>Legislation to establish the <i>NZEA</i> was passed in 2024 and the authority was established the same year. Legislation enabling various <i>FMiA</i> interventions was also passed in 2024. Both programs will run indefinitely.</p>

Foundations of the Transition

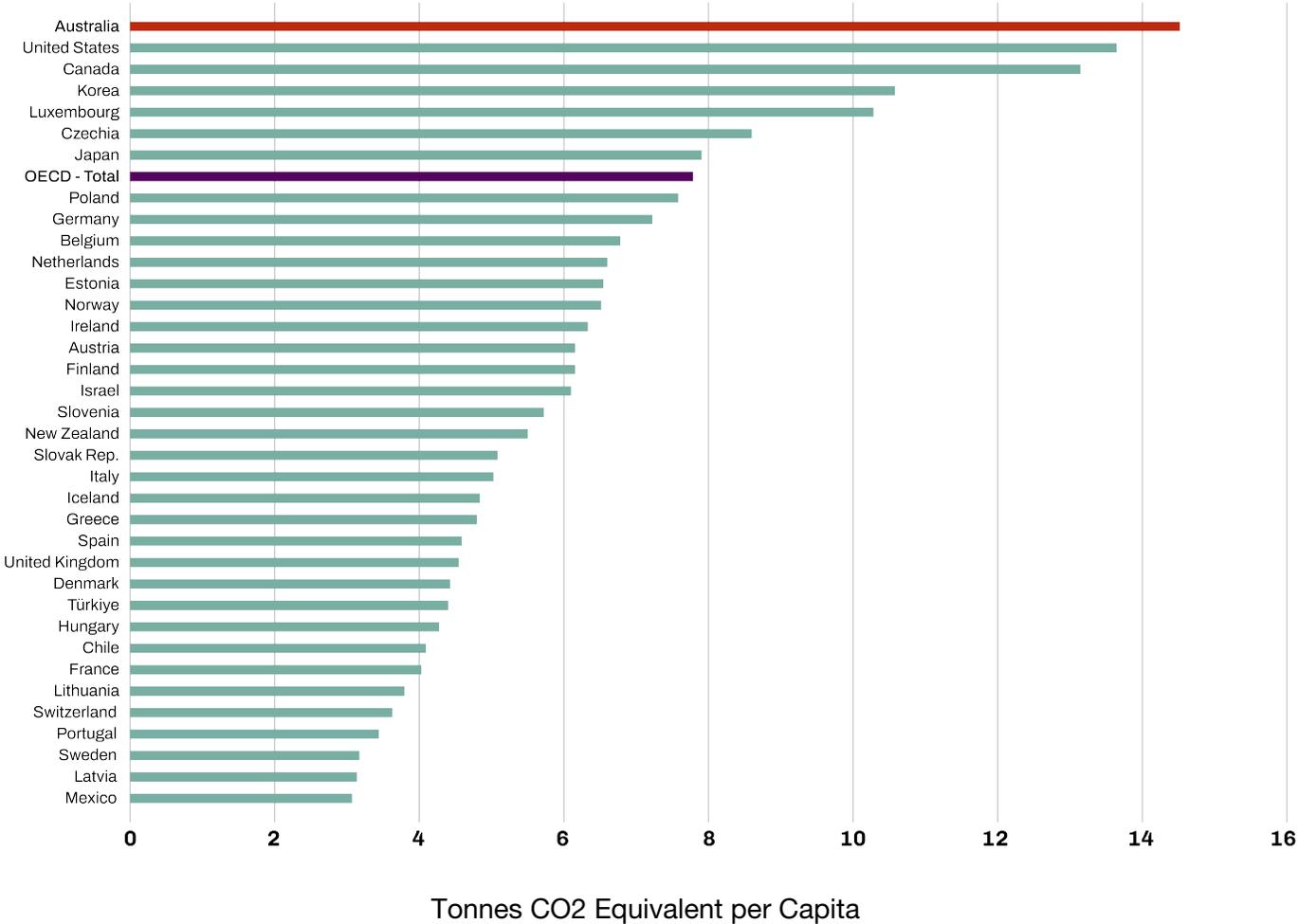
Background and context

Australia’s economy is heavily dependent on natural resource extraction and exports, especially coal, iron ore and liquefied natural gas. Australia is among the largest global exporters of coal and LNG, and still uses coal to generate about 45 per cent of its electricity supply (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024).

In 2022, Australia emitted more GHG per capita than any other OECD economy (see figure 1). Australia has made strong commitments to reduce GHG emissions

under the Paris Agreement and to achieve net-zero status by 2050, but is falling short of fulfilling these commitments. As of 2024, Australia had reduced emissions by just 1.4 per cent below 2005 levels — a tiny proportion of the 43 per cent reduction by 2030 committed (Climate Action Tracker, 2025). Research shows that the lack of a national-level planning and co-ordinating authority is a key factor in Australia’s underperformance in emissions reduction. The planning powers of the *NZEA*, backed by significant and flexible fiscal capacity available under the *FMI*’s suite of budget allocations, aims to address this shortcoming (Muiruri et al., 2024).

FIGURE 1.
Carbon dioxide and equivalent emissions per capita, OECD countries, 2022
Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita, OECD Countries, 2022



Source: OECD Data Explorer.

Australia’s fossil fuel activities are concentrated in certain regions, including coal fields in New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria, and gas fields largely offshore Queensland and Western Australia. Australia’s reliance on non-renewable resource extraction and exports has increased since the turn of the century (figure 2), alongside an erosion of

value-added manufacturing activity (Joyce & Stanford, 2023). These factors underpin a strong rationale for place-based transition planning and supports, and industrial policy interventions that facilitate the net-zero energy transition and diversify Australia’s industrial and export capacities beyond resource extraction.

FIGURE 2.
Growth of primary exports, Australia, 1995-2019
 Australia’s Deindustrializing Export Profile



Source: Joyce and Stanford (2023).



Less than 1 per cent of Australia’s workforce was employed directly in fossil fuel production, processing and transportation activities in 2019 (Stanford, 2020). This share is falling because of reduced employment in these industries, and employment growth in other sectors, including renewable energy. Renewable energy activities employed more than 20,000 Australians as of 2023 — a number that is expected to triple by 2030 (Clean Energy Council, 2024). However, most of the decline in the importance of fossil fuel industries is due to the growth of employment in non-energy sectors of the workforce, including other goods- and service-producing sectors.

A phase-out of most fossil fuel production over a 25-year period (consistent with a 2050 net-zero goal) would be achievable with a modest transition of approximately 2,500 jobs per year, excluding the gradual retirement of existing fossil fuel workers (Stanford, 2020).

Employment in fossil fuel production is regionally concentrated: there are 11 census-defined communities, out of a total of 350, where direct fossil fuel employment accounts for over 5 per cent of total employment. These 11 communities accounted for over one-quarter of all fossil fuel jobs in the country (Stanford, 2020).

Moreover, many fossil fuel jobs are in politically sensitive regions that tend to swing between major parties in elections (electorates in coal-producing regions of Queensland and New South Wales were important in determining the outcome of the 2019 and 2022 federal elections). All this enhances the sensitivity with which governments must approach policy-making to facilitate employment transitions in these vulnerable but important regions. In this context, place-based policy design becomes all the more important.

Australian public opinion acknowledges the economic and welfare risks of climate change (Lowy Institute, 2024), underscored by recent climate-related disasters—including more frequent and damaging bush fires, cyclones and floods (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, 2024). The federal and state governments support the country’s energy transition, while remaining committed to anticipating and mitigating the risk of employment displacements and community impacts. This has informed Australia’s adoption of place-based measures to support employment transitions in vulnerable regions.

Workers who are displaced from existing fossil fuel-related jobs would have relatively weak universal income supports to fall back on. Australia does not have an unemployment insurance system. It has a base-level welfare program, called JobSeeker, akin to Canada’s provincial welfare programs, which provides subsistence level income supports to working age individuals regardless of their past employment history. Other major elements of Australia’s social safety net include a universal Medicare system of health insurance (not contingent on employment), child benefits for parents (likewise), and child care subsidies (paid to any parent of young children contingent on employment or enrolment in higher education). Retirement incomes depend on a combination of compulsory employer-funded superannuation contributions (akin to a group RRSP in the Canadian context) and a means-tested Age Pension (akin to Canada’s Guaranteed Income Supplement). A displaced worker would fall back on very low JobSeeker benefits, and would stop accumulating superannuation contributions, at significant economic costs. This risk reinforces the concern among policymakers and the broader community to facilitate transitions for fossil fuel workers that avoid outright unemployment.

Place-based strategy

Place-based interventions and governance structures ensure the flexibility of interventions to respond to specific demographic characteristics in affected regions. While supported with national-level regulatory and fiscal powers, interventions undertaken through the *NZEA* and *FMiA* strategies will be tailored to the circumstances and needs of targeted communities. Through regional planning boards and other decentralized governance structures, these communities will have direct input into the measures adopted in each regional transition plan. The *NZEA* legislation mandates a process of defining and engaging a “community of interest” in each region affected by an *NZEA*-triggering transition event. The community of interest includes employers in the region (both those shedding employment as a result of an energy transition, and those anticipating new hiring as a result of supported sustainable investment projects), employee organizations, community organizations, municipal and regional government representatives and agencies, and other relevant stakeholders. Through consultations and negotiations within each community of interest, plans will be developed to forecast changing employment needs (in both declining and growing sub-sectors), identify training needs and connect target segments of the regional labour market (including disadvantaged groups) with recruitment opportunities. All regional interventions will also focus on engaging Indigenous communities in both programming and governance.

Addressing net-zero transition workforce challenges

As Australia transitions from a carbon-intensive economy, workforce challenges could arise. The *Net Zero Economy Authority (NZEA)*, *Future Made in Australia (FMiA)* program, and related national initiatives address these through place-based transition planning, skills development and labour protections that draw on local assets and stakeholder collaboration. Table 1 summarizes potential workforce challenges associated with the net-zero transition and the strategies to mitigate them.



TABLE 1.

Australia's Net Zero Economy Authority (NZEA) and Future Made in Australia (FMiA) Program address several workforce challenges common to net-zero transitions

Potential challenges	Strategies to mitigate potential challenges
Workforce displacement	<p>Much employment in Australia's fossil fuel industry is highly concentrated in a few communities. To meet climate commitments, carbon-intensive industries such as coal and gas may decline, and workers may face displacement. The <i>Net Zero Economy Authority (NZEA)</i> identifies regions where the phase-out of fossil-fuel activities may cause employment disruptions and develops transition plans, ensuring a smooth transition of workers to sustainable industries without involuntary layoffs. The <i>NZEA</i> also establishes and enforces compulsory standards for notice of closure and support for re-employment. Regional transition plans explore opportunities for employees to transfer to other workplaces, including other sites operated by the same employer.</p>
Skills mismatches	<p>Australia's shift from a carbon-intensive economy to one based on renewable energy, manufacturing and other sustainable sectors requires a workforce with a different set of skills. The <i>Future Made in Australia (FMiA)</i> program fosters the growth of alternative employers in affected regions, creating demand for new skills. Complementary labour market interventions, under the National Energy Workforce Strategy, focus on skills development and apprenticeships. Public vocational colleges located in carbon-intensive regions serve as place-based training centres for displaced workers.</p>
Lack of diversity and inclusion	<p>Sectors like fossil fuel extraction and electricity generation do not have a diverse workforce. Women in particular are under-represented (IEA, n.d.). Australia's federal government has launched targeted programs to recruit women and Indigenous workers into roles in sustainable industries. The Equality in Energy Transitions Strategy enhances women's recruitment, and the First Nations Clean Energy Network sponsors an employment pathways project. The Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) identifies the recruitment of women as crucial for addressing skills shortages in the renewable energy sector. Regional interventions under the <i>NZEA</i> and <i>FMiA</i> include a compulsory focus on Indigenous participation across programming and governance.</p>
Worker shortages	<p>Rapid growth in new sustainable industries could lead to worker shortages. The federal and state governments have partnered to offer tuition fee waivers for students in Australia's Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutes, and a renewable energy apprenticeship program to support growing sectors with required skills.</p>

Potential challenges	Strategies to mitigate potential challenges
Insufficient training infrastructure & delivery	Existing training infrastructure, especially in regions heavily dependent on fossil fuels, may be inadequate for large-scale worker transitions. Australia leverages existing TAFE institutes located in carbon-intensive regions as place-based training centres that co-ordinate training opportunities for local workers. The federal government’s financial support for the renewable energy apprenticeship program, and other energy-related skills initiatives, also expands training delivery. The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations provides staff and resources to connect workers with appropriate training programs.
Barriers to geographic mobility	If displaced fossil fuel workers do not live where new sustainable job opportunities are being created, relocation may be necessary. NZEA’s place-based approach creates local employment and training opportunities through <i>FMiA</i> initiatives and targeted investments, keeping workers within the same communities whenever possible. Regional transition plans explore transfers to other workplaces, reducing displacement.
Lack of cross-sector collaboration	A lack of collaboration across sectors can fragment efforts and slow net-zero transition plans. NZEA’s governance structure fosters collaboration by including regional, Indigenous, labour and business representatives on its independent board. Regional transition plans use bottom-up structures engaging business, labour, community development and Indigenous stakeholders. The Fair Work Commission (FWC) partners with the NZEA, actively engaging employers, unions and other stakeholders in establishing transition and hiring plans. The <i>FMiA</i> is co-ordinated through the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, integrating actions across multiple federal departments.
Income insecurity	Workers transitioning from often well-compensated jobs in carbon-intensive industries may face income insecurity during periods of unemployment or if they move to new jobs with lower wages or less job security. The NZEA aims to prevent involuntary displacement, while regional transition plans explore opportunities to transfer workers to other workplaces and to provide transitional income guarantees for senior workers. Retirement incentives and voluntary severance packages also provide a financial buffer.

Sources: Colvin et al. (2024); Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2025); Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (2024); Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (2025); First Nations Clean Energy Network (2024); NZEA (n.d.); IEA (n.d.); Stanford (2020); Treasury (2024).



Program Implementation

Delivery and governance

In 2024, the government launched an integrated set of policies aimed at accelerating energy and industrial transitions in economically vulnerable and politically sensitive regions. The strategy involves several complementary initiatives:

Net Zero Economy Authority (NZEA, n.d.): This new arms-length statutory body has legislated powers to identify regions where new planning authority can be applied and to engage local employers, both those shedding workers and those employing them in growing sustainable activities, in employment transition plans. It also establishes and enforces compulsory standards regarding notice of closure, support for re-employment and integration of employment opportunities at other workplaces located in the defined transition zones.

The NZEA is governed by an arms-length independent board of directors, which includes participants from regional, Indigenous, labour and business stakeholders. Its goal is to ensure that the closure of several fossil-fuel-fired generation plants in sensitive regional communities over the next several years, does not result in involuntary displacement of affected workers or sacrifice the viability of local communities. The NZEA has identified six target regions for the new transition planning powers and levers to be applied:

Collie (Western Australia), Pilbara (Western Australia), Gladstone (Queensland), Hunter (New South Wales), Latrobe Valley (Victoria) and Upper Spencer Gulf (South Australia). Each of these regions is currently dependent on carbon-intensive industrial activity and has experienced economic contraction and uncertainty, although not solely because of decarbonization.

NZEA transition plans will be managed on a regional basis with bottom-up governance structures engaging business, labour, community development and Indigenous stakeholders. These deep connections are essential for tailoring policy supports to meet the challenges of investment, demography and transition in each targeted region (Colvin et al., 2024).

Formal powers to govern transition plans for targeted regions will be developed and administered by the NZEA in partnership with the Fair Work Commission (FWC), Australia's existing labour relations tribunal. The FWC will have authority to identify "communities of interest," in which clusters of regional employers are engaged in regional transition planning. This formal identification of employers that fall within the authority's purview empowers the FWC to play an active role with employers, unions and other stakeholders to establish transition and hiring plans, mediate disputes that arise between parties and, if necessary, arbitrate and enforce specific outcomes.

Future Made in Australia (FMiA) (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2025; Treasury, 2024): This plan consists of a broad and flexible set of location- and sector-specific industrial policy interventions, with capital provided for co-investments, investment and production tax subsidies, training and infrastructure grants and other uses, to support the development of sustainable industrial activities, especially in regions affected by the phase-out of fossil fuel activities. Examples include publicly supported investments in the manufacture of green steel, sustainable hydrogen, battery cells and wind-generation equipment — all located in regions identified as targets for NZEA support because of their previous reliance on fossil-fuel-fired electricity generation and related activities. The FMiA strategy encompasses actions by several federal departments, co-ordinated by a planning secretariat housed in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (akin to Canada’s Privy Council). Fiscal supports and co-investments from the National Reconstruction Fund are governed by the fund’s independent Crown corporation structure.

Complementary labour market interventions: The federal and various state governments have a slate of measures to support growing sustainable employers to address workforce recruitment and retraining challenges through skills and apprenticeship programs. Several of these programs are gathered and co-ordinated under the federal government’s National Energy Workforce Strategy (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2025). Notable elements of this policy include:

- Tuition fee waivers for students in Australia’s Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutes, public vocational colleges located across Australia. TAFE campuses located in the carbon-intensive regions identified by the NZEA will serve as place-based training centres, offering and co-ordinating training opportunities for workers displaced from fossil fuel industries and transitioning into alternative jobs.

- The federal government is also financially supporting a new renewable energy apprenticeship program to enhance the supply of workers with appropriate skills for new jobs in renewable energy fields (Australian Apprenticeships, 2024). The program provides incentives of 10,000 Australian dollars for four-year full-time apprenticeships in a range of alternative energy skilled trades roles.
- The federal Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (2024) has launched a set of regional transition plans to support NZEA-initiated interventions in targeted regions. The department will provide staff and other resources to assist with career counselling, identifying and posting alternative employment opportunities, connecting affected workers with appropriate training programs and liaising with employers that are hiring new staff in the targeted regions.
- The federal government has also launched targeted programs to recruit women and Indigenous workers in new careers in sustainable industry, including an “Equality in Energy Transitions Strategy,” with five measures to enhance women’s recruitment in new energy roles, and partnership with an employment pathways project sponsored by the First Nations Clean Energy Network (2024). The federal Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA, 2025) has identified the recruitment of women into renewable energy roles as essential to addressing skills shortages that could constrain the expansion of employment in these sectors.

Complementary industrial policy interventions:

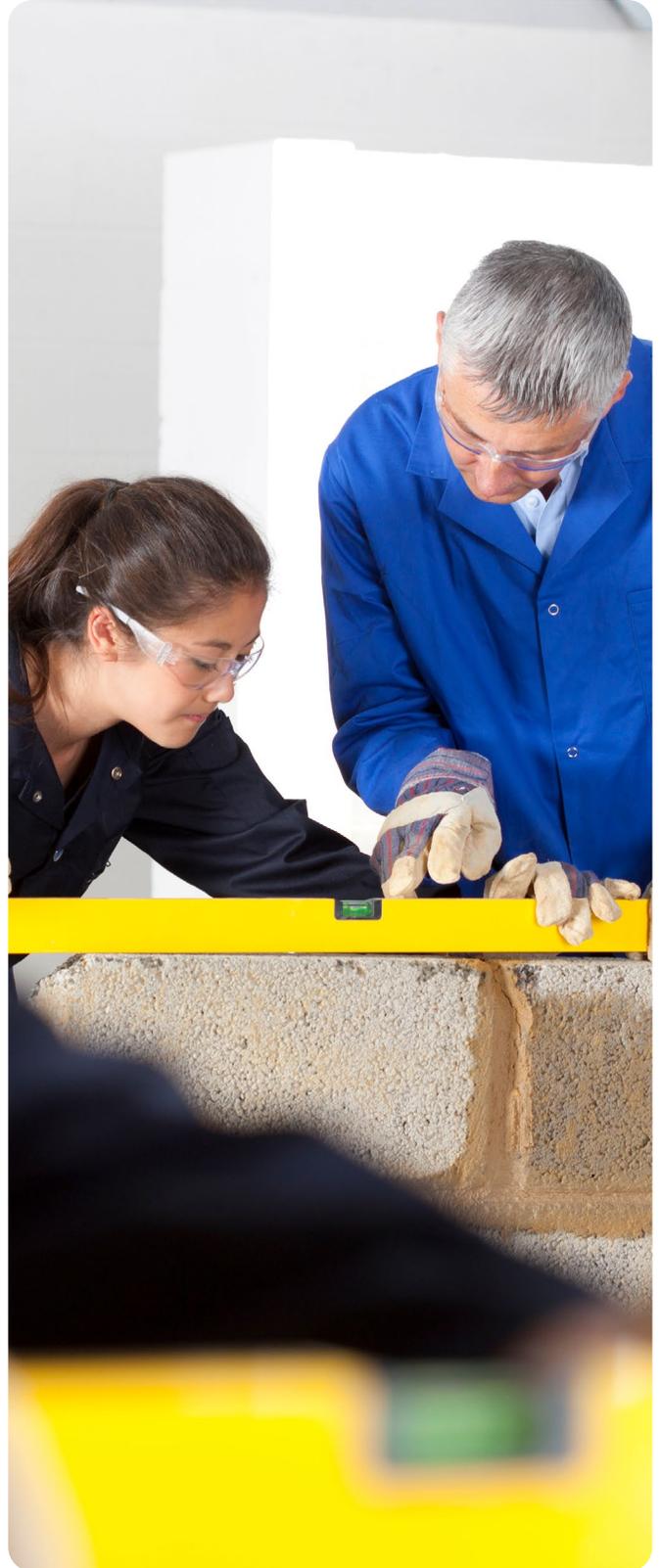
Alongside the FMiA envelope of policy interventions, the federal and state governments also have a portfolio of location-specific investment supports, subsidies and co-investments to accelerate the growth of sustainable industrial opportunities. Many of these initiatives are in NZEA-targeted regions. Examples include supports for the conversion of Whyalla steelworks in South Australia to carbon-free operations; a National Hydrogen Strategy, including support for wind-powered hydrogen production in Queensland; and the Solar Sunshot Program, which is offering one billion Australian dollars in industrial subsidies to domestic photovoltaic innovation and manufacturing.

Funding mechanisms

The *NZEA* is federally funded. Fiscal supports for identified projects accelerated through the *FMiA* strategy are funded with placements from the federal government's 15-billion Australian dollars National Reconstruction Fund, which is managed through a Crown corporation charged with promoting new developments in seven strategic sectors of the economy, including renewable energy and low-emission technologies (National Reconstruction Fund Corporation, 2024). Cost-sharing arrangements for investment supports and placements with private business partners are negotiated on a case-by-case basis. Cost contributions from private employers are also required for apprenticeship and training opportunities subsidized through the *NZEA* and related vehicles.

Implementation challenges and adaptations

Australia's *NZEA* and *FMiA* approaches address several implementation challenges in achieving a just net-zero transition. First, to tackle the concentrated cluster of carbon-intensive industrial activity in certain regions, the *NZEA* has the power to define affected regions and clusters of employers ("communities of interest"), and to tailor and target interventions accordingly. Region-specific risks and needs are managed by regionally based governance structures that oversee transition plan design and implementation. Maintaining public support and social licence for decarbonization initiatives involves financial and planning supports that ensure a strong match between growing sustainable activities and phasing out high-carbon activities, thus assuaging public concern over disruptive effects of the energy transition. Finally, to address the continued exclusion of Indigenous people from economic development in many remote, resource-intensive areas, regional transition plans include a compulsory focus on Indigenous participation across programming and governance, including an *NZEA* undertaking to design and implement a First Nations Participation and Engagement Strategy in partnership with Indigenous representation (Net Zero Economy Authority, 2025).





Impact and Relevance

Outcomes and impact

The *NZEA* enabling legislation requires a formal independent review of its actions and accomplishments within 12 months of its commencement to evaluate its effectiveness and operations. Ongoing evaluation of the *NZEA* and the *FMiA* will also be conducted through regular parliamentary oversight, including the process of Senate estimates, a statutory review process applied to government operations.

The strategy and facilitating institutions for the *NZEA* and *FMiA* were established in 2024, and no reported outcomes are yet completed. But work has already started in identifying regional partners, developing closure timelines and transition plans and, in some cases, negotiating fiscal supports for alternative sustainable employers, such as a recent announcement of a major federal investment in green steel technology in Whyalla, one of the *NZEA*-targeted regions (Pollard & Buckley, 2025).

Regional transition plans will leverage opportunities for affected employees to transfer to other workplaces, including other sites operated by the same employer or other workplaces operated by other firms. Junior workers at facilities slated for closure will have more priority to transfer to other operations. Meanwhile, senior workers at all locations can be offered retirement incentives and other opportunities (including transitional income guarantees, start-up grants for small businesses or other incentives for voluntary severance).

This approach builds on the successful experience with pooled redundancy planning at other locations in Australia, including previous power plant closures in the Latrobe Valley (Premier of Victoria, 2017), and the planned sequential closure of coal-fired power plants in Queensland (Stanwell Corp., 2024). Indeed, these practices were informed in part by successful sequenced phase-outs of coal-fired electricity generation in Ontario and Alberta, as well as the successful sequenced phase-out of black coal mining in Germany (Sheldon et al., 2018).

A positive experience with inclusive transition planning in Collie, Western Australia, provides a good example of the potential of the multi-dimensional interventions envisioned under the *NZEA* and *FMiA* approaches (Gordon, 2025). The town has two coal-fired power plants slated for closure in 2029; it has received A\$700 million in support from the state government to help attract new green industries to create new jobs to offset job losses from those closures. Governments, unions, businesses and local citizens' groups jointly developed a transition plan to support jobs, community stability and economic diversification. In addition, the state government announced a training support package to fund a facility that provides tailored career and training assistance to residents. A separate program provides tailored plans for workers affected by the closures offering them retraining, redeployment or retirement. Since Collie is one of the regions targeted for attention in the *NZEA* strategy, these initial transition initiatives in the region will now be supplemented with additional support and resources from the new federal measures.



Lessons learned and relevance to Canada

The similarities between Canada and Australia in terms of geography, history, economic structure, colonial history and even political dynamics make this Australian experience highly relevant in the Canadian context. The acknowledgment in the *NZEA/FMiA* policy design of the need for focused, sustained and well-resourced attention to the transition challenges faced by fossil-fuel-dependent regions and communities is promising, and could be readily applicable in Canada. After all, the regional concentration of carbon-intensive industries and employment poses similar challenges to Canadian labour market transitions as decarbonization continues, and similarly complicates public support and social licence for climate and energy transition policies. By showing workers and citizens in carbon-intensive regions of Canada's economy that concrete, targeted and effective levers will be used to minimize risks of involuntary dislocation, public concerns about decarbonization could be significantly assuaged.

Regions where similar measures could prove effective in supporting employment transitions in Canada include:

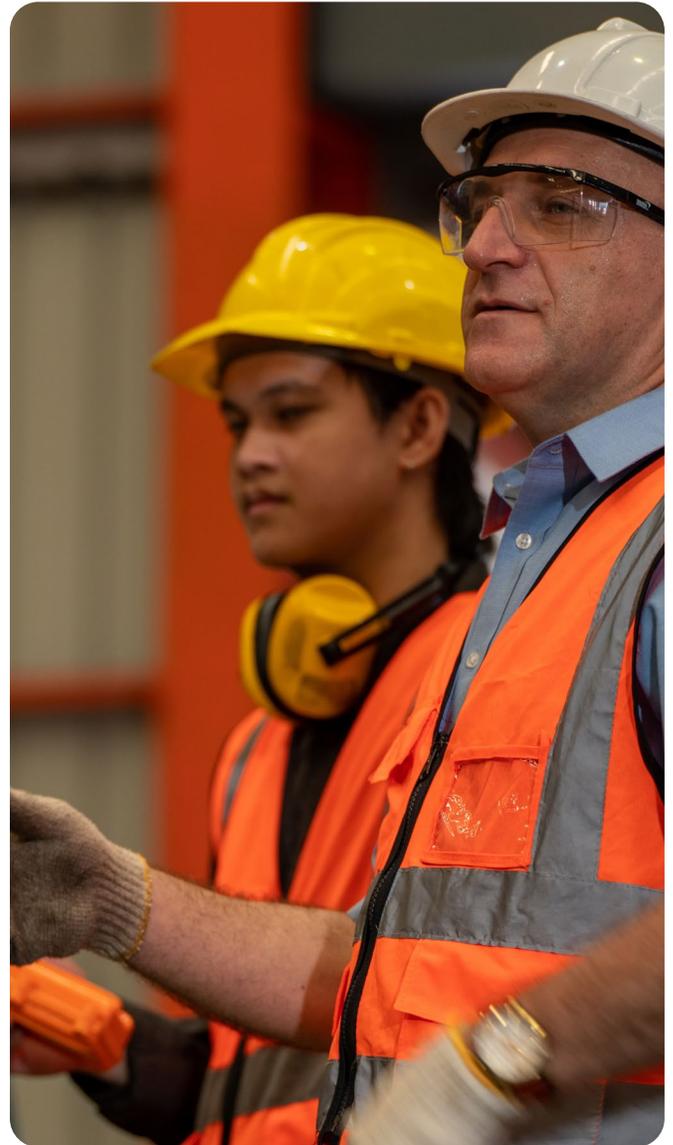
- Communities with remaining coal-fired electricity generation facilities, including Saskatchewan and Atlantic Canada: These facilities will close soon under Canada's commitment to phase out coal-fired electricity generation. Mobilizing active transition supports could ensure these closures occur without involuntary layoffs. These could include requirements for advance notice, adjustment and relocation supports and incentives, early retirement (particularly valuable given the aging workforce in most of these facilities), and voluntary severance incentives. In addition, coordinated identification of alternative employment opportunities, where possible filled on a preferential basis by employees displaced from legacy power facilities, could also play a role.
- Canadian communities especially dependent on oil and gas extraction and related services, which will experience declining direct employment in these roles as the transition to renewables continues over the next quarter-century: Stanford (2021a) identifies 18 communities in Canada

where direct employment in fossil fuel activities (including production, processing, transportation and distribution) account for over 5 per cent of total community employment. These communities collectively account for almost half of all direct fossil fuel employment in Canada. Other research (e.g., Samson et al., 2025) confirms the high degree of regional concentration of fossil fuel employment in Canada. This concentration presents opportunities as well as challenges. If supporting equitable and gradual transitions is identified as a national policy goal, then generous resources can be mobilized and targeted at this relatively small number of communities to achieve long-run adjustments in employment without undue damage to affected workers and their communities.

The targeted and regionally focused planning model of the Australian *NZEA* holds great promise in addressing these community-specific transitions. The key elements required in a regional plan include advance notice and long-term labour planning; endowing a planning agency with authority to identify relevant employers and compel them to participate in the transition planning process; ample fiscal support for both workforce adjustment and new investments and expansion in emerging sustainable activities; and industrial policy interventions to enhance the overall capacity to capture a healthy share of future sustainable industries and jobs.

A unique feature of the *NZEA* model is the power granted to the authority to define specific regional clusters of industry deemed at risk from imminent energy transitions, and then to compel employers in these regions to participate in transition planning, including notice requirements, participation in planned staging and inter-location transfers, and the integration of hiring by expanding regional employers within the planned employment transition process. This approach overcomes a constraint facing transition planning in industries marked by decentralized and competing corporate interests, such as Canada's petroleum sector. Without an overarching power to compel participation by individual firms in industry- or region-wide transition plans, the potential to leverage inter-location mobility and staged closures to avoid involuntary displacements would be lost (Stanford, 2021b).

The Australian strategy offers many promising lessons for Canada. It provides a pragmatic and real-world example of an integrated, multi-departmental approach to transition planning that connects the employment opportunities associated with growing sustainable sectors with the transition challenges faced by carbon-intensive industries, and with a focus on highly vulnerable communities and regions. Australia's multi-faceted and pro-active approach to place-based transition planning seems highly relevant to the Canadian context.



Appendix

URLs and Official Websites

Strategic Frameworks and Initiatives

Net Zero Economy Authority (NZEA)

<https://www.netzero.gov.au/>

Future Made in Australia (FMiA)

<https://treasury.gov.au/policy-topics/future-made-australia>

National Energy Workforce Strategy

<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/energy/workforce>

National Hydrogen Strategy

<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/energy/publications/australias-national-hydrogen-strategy>

Equality in Energy Transitions Strategy

<https://www.equality-energytransitions.org/>

First Nations Strategy

<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/first-nations-strategy.pdf>

Key Organizations and Implementing Bodies

Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

<https://www.pmc.gov.au/>

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/>

Department of Employment and Workplace Relations

<https://www.dewr.gov.au/>

Fair Work Commission (FWC)

<https://www.fwc.gov.au/>

National Reconstruction Fund Corporation

<https://www.nrf.gov.au/>

Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA)

<https://arena.gov.au/>

First Nations Clean Energy Network

<https://www.firstnationscleanenergy.org.au/>

Training and Workforce Development Programs

New Energy Apprenticeships Program

<https://www.apprenticeships.gov.au/support-and-resources/new-energy-apprenticeships-program>

Clean Energy Jobs Pathway Initiative

https://www.firstnationscleanenergy.org.au/jobs_pathway_initiative

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) Institutes

<https://www.tafecourses.com.au/resources/what-is-tafe/>

JobSeeker program

<https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/jobseeker-payment>

Industrial Policy Initiatives

National Reconstruction Fund

<https://www.nrf.gov.au/what-we-do>

Green Steel Initiative - Whyalla Steelworks Conversion

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00049182.2024.2396084>

Solar Sunshot Program

<https://arena.gov.au/funding/solar-sunshot>

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