



JUST TRANSITION IN LT-LEDS

A review of G20 Submissions

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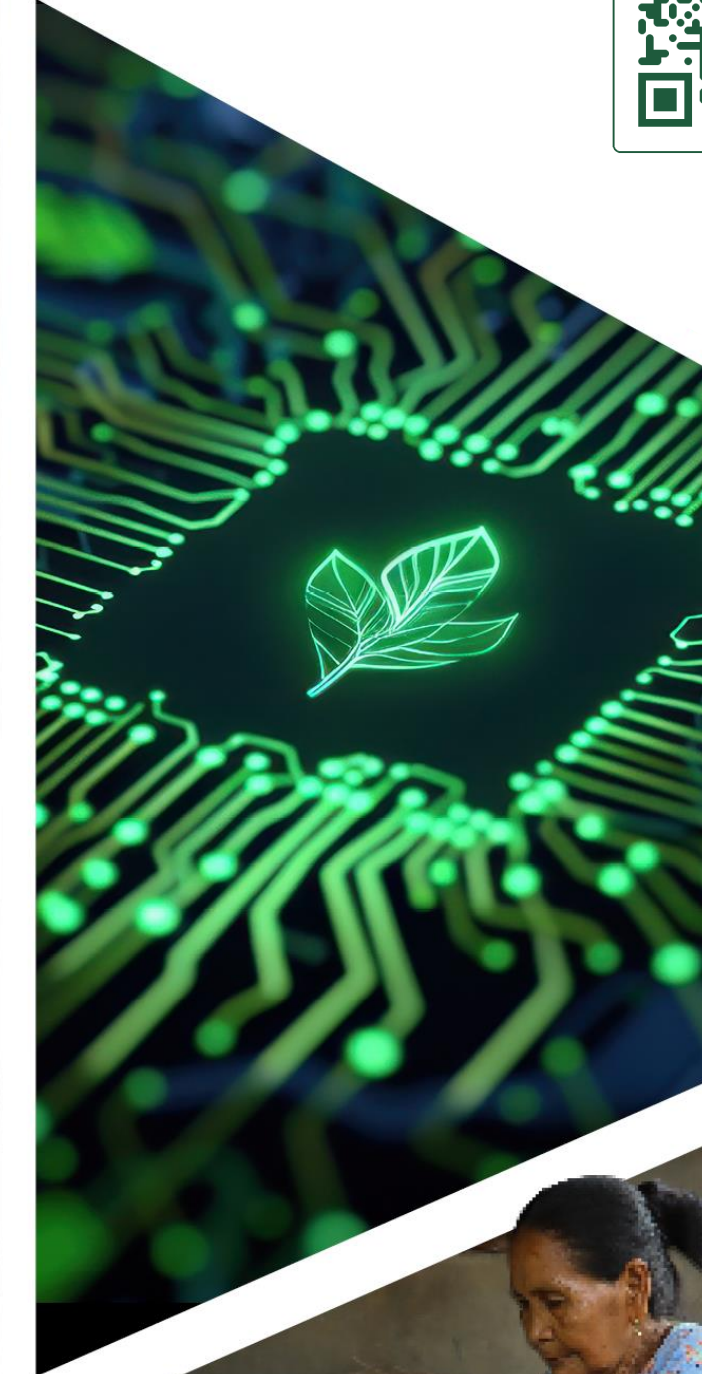


Objective of the study

Examine whether and how the different aspects of just transition feature into the LT-LEDS submitted by G20 countries to identify strengths and improvement areas



There is a growing need to assess the extent to which LT-LEDS are comprehensive, integrated, and aligned with both national priorities and global climate goals



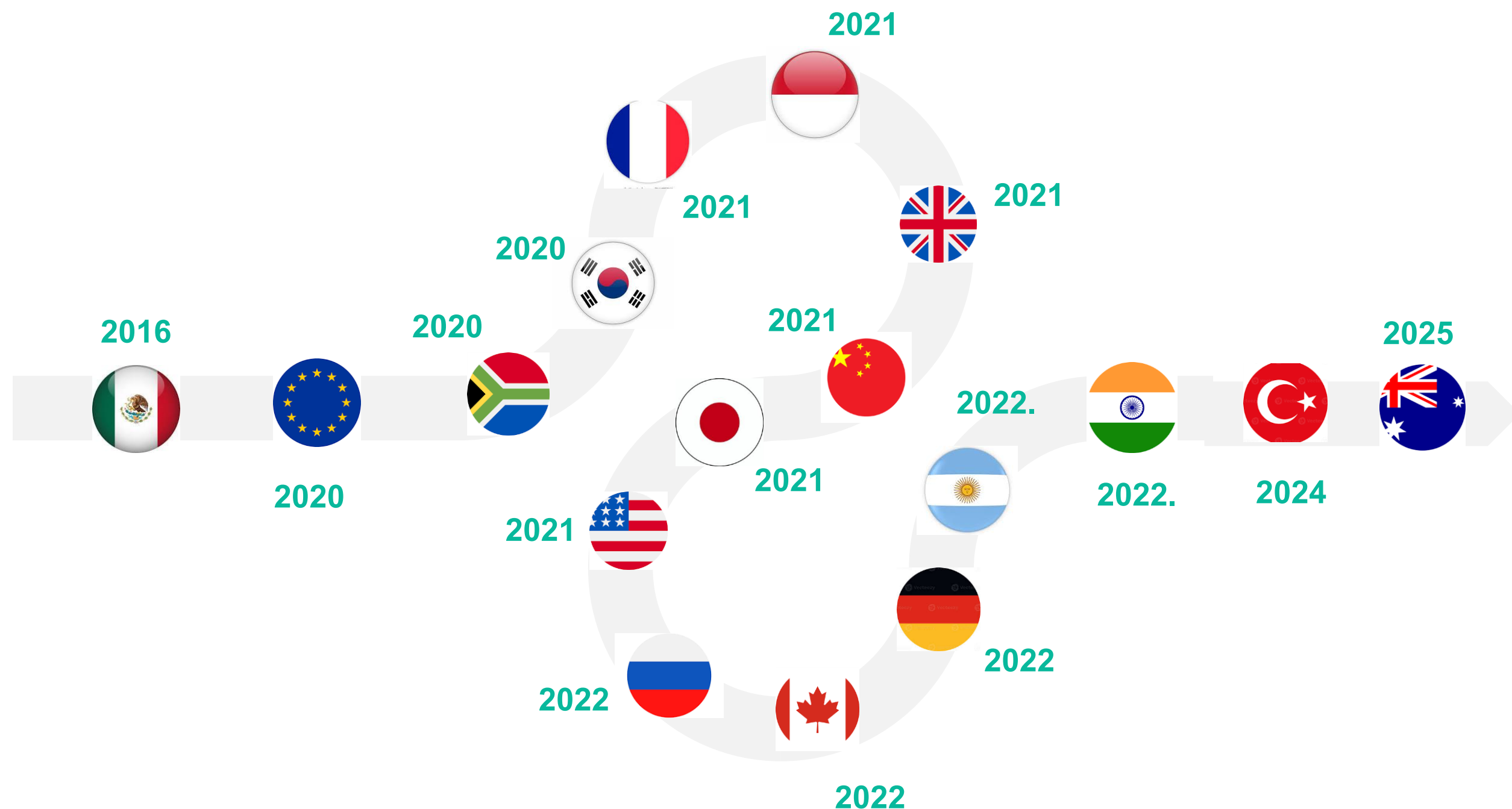
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Just Transition in LT-LEDS: A Review of G20 Submissions

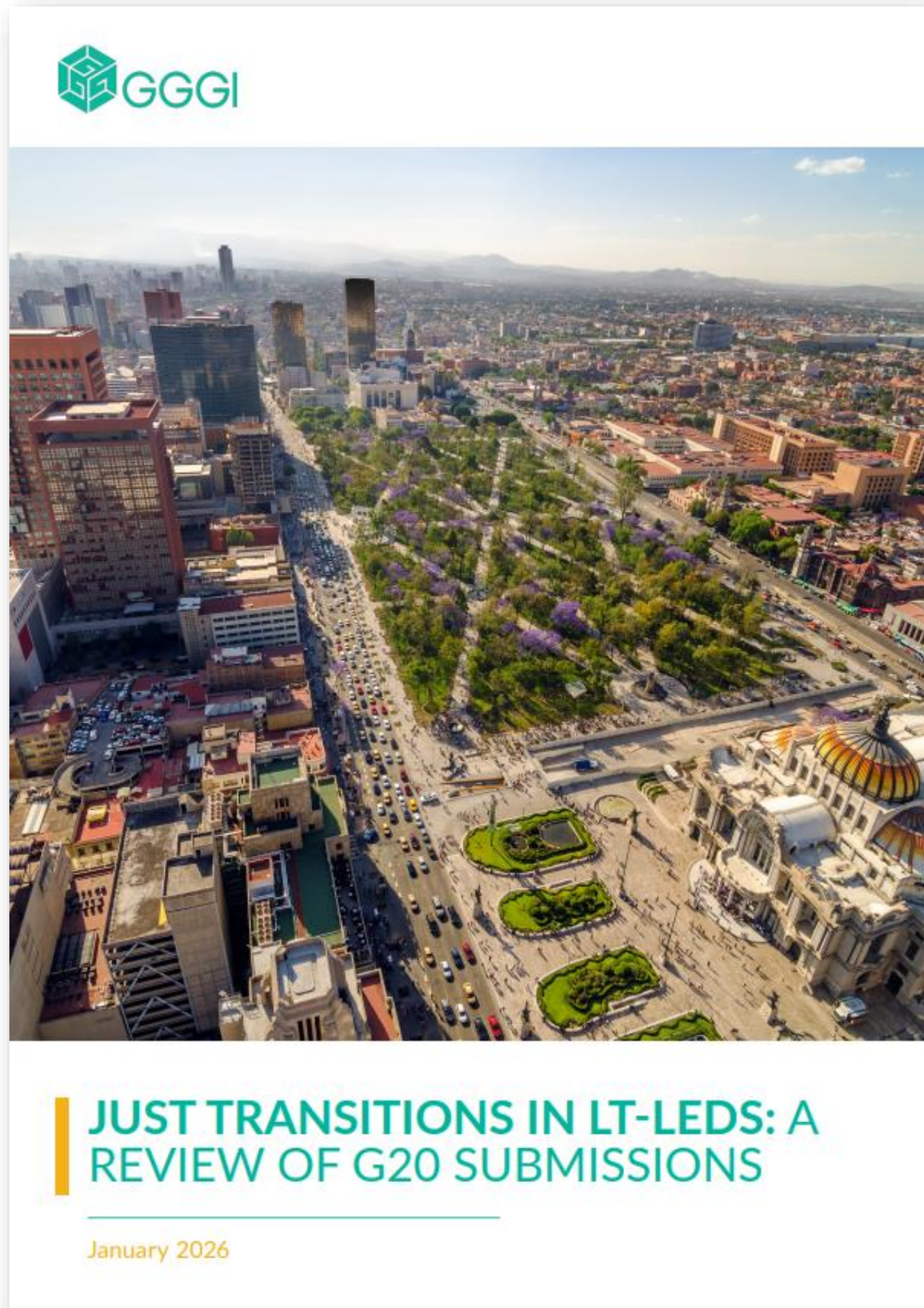
Seventeen G20 economies with submitted LT-LEDs to UNFCCC were assessed

G20 LT-LEDs submission to the UNFCCC



- **An Iterative Process:** LT-LEDs development is continuous, even if UNFCCC submissions have not been recently updated.
- **Evolving Scenarios:** Countries constantly refine their national decarbonization pathways and policies.
- **Our Approach:** The study considered the latest policy documents to reflect the most current planning and thematic considerations of just transitions

Seven areas of a Just Transition were assessed



Climate and Sustainability Planning



Workforce Development



Regional and Rural Development



Innovation and Research



Social Support




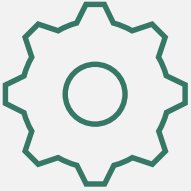


Economic Development



Governance Mechanisms

A framework of 21 questions was used to assess multiple aspects of each area (1/2)

Governance Mechanisms 	Climate and Sust. Planning 	Workforce Development 	Economic Development 
<p>Government structures and processes for coordinate action</p>	<p>Actions that prepare for climate impacts, realize green economy opportunities</p>	<p>Impacts of the labor market</p>	<p>New green economic opportunities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inclusive participatory process for development and/or implementation of the LT-LEDS ● Process or institution that ensures that just transition-aspects are considered in the implementation of the LT-LEDS ● Resources allocated to support and guide the just transition-aspects in the implementation of the LT-LEDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acknowledged climate vulnerabilities for specific groups and/or regions ● Acknowledged transition risks and stated efforts to minimize them ● Identified transition co-benefits for specific for specific groups and/or regions and stated efforts to maximize them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identified employment implications for those communities/workers who are directly dependent on high carbon industries ● Identified employment implications for those communities/workers who are indirectly dependent on high carbon industries ● Identified employment needs for climate-compatible (green growth) industries and businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identified completely new business and industry opportunities related to the transition ● Explicit ambitions and predictable timelines for development of (these) new business and industry opportunities ● Identified necessary updates to existing businesses and industries ● Resources available to support economic diversification

A framework of 21 questions was used to assess multiple aspects of each area (2/2)

Rural & Regional Development



Specifically aiding communities impacted

- Identified **regions with green growth opportunities**
 - Efforts to support businesses and communities in those regions to harness these opportunities
- Identified **regions negatively affected** by the transition
- Efforts to support businesses and communities in those regions to diversify and/or reorient

Innovation and Research



Enabling sector transition

- Support (e.g. resources, policies) for innovation and research for **new technologies**
- Support (e.g. resources, policies) for **updating existing technologies** to become LTLEDS-compatible

Social Support



Ensuring a JT, protecting vulnerable groups

- **Reference to social inclusion and social equity, or fairness** in social outcomes related to the transition
- **Steps taken** to make sure existing social injustices faced by vulnerable groups are not exacerbated by the transition process

Although 76% of countries assessed mentioned a just transition only 59% have a dedicated section for it on its LT-LEDS

Two approaches for integrating Just Transition (JT) aspects in LT-LEDS were identified

Just transition serves as an overarching, cross-cutting principle guiding the entire decarbonization strategy

Examples



Individual just transition aspects are considered through a more targeted focus on specific needs and vulnerabilities to be addressed




Examples

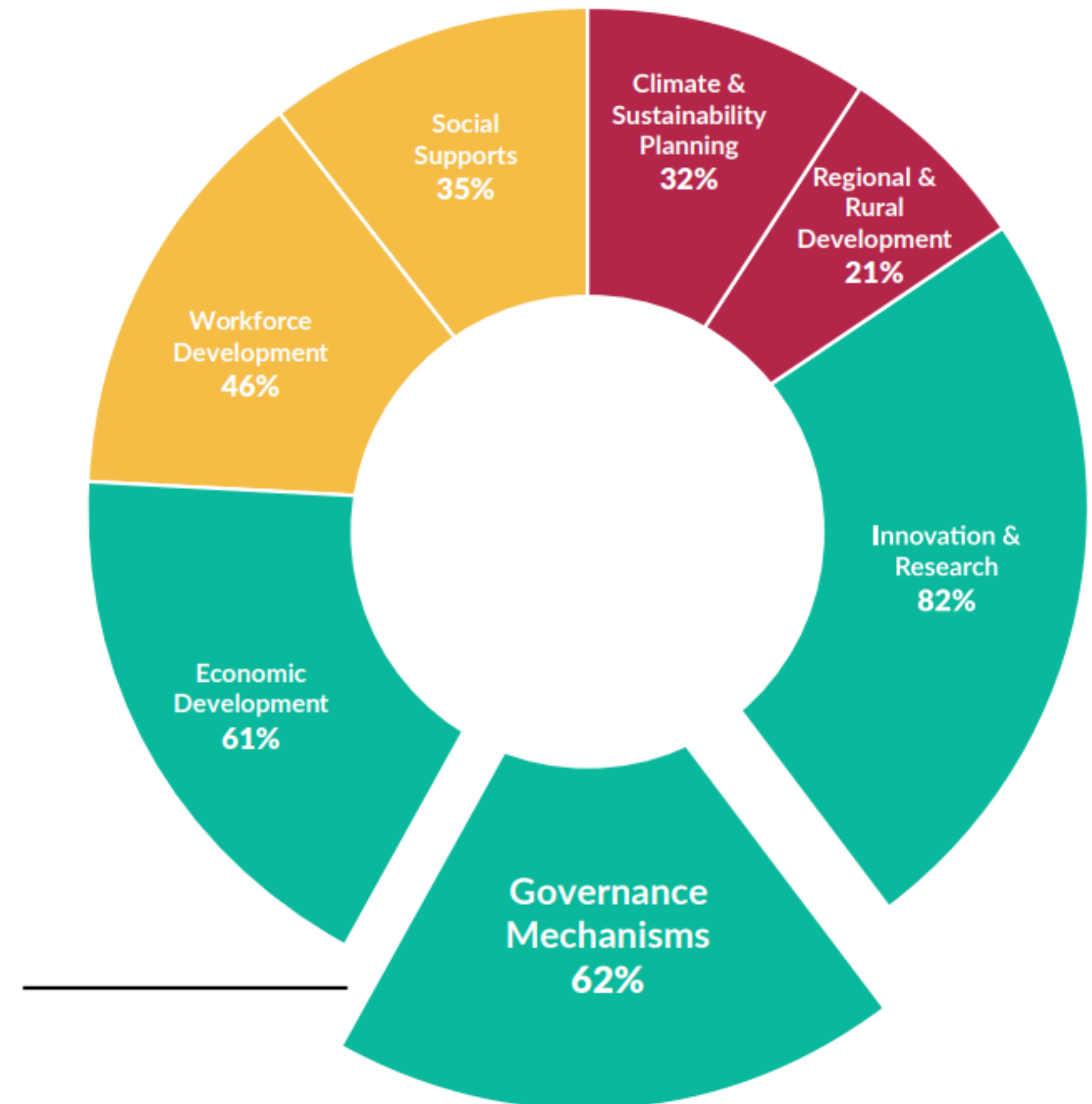


Innovation, governance mechanisms, and economic development are key enabling JT areas covered across countries

Areas of Just Transitions in LT-LEDS

(Average % of LT-LEDS that considers the aspect)

-  A green box indicates that more than 59% of the LT-LEDS contain or describe the JT aspect.
-  A yellow box represents 35% to 59% of the LT-LEDS contain or describe the JT aspect.
-  A red box represents less than 35% of the LT-LEDS contain or describe the JT aspect.

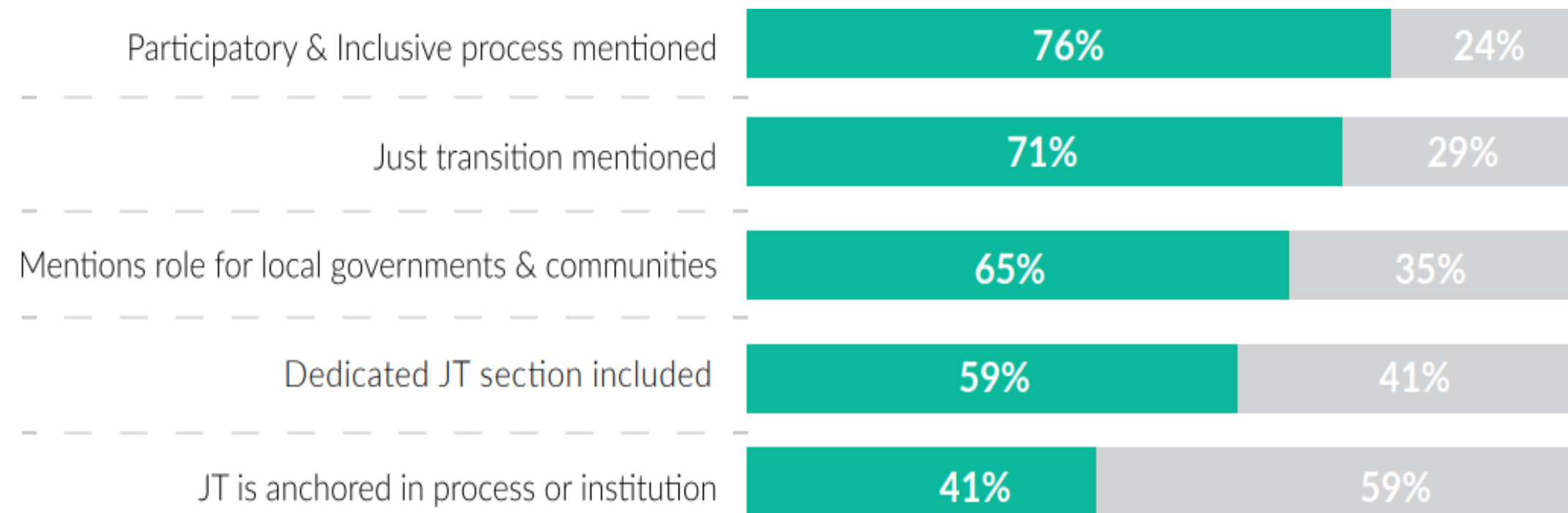


Within each area, where do we see the biggest gaps?



 % of LT-LEDS considering the JT aspect

Key Gap



Resource allocation to support and guide JT in the implementation of LT-LEDS

GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLES

South Africa

Established a Presidential Climate Change Coordinating Commission to oversee the transition.

South Korea

Created a social conflict management system to predict and prevent transition-related disputes.

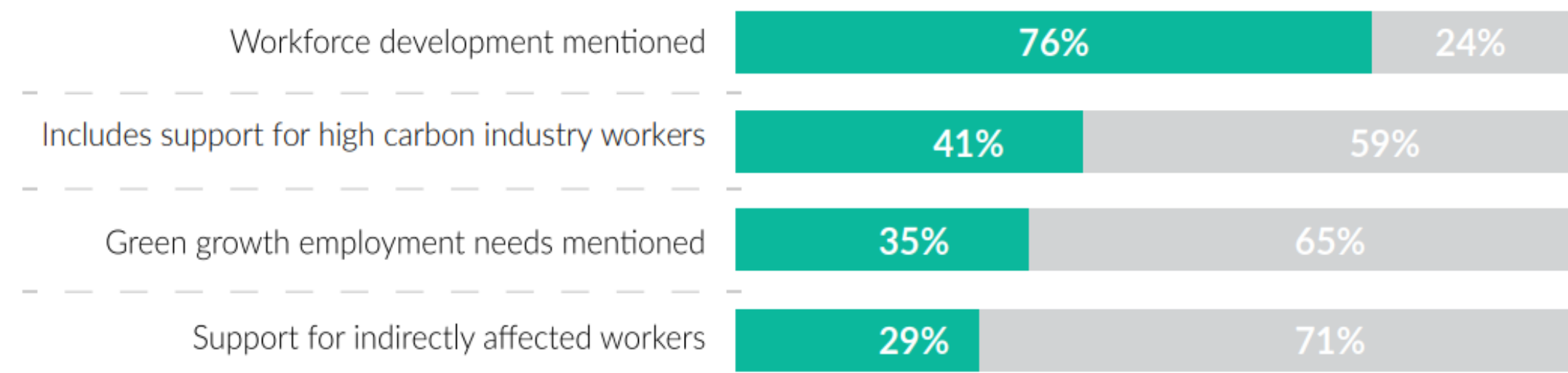
Turkey

Conducted a two-year multi-stakeholder process with thousands of participants from diverse sectors.

Within each area, where do we see the biggest gaps?

 % of LT-LEDS considering the JT aspect

Key Gap



Identification of employment implications for those communities/workers who are indirectly dependent on high-carbon industries

Workforce development is the second-most-discussed just transition dimension

- Most strategies describe **workforce challenges in generic terms** without specifying the number of workers affected, timelines, or transition pathways.
- The **link between workers at risk of job loss and new green employment opportunities** is rarely made explicit.

GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLES

USA: "Power Plus Plan" targets coal communities.

UK: Green Jobs Taskforce provides sector-specific job estimates.

Australia: Commits to retraining workers in construction, electrical trades, and advanced manufacturing.

Within each area, where do we see the biggest gaps?

 % of LT-LEDS considering the JT aspect

Key Gap



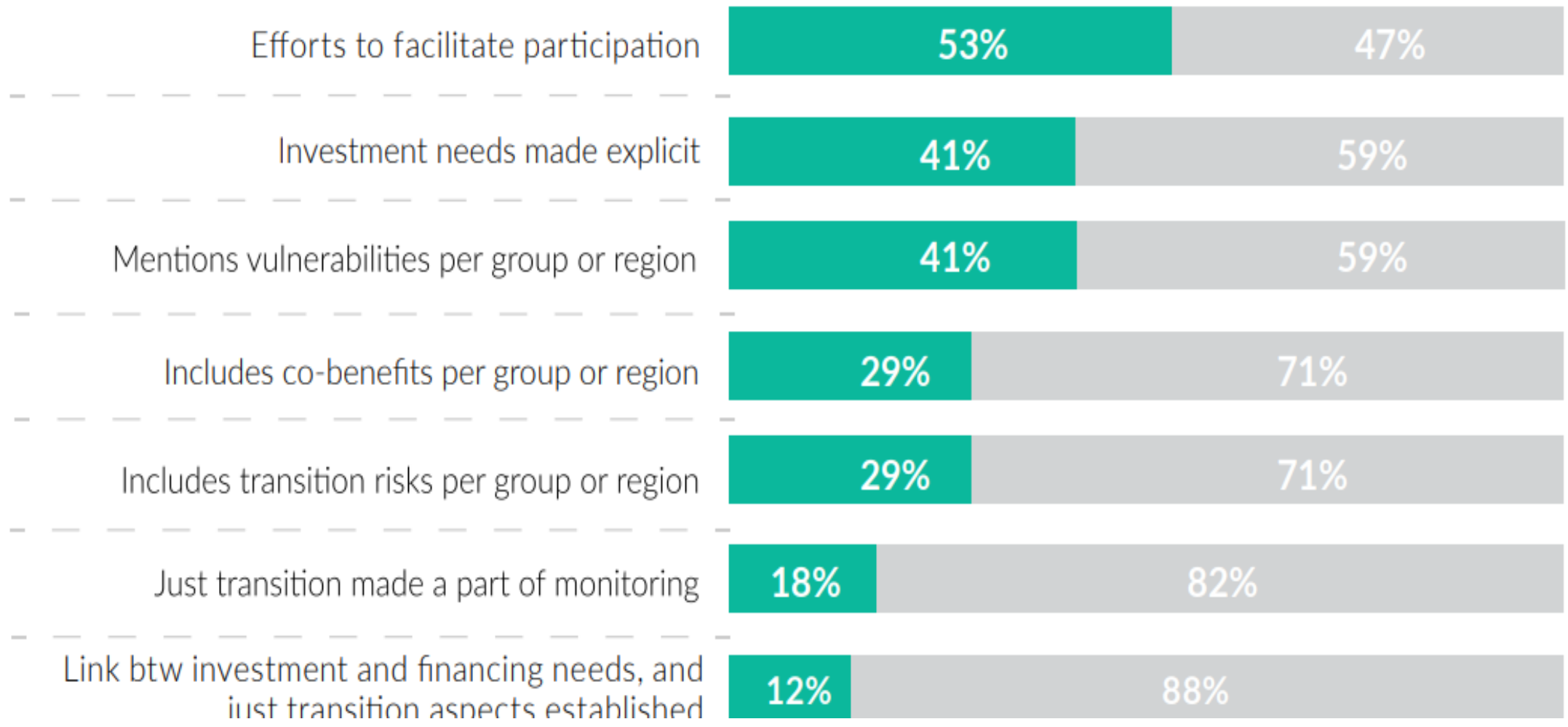
Explicit ambitions and predictable timelines for the phase-out of incompatible businesses and industries leaving investors, workers, and communities unable to plan adequately.

Economic development is the third-best-covered area overall, but the emphasis is heavily skewed towards new opportunities rather than managing decline.

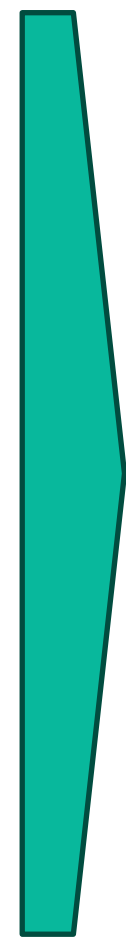
- *Stranded assets* and carbon lock-in risks are mentioned in only a handful of strategies
- While 53% identify industries that need to be phased out, *none provide clear roadmaps, timelines, or support mechanisms.*

Within each area, where do we see the biggest gaps?

 % of LT-LEDS considering the JT aspect



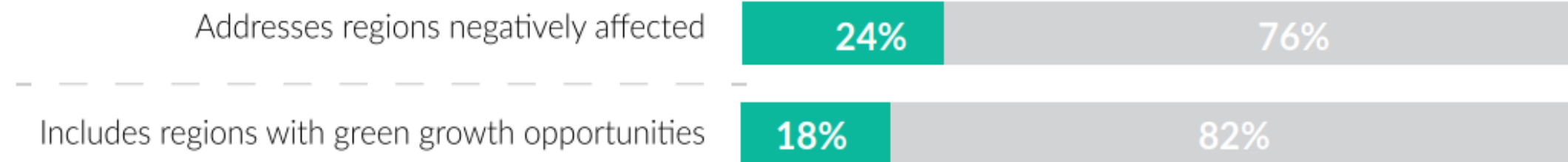
Key Gap



Efforts to minimize transition risks & Monitoring and evaluation of climate mitigation results against just transition indicators

Within each area, where do we see the biggest gaps?

 % of LT-LEDS considering the JT aspect



Key Gap

Regions negatively affected by the transition were not explicitly identified

GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLES

European Union

The Just Transition Mechanism targets **€100 billion** for the most affected regions, providing tailored support for economic diversification and reskilling.

Germany

Specifically identifies lignite mining areas in North Rhine-Westphalia and the Lausitz for targeted structural support to avoid community stranding.

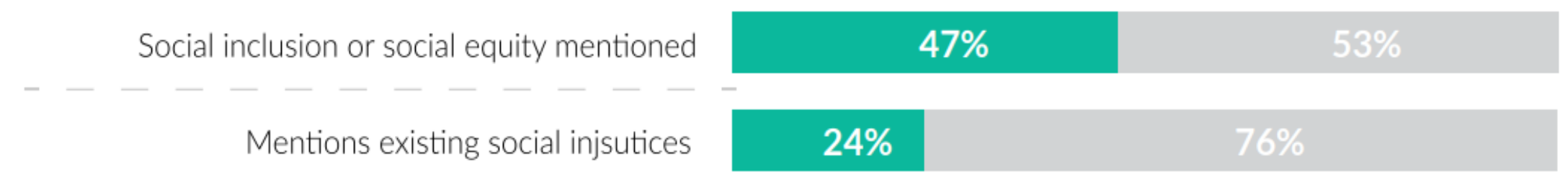
Australia

Acknowledges the Hunter, Latrobe, Collie, and Central Queensland regions as facing significant transition impacts, requiring clear plans and targeted investment.

Within each area, where do we see the biggest gaps?

 % of LT-LEDS considering the JT aspect

Key Gap



Steps taken to make sure existing social injustices faced by vulnerable groups are not exacerbated by the transition process



Pathways to mainstreaming novel technologies

- Almost all strategies highlight research and innovation as key enablers of the net-zero transition.
- Innovation is predominantly focused on emission reduction rather than developmental impacts such as poverty reduction or inequality

GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLES
Japan and South Korea: Provide the most detailed sector-by-sector innovation roadmaps.

The next iterations of LT-LEDS could consider strengthening the following 8 JT aspects

Include just transition as guiding principle or cross cutting theme

Anchor as economy- and government-wide approach to ensure fair transition outcomes for households, communities, and business.

Monitor impacts and issues

Regularly take stock to adjust responses and signal (new) issues; communicate progress

Clarify investment priorities and financing needs

Decisions on mobilizing capital affect who can (not) participate in the transition.

Offer clearer pathways for phasing out incompatible activities

Include timelines and predictability, and address asset stranding and carbon lock-ins

Provide more detail and clarity on *who* is affected

The more specific the groups are identified, the more effective they can be supported.

Discuss *how* fairness can be improved

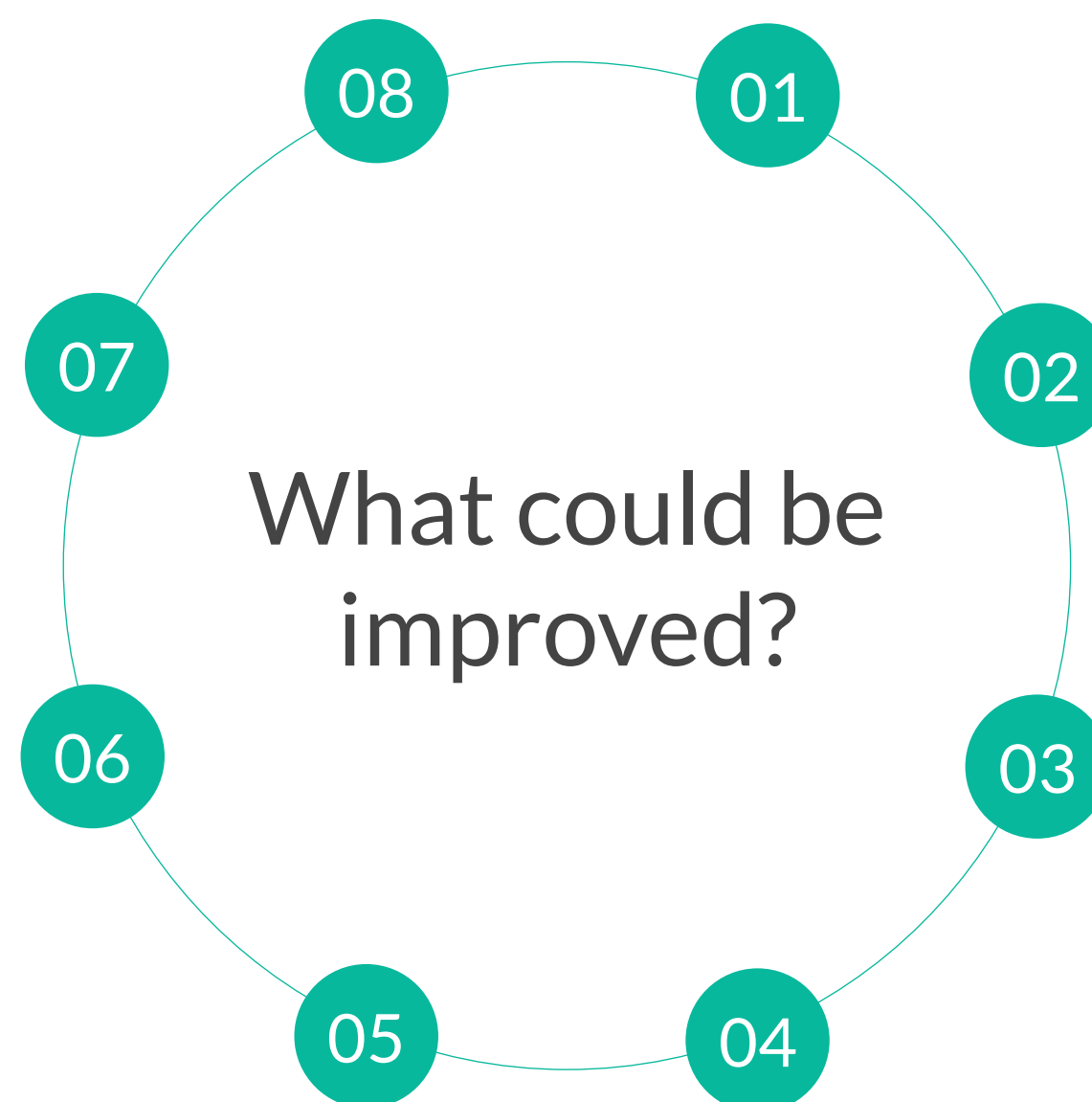
Understanding mechanisms leading to unfairness is key to adequate response

Establish clearer links with immediate social impacts

Connect to short-term realities of households, communities, and businesses

Offer targeted regional support

Set up economic diversification and targeted workforce development programs



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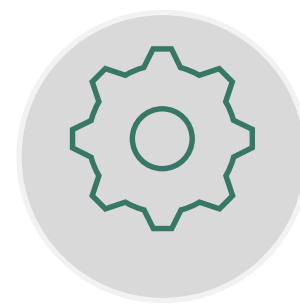
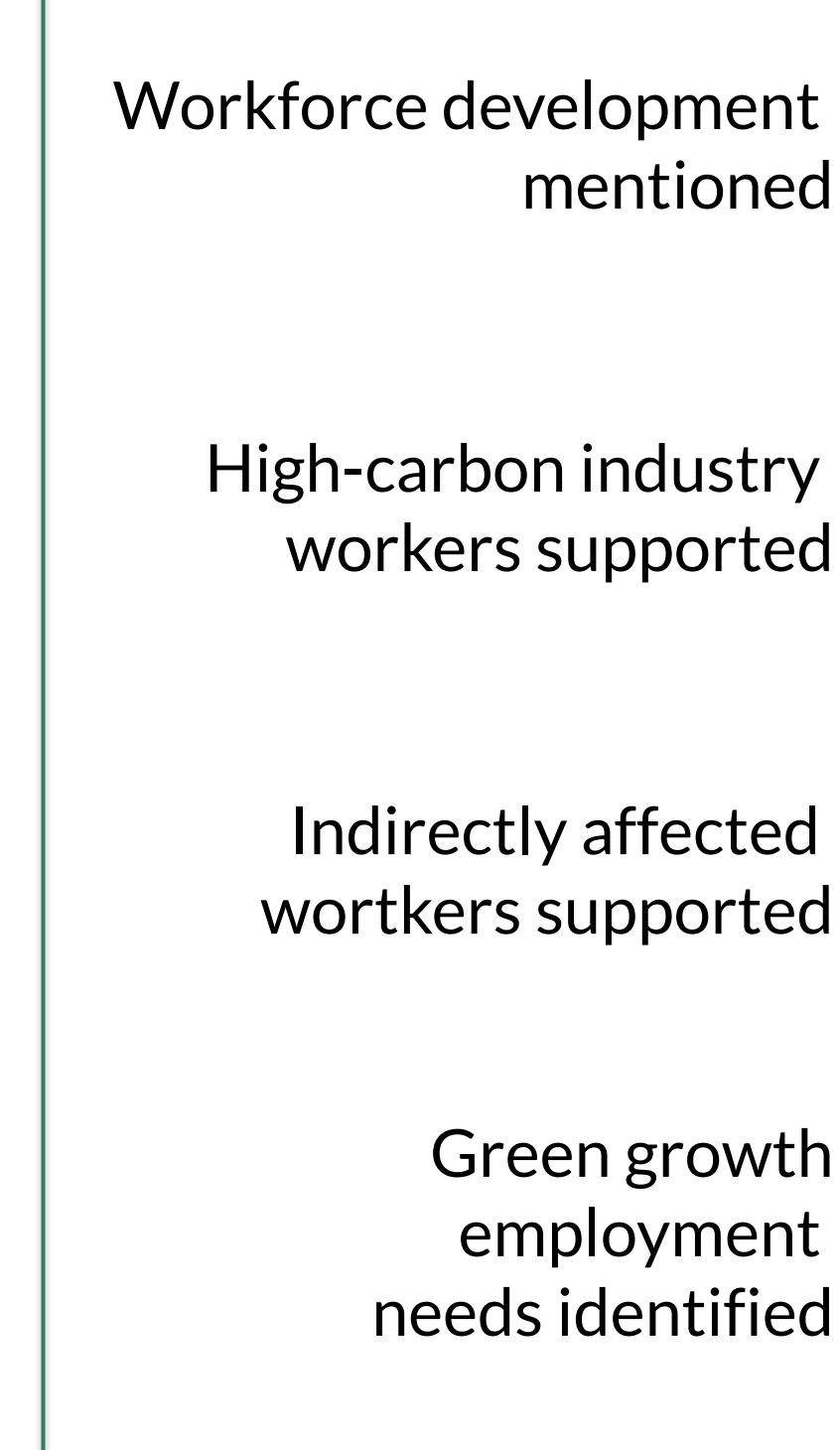
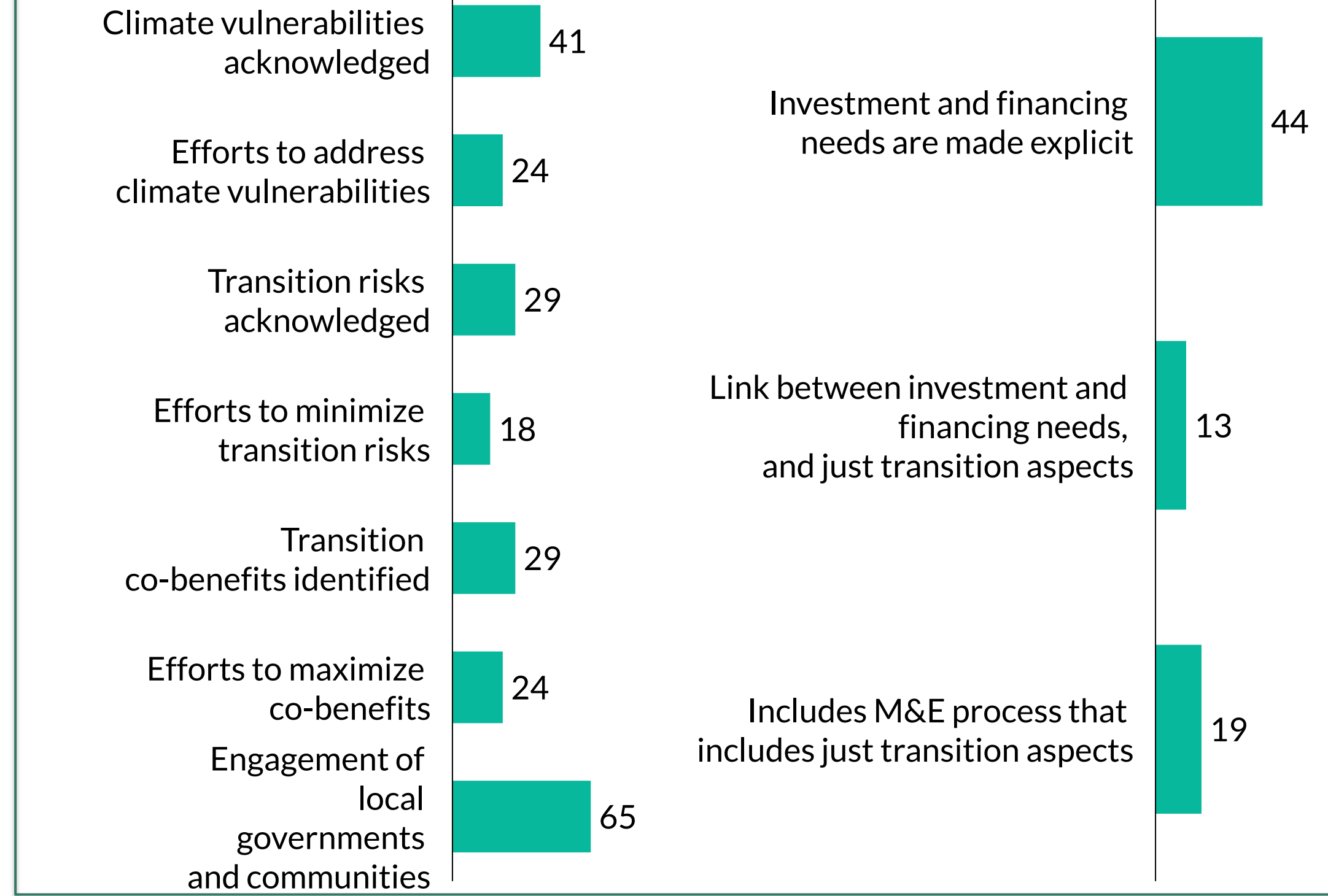
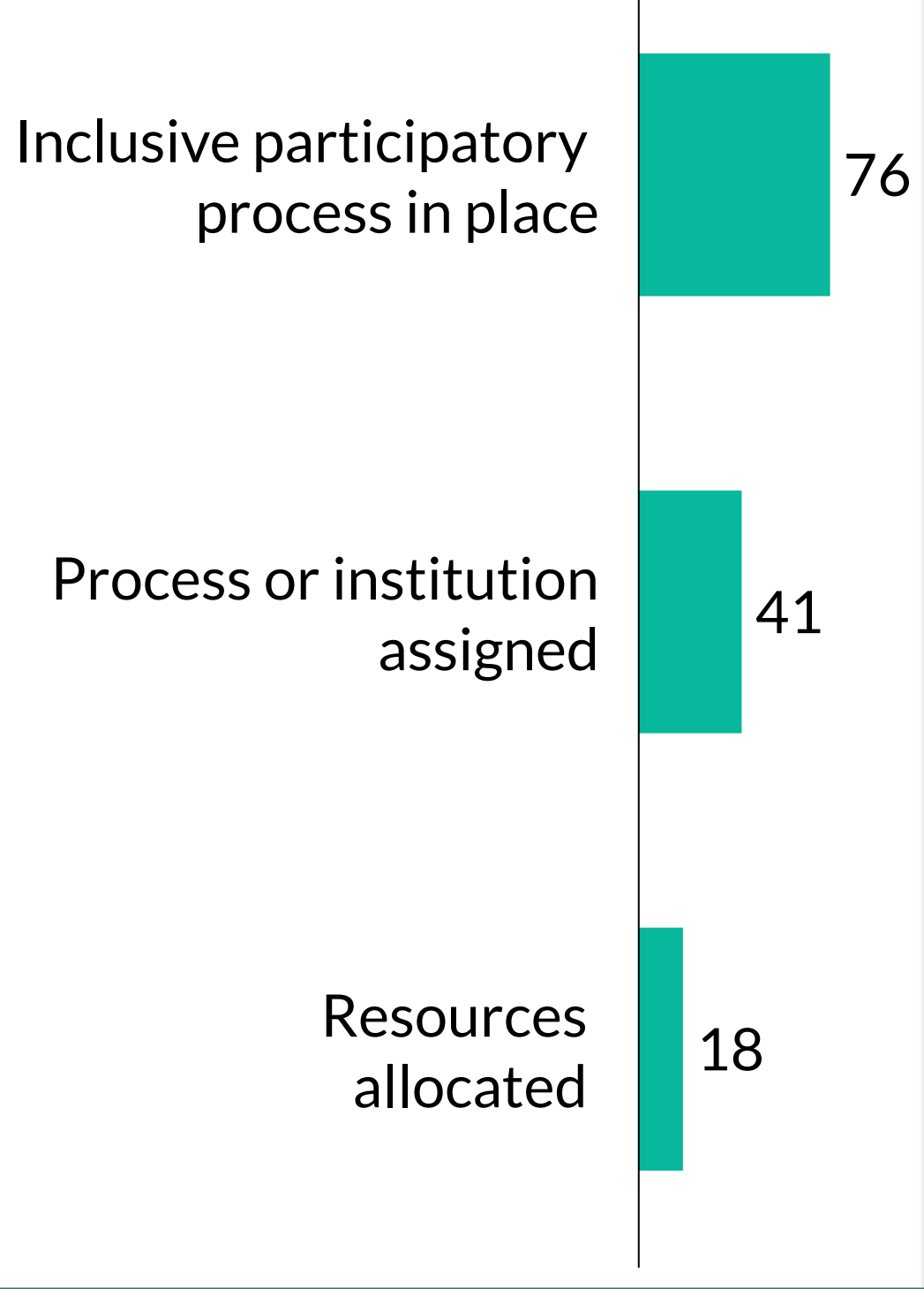


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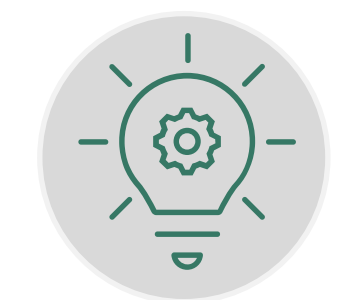
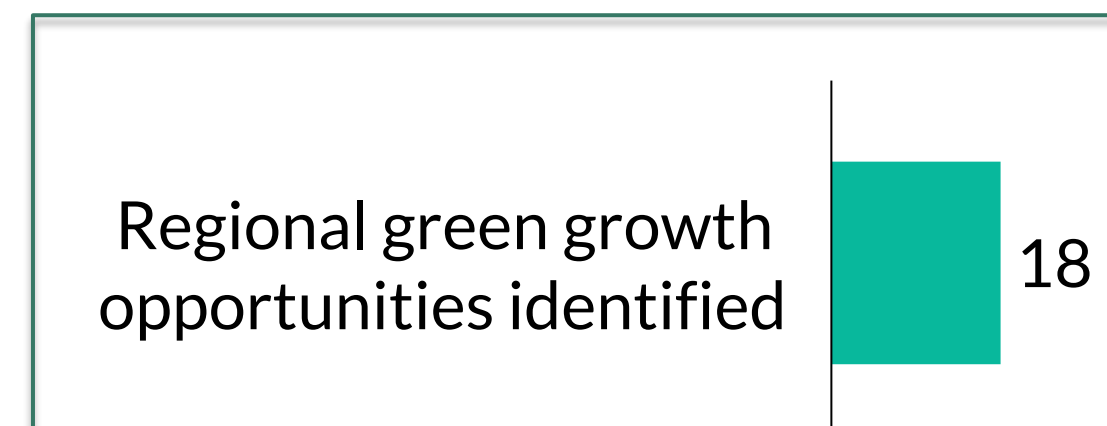
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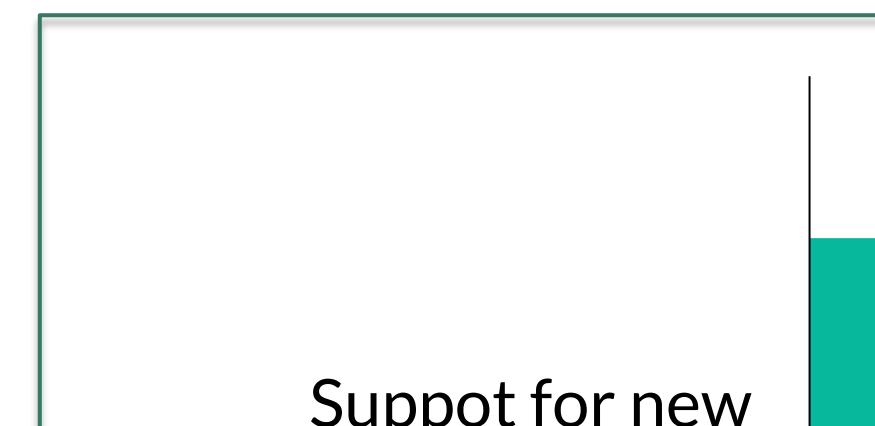
Economic Development



Regional and Rural Development

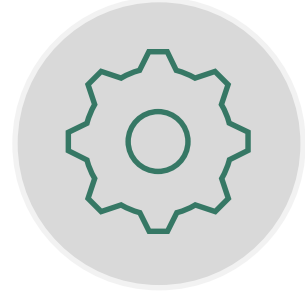


Innovation and Research

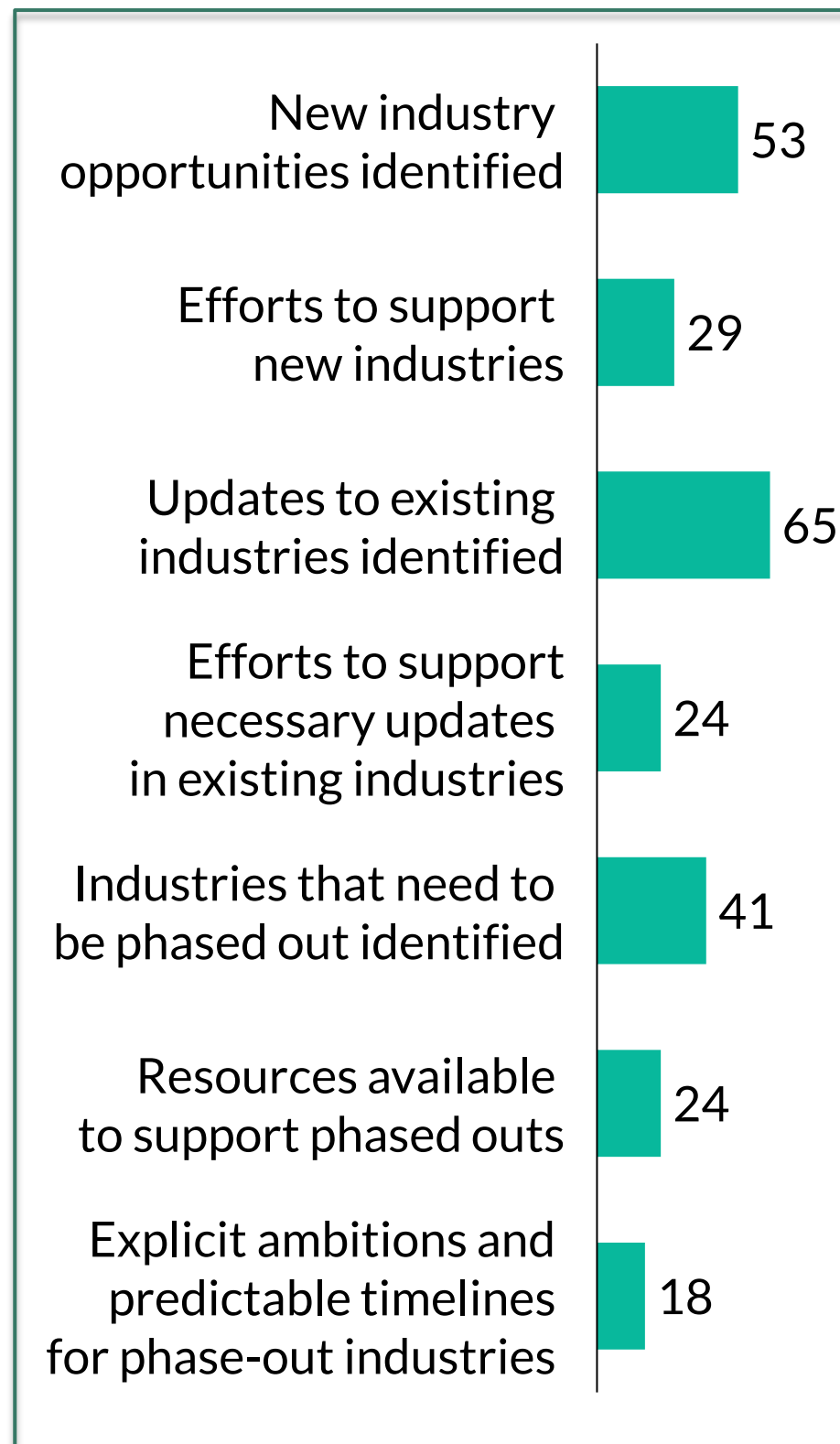


Share (%) of LT-LEDS assessed that have...

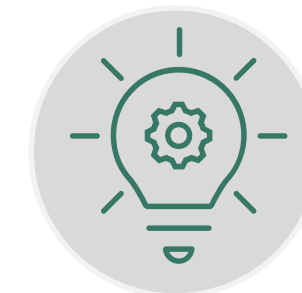
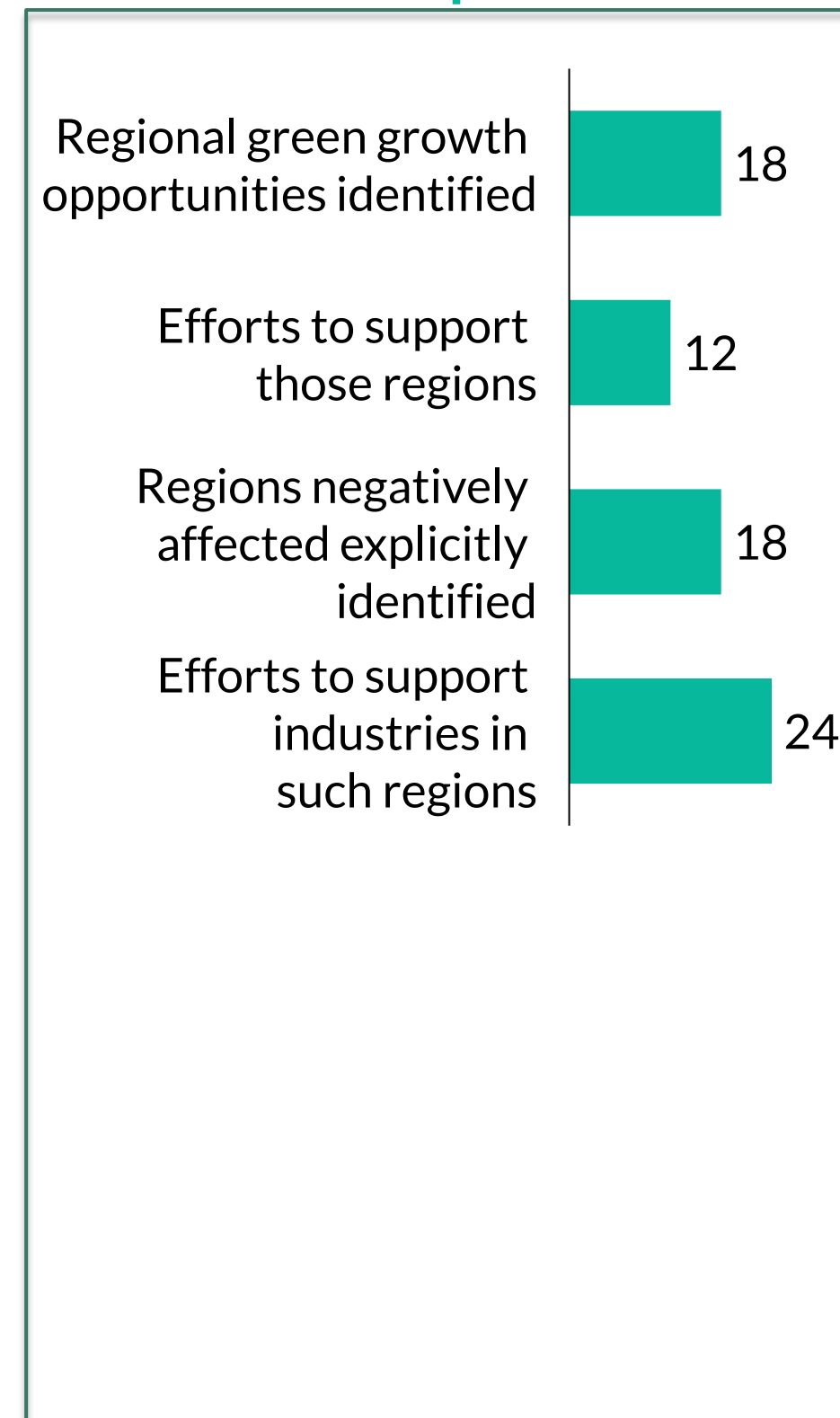
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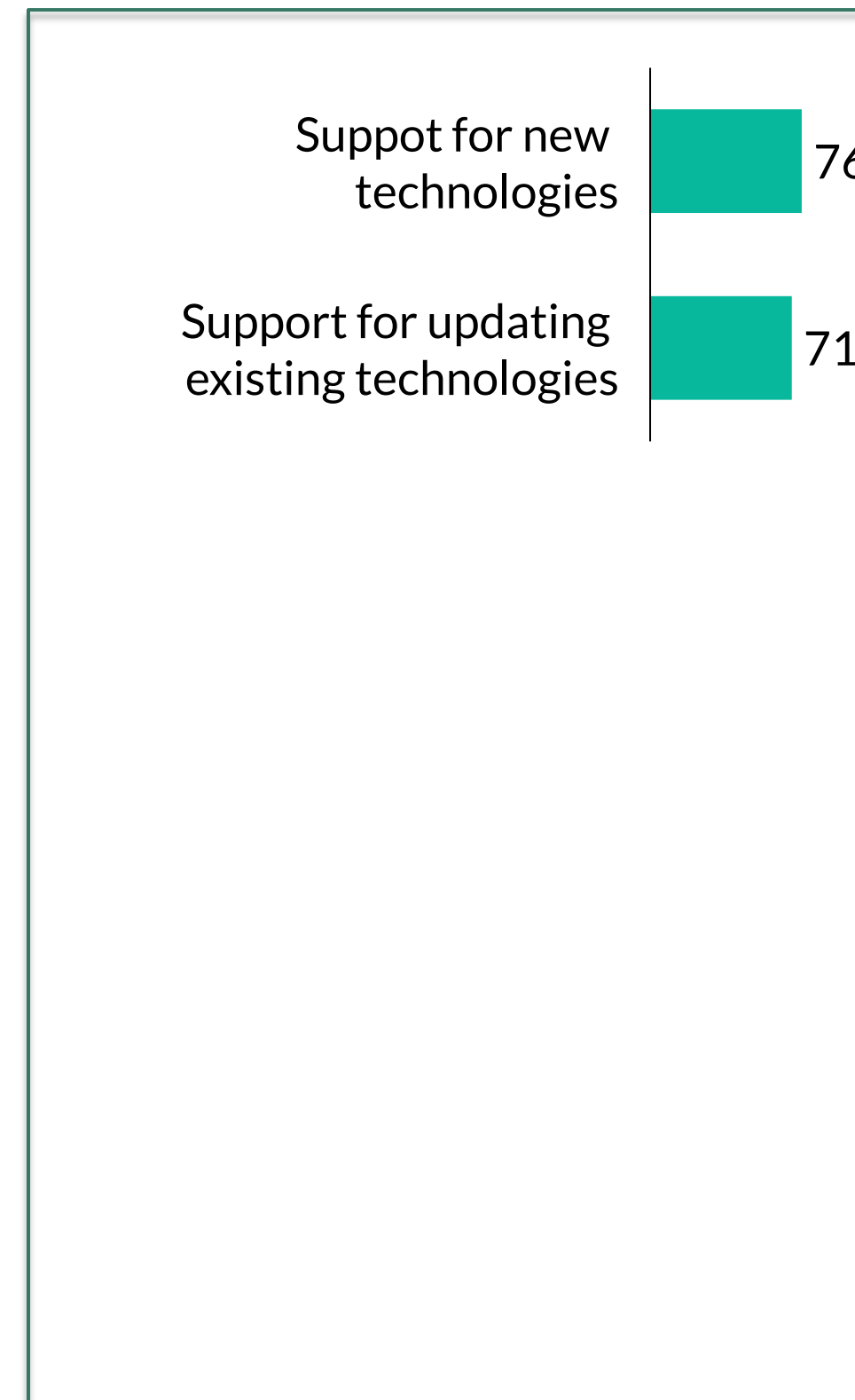
Economic Development



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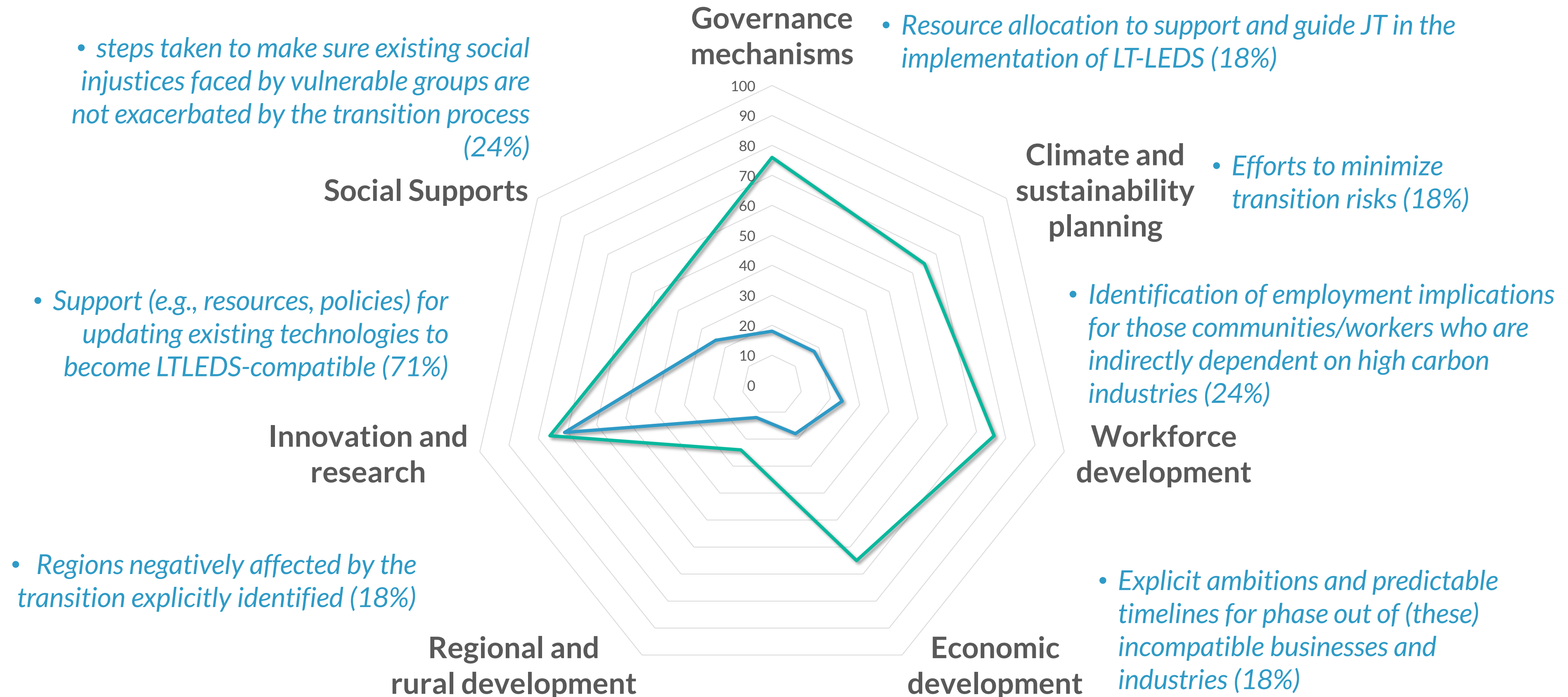
Innovation and Research



There are areas of improvement within the different aspects analyzed



Least prominent aspects of just transitions in LT-LEDS (% of LT-LEDS that considers the aspect)



Assessment per country (1/2)



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Assessment per country (2/2)



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Governance Mechanisms

