

# WELCOME!



## 2021-2027 technical seminars: **WEBINAR ON JTF**

The session will start at 9h30

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2021-2027 technical seminars:

# webinar on the Just Transition Fund (JTF)

25 FEBRUARY 2021

9.30 - 13.00



# Welcome and introduction

**Nicola De Michelis**, Director for Smart and Sustainable Growth and Programmes Implementation,  
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

**Ruth Paserman**, Director for Investment,  
Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion

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## Webstreaming - please follow the link

- <https://webcast.ec.europa.eu/2021-2027-technical-seminars-webinar-on-the-just-transition-fund-jtf>

## The webinar will be recorded

- Presentations and recording will be shared after the webinar and available on InfoRegio

# Agenda

9:30 – 09:50

Introduction

9:50 – 10:40

JTF legislative framework

**Q&A session**

10:40 – 10:55

*Coffee break*

10:55 – 11:50

Territorial Just Transition Plans (TJTPs): what is expected?

Skills and social inclusion in the TJTPs

TJTPs and consistency with NECPs

**Q&A session**

11:50 – 12:40

JTF in templates for Partnership Agreement and Programmes

Adoption of TJTP as part of the programmes

**Q&A session**

12:40 – 12:55

Wrap-up & conclusions

# Welcome and introduction

**Nicola De Michelis**, Director for Smart and Sustainable Growth and Programmes Implementation,  
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

**Ruth Paserman**, Director for Investment,  
Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion

# I. JTF legislative framework

**Benoît Nadler**, Deputy Head of Unit for Policy Development and Economic Analysis Unit,  
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

# Just Transition Fund – Key elements

## Strategic context

- 1<sup>st</sup> Pillar of the Just Transition Mechanism
- Embedded in Cohesion Policy, under the CPR 2021-2027

## Single specific objective

- Alleviating the socio-economic costs deriving from the transition towards climate neutrality

## Budget

- EUR 17,5 bn (2018 prices)

## Possible transfers from ERDF/ESF+

- maximum 300%

## Eligibility scope

- Focused – and exclusive

## Activities excluded from the scope of support

- Targeted list, including any support to fossil fuels

## Level of supported territories

- NUTS 3 (or below)
- based on the approval of the territorial just transition plans

## Other important aspects

- Midterm Review clause
- Green Rewarding Mechanism
- Negative conditionality



# Articles 1 and 2

## Subject matter and scope

- Support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy
  - No direct support to climate transition but contributes to its achievement
  - Rio marker for climate contribution: 100%

## Dedicated specific objective

- “Enabling regions and people to address the social, employment, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards the Union’s 2030 target for climate and a climate-neutral economy by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement’.”

# Geographical coverage and resources – Article 3

## Just Transition Fund resources : EUR 17.5 billion

- EUR 7,5 billion from MFF
- EUR 10 billion from NGEU = from 2021 to 2023

## Transfers from ERDF and ESF+ resources

- Transfers optional
- Maximum 3 times JTF allocation and 15% of ERDF and ESF+ allocation
- Justified by territorial just transition plans through envisaged investments
- Transfer from JTF to other Funds or instruments not possible (Art 21 CPR)

## Allocation to JTF territories based on actual needs detailed in Territorial Just Transition Plans

## National co-financing (article 6)

- Higher co-financing rates : 85 % (less developed), 70% (transition) and 50 % (more developed)

# Green rewarding – Article 3b

Possible additional resources referred to under 3(2)

If available before 31/12/2024:

- *distributed along national shares (Annex I)*

If available from 1/01/2025:

- *distributed along national shares corrected by coefficient for industrial GHG reductions*
- *GHG reductions should be calculated only by NUTS 3 regions benefitting from JTF as % of GHG emissions observed in 2018*
- *coefficient = 1, if no reduction or increased GHG emissions*

Programme amendment required for possible additional resources

# Negative conditionality – Article 5

Access to 50% of JTF until a MS commits to climate neutrality

Unequivocal commitment expected – corresponding form not imposed

Table on financial allocations:

- the amounts available as well as 50% not available shall be identified separately

Commitments related to the non-programmed amounts shall not:

- *be used for payments*
- *be included in the calculation of the pre-financing*

If MS fails its commitment, “N+1” mechanism:

- 50% of 2021 commitment lost if no commitment taken by end 2022

# Scope of support – Articles 4 and 5

More focused than mainstream programmes

Economic diversification  
and reconversion

Re-skilling and  
up-skilling, job search  
assistance to and social  
inclusion of jobseekers

Support to  
climate transition  
and environmental  
sustainability

Local and smart  
mobility

Activities in the areas  
of education  
and social inclusion

Technical assistance

- *Eligible scope exhaustive under Article 4*
- *Activities shall contribute to the implementation of the territorial just transition plan*

# Scope of support – Articles 8 and 9

## Specific conditions applicable to:

### Productive investment in large enterprises:

- *Needed to bridge job losses gap: when jobs cannot be created otherwise*
- *Contribute to the transition to climate neutral economy*

### Investments reducing GHG emissions in ETS activities:

- *Jobs preservation*
- *Contribute to transition to climate neutral economy*
- *Achieve substantial reduction in GHG going substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation (excludes energy sector)*

State aid rules applicable

Fulfilment of conditions to be assessed by managing authorities

Limited exclusion scope, stricter than ERDF (Article 9)

Undertakings in difficulty, unless authorised under temporary **State aid rules** established to address exceptional circumstances or under **de minimis aid** to support investments reducing energy costs

Investments related to fossil fuel

# Territorial just transition plans – Article 11

One or more TJTP covering one or more affected territories

Justification of territories the most negatively impacted (national comparison) - including a timeline for key transition steps **(Q17 and Q32 to be replied)**

Due attention to islands and outermost regions – Article 6

Dedicated template in Annex II

Adopted together with programmes entailing JTF support



For each territory, information on:

Transition challenges –  
quantification of jobs affected

Expected contribution of JTF (cannot be null) –  
including on job creation and preservation

Type of operations envisaged

Governance mechanisms and partnership  
(specific to territories)

Synergies with other instruments

Sectors and areas expected to be supported  
by pillars 2 and 3

# Eligible territories

Territories eligible upon the adoption of territorial just transition plans, annexed to programmes entailing JTF support, as justified pursuant to Article 11(2)(b)

- *The first TJTPs submitted will enable Commission to take position on all territories proposed*

Contribution from JTF to the eligible territories shall be adequate:

- *no JTF support, or very low support intrinsically inconsistent with the justification of territory as most negatively impacted*

Adoption of the territorial just transition plans unlocks the access to the three JTM pillars

Country reports from February 2020 entails Commission analysis and suggestions, largely based on analytical data underlying the initial allocation methodology

To be eligible under all JTM pillars, projects shall contribute to address development needs stemming from transition impact, as detailed in TJTPs

- *They shall not necessarily need to be located in the territories*



# Other issues

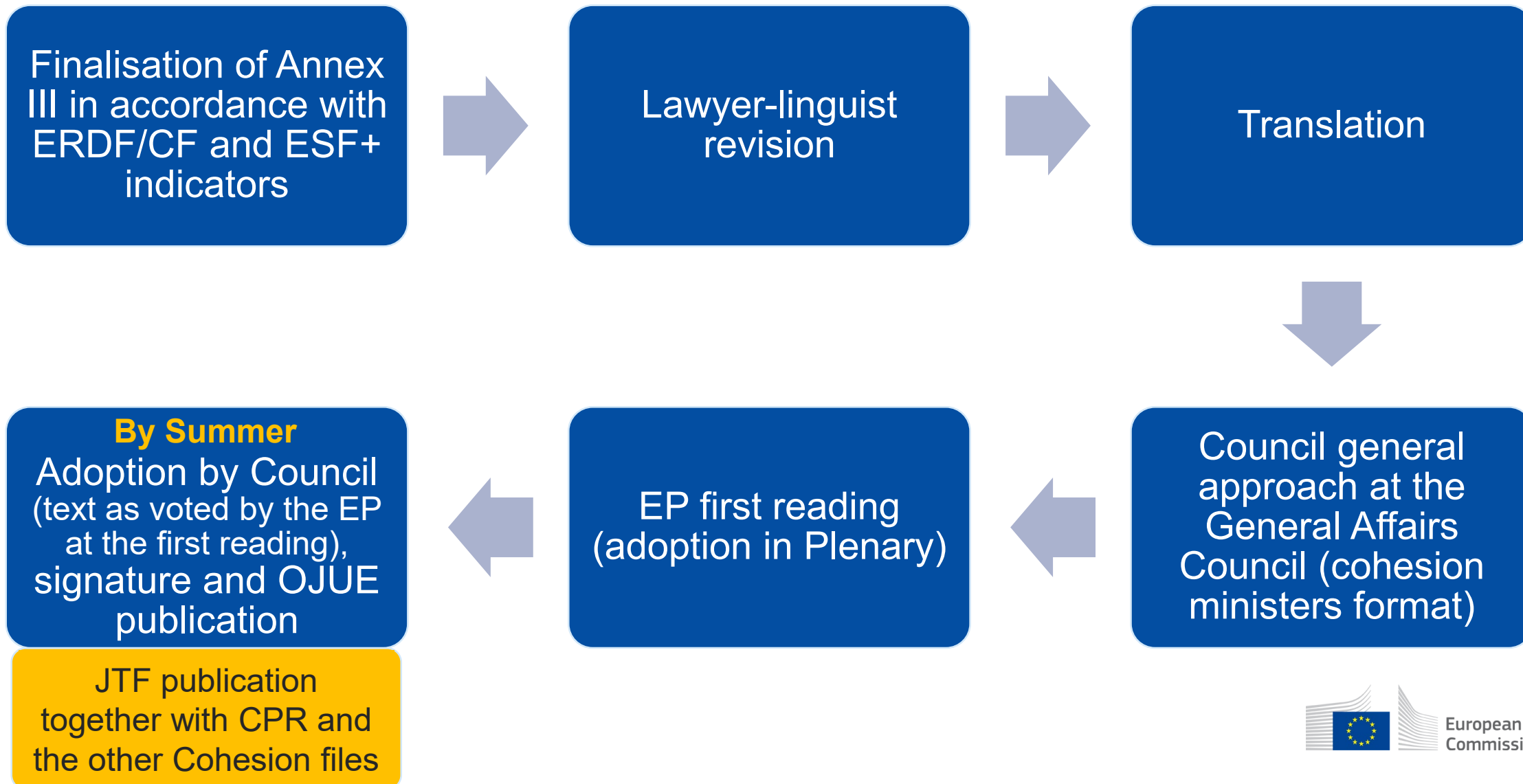
## Financial corrections – Article 13

- Where less than 65% of the target set out for one or more output indicators is achieved
- Proportionate to the achievement

## Midterm review – Article 14

- Report to co-legislators by 30 June 2025
  - *will feed into the proposal for post 2027*

# Next steps



# Q & A session

Please write your questions in the Q & A box  
or send an e-mail to

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# Coffee break

# II. Territorial Just Transition Plans (TJTTPs): what is expected?

**Peter Berkowitz**, Head of Unit for Smart and Sustainable Growth,  
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

# JTF: focus on regions with significant challenges

## FOSSIL FUELS

fossil fuel mining and extraction will face a significant decline

## CARBON-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES

highly-greenhouse gas intensive activities will undergo a deep transformation

**Regions and territories highly dependent on these activities will need to:**

- restructure their industries
- ensure that new economic activities can keep the economic and social texture together, respecting the environment, and,
- provide the necessary training to the workers concerned to find new jobs.

# Key success factors for JTF programming



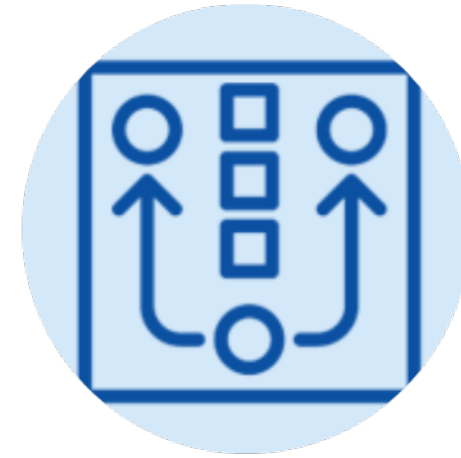
## **Strong partnership and social dialogue:**

involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the preparation of a territorial just transition plan



## **Strong territorial just transition plan:**

instrumental in identifying the best model to manage JTF resources



## **Distribution of competencies**

between the national and regional levels in the implementation of the JTF

# Logic of the TJTP

## **A territory faces social, economic and environmental challenges of the transition**

towards a climate-neutral economy, because it relies heavily on fossil fuels – especially coal, lignite, peat, oil shale – and/or carbon-intensive industries.

## **A territory sets out a transition process, which foresees:**

1. What will happen with the regional economy and with the economic sectors concerned?
2. Will they be phased out? Or will they have to transform?
3. What is the impact on workers and local communities? How will the economic fabric of the territory be redeveloped?

## **What activities beyond diversification?**

1. Is there a need to support investments in ETS sectors to achieve significant reduction of emissions and preserve jobs?
2. Is there a need to support investments in large enterprises to offset job losses?



# Scope of support

## Stronger focus in scope of intervention than other cohesion programmes

- Economic diversification and reconversion
- Re-skilling and job seeking assistance for workers
- Support to climate and environmental sustainability, where this will help mitigate the impact of the transition

## Limited additional eligibility – to be justified in territorial just transition plans

- Productive investments in large enterprises: if needed to offset job losses
- Investments reducing GHG emissions from ETS activities: if needed to preserve jobs

## Exclusion from the scope of support :

- Production, processing, distribution, storage or combustion of fossil fuels excluded from support

**Each operation must contribute to the implementation of the territorial just transition plans**

Exclusive list of activities defined in Article 4 of the JTF regulation

# Questions sent before the webinar

# Supporting specific operations?

Even if an operation is eligible, its possible support **depends on the outcome of the programming negotiations** between Commission and Member State

- Framework of the discussion: European Semester Country Report 2020 (Annex D)
- Final decision: approval of Programme with annexed TJTP

In addition, the following considerations apply for any operation:

- It contributes directly to the JTF specific objective
- It follows the general logic of the TJTP and contributes to its implementation
- It takes horizontal principles (e.g. 'do no significant harm') into account, see Art. 6a CPR
- It is in line with provisions of selection of operations, see Art. 67 CPR

# Supporting energy?

## Examples

production of biofuels

replacement of heating sources in buildings

modernisation of district heating

geothermal energy from former coal mines

etc.

Reply:

The JTF should focus primarily on the **socio-economic impacts** of the transition, not on energy policy objectives as such

Investments in energy should be justified, as for all investments, by their contribution to enabling regions and people to address the social, employment, economic and environmental **impacts** of the transition

Additional considerations:

- All support to fossil fuels is excluded
- Production of heat for district heating is only possible by using renewable energy sources
- State aid rules apply, e.g. for district heating and cooling

# Supporting transport?

Reply:

## Examples

fast charging station  
networks

integrated urban  
mobility projects  
(incl. reskilling)

etc.

JTF support is limited to smart  
and sustainable **local** mobility

Investments in transport should be justified, as for all  
investments, by their contribution to enabling regions  
and people to address the social, employment,  
economic and environmental **impacts** of the transition

# Supporting tourism?

## Examples

mining/heritage tourism,

cultural and creative industries,

revitalisation of sites,

tourism infrastructure (cable cars, aquaparks...),

etc.

Reply:

**Tourism infrastructure** is not included in the JTF scope of support, except for land restoration (incl. repurposing projects)

**Sustainable tourism** could be part of the support to local economies through stimulating their endogenous growth potential (in accordance with the respective smart specialisation strategies)

Link to **industrial heritage** is recommended, but not obligatory

# II. Skills and social inclusion in Territorial Just Transition Plans

**Loris Di Pietrantonio**, Head of Unit for ESF and FEAD: Policy & Legislation,  
Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion

# Skills and social inclusion: impact of the transition as a starting point

## Declining sectors

- Re-skilling to other sectors
- Skills intelligence, anticipation of diversification
- Skills as an enabling factor for economic diversification
- Social inclusion/active labor market measures to bridge/mitigate the transition

## Transforming sectors

- Re-skilling within and cross sectors
- Skills intelligence and anticipation within the industries
- Employers' commitment in investing in skills



# Coherence with EU/national skills policies: strategic direction and concrete tools

## Engagement: Pact for Skills

- <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1223&langId=en>

## Skills anticipation/intelligence systems

- What systems are available in the country/territory?
- Sector Blueprints <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1415&langId=en>
- CEDEFOP on skills needs: <https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/themes/identifying-skills-needs>

## Validation of prior learning / nonformal and informal learning

- Crucial for making effective use of skills and facilitate transitions
- Often recognised, but do the systems work in practice?
- Link to guidance and counselling systems

## National skills strategies

- AT, BE, ES, IT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SI, (with technical assistance of the OECD)
- DE

# JTF focussed on direct impact of the transition: ESF+ available for related challenges

## Policy Objective 4 - A More Social & Inclusive Europe – Implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights

### EMPLOYMENT

- (i) Access to employment of all jobseekers
- (ii) Modernising labour market institutions and services
- (iii) Women's labour market participation, work/life balance,
- (iii bis) well-adapted working environment, adaptation of workers & enterprises, active & healthy ageing

### EDUCATION TRAINING

- (iv) Improving the quality, effectiveness and labour market relevance of education and training systems
- (v) Promoting equal access to and completion of, quality and inclusive education
- (vi) Lifelong learning, upskilling, anticipating change and new skills requirements

Contribution to  
"Smarter Europe"  
"Greener Europe"

### SOCIAL INCLUSION

- (vii) Active inclusion
- (viii) Socio-integration of TCNs incl. migrants
- (viii a) socio-eco integration of marginalised communities e.g. Roma
- (ix) access to services; social protection healthcare systems and long term care
- (x) Social integration of people at risk of poverty;
- (xi) material deprivation

Horizontal principles

# II. Territorial Just Transition Plans and consistency with National Energy and Climate Plans

**Yolanda García Mezquita**, Deputy Head of Unit for Interinstitutional and Member States,  
Directorate-General for Energy

**Cécile Hanoune**, Deputy Head of Unit for Strategy and Economic Assessment,  
Directorate-General for Climate Action

# The EU long term strategy: climate neutrality by 2050

Global warming already reached 1.1 Celsius degrees, impacts increasingly obvious, IPCC reports on 1.5 Celsius degrees

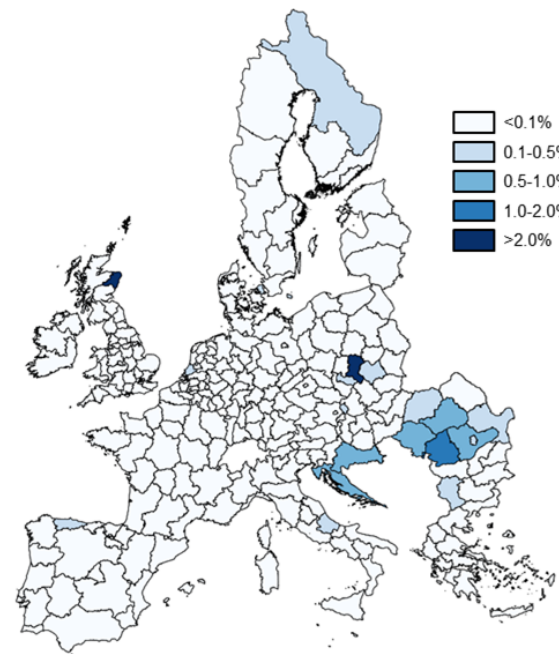
The transition to **climate neutrality** would lead to an increase of GDP **in 2050**, compared to a business as usual scenario

Aggregate employment effects are not significant but the analysis showed that sectorial composition is significantly affected

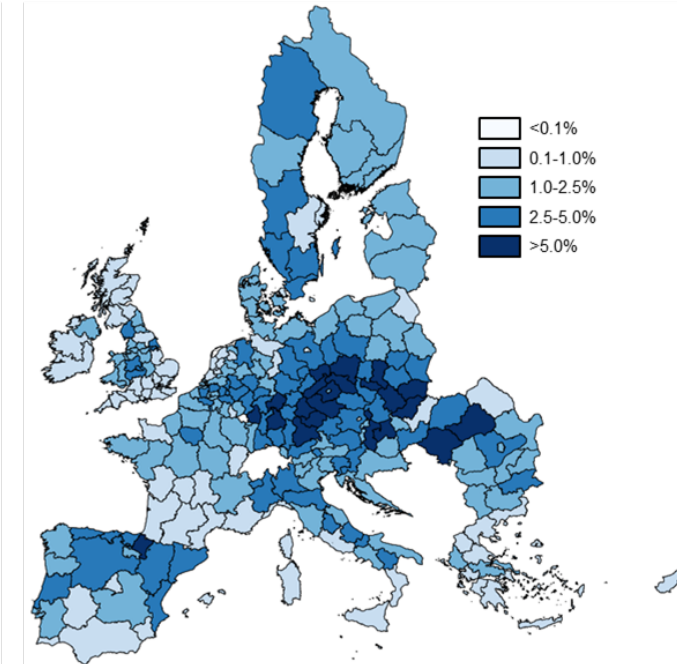
See for more details the November 2018 Communication “A Clean Planet for All” and the in-depth analysis supporting it

The EU adopted formally the long term strategy and notified to the UN early 2020

Share of employment  
fossil fuel extraction and mining



Share of employment  
energy intensive industries



# National Long term strategies

MS	Submission date
AT	27/12/2020
BE	02/03/2020
BG	
CY	
CZ	20/12/19
DE	02/01/2020
DK	20/12/2019
EE	30/12/2019
EL	8/01/2019
ES	11/12/2020
FI	22/04/2020
FR	12/05/2020
HR	
HU	22/01/2020

MS	Submission date
IE	
IT	11/02/2021
LV	20/02/2020
LT	14/01/2020
LU	
MT	
NL	18/12/20
PL	
PT	15/01/2020
RO	
SK	11/03/2020
SI	
SE	19/12/20

So far **18** Member States submitted their National Long Term strategy

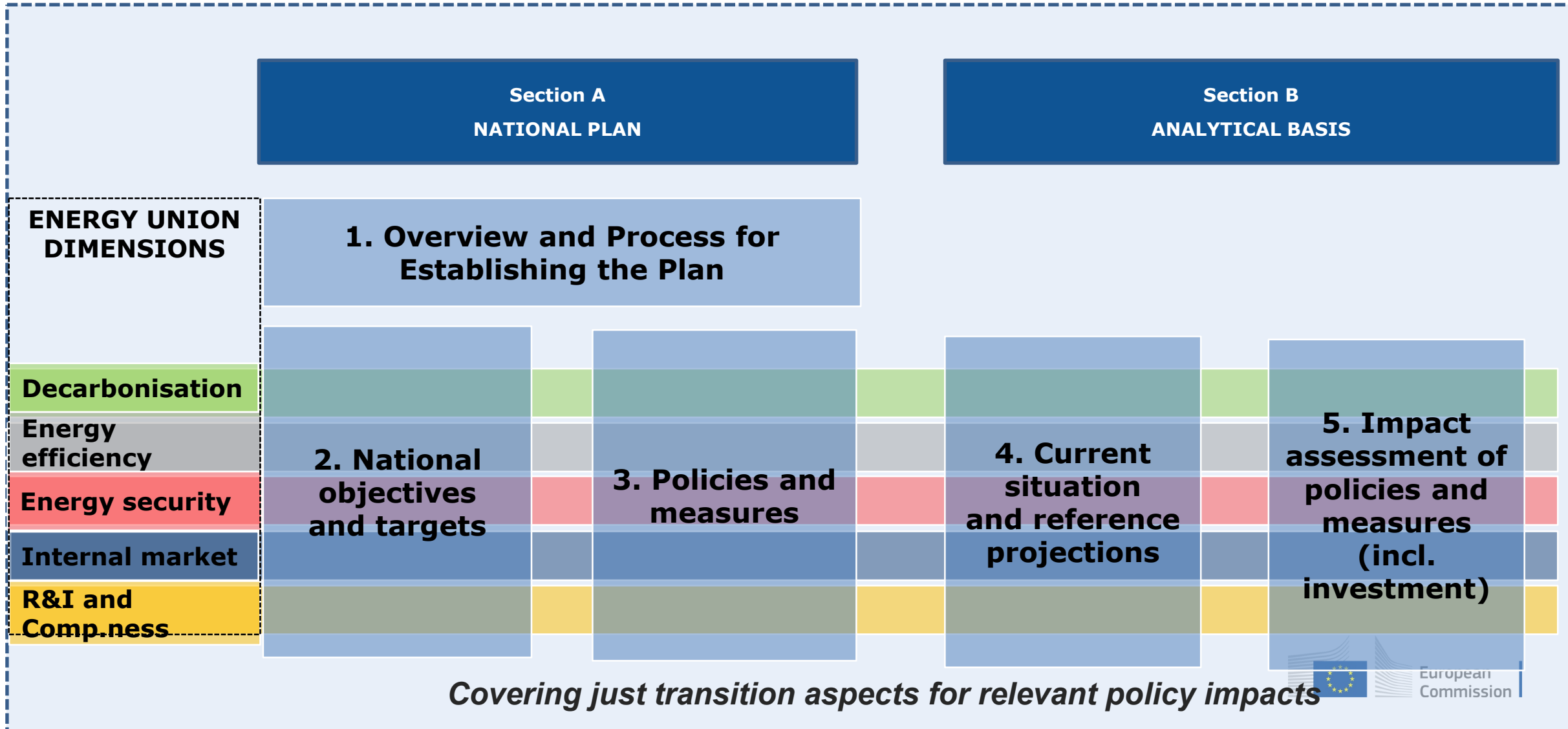
- AT, BE, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LV, LT, NL, PT, SL, SE

Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment/implementation-eu-countries/energy-and-climate-governance-and-reporting/national-long-term-strategies\\_en#strategies](https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment/implementation-eu-countries/energy-and-climate-governance-and-reporting/national-long-term-strategies_en#strategies)

# TJTPs consistency with NECPs

# National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)

## Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action



# Relevant NECP sections:

When the NECP touches on specific regional or sectorial transition challenges and follows up on these with response measures, MS need to **ensure consistency of the TJTP with the following parts in the NECP:**

- **Section 1.1.1** – political, economic, social context of the NECP (and particular regional transition challenges)
- **Section 2** – objectives to phase-out the production of coal/oil/lignite/peat
- **Section 3** – Policies and measures to achieve the proposed targets (and specific sectorial and/or regional response measures to tackle the regional challenges, such as economic diversification measures or measures to counter the negative economic and employment effects), including the identification of sources of finance
- **Section 5.2** – assessment of specific just transition impacts e.g. regional macroeconomic, health, environmental, employment, education, skills or social impacts.

In addition to ensuring consistency with Section 5.2 it is important that **TJTPs reflect Commission's remarks or provided guidance on regional or sectoral just transition issues** in the assessment of the NECPs linked to, for instance the impact of decarbonisation and coal phase out on employment.



# Just transition aspects

# Consistency between TJTPs and NECPs

## Consistency between regional and national dimensions

- ensure same direction of travel

## Contribution to the **achievement of NECPs' objectives**

- look at measures (e.g. training and re-skilling/up-skilling programmes) in the TJTF

## Consistency of the **timeline of closure of coal mines and coal power plants** in both TJTP and NECPs

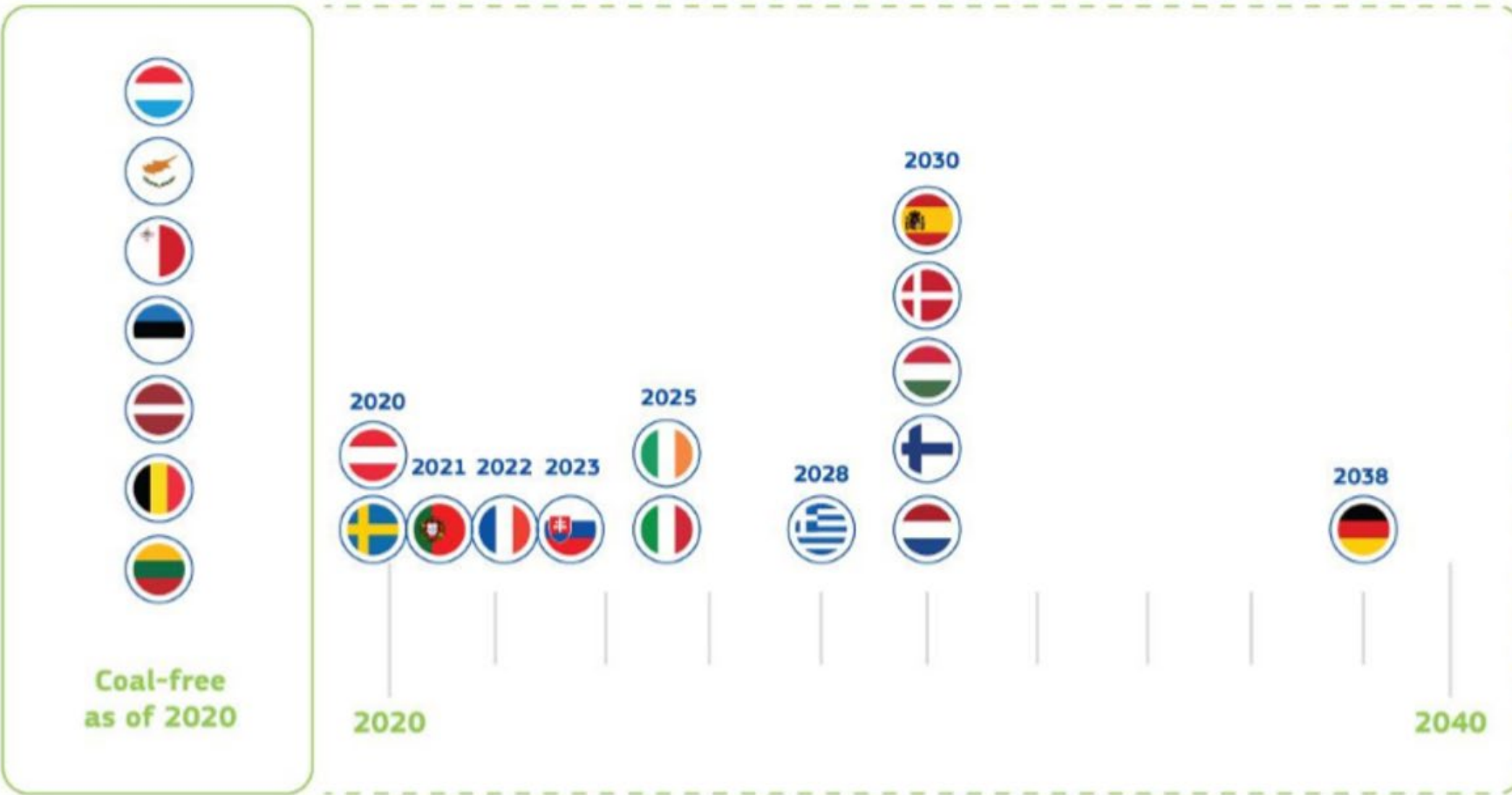
With the increased EU target for 2030 of at least 55%, the level of ambition in the NECPs is not a ceiling,

- especially if more recent decarbonisation strategies are available at national, regional or local level

# Update on transition-related issues in the EU

Coal phase out commitments as per National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)

# Coal phase-out



Phase out under consideration

No phase out planned

# Q & A session

Please write your questions in the Q & A box  
or send an e-mail to

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# III. JTF in templates for Partnership Agreement and Programmes

Moray Gilland, Head of Unit for Policy Development and Economic Analysis,  
Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

# JTF programming architecture

**Article 6(1), JTF:** ‘The resources programmed shall take the form of one or more specific programmes or one or more specific priorities within the programme’:  
**flexibility in programming**

- A specific/dedicated **national or regional** JTF programme is possible
- JTF priority or priorities may be **embedded in** a regional or national programme co-financed by other funds
- Priority may cover **one or more territories**
- Priority may cover territories from **one or more category of region**
- **! Mono-fund priority** (Article 17(2), CPR) – A priority may use support from one or more funds **unless** it receives support from the JTF

# JTF programming architecture (2)

**Article 7(1), JTF:** One or more just transition plans covering one or more affected territories

- A single plan for all affected territories is possible
- A dedicated plan for each affected territory is possible
- A plan for a group of territories is possible

**Combination with the JTF programme structure** (a need to consider consequences for programme preparation or amendment)

- Regional programmes with JTF priority/ies, but with a single national just transition plan for all territories in a country (possible)
- A national programme with several plans for each affected territory (possible)

# JTF programming architecture (3)

**Article 6(1), JTF:** JTF resources shall be programmed for categories of regions where the territories are located on the basis of just transition plans

- Programming of the JTF is done for territories at **NUTS3 level or part of it** (effectively – local administrative unit)
- **Consequences for the co-financing rates:** applying the co-financing rate for the category of region where the affected territory is located
- **Consequences for the voluntary transfers:** it is possible to transfer from the category of region in ERDF/ESF+ corresponding to the location of the territory

**! But in line with the allocation methodology the JTF is not divided by category of region: allocations in the financial tables of programme / PA are not divided by the category of region**



# Just transition plans - content

## Point 1: Outline of the transition process and identification of the most negatively affected territories within Member State ('chapeaux' / 'big picture' – not repeated for each territory)

- **Outline of the expected transition process** in line with National Energy and Climate Plans and other existing transition plans with a timeline for ceasing or scaling down the activities
- **Identification of territories with justification** of the choice made in terms of economic and employment impacts
- **Identifying the outermost regions and islands** within affected territories with specific amounts allocated + justification

Description,  
12.000 characters

# Just transition plans – content (2)

## Point 2: Assessment of transition challenges for each identified territory (repeated for each territory)

- 2.1 Assessment of the economic, social and territorial impact of the transition to a climate neutral economy Description, 12.000 characters
- 2.2 Development needs and objectives by 2030 in a view of reaching climate neutrality by 2050 Description, 6.000 characters
- 2.3 Consistency with other relevant national, regional or territorial strategies Description, 6.000 characters

# Just transition plans – content (3)

## 2.4 Type of operations

Description,  
12.000 characters

- ‘General’ types of operations envisaged
- Productive investment in large enterprises (if relevant) – a list of operations with justification based on the estimated effects on employment a without support scenario
- Investment in the ETS sectors (if relevant) – a list of operations with justification
- Synergies and complementarities with other relevant programmes or financial instruments
- Synergies and complementarities with other pillars of Just transition mechanism (sectors and areas to be supported under pillar 2 and 3)

## 2.5 Programme specific output and result indicators (tables 1 and 2)

# Just transition plans – content (4)

## **Point 3: Governance mechanisms** (needs to cover each affected territory covered by the plan)

Description,  
5.000 characters

- **3.1 Partnership** (arrangements for involvement of relevant local partners, outcomes of public consultations)
- **3.2 Monitoring and evaluation measures**, including additional indicators to measure ability of the plan to achieve its objectives
- **3.3 Coordination and monitoring body/bodies** within the territory

# Programmes vs just transition plans 1/2



**Rule:** no derogations for the JTF in the content of PA and programme under Article 8 and 17, CPR (all points apply to the JTF)



**But:** programme and just transition plan refer to **a different territorial level**



**A question of ‘overlapping’**  
– a consequence of flexibility in programming

# Programmes vs just transition plans 2/2

**Summary of main challenges in a programme:**  
a cross references to the plan would be possible

## Types of actions / types of operations

- plan allows to be more descriptive and detailed **at affected territory level** (plus specific requirements for large enterprises, ETS sectors, complementarities)

## Programme specific indicators

- programme will 'aggregate' the indicators by territory

## Governance

- plan targets specific arrangements/bodies for the coordination/monitoring within territories while programme the regulatory requirements in the CPR

## ! Impact of JTF programming choices

- cross referencing useful in particular when priority covers one territory

# Transfers to JTF – overview 1/2

**Legal basis:** Article 21a, CPR

- **! JTF is excluded from Article 21 transfers** – no transfers to other EU instruments, other CPR funds or between cohesion policy funds

Transfers from ERDF and ESF+ are **voluntary**

- It may be a transfer from ERDF only, ESF only or from both funds

Transfers can be made '**of the category of region**' where the concerned territory is located

- Example: if the affected JTF territory is located in the more developed region it may receive voluntary transfer from ERDF/ESF+ resources allocated to category of more developed regions

# Transfers to JTF – overview 2/2

**Ceiling:** transfers to the JTF cannot exceed

- **3 times** the amount of the JTF MFF resources,
- **15%** of the respective ERDF and ESF+ allocations for the MSs

**Article 7(2), JTF:** Total ERDF/ESF+ resources cannot exceed the JTF MFF support to the priority

- transfer tables in a programme template are broken down by priority

MS shall set out the **total amount** transferred by year and by category of region

- additional tables in the PA and programme reflect breakdown by year

Transfers shall **not affect annual MFF ceilings** for a Member State



# Transfers to JTF – partnership agreement

Possibility to envisage the **voluntary transfer** to JTF in the partnership agreement

- (initially: only in programmes)

Transfers proposals in the PA are **preliminary**, not binding:

- a need to confirm at first adoption of programme(s) **covering the JTF resources** or a possibility to correct or annul

Section 4d – **specific tables** in the PA:

- breakdown by year (table 6A)
- ‘summary’ (table 6B)
- in SFC the ‘breakdown’ table will generate the ‘summary’ table

Other **financial tables** in the PA:

- JTF amounts are to include transferred amounts

# Transfers to JTF – programme

## A need to:

- capture transfers **from other** programme(s) and from **within** the programme;
- allow **transfers ‘in lots’**, while ensure checking the overall ceilings;
- follow the **breakdown by year** for financial management;

## **Section 3B:** Specific tables in the programme (fill in only when transfers are used):

- **Table 18** – JTF allocation by priority prior to complementary transfers (first submission of the programme with the JTF allocation)
- **Tables 18A and 18B** – transfers to JTF within the programme
- **Tables 18C and 18D** – transfers to JTF from other programmes
- **For each case:** breakdown by year and ‘summary’ table
- At the **first adoption with JTF allocation**, a need to confirm or correct the preliminary transfers proposed in the Partnership Agreement

# JTF in the financial tables



JTF resources always split between MFF (Article 3, JTF), Next generation EU (Article 3a) and not committed amounts (Article 3 d, JTF)



Potential additional resources – ‘Green rewarding mechanism’ (Article 3b, JTF) – are not reflected in the financial tables



Commitments in the EU budget for Next Generation resources need to be made until 2023



‘Flexibility amount’ is not relevant for the Next generation EU (it is relevant for MFF resources)

! It does not mean that resources must be contracted by MAs by the end 2023)

# JTF in the financial tables – co-financing rates

**Article 6(2), JTF:** co-financing rates  
Depending on the programming choices:

**Priority for a single territory –**  
apply the co-financing rate from the category of region where the affected territory is located

**Priority of all territories from the same category of regions –**  
apply the co-financing rate from the category of region where the affected territories is located

**Priority covering multiple categories of region –**  
apply co-financing rate as the weighted average reflecting estimated allocation by category of region in which affected territory is located

Monitor implementation and adjust co-financing rate if necessary

# III. Territorial just transition plan: assessment procedure and adoption as part of the programme

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# TJTP: assessment procedure and adoption as part of the programme (general process)

## JTF programming consists of two elements:

- the TJTP(s)
- the corresponding programme(s)

## TJTP assessment is part of the general programming process:

- TJTP will be submitted **as part of the programme or a request for its amendment** (article 17(8) CPR). TJTP will be covered by the same COM decision as the programme.
- The programme amendment should be used if more time is needed to prepare TJTP and not to delay the programme adoption process.

## How to submit TJTP in SFC2021?

- TJTP will be a **separate module** based on Annex II of the JTF Regulation.
- **The character limit** applies, as indicated in Annex II of the JTF Regulation.
- Upon validation/completion, **the module can be linked (as annex) to the programme(s)**.
- A new version can be created in case of TJTP modifications (triggers a programme amendment!).

# TJTP: assessment procedure and adoption as part of the programme (general process)

The plan as part of the programme is subject to the negotiations with the COM

## Informal dialogue

- **Opportunity to clarify** all outstanding issues,
- **If TJTP is missing**, the informal observations' letter will state that it was impossible to assess JTF-specific elements of the programme

## Formal dialogue

- **(i) The plan and consistency of the plan with JTF-specific elements** in the programme should be checked.
- **(ii) If TJTP is missing and the programme includes the JTF** → COM observations: impossible to assess the plan and JTF-specific elements of the programme.
- **(iii) If TJTP is not mature:** the COM will invite MS in the observations' letter either to revise the plan, or, not to delay the adoption process, to withdraw JTF resources. The programme can be resubmitted with the plan within the amendment procedure.

# TJTP: assessment procedure and adoption as part of the programme (general process)

The plan must be consistent:



With the corresponding programme –  
JTF may be programmed under one or more priorities



Itself internally  
(clear intervention logic)



With relevant external strategic documents,  
e.g. NECPs



# TJTP: assessment procedure and adoption as part of the programme (general process)

Once adopted, TJTP is managed as any other part of the programme, e.g.:

**Operations** will be selected under the relevant programme based on criteria and procedures established in accordance with article 67 CPR.

**TJTP amendments** will form part of the programme amendment process.

**Oversight** will be ensured by the monitoring committee for the programme that should reflect local partnerships in JTF territories in its composition.

etc.

# TJTP: assessment procedure and adoption as part of the programme (programme architecture)

**Member States decide about the programme architecture and the number of corresponding TJTPs**

**The choice of the programme architecture / structure should take into account:**

**The division of competencies**

between the national and regional levels for each of the chosen policy areas

**Principle of efficiency:**

The JTF programmes to be implemented by well-trained staff and without further administrative cost and burden for beneficiaries

**JTF integrated approach:**

1. Structural changes addressed through a holistic approach encompassing the economic, industrial, technological and social aspects of the transformation
2. The split between ESF+ and ERDF-like types of investments to be avoided

# TJTP: assessment procedure and adoption as part of the programme (programme architecture)

## Different **possible configurations** of TJTP-programme relationship

### Option A

**One** programme submitted with **a single** corresponding TJTP

### Option B

**One** programme submitted with **several** corresponding TJTPs

### Option C

**Several** programmes submitted with **the same** TJTP

The risk of cascading programme amendments and strong coordination efforts needed!

# Q & A session

Please write your questions in the Q & A box  
or send an e-mail to

[REGIO-COORDINATION-OF-PROGRAMMES@ec.europa.eu](mailto:REGIO-COORDINATION-OF-PROGRAMMES@ec.europa.eu)

# Wrap up & conclusions

# Thank you!

Contact: [REGIO-COORDINATION-OF-PROGRAMMES@ec.europa.eu](mailto:REGIO-COORDINATION-OF-PROGRAMMES@ec.europa.eu)



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