

Definition of social justice indicators

Distributional justice

Social inequalities stemming from unequal distribution of goods, services, employment... in relation to income.

1. **Price of essential goods:** Does this climate change policy measure increase (negative impact, -) or decrease (positive impact, +) the price of essential goods such as food, drink or clothing? **Implications for social justice:** Low-income groups use a greater proportion of their income on such essential goods compared to medium- and high-income households. An increase in the price of essential goods, for example as a consequence of higher energy prices, is therefore likely to affect low-income groups more.
2. **Cost of domestic energy services:** Does this climate policy measure increase (-) or decrease (+) heating and electricity costs? Does it increase maintenance costs or require the purchase of new devices? **Implications for social justice:** Increases in heating and electricity costs have a significant impact on the capacity of households to access adequate energy services in the home. Refurbishment, the installation of solar panels or the installation of new energy-efficient equipment all require investment which low-income households are less able to afford without compensation measures.
3. **Transport costs:** Does this climate policy measure increase (-) or decrease (+) transport costs? **Implications for social justice:** Higher daily transport costs as a consequence of e.g. fuel taxes, road pricing, increased cost of parking, will have a negative effect on low-income households, unless there are opportunities for modal shift to e.g. public transport, cycling or walking.
4. **Employment effects:** Does this climate policy measure result in an overall increase (+) or reduction (-) in employment? **Implications for social justice:** Impacts on employment arise mainly from the economic impact of climate policies which can be highly uneven between sectors and individual firms, reflecting their competitive market changes, the availability of government support etc. The availability of employment is a key aspect of social justice.
5. **Labour market transition/restructuring:** Does this climate policy measure promote labour market transition? Does it provide adequate compensation measures for workers that lose their jobs (+) or not (-)? **Implications for social justice:** Labour market transitions may have negative consequences for low-skilled workers, because they might lose a job in a sector in which they are skilled but fail to secure employment in the new sector that requires other specific skills.

Fair access

Inequalities linked to unequal access to conditions which improve peoples' capacities to enhance their wellbeing.

6. **Health:** Does this climate policy measure improve (+) or worsen (-) public health? How are these effects distributed? **Implications for social justice:** Some policy measures, such as those directed at improving the housing stock or promoting modal shift to cycling and walking can have significant co-benefits in terms of public health.
7. **Consumer access to information:** Does this climate policy measure provide easy access to reliable consumer information (+) or not (-)? **Implications for social justice:** Adequate information is essential to be able to make informed choices. It is also essential to be able to benefit from support mechanisms for energy efficiency or renewable energy installations.
8. **Citizenship:** Does this climate policy measure promote more (+) or less (-) citizen participation in economic, social, civic and political activities? Is the citizen more (+) or less (-) aware of climate change issues? **Implications for social justice:** The ability to participate in the economic, social, civic and political life of society is a useful indicator of social inclusion. This contributes to raise awareness and responsibility of citizens towards social and environmental issues.

9. **Gender equality, non-discrimination, equal treatment:** Does this climate policy measure increase (+) or decrease (-) social equity, with regard to gender, disability, migrants, low-income households? *Implications for social justice:* Social equity means that people have equal capacity to access social and economic goods, regardless their social and economic background.

Environmental justice

Inequalities originating from differentiated costs, opportunities and environmental effects of CCMPs.

10. **Distribution of climate policy costs:** Are the costs of these climate policy measures, including taxes, levies and grants, fairly (+) or unfairly (-) distributed among social groups? Do they imply higher costs for low-income households expressed as a share of their income? *Implications for social justice:* Besides the logic of the polluter pays, social justice should also take into account a fair distribution of costs among citizens and avoid regressive impacts, which weigh more on low income and other vulnerable groups.
11. **Distribution of environmental quality:** Does this climate policy measure improve (+) or worsen (-) the geographical distribution of environmental damage/improvement across nations, regions, local communities? Does it benefit/affect more rural or urban areas? *Implications for social justice:* Environmental justice theories highlight the connection between environmental degradation and standard of living. Poor people are more likely to live in low-quality environments than medium- and high-income households, due for instance to lower housing costs.
12. **Companies' environmental responsibility:** Do these climate policy measures imply more (+) or less (-) corporate responsibility for the environmental consequences of their actions? *Implications for social justice:* If companies have greater legal obligations regarding their environmental footprint this can improve their sense of their responsibilities and their willingness to act. It can also increase access to justice for ordinary citizens in terms of their capacity to take action against companies on their quality of life (see point 7, citizenship).

Intra- and inter-generational justice

Inequalities linked to diminished opportunities for people outside EU and for future generations to live a valuable life.

13. **Sustainability of public finance:** How do these climate policy measures affect the overall level of public debt upwards (-) or downwards (+)? *Implications for social justice:* A long-term expansive budgetary policy in support of a climate change mitigation policy may not be sustainable for public finances and, in certain Member States, it may affect the social protection and health systems if it drains resources from them. Public Debt entails inter-generational costs, transferred to the next generations. Present generations have the responsibility not to worsen the conditions of future ones through untenable economic policies.
14. **Inter-generational ecological debt:** Are these climate policy measures environmentally effective? Is their overall impact, both on the climate and other ecological concerns, such as natural resource consumption, generally positive (+) or negative (-)? Are there negative effects that will be transmitted to future generations? *Implications for social justice:* As with public finance, the current generation has the responsibility to safeguard the environment without incurring the creation of unreasonable ecological debts that will weigh upon future generations.