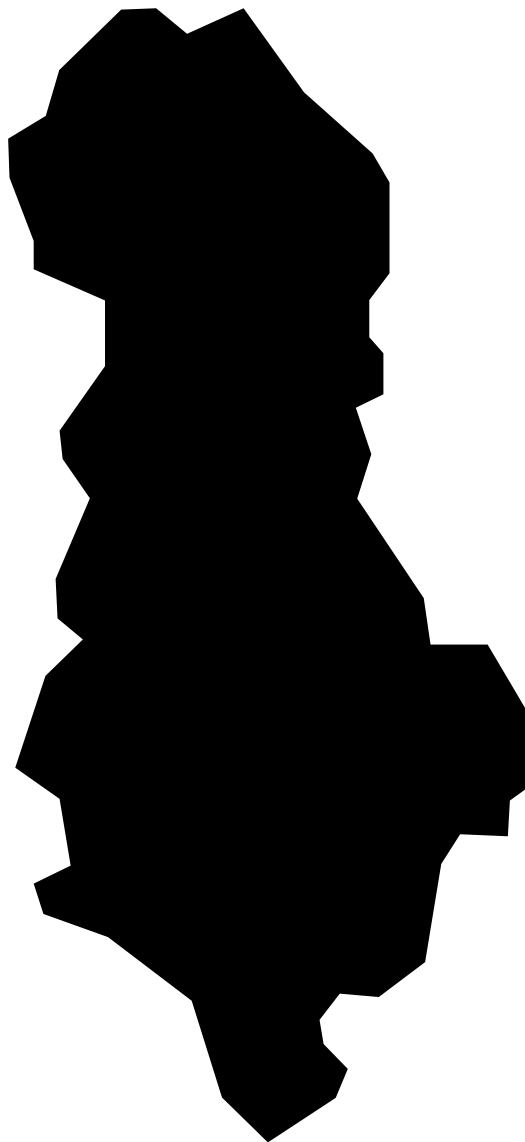


Social Rights Monitor 2025 - Country Report - Albania



Contents

1. About SOLIDAR
2. What is the Social Rights Monitor (SRM)?

- 3. What is the process?**
- 4. How do we use it?**
- 5. Social Rights Monitor Overview**
- 6. Equal Opportunities and Access to the Labour Market**
- 7. Fair Working Conditions**
- 8. Social Inclusion and Protection**
- 9. Civic Space**
- 10. Just Transition**

About SOLIDAR

SOLIDAR is a European network of progressive Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working to advance social justice through a just transition in Europe and worldwide. We represent over 50 member organisations based in 26 countries (19 of which are EU countries), among which national CSOs in Europe, as well as some non-EU and EU-wide organisations, working in one or more of our fields of activity.

The network is brought together by its shared values of solidarity, equality and participation.

SOLIDAR voices the concerns of its member organisations to the EU and international institutions by carrying out advocacy actions, project management and coordination, policy monitoring and awareness-raising across its different policy areas.

What is the Social Rights Monitor (SRM)?

The Social Rights Monitor assesses the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) at national level from a civil society perspective. The EPSR – also known as the Social Pillar – is a set of 20 principles that guide the action of the European Union in the realm of social affairs and policies. In other words, it is intended to be a compass guiding the EU towards a more social Europe. For too many people, however, the implementation of these principles at national and EU level is not yet a reality.

Thanks to the contribution of our members and their networks on the ground (the National Strategy Groups), SOLIDAR monitors the extent to which social rights are respected, upheld and promoted for all people living in the EU. The Social Rights Monitor also investigates the health of civic space and social and civil dialogue in the EU, as well as the extent to which a just transition is being pursued. Therefore, the thematic areas covered by the Monitor are the following: Equal opportunities and access to the labour market; Fair working conditions; Social inclusion and protection; a Just transition; and Civic space. The first three correspond to the three chapters of the EPSR, while the last two have been added to give a fuller picture of social justice in Europe.

Thanks to first-hand data gathered by national civil society organisations, the Social Rights Monitor constitutes a direct channel of policy recommendations between the national level and EU policymakers. It thus amplifies the voices and needs of the most marginalised groups. The Monitor dedicates a section to “advocacy messages” which result from the national-level analyses in each thematic area and are addressed to EU policymakers.

Countries are assigned a score for each thematic area out of a maximum of 100 points. This makes immediately visible how each country is performing in each area and enables comparison with other countries. The numerical scores originate from the National Strategy Groups' (NSGs) assessments of national developments related to social rights, civic space and just transition. Negative developments in an area result in lower scores. NSGs rate these developments for each country by replying to Linkert-scale questions. This means that the score of a country's thematic area is given by adding up all the rates given to the questions concerning that thematic area and expressing the score out of 100. The overall score of a country is the average of the thematic areas scores. Further details on the questionnaire and data gathering are provided in the section "About: What is the process?"

Since the SRM score reflects the NSG's assessment of changes—either improvements or deteriorations—in each of the five areas over the past 12 months, it does not represent the overall status of these dimensions in absolute terms. Instead, it highlights recent trends. For example, a country with a historically strong welfare state might receive a low score if recent reforms have significantly weakened social rights or pose a risk of doing so. This does not imply that the overall situation is poor, but rather that recent developments are cause for concern and may undermine social standards over time.

Therefore, the SRM should not be used to compare the overall situation of social rights across countries—official statistics are more appropriate for that purpose. Instead, it serves as a tool to track short-term national trends and to understand the perspectives of civil society organizations (CSOs) on these developments.

What is the process?

The Social Rights Monitor is a tool that amplifies the voice of progressive civil society at national level. Its content is based on the inputs provided by the National Strategy Groups (NSGs) set up by SOLIDAR's members and partners, which are active in the countries analysed. They consist of NGOs, associations, movements, trade unions, academia and thinktanks, ensuring that the perspective of civil society is mirrored in the Social Rights Monitor's analysis. The Monitor reflects the experiences of these organisations, which are active on the ground, and the experiences are complemented by scientific data gathered through desk research.

The data elaborated in the Social Rights Monitor are gathered by SOLIDAR's secretariat through a questionnaire distributed to the National Strategy Group Leaders (our national members) and completed with information produced by each group. From 2023, this questionnaire has been carried out online.

Based on the picture that emerges from the Monitor, SOLIDAR and the NSGs together devise policy recommendations for EU policymakers. These aim to make social rights, a healthy planet and an enabling, free, protected civic space a reality for all in Europe. The key recommendations stemming from the analysis are used as a basis for SOLIDAR's social affairs advocacy work.

The SRM is published every year, around the end of November/beginning of December and its findings cover the period going from June of the previous year to May of the year of the publication. This timeline is due to the fact that the NSGs submit their questionnaire by the end of May of the publication year.

How do we use it?

SOLIDAR's main role as a European-level civil society network is as a bridge between EU institutions and their policies on the one hand and our progressive members working at the national level on the other. The Social Rights Monitor is a valuable tool to gather information from the ground and bring it to policymakers' attention. This ensures that the voices of the most neglected social groups are duly taken into account. For example, the SRM complements the European Semester, by providing a more-complete assessment of Member State policies. Regrettably, the Semester is still too focused on countries' economic and financial performances and does not provide sufficient guidance on upward social convergence in the European Union.

SOLIDAR disseminates the findings of the Social Rights Monitor in various ways, including through the Social Europe Conference, an annual event at which it is presented, and which also explores a topic of priority for social Europe. More generally, the Monitor is one of the main ways through which the SOLIDAR network presents its positions on social affairs, so its findings are mainstreamed throughout our advocacy work.

Social Rights Monitor Overview

SCORE: 61

Progress has been made in most categories, the National Strategy Group (NSG) reports, including advances in gender equality, adequate wages, occupational health and safety, access to healthcare, quality jobs in the green transition and the involvement and representation of CSOs in the policy process. Yet several transversal issues still hamper the advances and their scale. A recurring factor is the need to better adapt Albania's labour force to the demands of the labour market. Several professions that could greatly contribute to social and economic growth lack formal training programmes. Notable examples include specialised healthcare professions such as occupational health physicians and specialised green-sector professions such as solar panel installers and wind turbine technicians. The lack of proper social dialogue leads to difficulties in passing legislation that meets workers' concerns, thus impacting the attractiveness of working. Wages continue to be low despite government measures. Civil society participation is often symbolic rather than substantive due to structural issues.

The NSG for Albania was led by SOLIDAR's member [Center for Labour Rights](#).



Equal Opportunities and Access to the Labour Market

SCORE: 67

Gender equality

Various initiatives have contributed to advances in gender equality, in line with the requirements for EU accession, the NSG reports. An ongoing initiative is the comprehensive review of the 2008 Gender Equality Law, which was initiated in September 2024. Several stakeholders, including CSOs, are involved through consultations in this revision process.[1] The goal of the review is to eliminate gender-based discrimination and to promote equal participation and mainstream gender consideration across government actions.

The budget for gender-based policy programmes increased significantly in 2024 to a total of around €73 million.[2] Of this, 38% went to health and social protection initiatives, including support for unemployed women with at least three children, investments in maternal health services and financing the Baby Bonus Program. Another 28% went to education-related gender policies, such as those aiming to increase the education of girls through scholarships and financial support for disadvantaged families, targeted programmes to reduce dropout rates, initiatives to promote girls' participation in STEM fields, and vocational training aligned with labour market needs.[3] These are important steps in promoting women's economic participation, yet more efforts are needed, notably in the fields of education and labour market participation. Whilst the labour force participation rate of both men and women increased from 2023, the increase for women was still notably smaller than for men. Moreover, there is still a 13.1 percentage-point difference [4]. This shows a persistent need for additional measures aimed at enabling women's economic participation, as societal expectations and family responsibilities still limit their participation in the labour force.

Albania took several positive steps to improve gender representation in various parts of public life. It amended the electoral code in July 2024, stipulating that one out of every three elected candidates from open lists must be a woman.[5] Challenges persist, however, in ensuring that this representation is meaningful. Whilst a significant number of municipal councils are made up of women, these women are far more likely to face barriers to active participation. Barriers include being discouraged to take the floor and being interrupted when they have the floor, in both cases occasionally using crude or misogynistic language[6][7]

Because of its challenges in education and political empowerment, Albania dropped five places in the 2024 Gender Gap Report, despite improving in other metrics such as health and economic participation.[8] More systematic and comprehensive data collection and analysis are required to better monitor gender disparities and inform policy decisions. Positive steps have been taken in this direction, such as the Gender Datathon that took place for the first time in October 2024.[9] This event was intended to show how data analysis and visualization can cast a light on gender inequalities and drive evidence-based solutions. Albania also entered a collaboration with Kosovo under

the EU-funded Gender Equality Facility project to strengthen gender-responsive governance.[10] An exchange visit and workshop took place in June 2024 with a focus on standardized reporting mechanisms and the sharing of best practices to enhance the capacities of local gender equality officers.[11] While these projects represent progress, continued commitment to comprehensive data-driven approaches and inclusive policies are essential to sustain and build upon the advances made.

Youth employment

Youth unemployment continues to be a pressing socio-economic issue in Albania, the NSG reports. Despite ongoing labour shortages in certain sectors and a general decrease in unemployment, around a fifth of the 15-29 age group continue to be unemployed.[12] Several factors intensify each other's negative effects and sustain this high unemployment rate.

Nearly half the 15-29 age group were not engaged in employment, education or training in early 2025 and were therefore classified as NEETs.[13] The highest unemployment rate was found amongst people with a secondary education and was even higher than the rate for those with only a basic education. Vocational education is underdeveloped at the secondary level, and only 18% of secondary education students were enrolled in vocational schools.[14]

There is a mismatch between the skills of Albanian youth and those required by businesses. The labour shortages mainly concern low-skill sectors, which do not necessarily appeal to higher-education students and graduates. This has led to a vicious circle, in which Albanian businesses accuse the government of not creating an education system that matches the demands of the labour market, and labour institutions accuse business of not developing high-skill branches that can fully utilise students' skills. Because of this mismatch, many high-skill graduates work in lower-skill professions.

The high youth unemployment rate and the mismatch between education and the labour market have driven a significant number of skilled young Albanians to emigrate. The higher wages, more-stable employment and better social services offered in EU Member States are additional incentives. This emigration puts the long-term stability of the Albanian economy under strain, and public investment targeting youth does not result in socio-economic gains for the country.[15]

To respond to these challenges, the Albanian government implemented two strategies. The National Employment and Skills Strategy covers 2023 to 2030 and seeks to enhance labour market programmes, vocational training and youth employment opportunities.[16] Its focus is thus mainly on skills development and matching supply

and demand in the labour market. The Skills Development for Employment Programme covers 2023 to 2027 and focuses on vocational education and training and on collaboration between public and private institutions by increasing cooperation and strengthening institutional capacities.^[17] While these initiatives can certainly help deal with some of the factors sustaining youth unemployment, more comprehensive reforms should aim to create conditions that allow broader participation in the labour market and better alignment between skills and job opportunities. Expanding access to affordable childcare and eldercare would enable women and young parents to seek and retain employment without being limited by family responsibilities. At the same time, introducing targeted incentives for employers, including wage subsidies, tax benefits, and apprenticeship schemes, could encourage the hiring and retention of young people, women, and other underrepresented groups. Strengthening career guidance and job placement services would ensure that education and training translate into tangible employment outcomes, while upgrading digital infrastructure and providing digital skills training in both urban and rural areas would prepare the workforce for the evolving demands of the labour market.



Fair Working Conditions

SCORE: 56

Adequate wages and work-life balance

In 2024, Albanian wages rose in nominal terms, notably due to the Council of Ministers' Decision No. 113 of 1 March 2023, which increased the minimum wage to 40 000 lek per month (approximately €407 by early 2025).^[18] This policy was accompanied by Decision No. 114, providing temporary subsidies to private-sector employers in key sectors to mitigate the effect of higher social and health insurance costs.^[19] Average gross wages increased by 11.2%, which represents a more moderate increase than the

increase in minimum wage for the same period, showing a reduction in wage inequality. Despite these increases, wages in Albania are still among the lowest in the Western Balkan region.

An indicator developed by Eurostat shows a similar pattern for purchasing power. The Purchasing Power Standards use the (latest available) purchasing power parity data to reduce the effect of price differences between countries. These Standards show that Albanian prices are among the highest in region, so the purchasing power of the minimum wage is low – in fact, the lowest in Europe.[20] The real value of the minimum wage and its increases is thus low. According to Eurostat, when adjusted for purchasing power (PPS), Albania's minimum wage in mid-2024 stood at 556 PPS, ranking it lowest in Europe.[21] The government announced plans to increase wages in the public sector by 40% by the end of 2025 so as to align them with regional standards and improve retention.[22] But several issues still need to be addressed to make wages more adequate, including the growing gap between nominal and real wages and structural factors such as the high rate of informal work and regional disparities.

Law No. 91/2024 abolished the requirement for employees to take their annual leave in blocks of whole working weeks. The law also increased annual paid leave to 22 working days. These measures align with European labour standards and provide Albanian employees with more vacation that can be used more flexibly. As such, they contribute positively to Albanians' work-life balance.

Occupational health and safety (OSH)

Albania has improved occupational health and safety and continues to get closer to European standards, the NSG reports. One major improvement was the Albanian Council of Ministers' adoption of Decision No. 268[23] (also known as the DCM), which implements Law No. 32/2016 on guaranteeing the safe operation of pressurized equipment and installation. The Law obliges employers (and other so-called economic operators) to take up civil liability insurance if they own or manage pressurized equipment or installations under pressure.[24] That insurance must cover the period in which the equipment or installation is put in place, as well as the period of its use. Both the Law and the DCM thus help protect the lives and health and safety of workers using this equipment, as well as the environment.

The Albanian Labor Inspectorate and Social Services (SLISS) reported conducting around 190,000 inspections, with a particular focus on high-risk sectors like construction, which led to the registration of 177 workplace accidents. Yet reports indicate a lack of criminal and civil liability for fatal incidents, leading to concerns over accountability and the enforcement of safety regulations.[25] These concerns have led to significant worker

mobilization, culminating in a cross-sector protest on 1 May 2024 demanding dignity at work, fair wages and respect for labour rights.[26] Some measures were introduced to enhance inspection capabilities, including the development of a digital platform for risk assessment and inspector guidance.

An issue that remains critical is the shortage of specialized occupational health physicians. Illustrating the general mismatch between labour market supply and demand in Albania, no dedicated academic programmes exist for this profession. As such, general practitioners fulfil these roles without specialized training, thus compromising the quality of occupational health and safety (OSH) services. Educational reforms are needed to properly align the supply and demand of the market for these specialized physicians and to enhance the quality of OSH services.

Good practice:

Several initiatives were organized in 2024 and 2025 that sought to improve the Labour Inspectorate's understanding of its concrete role in both the Albanian and EU context. EU-OSHA supported a workshop held in Tirana in June 2024. This workshop promoted social dialogue as well as the role of labour inspectorates in enforcing OHS policies.[27] In March 2025, the SLISS attended a training session by the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, which sought to enhance the inspectors' understanding of EU OSH principles. This training session was also used to present the new Albanian OSH strategy for 2025-2029, as it seeks to implement and align with EU Directives.[28] Lastly, ILO-supported digital platform pilots were launched for labour inspection and workplace risk assessment, to improve efficiency and transparency.[29]

Social dialogue

The NSG made special mention of some developments in the structure of Albania's social dialogue framework. Albania has a tripartite social dialogue structure involving trade unions, employers and the government. The central institution responsible for facilitating the dialogue between the three parties is the National Labour Council (NLC). However, the NLC has proven functionally inoperative, as only one meeting was held in 2023 and none in 2024.[30] A European Commission Report attributed this to governmental reluctance to participate in the discussions as well as the limited capacity of the social partners to assert their roles effectively.[31] The inactivity of this central institution has severely hindered the influence of trade unions on labour policy reforms, leaving many of workers' concerns unaddressed. These issues are further exacerbated by the absence of a dedicated Ministry of Labour since 2019.[32] Efforts were made to strengthen the functionality of the NLC, such as the appointment of new members and initiatives that seek to enhance the capacity of its secretariat. However, as the

specialized commissions within the NLC remain non-operational, these efforts remain largely without substantial impact.[33] Lastly, a recently founded trade union entity, the Union of Trade Unions of Albania (UTUA), is not represented in the NLC. This is particularly worrying, as the UTUA seeks to unify regional trade unions to better advocate for workers' rights.[34] This has given rise to concerns over inclusiveness and the comprehensiveness of workers' representation in the NLC.



Social Inclusion and Protection

SCORE: 60

Access to quality healthcare

Funding for healthcare in Albania increased by 5% to €1 billion for 2025 and is higher than ever.[35] Notably, €130 million has been allocated for reimbursing essential medications for nearly 400,000 citizens. However, the cost of healthcare to individuals is a persistent issue. In 2024, Albanians had to cover nearly 60% of total health expenses out of pocket, resulting in approximately €160 million of personal funds being spent on pharmaceutical products alone.[36] Whilst the increased allocation is a step in the right direction, there is a clear need for more-comprehensive drug reimbursement policies.

The budget increase also aims to enhance services for vulnerable people through other initiatives. Health mediator programmes, for example, try to bridge the gap between healthcare services and minority groups such as Roma and Egyptians.[37] These programmes are the result of a collaboration between the Albanian government, its partners and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). They focus on health-risk awareness and early detection of illnesses. They consist of community-based sessions, in which a member of the minority community informs other members of that community about health risks the group might be more prone to and how to detect symptoms of

those risks. Part of the budget increase is also aimed at structural improvements, like investments in hospital infrastructure. These investments should also be used to deal with structural information and the health sector's deficiencies in accessibility. A monitoring report by NGOs identified a structural lack of transparency, communication and physical accessibility in regional health directorates.[38]

Furthermore, additional investments in public care services are sorely needed in light of the increasing needs of the ageing population. Whilst nearly half of the population aged over 65 suffer from multiple health conditions, only 2% of them receive adequate long-term care.[39] The issue has long outgrown the capabilities of familial care, and public services need to be expanded to support family care givers.[40] Albania has made some progress in this regard through collaborations with the Health for All Project, and it has expanded home care services. The Health for All Project is a Swiss developmental project that aims to improve healthcare for Albanians and vulnerable groups in Albania. By April 2024, the project had extended to 120 health centres across 17 local healthcare units and provided in-home medical support to patients with chronic illnesses and mobility challenges.[41] This category covers more than just the elderly and can thus also greatly contribute to quality healthcare provision for groups such as people with disabilities.



Civic Space

SCORE: 33

The CIVICUS Monitor continues to classify Albania's civic space as "Narrowed", a classification which has remained unchanged since 2018.[42] The "Narrowed" classification means that individuals and CSOs are still able to exercise their rights to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and expression. However, violations of those rights also take place occasionally. For example, several incidents occurred in the

middle of 2024 in which media freedom was obstructed or attacked.[43] Journalists faced obstacles when reporting on university elections, and media outlets (and associated social media accounts) have consistently been the target of cyberattacks.

Enabling space for civil society

Albania has made several advances towards an enabling environment for civil society, but serious challenges still need to be overcome, the NSG reports.

In March 2025, the UNDP's Regional Programme on Local Democracy in the Western Balkans 3 (ReLOaD3) launched a call for CSOs and other groups to join its Advisory Group in Albania.[44] This programme represents another possible way to let various CSOs contribute to local governance and decision-making by sharing their perspectives.

These initiatives demonstrate advances in enhancing the participation and inclusion of CSOs in policy creation and implementation. Nevertheless, whilst civil society space has been improved on a formal level, several factors have prevented this from being more effective. CSOs report being sidelined during the drafting of Albania's annual and medium-term budget programmes for 2025–2027, despite having a legal mandate to participate in the public consultation.[45] Organizations raised concerns over the transparency and inclusivity of fiscal planning, highlighting the lack of responsiveness from public organizations to their requests for involvement. Similarly, participation in the implementation of Albania's Reform Agenda was severely hindered by the lack of engagement by the chief negotiator's office in civil society-organized meetings and by the delayed publication of the Reform Agenda.[46] These hinderances severely limited meaningful and impactful contributions to ensure that reforms are both comprehensive and inclusive. CSOs wrote an open letter to Albanian government, calling on it to demonstrate stronger political will in both the drafting and implementing of the 2024–2027 Roadmap for an Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development.[47] The letter cited the need for extensive consultations, clear priorities and the establishment of clear structures to oversee the execution of the Roadmap and to ensure transparency and accountability.

Involvement of civil society in negotiations to join the EU

Progress has been made in fostering dialogue between civil society organisations and government institutions on the EU accession process, but advances are still needed to ensure that this dialogue is meaningful and open to all types of CSOs, the NSG reports.[48] The meetings are infrequent and lack feedback mechanisms, and the process to incorporate CSO input is unclear. Information on the negotiation process is not readily or publicly available, and it is not available in an easy-to-understand way for CSOs without

specialized expertise. Their participation therefore lacks substance and has become symbolic, limiting its usefulness and effectiveness.

In addition to the technical expertise on the EU required, several other factors obstruct the participation of smaller CSOs, which are often regional.[49] Most engagement opportunities are organized in Albania's capital, Tirana, and physical distance is an important factor in the underrepresentation of rural, Roma, Egyptian and youth-led organizations. In addition, many smaller CSOs face internal challenges related to funding and donor support. Dedicated space and channels are therefore needed to ensure these CSOs' participation in the policy dialogue and sector-specific consultations. The European Economic and Social Committee echoes the need to ensure they can participate. A dedicated session between the committee and Albanian youth organisations focused on the importance of young people's participation in the EU integration process. The session highlighted the need for more structured mechanisms for youth and civil society participation in the accession negotiations.[50]

The growing perception of political favouritism around the consultative meetings has become a pressing issue. CSOs report feeling pressured to self-censor and to avoid criticizing reforms out of fear of not being invited to the next meeting.[51] This undermines the freedom of civil society by weakening its watchdog function. Free and substantial civil society participation is key to the health of a democracy, as well as being one of the EU's fundamental values. Several improvements are thus needed to ensure that CSOs can participate in an effective and meaningful way in Albania.

Good practice:

In February 2025, representatives from Albanian CSOs participated in .[52] A recurring theme in these meetings is the limited involvement of CSOs in Albania's Reform Agenda, which has been a point of concern for both civil society representatives and EU officials. Participants in these dialogues have consistently called for increased cooperation between the government and civil society to accelerate reforms and improve their transparency. Such calls align with broader EU objectives to strengthen democratic governance, rule of law, and public accountability in candidate countries.

The importance of civil society's role in monitoring and ensuring public participation was stressed. The meeting focused on the limited involvement of CSOs in Albania's Reform Agenda, and participants called for increased cooperation to accelerate reforms and enhance their transparency.



Just Transition

SCORE: 78

Quality of jobs in the green transition

Albania has significantly promoted decent employment opportunities as part of the green transition, the NSG reports. These advances are related to several initiatives that were launched by international organisations and involved Albania in different capacities. In March 2024, the OECD launched its “Roadmap towards Circular Economy of Albania”, which aims to create employment opportunities in green sectors like recycling, eco-design and sustainable protection.^[53] This roadmap also contributes to Albania’s alignment with the European Green Deal objectives set in the previous EU mandate, before the current attempts to water them down. In June 2024, Albania became the first country to endorse the UN’s Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.^[54] The roadmap also aims to expand social protection and facilitate just transitions, with a particular focus on sectors like green industries and care economies. To this end, it emphasizes skill development for youth and women, with a focus on workers transitioning from traditional to green industries. Lastly, the UNDP’s Promoting Green Recovery in the Forestry Sector In Albania project aims to create jobs in the renewable energy sector, initiating training programmes for producing biomass fuels and for sustainable forestry management.^[55]

Albania also launched a successful national initiative to promote green industries: the Green Business Competition, organized by Partners Albania.^[56] This competition fosters local green entrepreneurship, by providing financial support to winning proposals such as sustainable agriculture projects and eco-tourism ventures.^[57] The competition thus also contributes to job creation in environmentally friendly sectors.

Despite all these advances, several factors still hinder the full realization of the economic and social potential of Albania's socially just green transition. One problem is a lack of formal training programmes for key professions in green industries, which severely limits the sector's potential for and rate of growth. For example, Albania is shifting its energy focus from only hydropower to also include solar and wind energy. This requires expert professions like solar panel installers and wind turbine technicians. Whilst the aforementioned initiatives by international organisations seek to help provide the necessary training opportunities, formal training programmes for these professions in Albania are not sufficient to meet industry demand.[58] Leading companies have therefore recruited foreign skilled workers to fill the positions. National efforts are underway, however, to remedy this skills shortage by updating curricula and establishing training programmes.[59] Green startups and small enterprises also find it difficult to access financing for their projects. Whilst projects like the Green Business Competition represent significant efforts in this area, these projects alone are not sufficient. Additional funding measures are needed to achieve the potential for green job creation. Another challenge for the just green transition is the lack of open and up-to-date data, which presents a significant barrier to the monitoring and further development of green transition policies – and also to green employment.[60]

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