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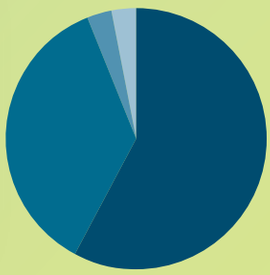
THE FUTURE OF SKILLS: CASE STUDY OF THE ENERGY SECTOR IN TUNISIA

GDP 15.8 BILLION USD

SERVICES	48%
INDUSTRY	30%
AGRICULTURE	30%

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE: **2.4%**

PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION (2019)



- Petroleum products 58%
- Renewables 36%
- Solid fuels 3%
- Natural gas 3%

EMPLOYMENT PER SECTION

- Services 44%
- Agriculture 36%
- Manufacturing and construction 22%

EMPLOYMENT RATE: **67%** 2019

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: **11.6%** 2019

Factors limiting the growth of the energy sector include:

- Environmental impact of investing in renewables
- scepticism over the costs and benefits of new energy sources
- Shortage of skills (particularly at VET level)
- Lack of investment in the existing infrastructure infrastructure.

Recommendations:

- Increasing awareness of the profitability of renewable technologies, and their added value for business.
- Strengthening cooperation and communication among relevant actors and public-private partnerships
- Following a systematic approach to skills-needs analysis to translate information into action.

AS A RESULT OF TECHNOLOGY, HIGHER DEMAND IS EXPECTED FOR THREE CLUSTERS OF OCCUPATIONS:

Technical or technology-related occupations:

- Energy engineers
- Mechanical engineers
- Civil engineers
- Electrical engineers

Expert positions for energy sector reform

- Energy Manager
- Energy Assessor
- Energy Auditor

Business services and related occupations

- Manufacturing managers
- Energy managers
- Operations managers
- Power plant managers
- Market-oriented consultants
- Renewable energy consultants
- Renewable energy sales representatives