

IndustriALL Global Union



**Just Transition, Sustainable
Industrial Policy, and COP24**



IndustriALL Global Union

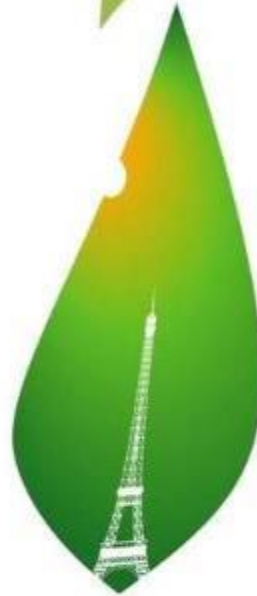
One of IndustriALL's Strategic Goals :

- **Ensure Sustainable Industrial Employment**

But there are many drivers of change ...

Strategic Goal:
Sustainable Industrial Employment





PARIS2015

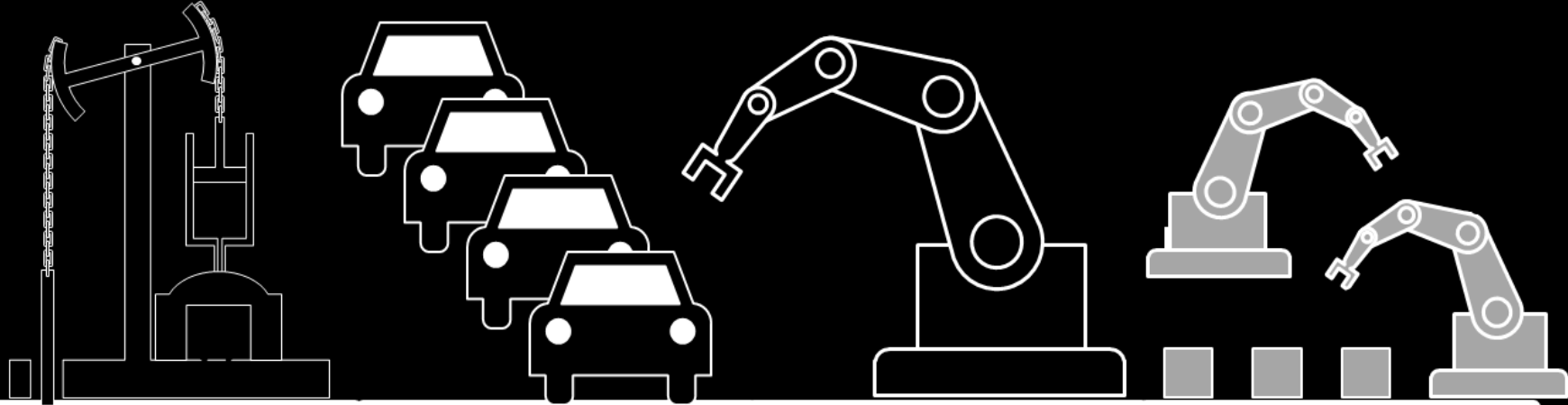
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP21·CMP11



- **Leading climate scientists:**
12 year window to act to stay below 1.5 C and avoid environmental catastrophe
- **UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC):**
this ambitious target remains affordable and feasible
- **Political leaders have been urged to act**

**UN Climate Panel:
Unprecedented Changes Needed**



1st

Mechanization,
water power, steam
power

2nd

Mass production,
assembly line,
electricity

3rd

Computer and
automation

4th

Cyber Physical
Systems

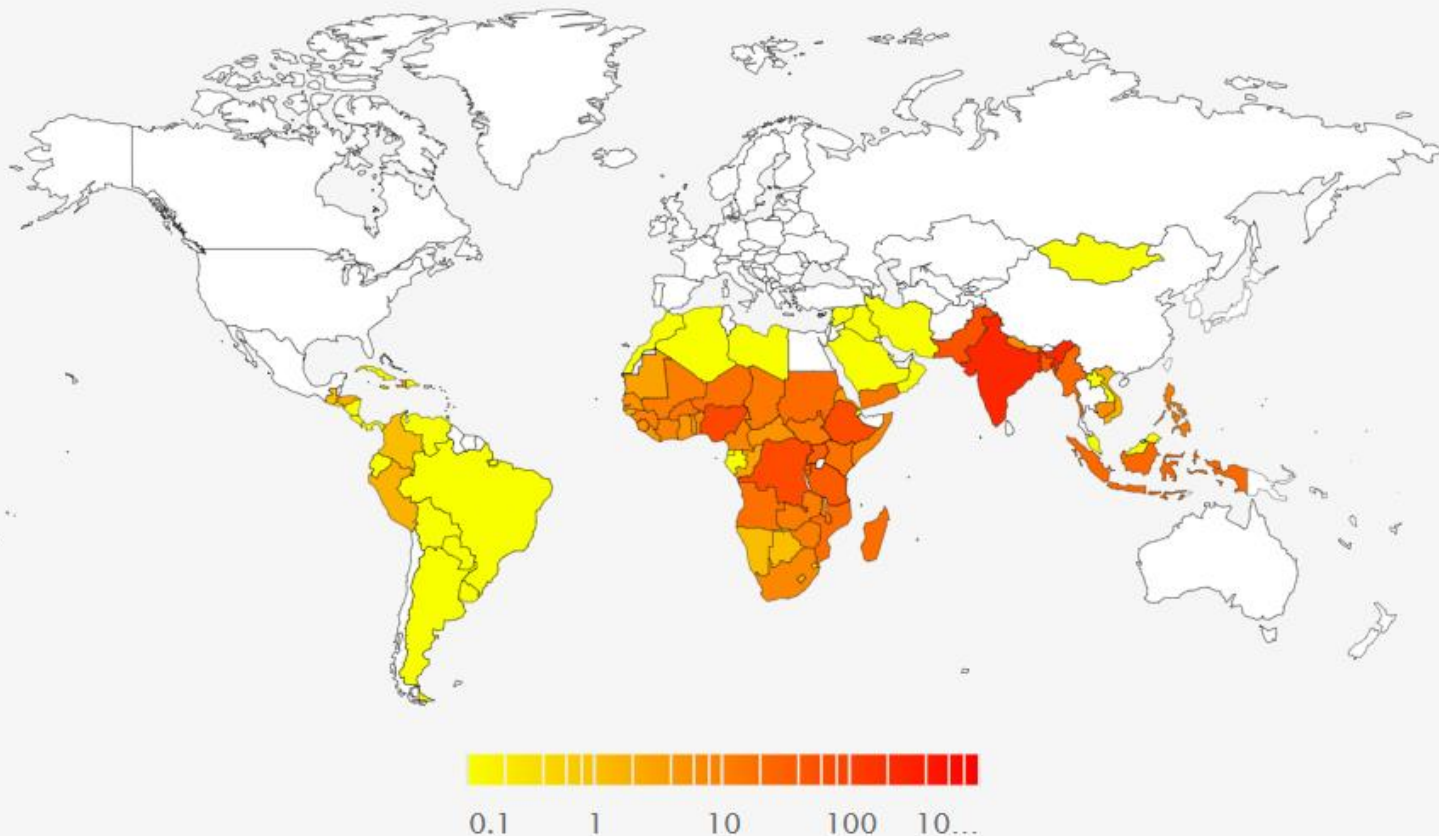
Industry 4.0

Energy Transition

Access to energy

Social dimension

Population without access to electricity, 2016 (millions)



Data: IEA, 2017, Map: © Natural Earth



**Greening
with jobs**

**WORLD
EMPLOYMENT
SOCIAL
OUTLOOK
2018**

**24 million
jobs expected
to open up in
the Green(er)
Economy**

ILO 2018 World Employment and Social Outlook

RANK COMPANY NAME	%	RANK COMPANY NAME	%
1 China (coal)	14.32	11 BP PLC	1.53
2 Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Aramco)	4.50	12 Chevron Corp	1.31
3 Gazprom OAO	3.91	13 Petroleos de Venezuela SA (PDVSA)	1.23
4 National Iranian Oil Co	2.28	14 Abu Dhabi National Oil Co	1.20
5 ExxonMobil Corp	1.98	15 Poland Coal	1.16
6 Coal India	1.87	16 Peabody Energy Corp	1.15
7 Petroleos Mexico (Pemex)	1.87	17 Sonatrach SPA	1.00
8 Russia (coal)	1.86	18 Kuwait Petroleum Corp	1.00
9 Royal Dutch Shell PLC	1.67	19 Total SA	0.95
10 China National Petroleum Corp (CNPC)	1.56	20 BHP Billiton Ltd	0.91

from: Top 100 emitters: 1988-2015
Cumulative GHG Emissions

Most Potential Job Gains:

- Construction**
- Production of Electricity by Solar Generation**
- Manufacturing Electrical Machinery & Apparatus**

Greatest Potential Job Losses:

- Petroleum Extraction**
- Petroleum Refining**
- Production of Electricity from Coal**
- Coal Mining**

Unless CCS / CCU can deliver on its promise

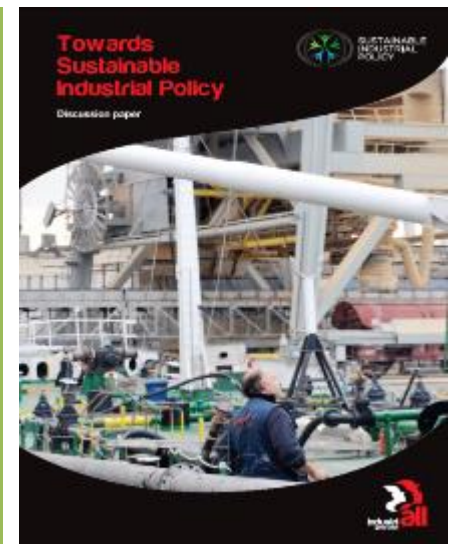
**Sectors Most Affected by
Energy Sector Transformation**





Getting There From Here

**JUST
TRANSITION**



**A
Just Transition
for
Workers
and the
Environment**



**A Concept
Whose Time
Has Come**

- Robust Social Protection
- Sustainable Industrial Policies
- Creative Labour Adjustment

- **A Just Transition must be a bridge to an optimistic future – a future that today's and tomorrow's workers can believe in.**
- **We cannot accept a “Just Transition” to an unsustainable future.**
- **We cannot accept an “Unjust Transition” to an (environmentally) sustainable future.**
- **We need:**
 - **Robust Social Protection**
 - **Sustainable Industrial Policies**
 - **Creative Labor Adjustment**



Defining the Future

ILO Guidance on Just Transition

- I. Policy coherence and institutions (country specific)
- II. Social dialogue (multistakeholder)
- III. Macroeconomic and growth policies
- IV. Industrial and sectoral policies (greener jobs; work)
- V. Enterprise policies
- VI. Skills policies (also education)
- VII. Occupational safety and health
- VIII. Social protection policies (health care, income security, social services)
- IX. Labour market policies

ILO weighs in on Just Transition



Our Joint Declaration demands a Just Transition and elaborates on what that means. It also supports the “Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration”

**IndustriALL Joint Declaration:
Just Transition**



CONCLUSION - A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

- emphasis on social dimension, but sustainability is integrative, holistic
- fundamentally a question of public dialogue
- who benefits/pays to protect the environment?
- an issue on which we can engage employers and governments in talks that would not take otherwise take place - on many levels
- IndustriALL role in CSR

CONCLUSION - (cont.)

- every industrial sector / region is different
- seek consensus and balance
- environment and economy have powerful advocates. Social sustainability has labour
- Global Framework Agreements
- great need for positively-directed research
- carbon capture and storage/sequestration/use
- "intellectual property" needs re-examination