Financing a sustainable transition

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A sustainable transition

- A sustainable transition is development intended to reestablish ecologically destructive industries as ecologically sustainable industries.
- The sustainable transition must be JUST
- Those who are hurt because of climate change should be compensated
- Those who are responsible for climate change should be the ones compensating
Consequences of unjust transition

- Lower life expectancy
- Lower employment income
- Demographic and fiscal imbalance
- Bad impacts on minorities and those affected by transition
Identification, transparency and monitoring

1. Identify key stakeholders
   - Communities
   - Workers
   - Companies
   - Women
   - Elders
   - People with disabilities

2. Transparency and honesty
   - All information must be written in a clear and concise way

3. Monitor and reevaluate
   - Constantly check conditions and standards
   - Includes people’s opinion
   - Make changes when necessary
General compensation

4. Income compensation
   - Full wage, for time of reeducation
   - At time of employment, government provides the difference between the past and the new wage

   No reeducation, 1 year of unemployment:
   - Government provided sustainable employment
   - 70% of previous wage or minimum-wage

5. Requalification and reeducation
   - Full compensation for the cost of education
   - Contributes to the sustainable expansion of the affected regions
Additional costs

6. Transport costs
   - Public transport
   - Needed to find employment or finish education

7. Meal costs

8. Moving costs
   - Reeducation / new employment might mean relocation
   - Needs to be included as not to lower living standards
9. Standard preferential treatment
   ● Preferential treatment when applying for employment, housing and education
10. Preferential treatment based on age
    ● Longer and increased compensation for people over the age of 50
11. Preferential treatment based on gender, level of education, disabilities...
    ● Preferential treatment when applying for employment, housing and education
Reinvesting and securing

12. Upholding standards of working and ecological conditions
   ● Making sure that compensation and resources provided are ecologically sustainable and provide good working conditions

13. Economic diversification and development
   ● Borrowing money at lower interest rates
   ● Instituting subventions
   ● Lowering debts