

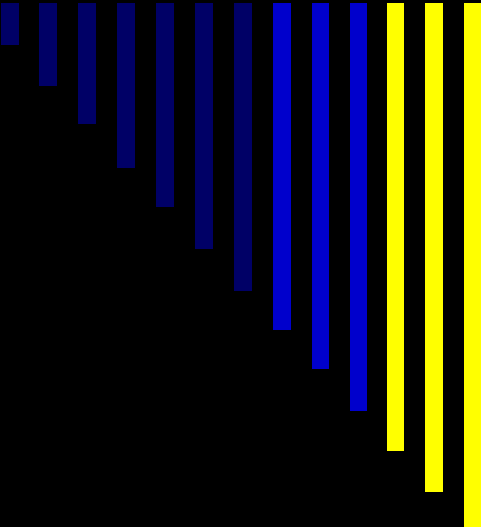


# VERS UNE TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE JUSTE

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# Comment rendre la transition juste ?



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Santé(s) et transition écologique dans les territoires, ORS, 19 Juin 2026.

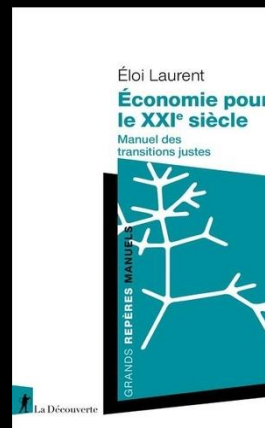
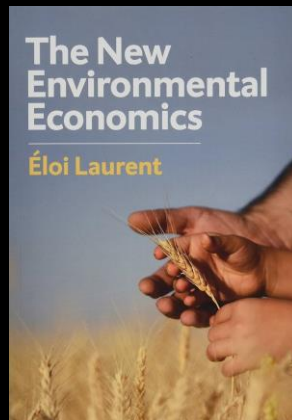
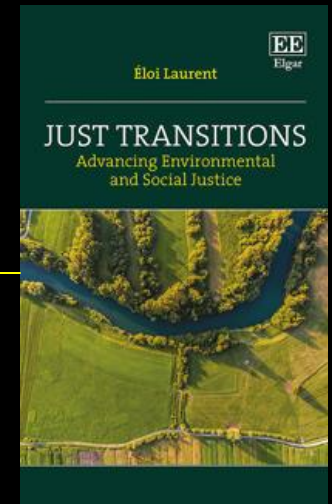
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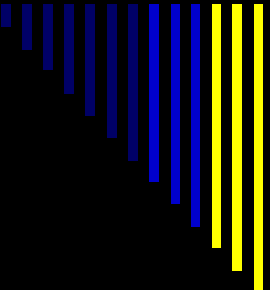
# De la social-écologie aux transitions justes

2011



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# L'origine (généralement admise) de la transition juste

Record: 1

**Title:** A Superfund for workers.

**Authors:** Mazzochi, Tony

**Source:** Earth Island Journal. Winter93/94, Vol. 9 Issue 1, p40. 2p.

**Document Type:** Article

**Company/Entity:** OIL Chemical & Atomic Workers Union (Organization)

**Abstract:** Focuses on members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union's (OCAWU) concern with the environment and their jobs. 'Jobs versus environment' dilemma; Provisions under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Job Training and Partnership Act.

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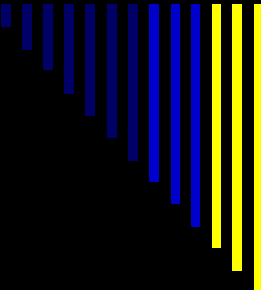
**Section:** Other Voices

## A SUPERFUND FOR WORKERS

Members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAWU) are concerned with the environment -- our record over the years demonstrates this fundamental fact. However, our members are also concerned about their jobs. It is small comfort to know that the environment is improving when our jobs no longer exist. There is, obviously, a major contradiction to be overcome. The only way out of the "jobs versus environment" dilemma is to make provisions for the workers who lose their jobs in the wake of the country's drastically needed environmental clean-up projects, or who are displaced by economic restructuring, military cut-backs or shifts of manufacturing facilities overseas.

This transition requires an ambitious, imaginative program of support and re-education that goes far beyond the inadequate and deceptive "job retraining" programs in existence, which actually contribute to a downward spiral into low-paying service jobs or subsistence-level unemployment income.

The post-World War II GI Bill of Rights helped more than 13 million former servicemen and -women between 1945 and 1972 make the transition from military service to skilled employment in the private sector. This program had a formidable price tag, but the country overwhelmingly approved it as an investment in the future. The program made education the key to national economic recovery. Education remains just as powerful a force today and is the basis of a concept supported by OCAWU called "The Superfund for Workers."



# L'origine (écrite) de la transition juste

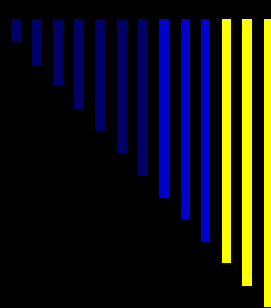
*Les Leopold*

*Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union*

Good afternoon. Bonjour. On behalf of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union I would like to thank the IJC for this invitation. It demonstrates to us that the IJC is serious about bringing all the stakeholders into the sunseting process. We represent approximately 100,000 production workers in oil refineries, chemical facilities, pharmaceutical plants and even nuclear weapons facilities. Almost all of our work is toxic related. We make the organochlorines that are polluting this lake. We are also the first exposed - we are your canaries. On behalf of these working people, I need to make four points. First, I need to explain why we so desperately cling to our toxic-related jobs. Secondly, I want to argue that justice for the ecosystem and justice for

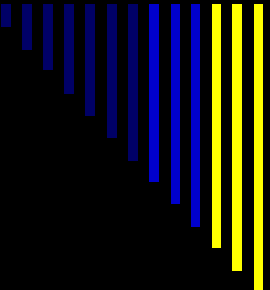
- 80 -

working people are inseparable. Transboundary pollution and transboundary job dislocation are connected through the stateless, multinational corporation. Thirdly, I need to sound an alarm. There is a dangerous vacuum in the making that fuels anti-environmental sentiment. This vacuum is being created by the failure to develop an equitable transition program for dislocated workers; and finally, I want to offer a proposal to fill that vacuum. It is a call for a just transition to end the jobs and environment clash. So, why do workers so desperately cling to their jobs even at the expense of their health? Let me share with you a couple of stories. The first is from



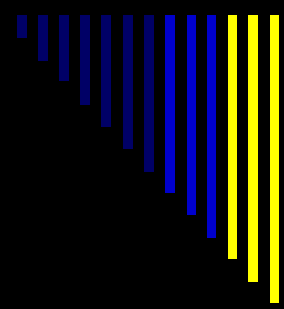
# L'injustice de la non-transition

- « Backlash écologique », « populisme antiécologique » se nourrissent d'un mythe commun : la transition écologique serait socialement insupportable au double sens d'insoutenable et d'inacceptable ;
  - En réalité, ce sont les systèmes énergétiques, alimentaires, hydrauliques, industriels, etc. actuels qui alimentent et perpétuent des inégalités sociales fortes et croissantes (e.g. insécurité alimentaire) ;
  - Il est parfaitement possible de concilier justice sociale et transition écologique à condition de comprendre à quelles conditions (Gilets Jaunes, étude AER, ZFE...)
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# Définir les transitions justes

- Les transitions justes sont des stratégies social-écologiques holistiques à déployer sur tous les fronts des crises écologiques. Elles tiennent en 3 exigences :
- Atténuer systématiquement les chocs écologiques (par exemple, les vagues de chaleur et les inondations) et concevoir les politiques de transition (par exemple, la taxation de l'énergie et/ou du carbone) dans une perspective de justice plurielle (incluant les droits des espèces non humaines), avec le double objectif de minimiser les inégalités sociales et les dégradations environnementales et de maximiser les bienfaits sociaux et environnementaux ;
- Privilégier, lors de l'élaboration des politiques de transition, le bien-être humain dynamique éclairé par ces enjeux de justice, plutôt que la maximisation de la croissance économique. Autrement dit, inscrire la transition juste dans une économie du bien-être post-croissance ;
- Concevoir et mettre en œuvre les politiques de transition de manière démocratique, en garantissant la compréhension, le soutien et la participation des citoyens.



# Leviers et indicateurs des transitions justes

- *Bienfaits* des transitions justes (« bénéfiques » ?  
« Co-bénéfices » ?) = leviers des transitions justes ;
- La justice sociale : Boyce (1994) -> Piketty et al.  
(2026) ;
- La santé ;
- La coopération (liens sociaux/démocratie) ;
- Combiner les trois leviers : indicateurs universels,  
indicateurs différentiels, indicateurs à hauteur  
d'enfants (TJ à Paris).