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**NOTE**

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From: General Secretariat of the Council  
To: Permanent Representatives Committee

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Subject: Regulation establishing the Just Transition Fund  
– Partial mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. On 11 December 2019, the Commission adopted a Communication on the European Green Deal, setting out its roadmap towards a new growth policy for Europe. In line with the objective of achieving EU climate neutrality by 2050 in an effective and fair manner, the European Green Deal proposed a Just Transition Mechanism. The Mechanism consists of three pillars: (1) a Just Transition Fund implemented under shared management, (2) a dedicated scheme under InvestEU, and (3) a public sector loan facility with the EIB Group to mobilise additional investments to regions concerned.

2. On 14 January 2020, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation establishing the Just Transition Fund. On 28 May 2020, following the COVID-19 outbreak, an amended proposal followed.

## II. WORK WITHIN THE COUNCIL

3. The Regulation establishing the Just Transition Fund (JTF Regulation) was presented to the Structural Measures Working Party (SMWP) on 21 January 2020, during the Croatian Presidency. Detailed examination of the JTF Regulation by the SMWP followed during February and March.
4. The SMWP discussed the Presidency compromise proposals on the JTF Regulation at its meetings on 7 and 20 May, and 4 June.
5. Since the JTF Regulation is a proposal linked to the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and to the European Union Recovery Instrument (EURI), all provisions with budgetary implications or of a horizontal nature have been set aside (in square brackets) for the time being - and thus excluded from this partial mandate for negotiations - pending further progress on the MFF and on the EURI. These provisions under the JTF Regulation are: Article 3 (geographical coverage and resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal), Article 3a (resources from the European Union Recovery Instrument), Article 6, paragraph 2 (transfers from ERDF and ESF+ resources) and Annex I (allocation method for the resources of the Just Transition Fund).
6. Substantial progress has been made since the detailed examination of the JTF Regulation began at working party level. Following the Structural Measures Working Party on 4 June, **the Presidency is of the view that, based on the principle that "nothing is agreed until everything is agreed", a balanced compromise text has emerged which was supported by a majority of Member States.**

### III. WAY FORWARD

7. The Permanent Representatives Committee is, therefore, invited to agree on a partial mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament and to confirm the compromise proposed by the Presidency on the JTF Regulation as set out in the Annex to this note.
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**Regulation establishing the Just Transition Fund***Article 1*  
***Subject matter and scope***

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund ('JTF') to provide support to the economies, people and the environment of territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards the Union's 2030 target for climate set out in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.
2. It lays down the specific objective of the JTF, its geographical coverage and resources, the scope of its support with regard to the Investment for jobs and growth goal referred to in [point (a) of Article 4(2)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR] as well as specific provisions for programming and indicators necessary for monitoring.

*Article 2*  
***Specific objective***

In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article [4(1)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], the JTF shall contribute to the single specific objective 'enabling regions and people to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards the Union's 2030 target for climate and a climate-neutral economy by 2050'.

*[Article 3*  
***Geographical coverage and resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal***

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.
- 2.<sup>1</sup> The resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal available for budgetary commitment for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 11 270 459 000 in current prices, which may be increased, as the case may be, by additional resources allocated in the Union budget, and by other resources in accordance with the applicable basic act.

0.35% of the amount referred to in the first subparagraph shall be allocated to technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission.

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<sup>1</sup> Article 3(2): as proposed by the Commission in doc. ST 08386/20 (COM (2020) 460 final).

3. The Commission shall adopt a decision by means of an implementing act setting out the annual breakdown of resources, including any additional resources referred to in paragraph 2, by Member State in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex I.
4. By way of derogation from Article [21a] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], any additional resources referred to in paragraph 2, allocated to the JTF in the Union budget or provided by other resources shall not require complementary support from the ERDF or the ESF+.]

*[Article 3a<sup>2</sup>*

**Resources from the European Union Recovery Instrument**

1. Measures referred to in Article 2 of Regulation [ERI] shall be implemented under the Just Transition Fund with an amount of EUR 32 803 000 000 in current prices of the amount referred to in point (vi) of Article 3(2)(a) of that Regulation, subject to its Article 4(3), (4) and (8).

This amount shall be considered other resources as referred to in Article 3(2) and shall constitute external assigned revenues in accordance with Article 21(5) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046.

They shall be made available for budgetary commitment under the Investment for jobs and growth goal for the years 2021 to 2024 in addition to the global resources set out in Article 3 as follows:

- 2021: EUR 7 954 600 000;
- 2022: EUR 8 114 600 000;
- 2023: EUR 8 276 600 000;
- 2024: EUR 8 441 600 000.

In addition, EUR 15 600 000 in current prices shall be made available for administrative expenditure from the resources referred to in the first subparagraph.

2. 0.35% of the amount referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall be allocated to technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission.

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<sup>2</sup> Article 3a: as proposed by the Commission in doc. ST 08386/20 (COM (2020) 460 final).

3. The annual breakdown of the amount referred to in paragraph 1 by Member States shall be included in the Commission decision referred to in Article 3(3) in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex I.
4. By way of derogation from Article [21a] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR] the amount referred to in paragraph 1 shall not require complementary support from the ERDF or the ESF+.
5. By way of derogation from Article 14(3) of the Financial Regulation, the de-commitment rules set out in Chapter IV of Title VII of Regulation (EU) [new CPR] shall apply to the budgetary commitments based on resources referred to in paragraph 1. By derogation from Article 12(4)(c) of the Financial Regulation these resources shall not be used for a succeeding programme or action.]

*Article 4*  
***Scope of support***

1. The JTF shall only support activities that are directly linked to its specific objective as set out in Article 2 and which contribute to the implementation of the territorial just transition plans established in accordance with Article 7.
2. In accordance with paragraph 1, the JTF shall exclusively support the following activities:
  - (a) productive investments in SMEs, including start-ups, leading to economic diversification and reconversion;
  - (b) investments in the creation of new firms, including through business incubators and consulting services;
  - (c) investments in research and innovation activities and fostering the transfer of advanced technologies;

- (d) investments in the deployment of technology and infrastructures for affordable clean energy, in greenhouse gas emission reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy;<sup>3</sup>
- (d bis) investments in sustainable local mobility, including decarbonisation of the local transport sector;
- (e) investments in digitalisation and digital connectivity;
- (f) investments in regeneration and decontamination of sites, land restoration and repurposing projects;
- (g) investments in enhancing the circular economy, including through waste prevention, reduction, resource efficiency, reuse, repair and recycling;

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<sup>3</sup> *Recital (10) is amended as follows:* This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050 while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy. Consultancy services contributing to the implementation of measures supported by the JTF should also be eligible. Renaturation of sites, development of green infrastructure and water management can be supported as part of a land restoration project. When supporting energy efficiency measures, the JTF can support investments which contribute to reducing energy poverty, principally through energy efficiency improvements of the housing stock by reducing consumption and creating savings to be achieved in households affected by energy poverty.

- (h) upskilling and reskilling of workers and jobseekers;<sup>4</sup>
- (i) job-search assistance to jobseekers;
- (j) active inclusion of jobseekers;
- (k) technical assistance;
- (l) other activities in the areas of education and social inclusion indicated in territorial just transition plans in accordance with Article 7.

Additionally, the JTF may support, in areas designated as assisted areas in accordance with points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) of the TFEU, productive investments in enterprises other than SMEs, provided that such investments have been approved as part of the territorial just transition plan based on the information required under point (h) of Article 7(2). Such investments shall only be eligible where they are necessary for the implementation of the territorial just transition plan, where they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050, and where their support is necessary for job creation in the identified territory, and where they do not lead to relocation as required under Article 60 of Regulation No. .../... [CPR].

The JTF may also support investments to achieve the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council provided that such investments have been approved as part of the territorial just transition plan based on the information required under point (i) of Article 7(2). Such investments shall only be eligible where they are necessary for the implementation of the territorial just transition plan.

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<sup>4</sup> *Recital (11) is amended as follows:* To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling, including training, of the affected workers, irrespective of whether they are still employed or have lost their job due to the transition. The JTF should aim to help them adapt to new employment opportunities. The JTF should also provide job-search assistance to jobseekers and support their active inclusion into the labour market. All jobseekers having lost their job in sectors affected by the transition in the region covered by the territorial just transition plan can be supported by the JTF, even if the dismissed workers are not residing in that region.



*Article 5*  
***Exclusion from the scope of support***

The JTF shall not support:

- (a) the decommissioning or the construction of nuclear power stations;
- (b) the manufacturing, processing and marketing of tobacco and tobacco products;
- (c) undertakings in difficulty, as defined in Article 2(18) of Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014<sup>5</sup>, unless authorised under applicable Union State aid rules;
- (d) investment related to the production, processing, distribution, storage or combustion of fossil fuels;
- (e) investment in broadband infrastructure in areas in which there are at least two broadband networks of equivalent category.

*Article 6*  
***Programming of the JTF resources***

1. The JTF resources shall be programmed for the categories of regions where the territories concerned are located, on the basis of territorial just transition plans established in accordance with Article 7 and approved by the Commission as part of a programme or a programme amendment. The resources programmed shall take the form of one or more specific programmes or of one or more priorities within a programme.

The Commission shall only approve a programme or any amendment to it where the identification of the territories most negatively affected by the transition process, contained within the relevant territorial just transition plan, is duly justified and the relevant territorial just transition plan is consistent with the National Energy and Climate Plan of the Member State concerned.

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<sup>5</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (OJ L 187, 26.6.2014, p. 1).

[2.<sup>6</sup> JTF priority or priorities shall comprise the JTF resources consisting of all or part of the JTF allocation for the Member States and the resources transferred in accordance with Article [21a] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR]. The total of the ERDF and ESF+ resources transferred to the JTF shall be at least equal to one and a half times the amount of support from the JTF to that priority excluding the resources referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 3a but shall not exceed three times that amount.]

*Article 7*  
***Territorial just transition plan***

1. Member States shall prepare, together with the relevant authorities of the territories concerned, one or more territorial just transition plans covering one or more affected territories corresponding to level 3 of the common classification of territorial units for statistics ('NUTS level 3 regions') as established by [Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 868/2014<sup>7</sup>]<sup>8</sup> or parts thereof, in accordance with the template set out in Annex II. Those territories shall be those most negatively affected based on the economic and social impacts resulting from the transition, in particular with regard to expected adaptation of workers or job losses in fossil fuel production and use and the transformation needs of the production processes of industrial facilities with the highest greenhouse gas intensity.<sup>9</sup>
2. A territorial just transition plan shall contain the following elements:
  - (a) a description of the transition process at national level towards a climate-neutral economy, including a timeline for key transition steps towards the attainment of the Union's 2030 target for climate set out in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and climate neutrality by 2050 which are consistent with the latest version of the National Energy and Climate Plan ('NECP');

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<sup>6</sup> Article 6(2): as proposed by the Commission in doc. ST 08386/20 (COM (2020) 460 final).

<sup>7</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154 21.6.2003, p. 1).

<sup>8</sup> The same reference as in Article 102 CPR will be used, once agreed by the co-legislators.

<sup>9</sup> *Recital (15) is amended as follows:* The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. Where such territories are identified, additional attention should be given to the specificities of islands, insular areas as well as the outermost regions where the geographical and socio-economic characteristics may require a different approach to support the transition process towards climate-neutrality. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

- (b) a justification for identifying the territories as most negatively affected by the transition process referred to in point (a) and to be supported by the JTF, in accordance with paragraph 1;
- (c) an assessment of the transition challenges faced by the identified most negatively affected territories, including the social, economic, and environmental impact of the transition to a climate-neutral economy, identifying the potential number of affected jobs and job losses, the development needs and objectives, to be reached by 2030 linked to the transformation or closure of greenhouse gas-intensive activities in those territories;
- (d) a description of the expected contribution of the JTF support to addressing the social, economic, health and environmental impacts of the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050;
- (e) an assessment of its consistency with other relevant national, regional or territorial strategies and plans;
- (f) a description of the governance mechanisms consisting of the partnership arrangements, the monitoring and evaluation measures planned and the responsible bodies;
- (g) a description of the type of operations envisaged and their expected contribution to alleviate the impact of the transition;
- (h) where support is provided to productive investments to enterprises other than SMEs, a list of such operations and enterprises and a justification of the necessity of such support through a gap analysis demonstrating that the expected job losses would exceed the expected number of jobs created in the absence of the investment;
- (i) where support is provided to investments to achieve the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC, a list of operations to be supported and a justification that they contribute to a transition to a climate neutral economy and lead to a substantial reduction in greenhouse-gas emissions going substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC and provided that they are necessary for the protection of a significant number of jobs;

- (j) synergies and complementarities with other relevant Union programmes to address identified development needs.
  - (k) synergies and complementarities with planned support from the other pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism.
3. The preparation and implementation of territorial just transition plans shall involve the relevant partners in accordance with Article [6] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR].
  4. Territorial just transition plans shall be consistent with the relevant territorial strategies referred to in Article [23] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], and smart specialisation strategies, the NECPs and the European Pillar of Social Rights.

Where the revision of a National Energy and Climate Plan pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 necessitates a revision of a territorial just transition plan, this revision shall be carried out as part of the mid-term review exercise in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) [new CPR].

5. Where Member States want to make use of the possibility to receive support under pillars 2 or 3 of the Just Transition Mechanism, the territorial just transition plan shall set out the sectors and areas envisaged to be supported under those pillars.

#### *Article 8* **Indicators**

1. Common output and result indicators, as set out in Annex III and, where duly justified in the territorial just transition plan, programme-specific output and result indicators, shall be established in accordance with [point (a) of the second subparagraph of Article 12(1)], [point (d)(ii) of Article 17(3)] and [point (b) of Article 37(2)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR].
2. For output indicators, baselines shall be set at zero. The milestones set for 2024 and targets set for 2029 shall be cumulative. Targets shall not be revised after the request for programme amendment submitted pursuant to Article [14(2)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR] has been approved by the Commission.
3. Where a JTF priority supports the activities referred to in points (h), (i) or (j) of Article 4(2), data on the indicators for participants shall only be transmitted where all the data relating to that participant, required in accordance with Annex III are available.

*[Paragraph 4 of Commission proposal deleted]*

*Article 9*  
***Financial corrections***

Where the Commission concludes, based on the examination of the final performance report of the programme, that there is a failure to achieve at least 65% of the target established for one or more output indicators for the JTF resources, it may make financial corrections pursuant to Article [98] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR] by reducing the support from the JTF to the priority concerned in proportion to the achievements.

Financial corrections shall not be applied where the failure to achieve targets is due to the impact of socio-economic or environmental factors, significant changes in the economic or environmental conditions in the Member State concerned or because of reasons of force majeure seriously affecting implementation of the priorities concerned.

*[Article 10 of Commission proposal deleted]*

*Article 11*  
***Entry into force***

This Regulation shall enter into force on the [twentieth] day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

*For the European Parliament*

*For the Council*

The President

The President

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## ANNEX I<sup>10</sup>

### **ALLOCATION METHOD FOR RESOURCES OF THE JUST TRANSITION FUND**

For each Member State, the financial envelope is determined in accordance with the following steps:

- (a) the share of each Member State is calculated as the weighted sum of the shares determined on the basis of the following criteria, weighted as indicated:
  - (i) greenhouse-gas emissions of industrial facilities in NUTS level 2 regions where the carbon intensity, as defined by the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions of industrial facilities as reported by Member States in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council compared to the gross value added of the industry, exceeds by a factor of two the EU-27 average. Where that level is not exceeded in any NUTS level 2 regions in a given Member State, greenhouse-gas emissions of industrial facilities in the NUTS level 2 region with the highest carbon intensity is taken into account (weighting 49%),
  - (ii) employment in mining of coal and lignite (weighting 25%),
  - (iii) employment in industry in the NUTS level 2 regions taken into account for the purposes of point (i) (weighting 25%),
  - (iv) production of peat (weighting 0,95%),
  - (v) production of oil shale (weighting 0,05%);
- (b) the allocations resulting from the application of point (a) are adjusted to ensure that no Member State receives an amount exceeding EUR 8 billion (in 2018 prices). The amounts exceeding EUR 8 billion per Member State are redistributed proportionally to the allocations of all other Member States. The Member States shares are recalculated accordingly;
- (c) the Member State shares resulting from the application of point (b) are adjusted negatively or positively by a coefficient of 1.5 times of the difference by which that Member State's GNI per capita (measured in purchasing power parities) for the period 2015-2017 as used for cohesion policy in the context of the MFF 2021-2027 negotiations exceeds or falls below the average GNI per capita of the EU-27 Member States (average expressed as 100%).

This adjustment does not apply to Member States for which the allocation has been capped in accordance with point (b);

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<sup>10</sup> Annex I: as proposed by the Commission in doc. ST 08386/20 ADD1 (COM (2020) 460 final).

- (d) the allocations resulting from the application of point (c) are adjusted to ensure that the final allocation from the JTF results in a per capita aid intensity (measured on the basis of the entire population of the Member State) of at least EUR 32 (in 2018 prices) over the entire period.

The amounts to ensure the minimum aid intensity are deducted proportionally from the allocations of all the other Member States, except those for which the allocation has been capped in accordance with point (b).

The allocation of the Just Transition Fund is additional to the allocation resulting from paragraphs 1 to 16 of Annex XXII of [new CPR proposal] and is not included in the allocation basis to which points 10 to 15 of Annex XXII of the [new CPR proposal] are applied.]

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## ANNEX II

### TEMPLATE FOR TERRITORIAL JUST TRANSITION PLANS

#### 1. Outline of the transition process and identification of the most negatively affected territories within the Member State

Text field [12000]

*Reference: Article 7(2)(a)*

*1.1. Outline of the expected transition process towards a climate-neutral economy and towards the Union's 2030 target for climate set out in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and climate neutrality by 2050, in line with the objectives of the National Energy and Climate Plans and other existing transition plans with a timeline for ceasing or scaling down activities such as coal and lignite mining or coal fired electricity production*

*Reference: Article 7(2)(b)*

*1.2. Identifying the territories expected to be the most negatively affected and justifying this choice with the corresponding estimation of the economic and employment impacts based on the outline of Section 1.1*

#### 2. Assessment of transition challenges, for each of the identified territory

##### 2.1. Assessment of the economic, social and territorial impact of the transition to a climate-neutral economy

*Reference: Article 7(2)(c)*

Text field [12000]

*Identification of economic activities and industrial sectors impacted, distinguishing:*

- declining sectors, expected to cease or significantly scale down their activities related to the transition, including a corresponding timeline;*
- transforming sectors, expected to undergo a transformation of their activities, processes and outputs.*

*For each of the two sectors:*

- expected job losses and requalification needs, taking into account skills forecasts;*
- economic diversification potential and development opportunities.*

##### 2.2. Development needs and objectives by 2030 in view of reaching climate neutrality by 2050

*Reference: Article 7(2)(d)*



*Text field [6000]*

- *Development needs to address the transition challenges;*
- *Objectives and results expected through implementing the JTF priority.*

### 2.3. Consistency with other relevant national, regional or territorial strategies and plans

*Reference: Article 7(2)(e)*

*Text field [6000]*

- *Smart specialisation strategies;*
- *Territorial strategies referred to in Article 23 of Regulation (EU) [new CPR];*
- *Other regional or national development plans.*

### 2.4. Types of operations envisaged

*Text field [12000]*

*Reference: Article 7(2)(g)*

- *types of operations envisaged and their expected contribution to alleviate the impact of the climate transition*

*Reference: Article 7(2)(h)*

*To fill in only if support is provided to productive investments other than SMEs:  
- a list of such operations and enterprises and for each of them a justification of the necessity of such support through a gap analysis demonstrating that the expected job losses would exceed the expected number of jobs created in the absence of this investment*

*\* This section may be updated or filled in with the revision of the TJTF, depending on the decision to provide such support.*

*Reference: Article 7(2)(i);*

*To fill in only if support is provided to investments to achieve the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC:  
- a list of operations to be supported and a justification that they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy and lead to substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions going below the relevant benchmarks used for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC and provided that they are necessary for the protection of a significant number of jobs*

*\* This section may be updated or filled in with the revision of the TJTF, depending on the decision to provide such support.*

Reference: Article 7(2)(j)

- synergies and complementarities of the envisaged operations with other relevant programmes under the Investments for jobs and growth goal (supporting the transition process), other financing instruments (the Union Emissions Trading Modernisation Fund)

Reference: Article 7(2)(k) and 7(5)

- synergies and complementarities with planned support from the other pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism  
- sectors and areas envisaged to be supported under Pillar 2 and 3

## 2.5. Programme-specific output or result indicators

Reference: Article 8(1)

To fill in only if programme-specific indicators are envisaged:  
- justification for the necessity of programme-specific output or result indicators based on the types of operations envisaged

Specific objective	ID [5]	Indicator [255]	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)

Specific objective	ID [5]	Indicator [255]	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference year	Target (2029)	Source of data [200]	Comments [200]

## 3. Governance mechanisms

Reference: Article 7(2)(f)

Text field [5000]

### 3.1. Partnership

- Arrangements for involvement of partners in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the territorial just transition plan;  
- Outcome of public consultation.

### 3.2. Monitoring and evaluation

*- Monitoring and evaluation measures planned, including indicators to measure the ability of the plan to achieve its objectives*

### 3.3. Coordination and monitoring body/bodies

*Body or bodies responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the plan and their role*

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### ANNEX III

#### **REGIONAL POLICY COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS ('RCO') AND REGIONAL POLICY COMMON RESULT INDICATORS ('RCR') FOR THE JUST TRANSITION FUND<sup>11</sup>**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Results</b>
RCO 01 - Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large) RCO 02 - Enterprises supported by grants RCO 03 - Enterprises supported by financial instruments RCO 04 - Enterprises with non-financial support RCO 05 - Start-ups supported  RCO 10 - Enterprises cooperating with research institutions RCO 120 – Enterprises supported to achieve the reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC	RCR 01 - Jobs created in supported entities RCR 02 - Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments) RCR 03 – SMEs introducing product or process innovation RCR 04 - SMEs introducing marketing or organisational innovation RCR 05 - SMEs innovating in-house RCR 06 - Patent applications submitted to European Patent Office RCR 29a – Estimated greenhouse-gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC in supported enterprises
RCO 13 - Digital services and products developed for enterprises	RCR 11 - Users of new public digital services and applications RCR 12 - Users of new digital products, services and applications developed by enterprises
RCO 15 - Capacity of incubation created	RCR 17 - 3-year-old enterprises surviving in the market RCR 18 - SMEs using incubator services one year after the incubator creation

<sup>11</sup> For presentational reasons, indicators are grouped to provide for easier matching with the indicators included in other cohesion policy fund-specific regulations.

RCO 101 – SMEs investing in skills development	RCR 97 – Apprenticeships supported in SMEs RCR 98 – SMEs staff completing Continuing Vocational Education and Training (CVET) (by type of skill: technical, management, entrepreneurship, green, other)
RCO 18 – Dwellings with improved energy performance RCO 19 - Public buildings with improved energy performance	RCR 26 - Annual primary energy consumption (of which: dwellings, public buildings, enterprises, other) RCR 29 – Estimated greenhouse gas emissions
RCO 22 - Additional production capacity for renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal)	RCR 31 - Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal) RCR 32 – Renewable energy: Capacity connected to the grid (operational)
RCO 34 - Additional capacity for waste recycling	RCR 46 - Population served by waste recycling facilities and small waste management systems RCR 47 - Waste recycled RCR 48 - Recycled waste used as raw materials RCR 49 - Waste recovered
RCO 60 - Cities and towns with new or modernised digitised urban transport systems	RCR 62 - Annual users of new or modernised public transport

<p>RCO 38 - Surface area of rehabilitated land supported  RCO 39 - Systems for monitoring air pollution installed</p>	<p>RCR 50 - Population benefiting from measures for air quality  RCR 52 - Rehabilitated land used for green areas, social housing, economic or community activities</p>
<p>for participants<sup>12,13</sup>:</p> <p>RCO 200- unemployed, including long-term unemployed,  RCO 201 - long-term unemployed,  RCO 202 - inactive,  RCO 203 - employed, including self-employed,  RCO 204 - below 30 years of age,  RCO 205 - above 54 years of age,  RCO 206 - with lower secondary education or less (ISCED 0-2),  RCO 207 - with upper secondary (ISCED 3) or post-secondary education (ISCED 4),  RCO 208 - with tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8),  RCO 209 - total number of participants<sup>14</sup></p>	<p>for participants<sup>15</sup>:</p> <p>RCR 200 - participants engaged in job searching upon leaving,  RCR 201 - participants in education or training upon leaving,  RCR 202 - participants gaining a qualification upon leaving,  RCR 203 - participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving.</p>

<sup>12</sup> All output and result indicators related to participants are to be reported.

<sup>13</sup> All personal data are to be broken down by gender (male/female – non-binary). Where certain results are not possible, it is not necessary to collect and report data for those result indicators. When data are collected from registers, Member States do not need to align with commonly agreed definitions and may use national definitions.

<sup>14</sup> To be calculated automatically on the basis of the common output indicators relating to employment status.

<sup>15</sup> All personal data are to be broken down by gender. Where certain results are not possible, it is not necessary to collect and report data for those result indicators. When data are collected from registers, Member States do not need to align with commonly agreed definitions and may use national definitions.