

ASCOR



Grantham  
Research Institute  
on Climate Change  
and the Environment

# Assessing Sovereign Climate-related Opportunities and Risks (ASCOR) Explainer Series

## Area CP 6. Just transition

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# ASCOR framework

Emissions Pathways (EP)	Climate Policies (CP)	Climate Finance (CF)
<b>EP1.</b> Emissions trends <b>EP2.</b> 2030 targets <b>EP3.</b> Net zero targets	<b>CP1.</b> Climate legislation <b>CP2.</b> Carbon pricing <b>CP3.</b> Fossil fuels <b>CP4.</b> Sectoral transitions <b>CP5.</b> Adaptation <b>CP6.</b> Just transition	<b>CF1.</b> International climate finance <b>CF2.</b> Climate costing <b>CF3.</b> Climate spending <b>CF4.</b> Renewable opportunities

Note: [ASCOR framework: methodology note - Version 1.1](#) was used to assess 70 countries in 2024.

# Content

1. Introduction to just transition policy
2. How does ASCOR assess just transition policy?
3. Results and emerging good practices

# 1. Introduction to just transition policy

# What is the just transition?



The **just transition** first emerged as a **labour-focused** concept to manage the benefits and impacts of environmental action on workers. It has since expanded to address various **social dimensions of inequality, vulnerability, justice and opportunity**.



Encouraging **green skills and jobs** with decent work conditions will help to meet the labour market demands of the transition.



Countries can manage the social risks and opportunities of the low-carbon transition by developing **institutional capacity for an inclusive decision-making** that addresses the specific needs of workers and communities affected by decarbonisation.



Addressing **historical injustices** (such as responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions), **human rights violations** and **loss and damage from climate change** impacts are key elements of the just transition.

# Why does ASCOR assess just transition policy?



We assess how countries are **managing the social impacts of the transition** as this can help build public support and prevent costly delays in the low-carbon transition.



The [Paris Agreement](#) calls for a **just transition of the workforce** and the creation of decent work.



Investor priorities include upholding labour and human rights in line with broader sustainability commitments and **building the social and human capital needed for the transition.**



Just transition policies **align with fairness**, one of ASCOR's main design principles.

## 2. How does ASCOR assess just transition policy?

# Indicators and metrics



**CP6a. Has the country ratified fundamental human, labour and Indigenous rights conventions?**

CP6ai. At what percentile is the country's Voice and Accountability estimate?



**CP6b. Does the country have an inclusive and institutionalised approach on just transition?**



**CP6c. Does the country have a green jobs strategy?**



**CP6d. Does the country integrate just transition into its carbon pricing?**



# How does ASCOR assess just transition?



Our analysis assesses national action to integrate just transition principles into climate policymaking.



ASCOR assesses the scope of participation and inclusion of affected stakeholders in climate policies through engagement strategies and consultation processes.



To align with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, low-income countries are exempt from integrating just transition into their carbon pricing (as they are exempt from the carbon pricing area).



When assessing this area, we rely on legislative and executive documents, UNFCCC submissions, [UN data](#), and [ILO data](#). We use [World Bank data](#) for the quantitative metric.

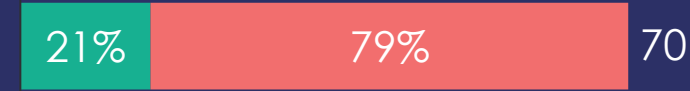
# 3. Results and emerging good practices

# 2024 assessment results

CP 6.a Has the country ratified fundamental human, labour and Indigenous rights conventions?



CP 6.b Does the country have an inclusive and institutionalised approach on just transition?



CP 6.c Does the country have a green jobs strategy?



CP 6.d Does the country integrate just transition into its carbon pricing?



Yes No

Note: The number of countries assessed against each indicator is specified next to each bar.

# Emerging good practices



An inclusive just transition approach can be institutionalised in a dedicated just transition **commission**.

- **Spain's** ITJ Advisory Board coordinates and monitors the implementation of the country's [Just Transition Strategy](#) through stakeholder participation at all phases.



Green job strategies allow countries to seize opportunities and address transition risks for the **workforce**.

- **Austria's** [Just Transition Action Plan](#) on Training and Reskilling sets short-, medium- and long-term actions.



Potential regressive impacts of carbon pricing can be addressed through **targeted support** mechanisms.

- The **EU Emissions Trading Scheme** allocates some revenues to the [Social Climate Fund](#) to support vulnerable households who may face higher energy costs.

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**Access the ASCOR tool and database:**

[www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/ascor](http://www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/ascor)

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