

SFC2021 Programme supported from the ERDF (Investment for jobs and growth goal), ESF+, the Cohesion Fund, the JTF and the EMFAF - Article 21(3)

CCI	2021EL16JTPR001
Title in English	JUST Development Transition
Title in national language(s)	EL - Δίκαιη Αναπτυξιακή Μετάβαση
Version	1.2
First year	2021
Last year	2027
Eligible from	01-Jan-2021
Eligible until	31-Dec-2029
Commission decision number	
Commission decision date	
NUTS regions covered by the programme	EL4 - Νησιά Αιγαίου, Κρήτη EL41 - Βόρειο Αιγαίο EL411 - Λέσβος, Λήμνος EL412 - Ικαρία, Σάμος EL413 - Χίος EL42 - Νότιο Αιγαίο EL421 - Κάλυμνος, Κάρπαθος – Ηρωική Νήσος Κάσος, Κως, Ρόδος EL422 - Άνδρος, Θήρα, Κέα, Μήλος, Μύκονος, Νάξος, Πάρος, Σύρος, Τήνος EL43 - Κρήτη EL431 - Ηράκλειο EL432 - Λασιθί EL433 - Ρέθυμνο EL434 - Χανιά EL53 - Δυτική Μακεδονία EL531 - Γρεβενά, Κοζάνη EL532 - Καστοριά EL533 - Φλώρινα EL651 - Αργολίδα, Αρκαδία EL653 - Λακωνία, Μεσσηνία
Fund(s) concerned	JTF
Programme	<input type="checkbox"/> under Investment for jobs and growth goal for the outermost regions only

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1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

Reference: points (a)(i) to (viii) and point (a)(x) of Article 22(3) and point (b) of Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

1.1 Existing situation and main challenges

1.1.1 Existing commitments

The Kyoto Protocol & the Paris Agreement laid the groundwork for the EU to set a successful and sustainable transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and to set out the blueprint for this transformation with the Green Deal. Greece ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and the Paris Agreement in 2016, while Decision 4/2019 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 4893/2019) ratified the NECP, the main tool for shaping national energy and climate policy for the next 10 years. The NECP reflects the increased climate ambition and the national target set at the UN Climate Conference of 9th/2019: *‘Completely de-lignification of Greece by drastically reducing and removing lignite from the electricity mix, based on an organised plan to withdraw lignite plants by 2028 and decarbonise the islands by 2029’*. This objective was identified as good practice in the EU Staff Working Document “Assessment of Greece’s final national energy & climate plan”. In parallel, Greece has developed the “Long-term Strategy 2050”, with decarbonisation scenarios. Under the scenarios, consistent with keeping global temperature increase below 1.5 °C, the country achieves a 95% reduction in its net emissions compared to 1990.

The country is making use of the EU’s new Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) to address the wider social, economic and environmental impacts in regions where employment and income are heavily dependent on fossil fuels or emission intensive industries.

1.1.2 New developments

Since the ratification of the NECP, there have been rapid developments in energy and climate change, with the following main developments: (a) the ‘Fit for 55’ package which introduces an ambitious climate target (55%) compared to the 40% applicable when the NECP was drawn up, (b) the joint European action “REPowerEU”.

Greece remains committed to its de-lignification commitments and is consistently implementing a targeted set of relevant actions, including penetration of RES, licensing/regulatory framework for energy storage and H2, energy upgrading, incentives for electrification, district heating, HPS installation. This network of actions harmonises the TJTPs, which include interventions that promote zero pollutant emissions from energy production and assist the other areas of interest of the NECP.

The country is monitoring current developments in the energy sector and will make appropriate adjustments if necessary.

1.1.3 Removal of lignite plants/lignite mines

The transition towards the EU’s 2030 targets follows a specific timetable for the phase-out of lignite mining and power generation from its combustion. Many lignite-fired plants have already been withdrawn. The fluctuation of the power generation of PPC’s plants from lignite is as follows:

- 2011: production 27.4 TWh
- 2019: 10.417 TWh (62 % decrease)

- 2020: 5.7 TWh (30 % decrease compared to 8.1 TWh, NECP provision)

All lignite-fired plants are intended to be withdrawn by 2023, apart from Ptolemaida V, which will be withdrawn in 2028.

1.1.4 Transition to the islands

In the North Aegean, the South Aegean & Crete, the transition by 2029 is twofold: gradually increasing RES in consumption, based on the approved interconnection plan with the mainland power station and/or the installation of HPS, and (b) phasing out the operation of the 32 autonomous thermal power plants supplying the NIIs. The ultimate objective is to meet the energy needs of the islands with RES and to export excess clean energy to the mainland.

Starting in 2020, the total share of RES in consumption and/or is:

- Crete: 24 %
- Cyclades: 30 %
- Dodecanese: 16 %
- B. Aegean: 18 %.

By the end of the Programming Period 2021-2027, the installation of additional RES capacity is foreseen, which, based on data from the NECP and assumptions under the relevant TJTP, is estimated to lead to an overall share of RES in consumption and/or, taking into account the mix of interconnections, of 76%, 72%, 71% and 75% respectively.

In the interim (2025-2026), the objective is to install additional capacity: 155-182 MW in Crete, 50-6.5 MW in Dodecanese, 42-50 MW in the Northern Aegean Sea, 14 MW in Cyclades.

The area available per cluster of islands for the development of the above RES capacity will be determined upon approval of the special spatial RES.

The installation of RES power in the island area depends on the available margins (electrical space) of the network. The electrical interconnections of the NIIs increase the “electrical space” & the energy produced by thermal plants is replaced by clean forms. At the end of the interconnections, some thermal plants will be placed in cold reserve to ensure security of supply.

The uptake of new technological solutions & business models can remove the “electrical space” barrier regardless of interconnections. The plan for the installation of HPS on the islands without a clear interconnection plan can lead to RES penetration in consumption of more than 50 %, depending on the local conditions per island. If necessary, a specific study will be carried out to determine the appropriate rate of penetration of RES per category of islands.

According to the interconnection plan and the end of the first three stages of interconnection of the Cyclades, three of the NII systems have already been connected to the continental network. Based on the timetable for completion of the remaining electricity interconnections, according to the Ten-year Development Plan (2023-2032) of the Hellenic Electricity Transmission System and the Network Development Plan 2021-2025 of the Hellenic Electricity Distribution Network Operator, all the islands referred to the Islands TJTP and the JTD Programme (individually or as part of a stand-alone Electrical System/ES) will be interconnected with the mainland system by 2028, except for 8 NIIs covering 9 islands (Gavdos, Agios Efstraatios, Symi, Patmos, Megisti, Astypalaia, Arkios, Marathi, Aghios Efstraatios). For these islands and those with an interconnection horizon after 2025, the transition starts as a matter of priority with the development of HPS of electricity combined with wind-solar energy with storage systems, in accordance with the plan approved by the EU.

1.1.5 Transition process steps and actions

Greece follows the individual steps, pillars and supporting actions proposed in the World Bank's roadmap for W. Macedonia for the whole Just Transition Development process, tailored to the specificities of each region, in 2 steps: Design and Implementation.

Three (3) pillars are defined for the Just Transition Development process:

1. Rehabilitation & re-use of degraded areas/facilities
2. Social cohesion & economic transformation (Transition to a new production model)
3. Governance

The planning in the 1st pillar of Just Transition Development started with Law 4759/2020 for the JTD Plan and will be completed with the approval of new land uses (Special Urban Plans/SUPs). Implementation will start with the restoration of lignite fields and end with the first cells-organised receptors in 2025.

The drafting of the JTD Plan (2020) triggered the design of the 2nd pillar of Just Transition Development, which will be finalised with the approval of the TJTPs & the JTD Programme. The activation of the JTD Programme is expected in 2022, with completion at the end of the Programming Period (JTF, 1st pillar JTM). The 2nd pillar of Just Transition Development also includes the activation of actions of the other two pillars of the JTM.

The third pillar was activated by Law 4685/2020 with the establishment of a Government & Coordination Committee of the JTD Plan and the organisation of the administration/governance system was completed by Law 4872/2021.

As milestones of the transition process, the following shall be recorded:

- 07.2020: Open call for non-binding investment proposals and development projects by entities outside the public sector, in cooperation with Enterprise Greece.
- 2020-2021: Launching actions to pilot holistic interventions in Agios Efstratios and Astypalaia, with a focus on clean energy, saving and electro-mobility.
- 04.2021: Adoption by the EU of revised regional aid guidelines.
- 06.2021: Open call to public bodies to implement direct interventions to strengthen social cohesion, reorient employment, diversify the local economy, attract direct investment and prepare for the reception of new activities and larger-scale investments in the Regional Units of Kozani, Florina & D. Megalopolis.
- 09.2021: Design and launch of employment support programmes by OAED.

1.2 Identification of affected territories and assessment of challenges by region

The intervention areas of the JTD Programme are defined in the 3 TJTPs, in accordance with the criteria set out in Article 11 of Regulation JTF and are:

- The Regions:
 - Western Macedonia
 - B. Aegean

- N. Aegean
- Crete
- The municipalities of the Peloponnese Region:
 - Megalopolis
 - French festival
 - Tripoli
 - Ochalia

According to their *economic data* (categorisation of EU regions according to GDP per capita), these regions are classified as Least Developed Regions, except for the Southern Aegean (Transition Region).

The mainland lignite regions have a strong specialisation in *lignite extraction and energy production* (Location Quotient 6.36 in the W. Macedonia), supplying energy for 10 years throughout the country. Lignite activity has not generated significant industrial spillovers capable of further enhancing industrial development and compensating for the losses of lignite-making. Specialisation in the other productive sectors is weak to moderate. This *monoculture* of lignite makes the economy of these regions highly dependent and vulnerable. As a result, the de-lignification has a direct, indirect impact on the whole of the W. Macedonia Region and on the lignite-fired municipalities of the Peloponnese.

In addition, these areas have very low *R&D* spending compared to the national average (OECD study). Evidence shows the very limited capacity of the local research and production base to innovate, the public sector to support innovation and the private sector to make structural adjustments to increase competitiveness. De-lignification is expected to exacerbate the problem of low investment/deinvestment in innovation, causing further adverse effects on the transformation of the economy, competitiveness, and attractiveness of regions as places of residence and work.

According to an IOBE study, ~10.6 thousand *jobs* in the W. Macedonia will be lost from lignite-making up to 2029 (directly, indirectly and induced), compared to 2019. The direct impact of lignite de-lignification (only related to the production and extraction of lignite) is estimated at 5.7 thousand jobs by 2029. IOBE estimates the loss of GVA at country level from the de-lignification of the W. Macedonia at EUR 1.580 million by 2029 and in the Region of W. Macedonia at more than EUR 1 billion by 2029 (compared to 2019), or at 26 % of the region's GDP in 2019 (~EUR 4 billion).

Accordingly, IOBE estimates that in Megalopolis, ~3 100 jobs will be lost from lignite-making up to 2029 compared to 2019. The direct impact of de-lignification in the region will be 1,263 jobs (compared to 2019). More than half of the positions that will be lost (1 837) are related to the lignite sector indirectly and induced by the monoculture of lignite, their high wages, and their impact on consumption, and more generally throughout the local economy. The study estimates the loss of GDP from the transition to the Peloponnese at EUR 313 million. (or ~22 % of the estimated GDP of Arcadia in 2019), of which EUR 217 million is direct and EUR 96 million indirect and induced.

Economic activities that will be most affected by de-lignification shall be categorised as *declining* and *transformed*, as follows:

- Declining activities. Are economic activities that rely on fossil fuel production and where cessation or significant reduction of activities due to the transition towards climate neutrality is expected. They directly include the lignite mining and lignite-fired power generation sectors and indirectly the extractive waste collection, treatment and management and remediation sectors.
- Transforming activities. These are economic activities linked to the value chain of lignite mining and conventional electricity generation.

De-lignification will affect a significant number of *actors* with a particular role in the two regions, which

will need to redefine the services they provide. Examples include Local Authorities, HEIs, CERTH (EKETA), Waste Management Company of W. Macedonia, CLuBE, etc.

Moreover, as mentioned above, the effects of de-lignification will cumulatively operate in an already *heavy socio-economic situation*. The areas are sparsely populated, with negative demographic indicators and an ageing population.

They display particularly negative social indicators, such as very high unemployment rates, especially among women and young people, high youth migration rates and high poverty rates.

The impact of de-lignification is not limited to employment and incomes, as electricity and heating is not only a means of livelihood in these regions, but also a social asset. One of the “benefits” of the lignite season was the use of excess heat from lignite plants to operate district heating. In addition, domestic consumers of electricity in the two regions are currently receiving aid in the price of electricity to compensate for the burden of lignite activity. In particular, because of its climatic characteristics, the W. Macedonia has the highest demand for heating among the regions of Greece (2.22 thousand heating degree days in 2019 as against 1.45 in Greece) and was the first region in Greece where the systems were studied and installed for the needs of citizens (Polemaida, Kozani, Amyntaio). In particular, around 42 thousand households and businesses use district heating with a total demand of ~600 GWh (IENE, 2020). In Megalopolis there was also a use of excess heat for district heating, albeit to a lesser extent.

As a result of the above analysis, it is assumed that in the mainland lignite-fired areas it is imperative to strengthen and diversify the local production system by exploiting their intrinsic assets and bringing new ones to the fore.

Regarding the W. Macedonia, it is intended to become an alternative energy hub, while in both regions it will be turned into business hubs by creating organised receptors and attracting new investments in dynamic sectors of the economy. Strengthening RTDI will help the green and digital transformation, modernisation and diversification of the economies of the affected regions and together with human capital support, should help tackle unemployment and contain the population. Land restoration and repurposing (implementation of Programming Contracts, Law 4759/2020, Article 155) will lead to (a) new land use and extended economic activities, (b) improvement of the quality of life, (c) upgrading and protection of the environment. Promoting energy saving, self-generation and support for RES will help prevent and tackle energy poverty and preserve the energy identity of these areas.

Decarbonisation affects islands in an uneven manner, due to the different importance of *energy production activities* in the production system of each island, the *inherent challenges of insularity* (e.g. distance/geographic isolation from the mainland, lack of economies of scale and specialised human resources, low diversification of the economy) and the disparate number of workers on them.

In total, the closure of the NII plants results in direct and indirect job losses (regular staff, contract agents and contractors) in the order of 1.220 FTE (485 in Crete, 369 in the Dodecanese, 236 in the Northern Aegean Sea and 130 in the south-west of the Cyclades).

The Northern Aegean Sea has high unemployment, up to 30 % lower than the national GVA, while its population recorded the largest decline among islands in 2011-2016, an indication of the particularly negative impact of decarbonisation in the region.

Decarbonisation and progressive penetration of RES is expected to have a wider impact on local economies when adapting to green and sustainable forms of activity.

In particular, low-population islands characterised by stagnation, weak economies, low quality public infrastructure/services, geographical isolation are particularly disadvantaged. These islands fall within the scope of the national GR-eco Islands Initiative, of a cross-sectoral nature, planned in cooperation with the

EU. The Initiative is mainly funded by the Sectoral Programme for Environment & Climate Change and complementary by the TJD Programme and the relevant Regional Programmes. The contribution of the TJD Programme will focus on the transformation/modernisation of the production model starting from the energy transition and the changes it brings to local economies.

Of particular relevance for islands are the broader economic and social challenges stemming from the EU's climate objectives (Directive (EU) 2015/2193), which make it practically impossible for smaller islands' ES plants to operate more than 500 hours per year (from 2025 for new plants and from 2030 for existing plants), as well as the provisions for extending the ETS to shipping and phasing out free aviation allowances, etc.), intensifying the urgency of the transition to a climate-neutral economy.

In this context, for islands' transition to climate neutrality to be just, island economies and societies need to be strengthened to reverse any negative impacts through the production of clean electricity and the development of business ecosystems around it. At the same time, there is a need to contribute to the development of sustainable tourism and the blue economy, i.e. the main pillars of growth and the largest energy consumers of islands, based on local needs and conditions.

1.3 Lessons learned from Programming Period 2014-2020 and international experience

The TJD Programme is a new programme under the EU's Cohesion Policy. The planning takes into account (a) Lessons learned from the evaluation of the implementation of the PP 2014-2020 OPs (i.e. the factors that delayed or negatively affected the effective implementation of the interventions), notably the OPs EPANEK, YMEPERAA, ROPs of the transition regions, (b) proposals and conclusions of specific studies.

1.3.1 Lessons learned from evaluation of implementation of Programming Period 2014-2020 OPs

It should be noted that some of the causes of delays concern all programmes and have been taken or should be dealt with at European and national level to address them.

As most important in relation to the TJD Programme, the following are mentioned:

- Horizontal systemic issues, such as in the institutional framework the implementation of legislation on public procurement (Law 4412/2016), or the adoption of a new EPBD (KENAK). The adoption of Law 4782/2021 already simplifies many public procurement procedures and resolves many practical issues and issued notices of mixed contracts (contracting/procurement) relating to energy upgradings. During the implementation of the Programme, the Managing Authority will ensure that the strategic use of public procurement is generally promoted where feasible. To this end, it will, in accordance with the institutional framework, include in its calls the national public procurement strategy in force and encourage beneficiaries to use quality and life-cycle cost criteria when designing their projects. In particular, and where legally and institutionally feasible, it will encourage beneficiaries of appropriate projects under the programme to integrate environmental and social criteria and incentives for innovation into public procurement procedures for their projects.
- Horizontal management issues, such as the facilitation of checking the compatibility of actions and projects with the State-Aid Regulations. Use is made of the relevant explanatory circulars and instructions of the EYKE.
- Support for weak beneficiaries and incomplete technical studies. The implementation of the TJD Programme will be supported by a dedicated structure included in the relevant governance system to support beneficiaries in the maturity and implementation of operations.

- Late activation of PP 2014-2020 OPs. The design of the TJD Programme provides for frontloading actions and the inclusion in it of projects eligible in the PP 2021-2027, from the special transitional just transition programme which has already been designed and activated.
- Conditions of competition for invitations and confusion of potential beneficiaries by the existence of similar actions in different OPs. A significant effort has been made to separate the TJD Programme thematically and spatially from the other Sectoral Programmes and the Regional Programmes. For example, in RTDI actions, the TJD Programme will focus exclusively on areas of the national RIS3 where the region in question is specialised, the “Competitiveness” Programme will also cover other areas of national importance and Regional Programmes of regional importance. In addition, in cooperation with the GSRI (General Secretariat for R&D) , as the competent body, a separate RTDI strategy has been drawn up for the intervention areas of the TJD Programme, which will form the basis for cooperation between the bodies in the implementation of the programmes.
- The difficulty of accessing the banking system for businesses, both because of their unfavourable financial data and the malfunctioning of the banking system in Greece, has emerged as one of the main factors preventing participation in “Competitiveness” Programme actions, especially small and micro enterprises. The TJD Programme plans the implementation of financial instruments, following the results of studies and experience of implementation in the PP 2014-2020.

1.3.2 Proposals and conclusions of specific studies

Specific recommendations included in the World Bank study on the transition of the W. Macedonia to the post-lignite era have been considered in the design of the TJD Programme. Proposals for the study are also applicable in the case of Megalopoli. Examples include the proposal to set up a special purpose vehicle for the exploitation by acquiring new uses of the land to be restored and the promotion of RTDI.

1.4 Architecture of the PRSP 2021-2027

As part of the preparation of the National Plan for Public Revenue, data on specialised studies were collected and correlated. From their elaboration and composition, the framework of principles and the overall strategic framework have been developed, which have subsequently been translated into concrete objectives, development choices and implementation modes. In particular, a coherent programme was designed to rebuild the local economies of the transition regions with the aim of increasing investments of a competitive nature, in areas such as clean energy, industry and trade, smart agricultural production, sustainable tourism, technology and education. The preconditions for achieving the transition are the resolution of structural sectoral problems, effective planning, management and implementation of the TJD Programme through an appropriate governance system.

The TJD Programme’s strategy follows the orientations of the TJTPs for W. Macedonia, Megalopoli, and the Islands of the North & South Aegean and Crete. The TJD Programme shall be developed under the specific objective for the JTF while ensuring synergies and complementarity with the specific objectives of the other Funds, following the policy options mentioned in the draft PA 2021-2027 for the JTF.

The TJD Programme architecture was finalised after the adoption of the 2021-2027 Regulations and considering the inputs from the partnership bodies during the consultation of the TJTPs and the Conceptual Memorandum of the Programme, the guidelines of the Special Service of the Ministry of Development and Investment (the competent department of the Ministry of Development and Investment for the PA 2021-2027) and the clarifications and suggestions of the competent EU DGs.

Considering the priorities of the TJTPs and the scope of the JTF (Art. 8 RTR), the SDSU contains the

following 6 Priorities:

1. Strengthening and promoting entrepreneurship

It focuses on:

- transforming and enhancing the competitiveness of existing enterprises that need support for their transition to a zero-pollutant economy and the creation and attraction of new businesses that create jobs and lead to economic diversification, modernisation and transformation of the existing production model;
- linking RTDI to production, promotion of start-ups and spin-offs, as well as the development of research activity especially in areas of national importance, where regions have relevant specialisation;
- the digital transformation of existing businesses in need of support due to their transition to a zero-pollutant economy, the strengthening of new businesses in the ICT sector, the promotion of digital solutions for the development of local communities and businesses, the enhancement of the digital skills of workers, the development and certification of skills for the creation of new IT professionals.

2. Energy transition — climate neutrality

It focuses on improving energy efficiency, affordable clean energy systems and infrastructure, including its storage technologies.

3. Land use repurposing — circular economy

It focuses on regeneration and re-use of degraded land and facilities, green infrastructure and technical land repurposing works, strengthening the circular economy towards prevention, reduction, reuse, repair and recycling of waste from new productive investments.

4. Just labour transition and empowering human capital

It focuses on:

- upskilling and reskilling of workers in companies in need of support for their transition to a zero-pollutant economy, as well as people who have lost their jobs due to the transition, linking them to the needs of new businesses and supporting them in their job search
- investments in infrastructure for the purposes of education, training and facilitating labour market integration, as well as for childcare and elderly care purposes.

5. Small-scale integrated interventions

It includes the implementation of measures to improve the quality of life of residents and the diversification of local economies, which will arise in the design and implementation of integrated territorial strategies.

6. Technical Assistance

It covers the necessary expenditure (supply of goods and services, support to beneficiaries, etc.) to support the achievement of the objectives of the TJD Programme.

1.5 Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

The TJD Programme 2021-2027 has a budget of ~EUR 1.6 billion. The amount includes the resources of the JTF, ERDF and ESF+ integrated into the JTF by transfer, as well as the national counterpart.

The TJD Programme displays synergies and complementarities with the other pillars of the JTM (InvestEU Special Scheme for the Just Transition to leverage private capital, Public Sector Loan Facility with EIB support to implement the necessary public investments, notably in the area of infrastructure), the other PA 2021-2027 programmes, the Recovery & Resilience Fund, the EAFRD and the EMFAF, designed by the relevant bodies and relating to or geographically covering the same regions.

As regards the TJD Programme's interventions relating to the RIS3, there will be full cooperation between the Just Transition governance structure and the new RIS governance system at national and regional level, in particular the RIS Unit and the regional structures. The planning of the TJD Programme and cooperation with the other programmes have taken into account the priority areas of the new national RIS3 and the regional RIS3.

Regarding the programmes for Competitiveness, Human Resources and Social Cohesion, Environment and Climate Change and Transport, as well as the Regional Units, Peloponnese, North Aegean, South Aegean and Crete programmes, the distinction between actions is based on specific criteria such as targeting and eligibility of funds, categories of beneficiaries, etc., the preparation of which results in:

- independent interventions of the TJD Programme.
- additional interventions for which complementarity will be finalised when programmes are specified or calls are issued. As possible responses, the following are recorded: different timing of calls, joint call issuance with additional resources from more than one Programme, implementation of a 'just transition clause' in calls for programmes beyond the TJD Programme.

For the Recovery and Resilience Fund interventions, the Directorate-General for Strategy & Planning at the Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Development shall draw up on an annual basis and/or earlier if necessary, a report identifying the complementarities between the RRF and this Programme and will be presented at the annual review meetings and the monitoring committees.

Complementarity of interventions is also identified with the Strategic Plan for the CAP for Greece 2023-2027 under the EAFRD. A national policy is to encourage the planning of investments and rural development practices, geared towards meeting the requirements and challenges arising from the objective of diversifying the economy of the transition regions of the country.

Following the finalisation of the TJD Programme and the MFP 2021-2027, the competent MAs will work together in defining priorities and interventions to identify complementary interventions in the blue economy.

As part of the implementation of the TJD Programme, the possibility of cooperation (interregional, cross-border — transnational) and the development of joint actions with other Member States and countries facing similar transition challenges will be sought in the context of territorial cooperation programmes, as well as in the context of non-institutionalised EU initiatives aimed at the clean energy transition and ensuring its fairness, such as the 'Coal regions in transition', 'Coal in regions in transition in the Western Balkans and Ukraine' and the 'Clean energy for EU islands' initiative. The MA will coordinate and

monitor the action of the MAs of these programmes and implementing bodies to maximise the added value of the interventions.

The TJD Programme will also support the development of Greek initiatives in Horizon Europe/Widening Participation and Strengthening the European Research Area and participation in international partnerships including European Partnerships, where co-financing of research infrastructure development actions from national structural funds is required. In particular, the new ERA and the proposed “Pact for Research and Innovation in Europe” will seek to develop complementarities in areas where intervention areas have advantages such as energy (including green H2), bioeconomy, environment and circular economy, blue economy, agri-food, health, ICT.

The TJD Programme will exploit synergies with CEF2 digital and the upcoming development of the European Data Spaces, as foreseen in the Communication on an EU Data Strategy.

1.6 Cross-sectoral issues

- The design of the TJD Programme considers EU policy measures to identify, monitor and address energy poverty. At the same time, ensuring equal opportunities, inclusion and combating all forms of discrimination, as well as ensuring accessibility for people with disabilities, is cross-cutting in the Programme.
- The Programme will use simplified costs for actions below EUR 200 000 in accordance with Articles 53-56 CPR and will not make use of Articles 94 & 95 CPR.
- Access to open data will be ensured and the Open Data Directive (Directive (EU)2019/1024) will be respected.
- All actions have been assessed to comply with the DNSH Principle in accordance with Preamble 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

Table 1

Policy objective or JTF specific objective	Specific objective or dedicated priority *	Justification (Summary)
8. Enabling regions and people to address the social, employment, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement	JSO8.1. Enabling regions and people to address the social, employment, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement	The NECP sets the target of the closure of lignite-fired plants by 2028, with the intermediate milestone being the withdrawal of plants representing 80 % of installed capacity by 2023. The JTF focuses on supporting regions dependent on the extraction and combustion of lignite for electricity generation and in island regions dependent on the combustion of fuel oil and diesel. The exact spatial identification of the affected areas and the related documentation shall be carried out in the TJTPs. The cessation of lignite activity leads to serious economic and social consequences in the affected areas, where the energy-exorcise sectors are the dominant economic activity (the Region of Western Macedonia and the Greater Megalopoli region). The strengths of these regions that can generate growth potential include skilled labour, available land and facilities, energy networks and other latent development opportunities (agri-food, tourism, culture, etc.). In the Southern and Northern Aegean and Crete regions, the phasing out of inefficient and highly polluting autonomous power stations using fuel oil and diesel will have a lesser impact on local communities where the employment-intensive industries are trade and the tertiary sector, with a focus on tourism. Islands are disproportionately and dissimilarly affected by the transition due to the inherent challenges of insularity e.g. distance/geographic isolation from the mainland, lack of economy of scale and specialised human resources, low diversification of the economy. To be fair, the transition process of islands to climate neutrality needs to strengthen island economies and societies to reverse any of its negative impacts through the production

Policy objective or JTF specific objective	Specific objective or dedicated priority *	Justification (Summary)
		of clean electricity and the development of business ecosystems around it. At the same time, it must contribute to the transformation of tourism and the blue economy, i.e. the main pillars of growth and the largest energy consumers of islands, towards a more sustainable and innovative model based on local needs and conditions.

* Dedicated priorities according to ESF+ Regulation

2. Priorities

Reference: Article 22(2) and point (c) of Article 22(3) CPR

2.1. Priorities other than technical assistance

2.1.1. Priority: 1. Ενίσχυση και Προώθηση Επιχειρηματικότητας / Strengthening and Promoting Entrepreneurship

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: JSO8.1. Enabling regions and people to address the social, employment, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement (JTF)

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Reference: points (d)(i), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The related types of actions – point (d)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation:

Priority 1 interventions prepare the right business environment, promote the innovative transformation of existing businesses and help attract new investments to diversify the productive model of local communities. It also aims to make an essential contribution of enterprises to the policy of enhancing competitiveness, through the production and promotion of high value-added products/services and targeted investment by exploiting research results and technological developments. In island transition regions, the focus is on implementing digital transformation and carbon footprint reduction plans.

The dimensioning of aid needs for businesses in the transition regions and the selection of appropriate financial instruments to facilitate beneficiaries' access to finance products will be the result of ex-ante evaluation results [CPR, Art. 56 (3)]. It will also build on the experience of implementing corresponding tools through OP interventions of the previous FP 2014-2020.

Categories of Intervention

1. Research — Innovation — Advanced technologies

This includes RTDI support actions and business competitiveness, through:

- a. an effective link between businesses and the RTDI system;
- b. the selected contribution, by area of intervention, to specific dynamic sectors and priorities with high added value (e.g. energy, environment-circular and blue economy, bioeconomy, agri-food, health, sustainable tourism, materials, ICT), as specified in the National and the respective Regional ETSs
- c. Interfaces (nexus) between non-common domains of the two strategies (e.g. battery materials, solar panels, wind turbines, etc.)

The implementation of the following Flagship Projects of Intervention Category 1, signalling the productive transformation and the shift of affected areas to

RTDI:

- W. Madeconia Innovation Zone, with a focus on energy and ICT. The project includes the creation of necessary infrastructure, incubator, research laboratories and entrepreneurship (1st enclave). The establishment and development of a Green H2 Hub and the Living Laboratory for Smart City constitute the 2nd and 3 rd enclaves of the whole project.
- Green Data Centre and W. Macedonia supercomputer to meet the computing needs of the Greek academic/research community, making use of excess locally produced energy
- Bioeconomy Hub in Megalopoli, with scientific oversight and involvement of University of Peloponnese and focus on the full range of the bioeconomy value chain (rural, circular and digital economy).

In addition to the flagship projects, other indicative actions are:

- Creation of Co-working spaces
- Creation and strengthening of clusters for the transfer of technology and scientific knowledge to businesses
- Strengthening research infrastructures
- Creation of incubators and incubators to provide support and networking services with businesses, other incubators, HEIs and Research Centres, in Greece and abroad
- Development of start-ups and spinouts
- Actions for restraining/attracting scientists
- Social Innovation & Entrepreneurship Actions
- Innovation Partnerships with Transnational Collaborations.

2.Competitiveness of SMEs and SMEs — Digital transformation of businesses

This includes actions enhancing the competitiveness of VSEs and SMEs and facilitating their entry into global markets, as well as supporting their digital and green transformation throughout the production process, with a focus on the circular economy, to achieve economic diversification, modernisation and transformation of the existing production model of transition regions.

In particular, existing enterprises active in declining and transforming sectors are being supported, in line with the detailed description of the sectors in the TJTPs.

In enterprises covered by the TJTPs in the dynamic sectors, the focus is on RTDI interventions and the development of new and social enterprises.

Indicative actions include:

- Strengthening existing VSEs and SMEs to improve their openness, participation in regional and international value chains
- Automation of production and use of state-of-the-art technologies 4.0
- Supporting existing and start-ups to create innovative products & services (state of the art, industry 4.0)
- Support the upgrading/modernisation, diversification and conversion of existing enterprises of all sizes except large enterprises
- Promoting digital orientation. Supporting the development of digital transformation of value chains
- Support the development of social enterprises in areas such as energy, information and communication technologies, environment and circular economy.
- Strengthen the establishment of new VSEs and SMEs in the priority areas of their TJTPs.

3. Infrastructures and entrepreneurship mechanisms

The design of Priority 1 is complemented by interventions to support the business environment.

The improvement of existing as well as the creation of new Business Parks and Organised Processing Business Receptors (IP), in line with current technological requirements and as part of a broader industrial policy, will increase the attractiveness of the sites, so that businesses established there can adapt to Industry 4.0.

The creation of appropriate support mechanisms at central and regional level is also being promoted to identify the general and specialised needs of enterprises and subsequently to support them.

The Megalopolis Business Park is mentioned as a flagship project to support the business environment.

Another indicative action to be implemented in lignite regions is the creation of eco-industrial areas with green and symbiotic functions.

4. Investments of a significant scale by enterprises other than SMEs

A distinct category of intervention under Priority 1 is the support of productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs in the lignite-fired regions of the W. Macedonia and the wider Megalopolis region, which are considered necessary for the implementation of the TJTPs.

The investments will strengthen economic activity, diversify the industrial profile of the affected regions with new sectors of activity and value chains, contribute to their productive transformation (strengthening the energy pillar of the WM Region, strengthening the Megalopolis productive system) and contribute to the achievement of environmental objectives.

Finally, they will create new jobs, help attract scientists and improve the job profile of local workers.

Investments will be assessed based on the conditions laid down in the JTF Regulation (Article 8).

Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

Regarding the size of the potential beneficiary enterprises, reference is made to the regulatory possibility (Article 8 of Regulation JTF) for support from the JTD Programme, subject to conditions, for productive investments in addition to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises which are beneficiaries of the other programmes, for reasons other than those referred to in Regulation 1058/2021 (Article 5(2)). This is a first point to distinguish the planned interventions of the JTD Programme from the other programmes intervening in the transition regions.

The distinction of actions towards existing enterprises (other than large ones) is mainly based on the sectoral distinction of the JTD Programme with a focus on declining, transforming and dynamic sectors. With regard to new businesses, cooperation (mainly with the YEI) is being promoted at call level to implement targeted sustainable investments.

In addition, the spatial dimension is an element of distinguishing between the interventions under Priority 1 of the JTD Programme and the related interventions of the national programmes.

In the areas of national and regional RIS3, the JTD Programme will focus on the areas mentioned above.

If relevant interventions are identified (to be finalised when the programmes are specified), it has been decided that before issuing the relevant calls, the matter will be dealt with either by a different timing of the calls, or by a joint call with additional resources from more than one programme, or by applying a 'just transition clause' to calls for programmes outside the JTD Programme.

In any case, all Calls will follow the same regulatory framework.

The main target groups - point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR:

- Knowledge-intensive start-ups and spin-offs
- Business & research partnerships
- Academic institutions & Research Centres
- Existing enterprises of specific economic sectors of the TJTPs concerned
- SME start-ups including micro-enterprises
- Enterprises other than SMEs
- Entrepreneurship & Innovation Support Agencies

- Bodies for the development and management of IP
- Metavasi S.A.

Actions safeguarding equality, inclusion and non-discrimination – point (d)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

The instruments will be designed to implement transparent procedures that do not discriminate based on disability or chronic condition, race, etc., ensure gender equality and take into account international conventions, the principle of sustainable development, as well as EU environmental policy and relevant national plans.

The procedures, methodology and criteria for selecting actions will be consistent with the guiding principles laid down in the Regulations on safeguarding equality, inclusion, non-discrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities (Articles 9(3) and 73(1) CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multi-level governance will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the Programme, with the participation in the Monitoring Committees of bodies representing civil society, environmental partners and other bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination (CPR, Article 6), and individual targeted actions, actions and interventions will be carried out, in line with the content of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the United Nations Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination, existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for PWDs.

The Management Structure of the JTD Programme will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operational during the PA 2021-2027.

Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of territorial tools – point (d)(v) of Article 22(3) CPR

Priority 1 will not contribute to spatial strategies or other initiatives of the relevant intervention area programmes.

The interregional, cross-border and transnational actions – point (d)(vi) of Article 22(3) CPR

The JTD Programme will make use of the possibilities offered through the EU Strategy Pillars for the Adriatic-Ionian Macroregion to better target its island policies. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has, as far as possible, refined the relevant needs and capabilities identifying priorities included in the EUSAIR. Furthermore, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in the EUSAIR from all countries with the aim, where possible, of launching and integrating projects in cooperation and coordination also with them, in order to

ensure synergies and multiplier effects from their implementation.

The planned use of financial instruments – point (d)(vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The purpose of valorising Financial Instruments is to mobilise investments and support businesses seeking to become economically viable, diversify and/or introduce state-of-the-art technologies in their productive operation, improve their openness and participation in regional and international value chains.

Also, to promote innovative entrepreneurship by supporting the start-up and further development of innovative and start-ups.

As indicative categories of financial instruments, to be selected following the results of a relevant ex-ante assessment [CPR, Art. 56 (3)], indicate:

- Guarantees for borrowing (including microloans) to cover working capital needs/or financing investment projects to existing companies in declining sectors (according to TJTPs), start-ups, start-ups, etc.
- Co-investment funds in business partnerships or to support productive investments of ‘mature’ companies, seed-stage funds in start-ups.

2.1.1.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 8 ERDF and CF Regulation

Table 2: Output indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO01	Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large)	enterprises	821.00	5,666.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants	enterprises	653.00	4,529.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO03	Enterprises supported by financial instruments	enterprises	41.00	412.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO04	Enterprises with non-financial support	enterprises	127.00	725.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO05	New enterprises supported	enterprises	154.00	767.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO07	Research organisations participating in joint research projects	Research organisations	4.00	23.00

1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO13	Value of digital services, products and processes developed for enterprises	euro	5,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO15	Capacity of incubation created	enterprises	48.00	240.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO740	Business infrastructures supported	Number	0.00	5.00

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 3: Result indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR01	Jobs created in supported entities	annual FTEs	0.00	2021	5,225.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR02	Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments)	euro	0.00	2021	46,193,771.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR03	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation	enterprises	0.00	2021	304.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR06	Patent applications submitted	patent applications	0.00	2021	6.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR18	SMEs using incubator services after incubator creation	enterprises/year	0.00	2021	275.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR102	Research jobs created in supported entities	annual FTEs	0.00	2021	82.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	

2.1.1.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: point (d)(viii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 4: Dimension 1 - intervention field

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
1	JSO8.1	JTF		001. Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in micro enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities	1,516,300.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		002. Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in small and medium-sized enterprises (including private research centres) directly linked to research and innovation activities	1,516,300.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		004. Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities	14,280,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		005. Investment in intangible assets in micro enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities	1,806,300.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		006. Investment in intangible assets in SMEs (including private research centres) directly linked to research and innovation activities	1,728,800.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		008. Investment in intangible assets in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities	7,820,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		009. Research and innovation activities in micro enterprises including networking (industrial research, experimental development, feasibility studies)	16,495,650.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		010. Research and innovation activities in SMEs, including networking	13,550,350.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		011. Research and innovation activities in large enterprises, including networking	5,799,050.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		012. Research and innovation activities in public research centres, higher education and centres of competence including networking (industrial research, experimental development, feasibility studies)	26,320,900.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		013. Digitising SMEs (including e-Commerce, e-Business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B)	43,903,600.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		016. Government ICT solutions, e-services, applications	8,500,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		020. Business infrastructure for SMEs (including industrial parks and sites)	35,275,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		021. SME business development and internationalisation, including productive investments	157,564,700.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		022. Support for large enterprises through financial instruments, including productive investments	250,750,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		023. Skills development for smart specialisation, industrial transition, entrepreneurship and adaptability of enterprises to change	12,468,650.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		025. Incubation, support to spin offs and spin outs and start ups	53,128,000.00

1	JSO8.1	JTF		026. Support for innovation clusters including between businesses, research organisations and public authorities and business networks primarily benefiting SMEs	24,225,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		027. Innovation processes in SMEs (process, organisational, marketing, co-creation, user and demand driven innovation)	2,512,500.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		028. Technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises, research centres and higher education sector	6,152,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		029. Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises, research centres and universities, focusing on the low carbon economy, resilience and adaptation to climate change	1,256,250.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		030. Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises, focusing on circular economy	1,256,250.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		036. ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large-scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless equipment)	17,000,000.00
1	JSO8.1	Total			704,825,600.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
1	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	648,725,600.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		02. Support through financial instruments: equity or quasi-equity	17,850,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Support through financial instruments: Loan	17,000,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		04. Support through financial instruments: guarantee	12,750,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		05. Support through financial instruments: Grants within a financial instrument operation	8,500,000.00
1	JSO8.1	Total			704,825,600.00

Table 6: Dimension 3 – territorial delivery mechanism and territorial focus

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
1	JSO8.1	JTF		33. Other approaches — No territorial targeting	704,825,600.00
1	JSO8.1	Total			704,825,600.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
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Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
1	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Gender neutral	704,825,600.00
1	JSO8.1	Total			704,825,600.00

* In principle, 40 % for the ESF+ contributes to gender tracking. 100 % is applicable when Member State chooses to use Article 6 ESF+

2.1.1. Priority: 2. Ενεργειακή Μετάβαση - Κλιματική Ουδετερότητα / Energy Transition – Climate Neutrality

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: JSO8.1. Enabling regions and people to address the social, employment, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards the Union’s 2030 targets for energy and climate and a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement (JTF)

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Reference: points (d)(i), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The related types of actions – point (d)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation:

The JTD Programme fully integrates in the planning of Priority 2 the scaled climate ambition at international, European and national level, including the “Fit for 55” package, the first EU Taxonomy Delegated Act, the EU Communication “REPowerEU” and the Green Hydrogen Guidance.

The interventions under Priority 2 shall pursue the transition of assisted areas to a climate-neutral economy by supporting investments in energy efficiency, clean energy production and storage and its use/valorisation by local communities.

In the context of the Priority and following the relevant ex-ante evaluation [CPR, Art. 56 (3)], appropriate financial instruments will be used.

Categories of Intervention

1. Energy efficiency

Actions in this category aim to improve the energy efficiency of the building stock (households, public buildings and infrastructure and enterprises) in assisted areas. In this context, energy communities are also supported.

Indicative actions are the following:

- Energy upgrades (individual or through energy communities):
 - public/municipal buildings (e.g. Municipal Services, Schools, Health Centres, etc.) and infrastructure (e.g. Water Treatment Plant)
 - dwellings
 - office buildings and production units.

It should be noted that the aid to household electricity consumers and the existence of t/i have led to a reduced interest in energy efficiency actions for buildings in these areas. Therefore, the JTF should fill a significant gap in terms of saving, self-generation and energy upgrading of buildings. Such actions by their very nature have the effect of reducing electricity bills and combating energy poverty.

In addition, under the calls to be launched, it is possible to award a higher grant to households facing energy poverty, and it is possible to reward energy

communities with members of households affected by energy poverty.

2.Clean Energy

The actions of the category aim to preserve and expand the social good of i and to reduce their carbon footprint and promote the penetration of clean forms of energy using RES for self-generation. Emphasis is placed on energy communities.

Indicative actions are:

- Increasing self-generation from RES (Green Cities) — Smart Energy Network (SEN)
- Installation of heat pumps for heating/cooling and/or RES electricity generation systems to be used for heating/cooling with heat pumps
- Support energy communities to develop self-generation actions
- Support for clean energy self-generation individually, in public/municipal buildings (e.g. Municipal Services, Schools, Health Centres, etc.) and infrastructure (e.g. Water Treatment Plant), houses and office and production units buildings
- Construction of residual biomass units for energy production and d/i
- Construction of small biogas plants, utilising livestock, poultry and agricultural residues, along the lines of other similar plants built in Greece.

The Green Cities Action (see Vilawatt project (<https://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/uia-cities/viladecans>)) will be dedicated to the development of a PV/B network and batteries (household sector, offices, SMEs, public bodies) that will enable energy generation, storage and sharing, creating an energy producer/consumer society. Clearing will take place through a cloud-based platform integrating PPAs, while transactions will be secured by blockchain. The programme will allow enhanced self-generation, storage (as batteries will communicate through the platform and be a virtual power plant with increased flexibility), the sharing of renewable energy, reducing electricity bills and fighting energy poverty. The programme may also be implemented by energy communities.

The aid for the installation of heat pumps for heating/cooling and/or RES electricity generation systems used for heating/cooling with heat pumps (see “REPowerEU”) will be granted either individually or for district heating, avoiding duplication between these two implementation modes.

Particular reference should be made to the use of residual biomass for energy production and s/i, which will come from forests and/or agricultural residues. As a practice it will fully comply with RED II, the ‘cascading principle’ in its proposal for its revision, the LULUCF Regulation, the NECP, the Circular Economy Strategy, the 2050 climate neutrality objectives. Forest management practices will be sustainable and in full compliance with European standards of forest management. The removal of residual biomass from the forests in the area will facilitate forest fire prevention. Finally, the dispersal of centres for the collection and management of residual biomass (see below) aims to remove dependency on imported biomass, as is currently the case. It will reduce distances from collection sites, its energy and carbon footprint and increase the economic viability of its management. At the same time, new jobs will be created as the sector is labour intensive.

3.Smart energy (systems, networks, storage and electromobility equipment)

The category promotes actions that will facilitate the development and entry of RES into the energy system of these regions and promote their full decarbonisation.

Indicative actions are the following:

- Aid for the installation of long-term clean energy storage systems
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of networks
- Network of Residual Biomass Collection and Management Centres
- Installation of charging stations for electric vehicles
- Investments in new or upgraded networks and low, medium, high and ultra-high voltage systems.

The installation of long-term clean energy storage systems is an action of high investment interest, as it will be possible to increase RES, exploit stored energy and substitute fossil fuels in times of reduced solar intensity and wind.

The action Rehabilitation and upgrading of district heating networks concerns: (a) connecting to an existing central energy source and (b) additional investment components for the gradual conversion of the energy source into RES.

The Resident Biomass Collection and Management Centres will make use of local residual biomass, following the practices and reaping the benefits described above.

Action on Establishment of charging stations for electric vehicles is fully consistent with European and national policies including the existing NECP. It facilitates the decarbonisation of intervention areas, their accessibility and their economic diversification (one of the reasons for the *monoculture* of lignite in the W. Macedonia was the isolation of the area until the Egnatia Odos was built), while it gives a professional way to businesses in the lignite value chain to develop a new business in an emerging sector.

Finally, investment in new or upgraded networks and low, medium, high and ultra-high voltage networks and systems is considered necessary to increase the capacity of the networks so that they can accommodate the increase in RES.

Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

In the majority of actions, there is a complete distinction with other Programmes. There is complementarity with the PEKA Programme in saving and self-generation actions, where the latter does not involve specialisation based on technologies.

Therefore, if overlapping occurs during the specification of the programmes, it has been decided that it will be dealt with either by joint calls or by differentiating the timing of calls from each programme. If different invitations are issued in the same areas, but at different times, care will be taken to ensure that the same rules are applied by both programmes.

Regarding saving and self-generation actions in public buildings, the PEKA Programme and the JTD Programme have a different focus on beneficiaries. In relation to the Regional Programmes, the JTD Programme will target in particular energy communities and specific projects to be designated by public bodies on the basis of a mapping of their needs or the preparation of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan / Circular Economy Action Plan.

There is also a complementarity between the action of the JTD Programme on electro-charging points and the action of the Transport Infrastructure Programme 2021-2027 for the procurement of electric vehicles, for which pilot applications can be promoted in the intervention areas of the JTD Programme.

The main target groups - point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR:

- Enterprises
- Energy communities
- Individuals — Households
- Local authorities (municipalities and regions) and enterprises of local authorities
- Public bodies
- Research centres
- Metavasi S.A.

Actions safeguarding equality, inclusion and non-discrimination – point (d)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

The instruments will be designed to implement transparent procedures that do not discriminate based on disability or chronic condition, race, etc., ensure gender equality and take into account international conventions, the principle of sustainable development, as well as EU environmental policy and relevant national plans.

The procedures, methodology and criteria for selecting actions will be consistent with the guiding principles laid down in the Regulations on safeguarding equality, inclusion, non-discrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities (Articles 9(3) and 73(1) CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multi-level governance will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the Programme, with the participation in the Monitoring Committees of bodies representing civil society, environmental partners and other bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination (CPR, Article 6), and individual targeted actions, actions and interventions

will be carried out, in line with the content of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the United Nations Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination, existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for PWDs.

The Management Structure of the JTD Programme will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operational during the 2021-2027 FP.

Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of territorial tools – point (d)(v) of Article 22(3) CPR

Priority 2 will not contribute to spatial strategies or other initiatives of the relevant intervention area programmes.

The interregional, cross-border and transnational actions – point (d)(vi) of Article 22(3) CPR

The JTD Programme will make use of the possibilities offered through the EU Strategy Pillars for the Adriatic-Ionian Macroregion to better target its island policies. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has, as far as possible, refined the relevant needs and capabilities identifying priorities included in the EUSAIR. Furthermore, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in the EUSAIR from all countries with the aim, where possible, of launching and integrating projects in cooperation and coordination also with them, in order to ensure synergies and multiplier effects from their implementation.

The planned use of financial instruments – point (d)(vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The purpose of using financial instruments is to provide extended funding opportunities for the Objective Groups under Priority 2 for investments in clean energy production and use.

Following the results of relevant ex-ante evaluation [CPR, Art. 56 (3)], appropriate financial instruments will be selected.

Indicative categories of financial instruments include:

- Granting of loans with interest subsidies (application for example to energy saving and self-generation actions for household consumers and businesses)
- Working capital loans, investment loans

2.1.1.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 8 ERDF and CF Regulation

Table 2: Output indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO01	Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large)	enterprises	30.00	298.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants	enterprises	30.00	298.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO18	Dwellings with improved energy performance	dwellings	130.00	1,304.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO19	Public buildings with improved energy performance	square metres	4,200.00	42,000.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO20	District heating and cooling network lines newly constructed and improved	km	0.00	3.50
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO22	Additional production capacity for renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal)	MW	14.00	127.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO34	Additional capacity for waste recycling	tonnes/year	0.00	320,000.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO741	Investments in new or upgraded networks and low, medium, high and ultra-high voltage systems	EUR 2 000 000	2,300,000.00	9,200,000.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO742	Energy storage solutions (RCO105)	MWh	0.00	1,080.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO744	Alternative fuels infrastructure (refuelling/recharging points) (RCO059)	Recharging points	101.00	201.00

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 3: Result indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR29	Estimated greenhouse emissions	tonnes CO2 eq./year	172,773.00	2021	115,510.00	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/Executive Structure of the NSRF, Energy Sector	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR31	Total renewable energy produced (of which:	MWh/year	1,164,308.00	2021	1,398,595.00	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/Executive Structure of the	

					electricity, thermal)					NSRF, Energy Sector	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR746	Beneficiary population	population	0.00	2021	1,370,624.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR747	Energy produced and stored	MW	0.00	2021	150.00	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/Executive Structure of the NSRF. Energy sector	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR748	Total power of installed electric chargers	kW	0.00	2021	10,050.00	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/Executive Structure of the NSRF, Energy Sector	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR750	Benefiting Municipalities	Number	0.00	2021	1.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR751	Waste collected separately (RCR103)	Tonnes/year	0.00	2021	320,000.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	

2.1.1.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: point (d)(viii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 4: Dimension 1 - intervention field

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
2	JSO8.1	JTF		040. Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs or large enterprises and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	7,985,600.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		042. Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	16,236,990.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		045. Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	13,355,100.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		048. Renewable energy: solar	64,529,500.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		049. Renewable energy: biomass	30,432,500.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		053. Smart Energy Systems (including smart grids and ICT systems) and related storage	42,015,500.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		054. High efficiency co-generation, district heating and cooling	25,508,500.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		069. Commercial, industrial waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures	5,950,000.00

2	JSO8.1	JTF		086. Alternative fuels infrastructure	5,528,880.00
2	JSO8.1	Total			211,542,570.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
2	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	186,042,570.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Support through financial instruments: Loan	11,900,000.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		04. Support through financial instruments: guarantee	8,500,000.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		05. Support through financial instruments: Grants within a financial instrument operation	5,100,000.00
2	JSO8.1	Total			211,542,570.00

Table 6: Dimension 3 – territorial delivery mechanism and territorial focus

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
2	JSO8.1	JTF		33. Other approaches — No territorial targeting	211,542,570.00
2	JSO8.1	Total			211,542,570.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
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Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
2	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Gender neutral	211,542,570.00
2	JSO8.1	Total			211,542,570.00

* In principle, 40 % for the ESF+ contributes to gender tracking. 100 % is applicable when Member State chooses to use Article 6 ESF+

2.1.1. Priority: 3. Αναπροσαρμογή Χρήσεων Γης - Κυκλική Οικονομία / Repurposing of land uses – Circular Economy

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: JSO8.1. Enabling regions and people to address the social, employment, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement (JTF)

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Reference: points (d)(i), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The related types of actions – point (d)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation:

At the core of Priority 3 is the implementation of measures to regenerate and re-use degraded land and facilities and the implementation of the infrastructure needed in lignite fields to develop new actions and activities aimed at the transition of affected areas to a new economic model. These interventions take place in the Regional Units of Kozani and Florina, as well as in the municipality of Megalopolis, where the lignite fields are located.

At the same time, support will be given to boosting circular economy projects in the affected regions. Greece has adopted the National Strategy for the Circular Economy and harmonised its legislation accordingly. Especially in the lignite-fired regions of Western Macedonia, it is necessary that the shift towards a new production model does not create new problems for the environment, and therefore the recycling of renewable by-products and energy storage (photovoltaic panels, batteries) is promoted. In Western Macedonia, these actions are facilitated by significant specialisation in waste management and in the wider area of Megalopoli by the existence of significant industrial concentrations.

Categories of interventions

1.adaptation of soils and installations to lignite fields

Support for actions for the repurposing and re-use of degraded land and installations in the lignite fields in the Regional Units of Kozani and Florina & in the Municipality of Megalopolis. These actions relate to the development of the rehabilitated land, which is the property of the State and on which the rehabilitation works have been carried out by the RRF. They mainly concern (a) green infrastructure such as flood defences, terraces for cultivation, biodiversity restoration, management and monitoring actions (other than PAF), natural resource efficiency infrastructure, in particular water, and (b) technical works for land repurposing, such as access facilitation infrastructure, networks and infrastructure of a public nature that will be necessary for the proper functioning of business parks and other investments and activities within the perimeter of former lignite mines, and so on.

2.Circular Economy

The category includes actions serving the promotion of the circular economy and recycling, such as investments in the reuse, repair and recycling of waste from new productive investments and emerging value chains. Examples include the creation of a photovoltaic panels recycling facility, the creation of a battery recycling facility, etc.

Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

Ensure strong synergies and complementarities between the JTD Programme and the RRF and define separation rules/criteria to avoid overlaps, as follows:

(a) The RRF finances only “land restoration”/“land restoration” works (i.e. the proper preparation of soils as a basis for receiving new land uses and the resulting economic activities. The most important general categories of works/remediation works are: soil stabilisation and formation, development of new (artificial) lakes, geotechnical and hydraulic works, mapping, inspections, maintenance, decontamination/decontamination of soil, waste management related to lignite mining, demolition of existing infrastructure, specialised dismantling/removal of equipment, costs related to the management of restoration works/projects.

The final National Plan of the Recovery Fund describes the general categories of works/rehabilitation works to be carried out.

(b) The JTF typically finances projects necessary for the “repurposing” of these territories as receptors of new economic activities (detailed description of category of projects in Intervention Category 1, above). Please note that water management investments are eligible for support from the JTD Programme only if they are linked to land repurposing.

The main target groups - point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR:

- Local authorities (municipalities and regions) and enterprises of local authorities
- Enterprises
- Metavasi S.A.

Actions safeguarding equality, inclusion and non-discrimination – point (d)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

The instruments will be designed to implement transparent procedures that do not discriminate based on disability or chronic condition, race, etc., ensure gender equality and take into account international conventions, the principle of sustainable development, as well as EU environmental policy and relevant national plans.

The procedures, methodology and criteria for selecting actions will be consistent with the guiding principles laid down in the Regulations on safeguarding equality, inclusion, non-discrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities (Articles 9(3) and 73(1) CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multi-level governance will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the Programme, with the participation in the

Monitoring Committees of bodies representing civil society, environmental partners and other bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination (CPR, Article 6), and individual targeted actions, actions and interventions will be carried out, in line with the content of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the United Nations Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination, existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for PWDs.

The Management Structure of the JTD Programme will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operational during the 2021-2027 FP.

Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of territorial tools – point (d)(v) of Article 22(3) CPR

Priority 3 will not contribute to spatial strategies or other initiatives of the relevant intervention area programmes.

The interregional, cross-border and transnational actions – point (d)(vi) of Article 22(3) CPR

The JTD Programme will make use of the possibilities offered through the EU Strategy Pillars for the Adriatic-Ionian Macroregion to better target its island policies. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has, as far as possible, refined the relevant needs and capabilities identifying priorities included in the EUSAIR. Furthermore, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in the EUSAIR from all countries with the aim, where possible, of launching and integrating projects in cooperation and coordination also with them, in order to ensure synergies and multiplier effects from their implementation.

The planned use of financial instruments – point (d)(vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The nature of the interventions does not justify the application of financial instruments.

2.1.1.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 8 ERDF and CF Regulation

Table 2: Output indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
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3	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO38	Surface area of rehabilitated land supported	hectares	58.00	1,156.00
3	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO107	Investments in facilities for separate waste collection	euro	0.00	10,000,000.00

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 3: Result indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
3	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR52	Rehabilitated land used for green areas, social housing, economic or other uses	hectares	0.00	2021	1,156.00	Managing Authority	
3	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR751	Waste collected separately (RCR103)	Tonnes/year	0.00	2021	23,000.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	

2.1.1.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: point (d)(viii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 4: Dimension 1 - intervention field

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
3	JSO8.1	JTF		070. Commercial, industrial waste management: residual and hazardous waste	8,500,000.00
3	JSO8.1	JTF		073. Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land	44,200,000.00
3	JSO8.1	Total			52,700,000.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
3	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	52,700,000.00
3	JSO8.1	Total			52,700,000.00

Table 6: Dimension 3 – territorial delivery mechanism and territorial focus

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
3	JSO8.1	JTF		33. Other approaches — No territorial targeting	52,700,000.00
3	JSO8.1	Total			52,700,000.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
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Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
3	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Gender neutral	52,700,000.00
3	JSO8.1	Total			52,700,000.00

* In principle, 40 % for the ESF+ contributes to gender tracking. 100 % is applicable when Member State chooses to use Article 6 ESF+

2.1.1. Priority: 4. Δίκαιη Εργασιακή Μετάβαση / Just Labour Transition

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: JSO8.1. Enabling regions and people to address the social, employment, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement (JTF)

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Reference: points (d)(i), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The related types of actions – point (d)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation:

Priority 4 aims at addressing the socio-economic consequences of the transition to a zero-pollutant economy and at the same time favours interventions to adapt human resources to skills & occupations related to the new production activities that will be supported under the previous priorities. The aim is to maintain existing jobs and contain unemployment, especially in regions and population groups most strongly affected, to create new jobs in new specialisations with a positive impact on income & GVA and to create highly skilled jobs, ensuring equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. These actions are fully in line with the Pact for Skills and aim to further address skills shortages by mobilising businesses, workers, national/regional/local authorities, social partners and lignite sector organisations, OAED, vocational education & training providers (including Vocational Apprenticeship Schools), chambers of commerce and employment services to invest in upskilling & reskilling actions. Finally, use will be made of the Professional Networking Platform that is planned to be implemented to match labour demand and supply by the Information Society S.A. / ΚτΠ ΑΕ (automated LinkedIn type coupling).

Categories of interventions

1.Direct employment & social cohesion interventions in affected regions

The category includes direct support & employment promotion measures for human resources affected by de-lignification and at risk of losing jobs or already in unemployment. The aim is to halt unemployment through job subsidy schemes in enterprises, counselling/training/retraining of unemployed and former workers in enterprises affected by de-lignification in the regions concerned, as part of a tailor-made approach involving individual profiling, skills assessment, and the definition of a personalised pathway for transition/reintegration into work.

2.Promotion of employment

Active employment policies will implement targeted actions for unemployed, long-term unemployed, self-employed & workers in precarious jobs, mainly through vocational counselling/training on skills related to the new regional economy paradigm, focusing on green & digital skills, subsidising new jobs, promoting entrepreneurship for the self-employed and actions for adaptability of workers & enterprises to new labour market conditions. Job subsidy actions will also be implemented to promote women's participation in the labour market and better reconciliation of work & family life & programmes to subsidise highly qualified staff in the field of RES, ICT, circular economy and environment. In the regions of Crete, Northern and Southern Aegean in particular, additional sectors will be the blue economy and sustainable tourism. A tailor-made approach will be taken to the profile of skills assessment and the

definition of a specific pathway to promote employment.

3.Upskilling & retraining of human resources

Actions to upskill human capital and nurture new ones in areas such as RES, ICT, environmental rehabilitation & circular economy and other industrial specialisations will be promoted on the basis of the investments made. In the North Aegean and Crete, the focus will be on upgrading the skills and training of workers in sectors that will promote the implementation and/or support of RES and “green” infrastructure projects to safeguard the valuable ecosystem services of sensitive island ecosystems & in the areas of sustainable tourism and the blue economy. Training and retraining interventions will be implemented in digital skills and state-of-the-art technologies. In particular, the focus will be on vocational training & human resources certification actions, digital entrepreneurship applications. Training & retraining programmes will be implemented both during the development of new business activities and during the operation of enterprises, considering local and regional human resource skills needs. As in the previous category of interventions, a tailor-made approach will be followed in terms of profile, skills assessment and definition of a specific pathway to promote employment.

4.Adaptiveness of workers & enterprises

To adapt workers and businesses smoothly to the change of the production model, advisory development programmes, in-company training and support for the modernisation of companies’ human resources management and development systems will be implemented, with a focus on developing and enhancing digital skills & applications in cutting-edge technologies.

5.Socio-economic inclusion

To ensure social cohesion and promote equal opportunities and active participation in society, specialised programmes for identifying economically inactive people, counselling and empowerment will be implemented at local level, with the aim of activating and promoting the employment of people from vulnerable population groups in the areas affected by de-lignification. Therefore, personalised counselling and vocational guidance services will be implemented to prepare the beneficiaries in the labour market with a focus on unemployed young people, unemployed mothers, long-term unemployed, inactive people, people at risk of poverty & social exclusion, etc.

6.Infrastructures for vocational education & training

Upgrading and modernising vocational education and training infrastructure is a major challenge in the de-lignification regions. In this context, the OAED ‘Green School’ flagship project to upgrade apprenticeship schools in the de-lignification areas includes actions for energy upgrading of buildings, modernisation of laboratory equipment, development of new curricula in green professions and teacher training.

The upgrading of Vocational Apprenticeships (Vocational Apprenticeship Schools) is expected to contribute to quality training. Support is given to the upgrading of the workshops of educational structures of the Vocational Apprenticeship Schools and, consequently, to the improvement of the training

provided in modern specialisations requested by the labour market.

Finally, the aim is to raise awareness of sustainable development among users and visitors of the clusters.

7.Social care & welfare infrastructure

Social care and welfare infrastructure will be strengthened with a focus on children and the elderly in areas affected by de-lignification to make it easier for the beneficiaries of the other actions to participate in them and to enhance the socio-economic integration of vulnerable groups of the population. Provision is made for upgrading social-welfare structures, modernising equipment and adapting opening hours to workers' needs, supporting the smooth transition of unemployed parents to the labour market and reconciliation of work and family life for workers.

8.Efficiency — Awareness of social & economic fabric

Education programmes for adult workers, employers and the unemployed on environmental protection, green energy, green economy & blue economy, digital skills & entrepreneurship will be designed and implemented to develop and consolidate environmental awareness. These programmes will be thematically differentiated according to the specific characteristics and needs of each region.

Complementarity & synergies with other forms of support

In relation to the complementarity of actions with the Human Resources & Social Cohesion Programme, the ROP & the Recovery Fund, the JTD Programme will focus on:

- those who will be included in the Register of Utilised Unemployed Eligible Areas of Public Revenue drawn up by the OAED. The actions will concern areas of economic diversification (e.g. RES, environmental restoration, circular economy, new industrial specialisations, etc.)
- undertakings operating in a register with a code of activity relating directly or indirectly to the ICM.
- new micro-enterprises of those included in the Register of PRMs.
- making use of existing social structures by providing separate services to the beneficiaries of the Register of DRMs in cooperation with the competent bodies;

The main target groups - point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR:

- Unemployed (long-term, young, unemployed mothers, women, etc.)
- Workers, including workers in precarious jobs

- Enterprises
- Self-employed persons
- Employers
- Low-skilled people,
- Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases,
- Economically inactive persons

and more generally the human resources of intervention areas seeking employment, vocational training or retraining, counselling and related support services.

Actions safeguarding equality, inclusion and non-discrimination – point (d)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

The instruments will be designed to implement transparent procedures that do not discriminate based on disability or chronic condition, race, etc., ensure gender equality and consider international conventions, the principle of sustainable development, as well as EU environmental policy and relevant national plans.

The procedures, methodology and criteria for selecting actions will be consistent with the guiding principles laid down in the Regulations on safeguarding equality, inclusion, non-discrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities (Articles 9(3) and 73(1) CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multi-level governance will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the Programme, with the participation in the Monitoring Committees of bodies representing civil society, environmental partners and other bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination (CPR, Article 6), and individual targeted actions, actions and interventions will be carried out, in line with the content of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the United Nations Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination, existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for PWDs.

The Management Structure of the JTD Programme will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operational during the 2021-2027 FP.

Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of territorial tools – point (d)(v) of Article 22(3) CPR

Priority 4 will not contribute to spatial strategies or other initiatives of the relevant intervention area programmes.

The interregional, cross-border and transnational actions – point (d)(vi) of Article 22(3) CPR

The JTD Programme will make use of the possibilities offered through the EU Strategy Pillars for the Adriatic-Ionian Macroregion to better target its island policies. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has, as far as possible, refined the relevant needs and capabilities identifying priorities included in the EUSAIR. Furthermore, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in the EUSAIR from all countries with the aim, where possible, of launching and integrating projects in cooperation and coordination also with them, to ensure synergies and multiplier effects from their implementation.

The planned use of financial instruments – point (d)(vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The nature of the interventions does not justify the application of financial instruments.

2.1.1.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 8 ERDF and CF Regulation

Table 2: Output indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO02	Unemployed, incl. long-term unemployed	persons	6,649.00	21,909.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO04	Inactive	persons	81.00	806.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO05	Employed, including self-employed	persons	2,193.00	6,329.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO07	Young people between 18 and 29 years of age	persons	338.00	3,377.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO67	Classroom capacity of new or modernised education facilities	persons	169.00	562.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO70	Capacity of new or modernised social care facilities (other than housing)	persons/year	303.00	605.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO101	SMEs investing in skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship	enterprises	20.00	200.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO743	Individuals (16-66+) who followed lifelong learning programmes	Number	6,015.00	12,031.00

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 3: Result indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECR01	Participants engaged in job searching upon leaving	persons	0.00	2021	242.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECR03	Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving	persons	0.00	2021	11,744.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECR04	Participants in employment upon leaving	persons	0.00	2021	12,523.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR71	Annual users of new or modernised education facilities	users/year	0.00	2021	1,780.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR74	Annual users of new or modernised social care facilities	users/year	0.00	2021	303.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR98	SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship (by type of skill: technical, management, entrepreneurship, green, other)	participants	0.00	2021	6,000.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR749	Individuals (16-66+) who followed lifelong learning programmes and received a certificate of attendance	Number	0.00	2021	3,008.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	

2.1.1.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: point (d)(viii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 4: Dimension 1 - intervention field

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
4	JSO8.1	JTF		124. Infrastructure for vocational education and training and adult learning	21,080,000.00

4	JSO8.1	JTF		127. Other social infrastructure contributing to social inclusion in the community	4,972,500.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		134. Measures to improve access to employment	184,849,800.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		136. Specific support for youth employment and socio-economic integration of young people	22,950,000.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		143. Measures promoting work-life balance, including access to childcare and care for dependent persons	8,925,000.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		146. Support for adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change	21,794,000.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		151. Support for adult education (excluding infrastructure)	6,554,000.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		153. Pathways to integration and re-entry into employment for disadvantaged people	9,424,800.00
4	JSO8.1	Total			280,550,100.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
4	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	280,550,100.00
4	JSO8.1	Total			280,550,100.00

Table 6: Dimension 3 – territorial delivery mechanism and territorial focus

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
4	JSO8.1	JTF		33. Other approaches — No territorial targeting	280,550,100.00
4	JSO8.1	Total			280,550,100.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
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Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
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4	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Gender targeting	112,220,040.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Gender neutral	168,330,060.00
4	JSO8.1	Total			280,550,100.00

* In principle, 40 % for the ESF+ contributes to gender tracking. 100 % is applicable when Member State chooses to use Article 6 ESF+

2.1.1. Priority: 5. Ολοκληρωμένες Παρεμβάσεις Μικρής Κλίμακας / Integrated Small Scale Interventions

2.1.1.1. Specific objective: JSO8.1. Enabling regions and people to address the social, employment, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement (JTF)

2.1.1.1.1. Interventions of the Funds

Reference: points (d)(i), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The related types of actions – point (d)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation:

Priority 5 focuses on supporting interventions linked to the energy transition of affected areas and is at the same time envisaged or emerging through integrated territorial or other types of strategies (ITIs, SUMPs, GR-eco islands strategy).

In this context, the following main categories of interventions can be distinguished:

1. Quality of life and integrated development interventions in urban and rural areas

It concerns the financing of interventions in the Regional Units of Kozani and Florina, the D. Megalopolis and the islands (except “GR-eco islands”), which are identified through integrated territorial strategies. These strategies are launched under the responsibility of the relevant Regional Programmes and are planned to be implemented as ITI. In these cases, the JTD Programme resources will complement the available resources of the Regional Programmes and the MA of the JTD Programme will cooperate with the relevant MAs of the Regional Programmes and the local planning bodies of the ITI to ensure that the interventions are consistent with the intervention logic of the energy transition and the JTF eligibilities.

In the mainland, the interest of the JTD Programme is concentrated in areas within lignite fields or closest to lignite mines and power plants, as they are primarily affected by the double socio-economic and environmental degradation. These areas identify sites of archaeological and/or cultural interest that can be used to develop new economic activities in the value chain around the sustainable tourism sector and contribute to the objective of economic diversification of reference areas. Therefore, through the JTD Programme, emphasis is placed on measures that promote two-pack tourism-culture as an alternative driver for the development of the affected areas and at the same time contribute to improving the quality of life of residents (restoration of sites of archaeological or cultural interest within lignite mines to develop alternative economic activities, digital applications, promotion of sustainable mobility through soft traffic zones and roads, cycle paths, etc.). On islands, the JTD Programme focuses on sustainable mobility interventions under ITI/SUMPs.

2. Integrated development interventions for “GR-eco islands”

It concerns support for the national initiative “GR-eco islands” with JTD Programme resources. This initiative in its full concept constitutes a coherent strategic plan of interventions with key pillars in the areas of energy, environment, circular economy, transport, tourism — culture and agri-food and is planned to be implemented following the model of ITI, in terms of philosophy, methodology and planning processes.

In this context, the JTD Programme focuses only on those categories of interventions permitted by the eligibility of Regulation JTF and linked to the energy

transition of islands that meet the appropriate criteria (mainly population, energy, and dual insularity/geographic isolation). This intention includes targeted actions to facilitate penetration of RES (such as the installation of HPS), promotion of energy communities for RES, energy upgrading, use of smart energy grids and digital applications, electro-mobility and promotion of sustainable mobility, awareness-raising among local communities, etc.

Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

As regards actions for ‘quality of life and integrated development interventions in urban and rural areas’, the interventions to be financed by the JTD Programme will be identified during the design of the ITI to be launched taking into account the provisions of the Regulations and the relevant guidance of the national coordinating authorities, will be complementary to the interventions financed by the relevant MIPs and will be consistent with the intervention logic and the JTF eligibilities.

With this in mind, in the region of Western Macedonia, the JTD Programme focuses on support for interventions in the framework of the ITI Lakes & Rivers (as it will be updated), focusing on the development and organisation of an archaeological park in the area of the Amyntaio Florina mine and on the construction of a permanent exhibition building in Amynta Florina, in the context of the restoration of archaeological sites within the lignite mines and the promotion of the findings, as well as the tourism promotion aimed at the economic diversification of the area. Accordingly, in the Megalopolis region, the interventions on which the JTD Programme will focus will arise in the design of the new ITI programmed by the Regional Programme and in line with the intervention logic and the JTF’s eligibility. Similarly on islands outside “GR-eco islands”.

As regards the implementation of the national initiative “GR-eco islands” (initiative under the coordination and supervision of the Ministry Development), which concerns a limited number of islands, will be financed primarily by the new PEKA Programme. The JTD Programme will only contribute in a complementary way by financing energy-related actions related to/contributing to the ‘greening’ of islands, actions to strengthen local human resources and actions of a digital nature/applications in line with the specific eligibilities of the JTF. In addition, the relevant Regional Programmes will be able to contribute depending on the availability of their resources to actions that are not eligible under the above programmes.

The MA of the JTD Programme is responsible for ensuring eligibility under the JTF Regulation and for ensuring consistency/compatibility with the intervention logic of the programme during implementation.

Considering the relevance, synergy and complementarity of the Digital Strategy for Just Transition with the Digital Transformation Programme, consideration will be given first of all to the possibility of maturing a comprehensive pilot project to implement the concept of ‘living lab’ in cities in intervention areas and, in a second year, to finance it.

The main target groups - point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR:

- Entrepreneurship support bodies, including social partners, chambers and professional associations
- NGOS
- Enterprises
- Energy communities
- Individuals — Households
- Local authorities (municipalities and regions) and enterprises of local authorities
- Public bodies
- Research centres

Actions safeguarding equality, inclusion and non-discrimination – point (d)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 6 ESF+ Regulation

The instruments will be designed to implement transparent procedures that do not discriminate based on disability or chronic condition, race, etc., ensure gender equality and take into account international conventions, the principle of sustainable development, as well as EU environmental policy and relevant national plans.

The procedures, methodology and criteria for selecting actions will be consistent with the guiding principles laid down in the Regulations on safeguarding equality, inclusion, non-discrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities (Articles 9(3) and 73(1) CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multi-level governance will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the Programme, with the participation in the Monitoring Committees of bodies representing civil society, environmental partners and other bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination (CPR, Art. 6), while individual targeted actions, actions and interventions will be carried out, in line with the content of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the United Nations Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination, existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for PWD.

The Management Structure of the JTD Programme will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operational during the 2021-2027 FP.

Indication of the specific territories targeted, including the planned use of territorial tools – point (d)(v) of Article 22(3) CPR

Priority 5 will contribute to the ITI of the relevant programmes of the intervention areas as well as to the national Greco islands initiative.

The planning and financing of the respective actions will be carried out in cooperation with the Programme Managing Authorities and on the basis of the governance system planned for the Greco Islands Initiative.

The interregional, cross-border and transnational actions – point (d)(vi) of Article 22(3) CPR

The JTD Programme will make use of the possibilities offered through the EU Strategy Pillars for the Adriatic-Ionian Macroregion to better target its island policies. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has, as far as possible, refined the relevant needs and capabilities identifying priorities included in the EUSAIR. Furthermore, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in the EUSAIR from all countries with the aim, where possible, of launching and integrating projects in cooperation and coordination also with them, in order to ensure synergies and multiplier effects from their implementation.

The planned use of financial instruments – point (d)(vii) of Article 22(3) CPR

The decision to use financial instruments will be assessed to mobilise investments and leverage additional resources by key target group.

Indicatively:

- In the case of energy savings and self-generation of household consumers and businesses, loans with interest subsidies will be used.
- In the case of local authorities (municipalities and regions) and enterprises of local authorities, the granting of loans for working capital and investment loans.

2.1.1.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 8 ERDF and CF Regulation

Table 2: Output indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
5	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO745	Strategies for integrated spatial development supported* (RCO075)	contributions to strategies	0.00	5.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO752	Initiatives for integrated territorial development supported	contributions to initiatives	0.00	1.00

Reference: point (d)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 3: Result indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
5	ISO8.1	JTF		PSR750	Benefiting Municipalities	Number	0.00	2021	31.00	Managing Authority, Municipalities	

2.1.1.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: point (d)(viii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 4: Dimension 1 - intervention field

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
5	ISO8.1	JTF		016. Government ICT solutions, e-services, applications	2,150,000.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		040. Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs or large enterprises and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	4,064,000.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		042. Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	4,603,500.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		045. Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	3,163,500.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		046. Support to entities that provide services contributing to the low carbon economy and to resilience to climate change, including awareness-raising measures	710,000.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		048. Renewable energy: solar	5,200,000.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		052. Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy)	1,625,000.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		053. Smart Energy Systems (including smart grids and ICT systems) and related storage	3,320,000.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		055. High efficiency co generation, efficient district heating and cooling with low lifecycle emissions	16,600,000.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		081. Clean urban transport infrastructure	17,070,000.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		086. Alternative fuels infrastructure	487,620.00
5	ISO8.1	JTF		166. Protection, development and promotion of cultural heritage and cultural services	11,900,000.00

5	JSO8.1	Total			70,893,620.00
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Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
5	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	70,893,620.00
5	JSO8.1	Total			70,893,620.00

Table 6: Dimension 3 – territorial delivery mechanism and territorial focus

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
5	JSO8.1	JTF		02. ITI — Cities, towns and suburbs	11,050,000.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		06. ITI — Islands and coastal areas	52,193,620.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		08. ITI — Other types of territories targeted	7,650,000.00
5	JSO8.1	Total			70,893,620.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
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Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
5	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Gender neutral	70,893,620.00
5	JSO8.1	Total			70,893,620.00

* In principle, 40 % for the ESF+ contributes to gender tracking. 100 % is applicable when Member State chooses to use Article 6 ESF+

2.2. Technical assistance priorities

2.2.1. Priority for technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR: 6. Τεχνική Βοήθεια του Προγράμματος / Technical Assistance of the JTD Programme

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(3) CPR

2.2.1.1. Intervention from the Funds

The related types of actions – point (e)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR

The Technical Assistance Priority includes:

- Technical support actions relating to planning, planning, preparation, selection, evaluation, management, monitoring, control and finally, publicity of projects and overall visibility of the JTD Programme
- Activities to strengthen the administrative capacity of the structures of the Just Transition governance system (Pillar 1) and of the bodies and beneficiaries involved in general, to meet the implementation needs of the projects they undertake (transition to digital, green and innovative contracts, smart specialisation, etc.).
- Indicative actions to be implemented which consider the elements developed in Chapter 7 ‘Communication and Visibility’ are the following:
- Services and support for the preparation, selection, evaluation, management, monitoring and control of JTD Programme projects
- Studies and expertise relating to the preparation of Operational Action Plans and Implementation Guides

Preparatory, maturing, specialisation, organisation, optimisation of implementation, evaluation and evaluation of interventions

- Compiling surveys and collecting statistics in particular on issues dealt with for the first time in the new programming period 2021-2027
- Ensuring technological competence (technological equipment, electronic systems and software, etc.) to support the functioning of the structures of the Just Transition governance system (Pillar 1)
- Interventions for the diagnosis of needs and targeted support for beneficiaries
- Preparation of the Programme Evaluation Plan and the other evaluations provided for by the CPR
- Individual evaluations of JTD Programme actions and interventions as well as ex-ante evaluations of financial instruments
- Training of managers of the structures of the Just Transition governance system (Pillar 1) and of the beneficiaries, social and economic partners involved in the implementation of the programme
- Information, publicity and publicity measures for stakeholders and public opinion
- Actions to disseminate good practices.

The indicative actions listed under the Technical Assistance priority (aimed at providing technical support as well as strengthening the administrative capacity of the JTD Programme governance structures and beneficiaries) will take into account the elements set out in section 9 (paragraph “Fight against fraud”) of the Greek Partnership Agreement.

The main target groups - point (d)(iii) of Article 22(3) CPR:

- Structures of the Just Transition governance system (Pillar 1)
- Programme Intermediate Bodies, Programming Bodies and Implementing and Monitoring Bodies
- Beneficiaries of Programme Operations

2.2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e)(ii) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 2: Output indicators

Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
JTF		PSO691	Audits and inspections	Audits and inspections	10.00	600.00
JTF		PSO692b	Persons trained/trained outside beneficiaries	Individuals	18.00	180.00
JTF		PSO693	Service and supply contracts	Contracts	21.00	212.00
JTF		PSO694	Beneficiaries supported	Beneficiaries	10.00	96.00
JTF		PSO696	Communication and visibility actions	Actions	10.00	63.00
JTF		PSO697	Communication action plans	Projects	1.00	1.00

2.2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programmed resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference point (e)(iv) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 4: Dimension 1 - intervention field

Priority	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
6	JTF		179. Information and communication	2,421,500.00
6	JTF		180. Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	13,833,200.00
6	JTF		181. Evaluation and studies, data collection	13,508,800.00

6	JTF		182. Reinforcement of the capacity of Member State authorities, beneficiaries and relevant partners	24,784,022.00
6	Total			54,547,522.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
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Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
6	JTF		03. Gender neutral	54,547,522.00
6	Total			54,547,522.00

* In principle, 40 % for the ESF+ contributes to gender tracking. 100 % is applicable when Member State chooses to use Article 6 ESF+

3. Financing plan

Reference: points (g)(i), (ii) and (iii) of Article 22(3), Article 112(1), (2) and (3), and Articles 14 and 26 CPR

3.1. Transfers and contributions (1)

Reference: Articles 14, 26 and 27 CPR

Programme amendment related to	<input type="checkbox"/> contribution to InvestEU
	<input type="checkbox"/> transfer to instruments under direct or indirect management
	<input type="checkbox"/> transfer between ERDF, ESF+, Cohesion Fund or to another Fund or Funds

(1) Applicable only to programme amendments in accordance with Articles 14 and 26 except complementary transfers to the JTF in accordance with Article 27 CPR. Transfers shall not affect the annual breakdown of financial appropriations at the MFF level for a Member State.

Table 15A: Contributions to InvestEU* (breakdown by year)

Contribution from		Contribution to	Breakdown by year							
Fund	Category of region	InvestEU window	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total

* For each new request for contribution, a programme amendment shall set out the total amounts for each year by Fund and by category of region.

Table 15B: Contributions to InvestEU* (summary)

Fund	Category of region	Sustainable Infrastructure (a)	Innovation and Digitisation (b)	SME (c)	Social Investment and Skills (d)	Total (e)=(a)+(b)+(c)+(d)
Total						

* Cumulative amounts for all contributions done through programme amendments during the programming period. With each new request for contribution, a programme amendment shall set out the total amounts for each year by Fund and by category of region.

Justification, taking into account how those amounts contribute to the achievement of policy objectives selected in the programme in accordance with Article 10(1) of the InvestEU Regulation

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Table 16A: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management (breakdown by year)

Transfers from		Transfers to	Breakdown by year							
Fund	Category of region	Instrument	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total

Table 16B: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management* (summary)

Fund	Category of region	Total
Total		

* Cumulative amounts for all transfers done through programme amendments during programming period. With each new request for transfer, a programme amendment shall set out the total amounts transferred for each year by Fund and by category of region.

Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management - Justification

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Table 17A: Transfers between ERDF, ESF+ and Cohesion Fund or to another Fund or Funds* (breakdown by year)

Transfers from		Transfers to		Breakdown by year							
Fund	Category of region	Fund	Category of region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total

* Transfer to other programmes. Transfers between ERDF and ESF+ can only be done within the same category of region.

Table 17B: Transfers between ERDF, ESF+ and Cohesion Fund or to another Fund or Funds (summary)

	ERDF	ESF+	CF	EMFAF	AMIF	ISF	BMVI	Total
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		More developed	Transition	Less developed	More developed	Transition	Less developed						
Total													

* Cumulative amounts for all transfers done through programme amendments during the programming period. With each new request for transfer, a programme amendment shall set out the total amounts transferred for each year by Fund and category of region.

Transfers between shared management funds, including between cohesion policy funds - Justification

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3.2. JTF: allocation in the programme and transfers (1)

3.2.1. JTF allocation to the programme prior to transfers by priority (where relevant) (2)

Reference: Article 27 CPR

Table 18: JTF allocation to the programme in accordance with Article 3 JTF Regulation, prior to transfers

JTF Priority	JTF Allocation
Strengthening and promoting entrepreneurship	190,577,588.00
Energy Transition — Climate Neutrality	55,966,824.00
Realignment of Land Uses — Circular Economy	14,404,571.00
Fair work transition	74,463,735.00
Small-scale integrated interventions	13,585,648.00
Technical Assistance of the Programme	14,412,130.00
Total	363,410,496.00

(1) Transfers shall not affect the annual breakdown of financial appropriations at the MFF level for a Member State

(2) Applicable to the first adoption of programmes with JTF allocation.

3.2.2. Transfers to the JTF as complementary support (1) (where relevant)

Transfer to JTF	<input type="checkbox"/> concerns internal transfers within the programme with JTF allocation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concerns transfers from other programmes to the programme with JTF allocation

(1) Section to be filled in by receiving programme. Where a programme supported by the JTF receives complementary support (cf Article 27 CPR) within the programme and from other programmes all tables in this section need to be filled in. At the first adoption with JTF allocation, this section is to confirm or correct the preliminary transfers proposed in the Partnership Agreement

Table 18A: Transfers to the JTF within the programme (breakdown by year)

Transfers from		Transfers to	Breakdown by year							
Fund	Category of region	JTF Priority*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total

* JTF resources should be complemented with ERDF or ESF+ resources of the category of region where the territory concerned is located.

Table 18B: Transfer of ERDF and ESF+ resources to the JTF within the programme

Transfer within the programme* (complementary support) per category of region	JTF allocation in the programme* broken down by category of region, which territory located** in (by JTF priority)	
	JTF Priority	Amount

* Programme with the JTF allocation.

** JTF resources should be complemented with ERDF or ESF+ resources of the category of region where the territory concerned is located.

Table 18C: Transfers to the JTF from the other programme(s) (breakdown by year)

Transfers from		Transfers to	Breakdown by year							
From fund	Category of region	JTF Priority*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
ERDF	Transition	1	0.00	1,021,676.00	1,046,703.00	1,067,494.00	1,088,841.00	910,984.00	933,022.00	6,068,720.00
ERDF	Transition	2	0.00	913,782.00	936,116.00	954,504.00	973,634.00	814,668.00	834,928.00	5,427,632.00
ERDF	Transition	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ERDF	Transition	4	0.00	1,093,647.00	1,120,380.00	1,142,388.00	1,165,283.00	975,028.00	999,274.00	6,496,000.00

Transfers from		Transfers to	Breakdown by year							
From fund	Category of region	JTF Priority*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
ERDF	Transition	5	0.00	2,853,952.00	2,923,709.00	2,981,139.00	3,040,886.00	2,544,402.00	2,607,672.00	16,951,760.00
ERDF	Transition	6	0.00	245,109.00	251,100.00	256,033.00	261,164.00	218,524.00	223,958.00	1,455,888.00
ERDF	Less developed	1	0.00	35,287,994.00	36,151,133.00	36,863,786.00	37,602,097.00	31,461,899.00	32,237,522.00	209,604,431.00
ERDF	Less developed	2	0.00	10,363,141.00	10,616,432.00	10,824,972.00	11,041,920.00	9,239,108.00	9,468,854.00	61,554,427.00
ERDF	Less developed	3	0.00	2,667,233.00	2,732,425.00	2,786,098.00	2,841,936.00	2,377,934.00	2,437,066.00	15,842,692.00
ERDF	Less developed	4	0.00	13,788,133.00	14,125,140.00	14,402,601.00	14,691,250.00	12,292,614.00	12,598,290.00	81,898,028.00
ERDF	Less developed	5	0.00	2,515,598.00	2,577,083.00	2,627,704.00	2,680,367.00	2,242,744.00	2,298,514.00	14,942,010.00
ERDF	Less developed	6	0.00	2,668,633.00	2,733,859.00	2,787,561.00	2,843,428.00	2,379,182.00	2,438,344.00	15,851,007.00
ESF+	Transition	1	0.00	255,428.00	261,671.00	266,812.00	272,159.00	227,724.00	233,386.00	1,517,180.00
ESF+	Transition	2	0.00	228,445.00	234,029.00	238,626.00	243,408.00	203,668.00	208,732.00	1,356,908.00
ESF+	Transition	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ESF+	Transition	4	0.00	273,412.00	280,096.00	285,597.00	291,321.00	243,757.00	249,817.00	1,624,000.00
ESF+	Transition	5	0.00	713,489.00	730,927.00	745,285.00	760,221.00	636,100.00	651,918.00	4,237,940.00
ESF+	Transition	6	0.00	61,278.00	62,775.00	64,008.00	65,291.00	54,630.00	55,990.00	363,972.00
ESF+	Less developed	1	0.00	8,822,113.00	9,037,739.00	9,215,268.00	9,399,955.00	7,865,226.00	8,060,808.00	52,401,109.00
ESF+	Less developed	2	0.00	2,590,784.00	2,654,108.00	2,706,243.00	2,760,480.00	2,309,778.00	2,367,214.00	15,388,607.00
ESF+	Less developed	3	0.00	666,808.00	683,106.00	696,525.00	710,484.00	594,484.00	609,266.00	3,960,673.00
ESF+	Less developed	4	0.00	3,447,033.00	3,531,285.00	3,600,650.00	3,672,812.00	3,073,154.00	3,149,572.00	20,474,506.00
ESF+	Less developed	5	0.00	628,899.00	644,271.00	656,926.00	670,092.00	560,686.00	574,628.00	3,735,502.00
ESF+	Less developed	6	0.00	667,159.00	683,464.00	696,889.00	710,858.00	594,794.00	609,588.00	3,962,752.00

* JTF resources should be complemented with ERDF or ESF+ resources of the category of region where the territory concerned is located.

Table 18D: Transfer of ERDF and ESF+ resources from other programmes to the JTF in this programme

Transfer(s) from other programme(s)** per category of region		Complementary support to the JTF in this programme* to the territory located*** in a given category of region (by priority)	
		JTF Priority	Amount
ERDF	Transition	1	6,068,720.00
ERDF	Transition	2	5,427,632.00
ERDF	Transition	3	0.00
ERDF	Transition	4	6,496,000.00
ERDF	Transition	5	16,951,760.00
ERDF	Transition	6	1,455,888.00
ERDF	Less developed	1	209,604,431.00
ERDF	Less developed	2	61,554,427.00
ERDF	Less developed	3	15,842,692.00
ERDF	Less developed	4	81,898,028.00
ERDF	Less developed	5	14,942,010.00
ERDF	Less developed	6	15,851,007.00
ESF+	Transition	1	1,517,180.00
ESF+	Transition	2	1,356,908.00
ESF+	Transition	3	0.00
ESF+	Transition	4	1,624,000.00
ESF+	Transition	5	4,237,940.00
ESF+	Transition	6	363,972.00
ESF+	Less developed	1	52,401,109.00
ESF+	Less developed	2	15,388,607.00
ESF+	Less developed	3	3,960,673.00
ESF+	Less developed	4	20,474,506.00
ESF+	Less developed	5	3,735,502.00
ESF+	Less developed	6	3,962,752.00

Transfer(s) from other programme(s)** per category of region		Complementary support to the JTF in this programme* to the territory located*** in a given category of region (by priority)	
		JTF Priority	Amount
Total	Transition		45,500,000.00
Total	Less developed		499,615,744.00
Grand total			545,115,744.00

* Programme with JTF allocation, which receives complementary support from the ERDF and ESF+.

** Programme providing the complementary support from the ERDF and ESF+ (source).

*** JTF resources should be complemented with ERDF or ESF+ resources of the category of region where the territory concerned is located.

3.2.2. Transfers to the JTF as complementary support (1) (where relevant)

Justification for the complementary transfer from ERDF and ESF+ based on the planned types of interventions

Reference: point (d)(ix) of Article 22(3) CPR

The total ERDF and ESF+ resources transferred to the JTF in the case of Greece shall be 1.5 times the amount of the JTF, in application of Article 10(2) of the JTF Regulation (less than the authorised threshold).

According to estimates by the Institute for Economic and Industrial Research (IOBE), only coal regions will cumulatively suffer a loss of EUR 1.3 billion in their GVA by 2029 compared to 2019. As regards job creation, which is the main objective of the JTF, IOBE estimates that coal regions will cumulatively lose around 14 000 jobs by 2029 compared to 2019. The assessment of IOBE shows that more resources will be needed to compensate for job losses and to compensate for lost GVA by 2029, due to the phasing out of coal, than those foreseen in the JTD Programme for the affected regions. This is one of the reasons why the provision of the draft JTF Regulation, Article 8 to support productive investments in enterprises other than SMEs, is being used.

Through the JTD Programme and within the intervention logic of the underlying territorial plans, the redeployment of the production model of the areas that will cope with the consequences of the transition is promoted. This model is characterised by high unilateralism and dependence on lignite extraction and conventional energy production on combustion (OECD study on Greece estimates in Western Macedonia Location Quotient (LQ) =6.36 in the ‘extraction, energy, electricity and water’ sector), the low level of innovation of businesses, the weak ecosystem of promoting start-ups and very high unemployment rates (people aged 15-24 face an unprecedented unemployment rate of over 60 %, which is twice the regional unemployment rate and almost 10 percentage points higher than the national average for this age group).

The relevant interventions concern the regeneration of local economies in lignite-mining areas, the safeguarding of affected jobs and the creation of new ones

in new activities (e.g. actions to regenerate brownfield sites and contaminated sites, pilot/flagship projects such as in the green hydrogen sector, etc.)

The possibility of supporting productive investments in enterprises other than SMEs (under the conditions laid down in Article 8 of the JTF Regulation) and the possibility of increasing the aid intensity in the areas designated for JTF support will also be exploited through concrete actions (the relevant favourable provision of the Commission Communication on guidelines on national regional aid).

From the above analysis it can be presumed that both attracting investment in the areas concerned, which is expected to increase significantly, and other interventions, result in extremely high financing needs.

3.3. Transfers between categories of region resulting from the mid-term review

Table 19A: Transfers between categories of region resulting from the mid-term review within the programme (breakdown by year)

Transfers from	Transfers to	Breakdown by year			
Category of region*	Category of region*	2025	2026	2027	Total

* Applicable to ERDF and ESF+ only

Table 19B: Transfers between categories of region resulting from the mid-term review, to other programmes (breakdown by year)

Transfers from	Transfers to	Breakdown by year			
Category of region*	Category of region*	2025	2026	2027	Total

* Applicable to ERDF and ESF+ only

3.4. Transfers back (1)

Table 20A: Transfers back (breakdown by year)

Transfers from	Transfers to	Breakdown by year			
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InvestEU or other Union instrument	Fund	Category of region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
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(1) Applicable only to programme amendments for resources transferred back from other Union instruments, including elements of AMIF, ISF and BMVI, under direct or indirect management, or from InvestEU.

Table 20B: Transfers back* (summary)

From	To						
InvestEU / Instrument	ERDF			ESF+			Cohesion Fund
	More developed	Transition	Developed	More developed	Transition	Developed	

* Cumulative amounts for all transfers done through programme amendments during programming period. With each new request for transfer, a programme amendment shall set out the total amounts transferred for each year by Fund and by category of region.

3.5. Financial appropriations by year

Reference: point (g)(i) of Article 22(3) CPR and Article 3, 4 and 7 JTF Regulation

Table 10: Financial appropriations by year

Fund	Category of region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		2027		Total
							Financial appropriation without flexibility amount	Flexibility amount	Financial appropriation without flexibility amount	Flexibility amount	
JTF* - Article 3 JTF resources		0.00	153,855,228.00	157,096,247.00	159,962,964.00	162,921,245.00	67,895,967.00	67,895,966.00	69,449,312.00	69,449,311.00	908,526,240.00
JTF - Article 4 JTF resources		0.00	231,408,034.00	235,125,138.00							466,533,172.00
JTF - Article 7 JTF resources related to Article 3 JTF resources											
JTF - Article 7 JTF resources related to Article 4 JTF resources											
Total JTF		0.00	385,263,262.00	392,221,385.00	159,962,964.00	162,921,245.00	67,895,967.00	67,895,966.00	69,449,312.00	69,449,311.00	1,375,059,412.00
Total		0.00	385,263,262.00	392,221,385.00	159,962,964.00	162,921,245.00	67,895,967.00	67,895,966.00	69,449,312.00	69,449,311.00	1,375,059,412.00

* Amounts after the complementary transfer to the JTF.

3.6. Total financial appropriations by fund and national co-financing

Reference: point (g)(ii) of Article 22(3), Article 22(6) and Article 36 CPR

For programmes under the Investment for jobs and growth goal where technical assistance in accordance with Article 36(4) CPR was chosen in the Partnership Agreement

Table 11: Total financial appropriations by fund and national co-financing

Policy / JTF specific objective number or technical assistance	Priority	Basis for calculation Union support	Fund	Category of region*	Union contribution (a)=(g)+(h)	Breakdown of Union contribution		National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
						Less flexibility amount (g)	Flexibility amount (h)		Public (c)	Private (d)		
8	1	Public	JTF** — Article 3 JTF resources		460,169,028.00	390,617,640.00	69,551,388.00	83,118,700.00	83,118,700.00		543,287,728.00	84.7007955976 %
8	1	Public	JTF** — Article 4 JTF resources		244,656,572.00	244,656,572.00		43,174,699.00	43,174,699.00		287,831,271.00	84.9999970990 %
8	1	Public	JTF**		704,825,600.00	635,274,212.00	69,551,388.00	126,293,399.00	126,293,399.00		831,118,999.00	84.8044143917 %
8	2	Public	JTF** — Article 3 JTF resources		139,694,398.00	118,576,057.00	21,118,341.00	26,362,330.00	26,362,330.00		166,056,728.00	84.1245035251 %
8	2	Public	JTF** — Article 4 JTF resources		71,848,172.00	71,848,172.00		12,679,100.00	12,679,100.00		84,527,272.00	84.9999891159 %
8	2	Public	JTF**		211,542,570.00	190,424,229.00	21,118,341.00	39,041,430.00	39,041,430.00		250,584,000.00	84.4198232928 %
8	3	Public	JTF** — Article 3 JTF resources		34,207,936.00	29,037,916.00	5,170,020.00	6,036,695.00	6,036,695.00		40,244,631.00	84.9999991303 %
8	3	Public	JTF** — Article 4 JTF resources		18,492,064.00	18,492,064.00		3,263,306.00	3,263,306.00		21,755,370.00	84.9999977017 %
8	3	Public	JTF**		52,700,000.00	47,529,980.00	5,170,020.00	9,300,001.00	9,300,001.00		62,000,001.00	84.9999986290 %
8	4	Public	JTF** — Article 3 JTF resources		184,956,269.00	156,996,165.00	27,960,104.00	34,686,400.00	34,686,400.00		219,642,669.00	84.2078043588 %
8	4	Public	JTF** — Article 4 JTF resources		95,593,831.00	95,593,831.00		16,869,500.00	16,869,500.00		112,463,331.00	84.9999996888 %
8	4	Public	JTF**		280,550,100.00	252,589,996.00	27,960,104.00	51,555,900.00	51,555,900.00		332,106,000.00	84.4760708930 %
8	5	Public	JTF** — Article 3 JTF resources		53,452,860.00	45,356,720.00	8,096,140.00	14,774,780.00	14,774,780.00		68,227,640.00	78.3448760649 %
8	5	Public	JTF** — Article 4 JTF resources		17,440,760.00	17,440,760.00		3,077,800.00	3,077,800.00		20,518,560.00	84.9999220218 %
8	5	Public	JTF**		70,893,620.00	62,797,480.00	8,096,140.00	17,852,580.00	17,852,580.00		88,746,200.00	79.8835555776 %
TA36(4)	6	Public	JTF** — Article 3 JTF		36,045,749.00	30,596,465.00	5,449,284.00	6,819,802.00	6,819,802.00		42,865,551.00	84.0902500005 %

Policy / JTF specific objective number or technical assistance	Priority	Basis for calculation Union support	Fund	Category of region*	Union contribution (a)=(g)+(h)	Breakdown of Union contribution		National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
						Less flexibility amount (g)	Flexibility amount (h)		Public (c)	Private (d)		
			resources									
TA36(4)	6	Public	JTF** — Article 4 JTF resources		18,501,773.00	18,501,773.00		3,265,019.00	3,265,019.00		21,766,792.00	84.9999990812 %
TA36(4)	6	Public	JTF**		54,547,522.00	49,098,238.00	5,449,284.00	10,084,821.00	10,084,821.00		64,632,343.00	84.3966340505 %
Total			JTF** — Article 3 JTF resources		908,526,240.00	771,180,963.00	137,345,277.00	171,798,707.00	171,798,707.00		1,080,324,947.00	84.0974970099 %
Total			JTF** — Article 4 JTF resources		466,533,172.00	466,533,172.00		82,329,424.00	82,329,424.00		548,862,596.00	84.9999936961 %
Grand total					1,375,059,412.00	1,237,714,135.00	137,345,277.00	254,128,131.00	254,128,131.00		1,629,187,543.00	84.4015422232 %

* For ERDF: less developed transition, more developed, and where applicable, special allocation for outermost and northerly sparsely populated regions. For ESF+, less developed, transition, more developed and, where applicable, additional allocation for outermost regions. For Cohesion Fund: not applicable. for technical assistance, application of categories of region depends on selection of a fund.

** Indicate the total JTF resources, including the complementary support transferred from the ERDF and the ESF+. The table shall not include the amounts in accordance to Article 7 JTF Regulation. In case of technical assistance financed from the JTF, the JTF resources should be split into resources related to Articles 3 and 4 JTF Regulation. For Article 4 JTF Regulation, there is no flexibility amount.

4. Enabling conditions

Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 12: Enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market			Yes	Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes: 1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Law 4412_ARTICLE 340.pdf Law 4412_ARTICLE 341.pdf Law 4412_ARTICLE 45 Law 4412_ARTICLE 277 2018.12.14_6567 Assent opinion of the EDDISY JMD_No Ref. 70362_24.06.2021_GOVERNMENT GAZETTE	Greece has transposed the relevant provisions of the Directives into Greek legislation and has taken the following steps: Article 340(1) and (5) of Law 4412/2016 was transposed into Article 340(1) and (5) of Law 4412/2016. 83 of 2014/24 and paragraphs 1-5, Art. No 99 of 2014/25, designating the competent monitoring body for the system, on the basis of its responsibilities. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 340, Joint Ministerial Decision 70362/24.06.2021 has been issued, setting out the details for drawing up the monitoring report on the application of public procurement rules (Government Gazette, Series II, No 2802/30.06.21 and correction to Government Gazette, Series II, No 3488/30.07.2021). Article 45(6) of Law 4412 was incorporated into Article 45(6). 83 and paragraph 2 of Article 84 of 2014/24. Article 277(6) of the same Law was incorporated into Article 277(6). 99 and paragraph 2 of Article 100 of 2014/25. Article 341 of Law 4412 incorporated paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 84 of 2014/24 and paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 100 of 2014/25.

Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				<p>2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements:</p> <p>a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value;</p> <p>b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.</p>	Yes	JMD_76928_09.07.2021_KIMDIS	<p>The requested information can be retrieved from the following information systems</p> <p>central Electronic Public Procurement Register (KIMDIS)</p> <p>integrated Information System National Electronic Public Procurement System (OPS EDIS)</p> <p>integrated Information System of the Regional Development Partnership (OPS-NSRF)</p> <p>The competent departments of the Ministry of Development and Investment and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport and the Special Service for the Integrated Information System for the NSRF shall cooperate to retrieve the requested information.</p> <p>The details of the contractors are entered in KIMDIS in the tabs for registration of award decisions, contracts and payments</p> <p>The number of bids submitted can be found in the EDISIS IIS.</p> <p>The value of the contract excluding VAT is shown in each registered contract in KIMDIS.</p> <p>The final value of a contract shall be reflected in the value of the corresponding award decision and contract recorded in KIMDIS.</p> <p>No information available on the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in e-procurement systems</p>

Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Law 4412_ARTICLE 340.pdf Law 4013_2011 EDDISY operating agency	In order to meet the requirements for monitoring the public procurement system set out in Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU, Greece has taken the following steps: • Article 340(1) of Law 4412/2016 designated the AADISY as the body responsible for monitoring the system, in accordance with its respective responsibilities, as described in its founding Law 4013/2016 and its Operating Organisation (Government Gazette, Series I, No 52/01.04.2019). • Joint Ministerial Decision 70362/24.06.2021, published in Government Gazette, Series II, No 2802/30.06.21 and the correction thereof in Government Gazette, Series II, No 3488/30.07.2021, laid down the details for the collection and analysis of the data.
				4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with article 83 (3) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (3) directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	MONITORING REPORT ON THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SYSTEM FOR 2017 DG-GROW_Country reports EIADDIS — all communications MONITORING REPORT ON THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SYSTEM 2018-2020 Hellenic public procurement monitoring report for the period 2018-2020	The monitoring report on the public procurement system referred to in Article 340 of Law 4412/2016 shall be published on the website of the IADDY and on the DG-GROW website, in which the corresponding reports of all the Member States (country reports) are published. https://eaadhsy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eaadhsy/347-ek8esh-parakoloy8hshs-toy-systhmatos-twn-

Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
							<p>dhmosiwn-symvasewn-etoys-2017 and https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/country-reports_en.</p> <p>Further to the publication of letter ref. 70362/24.06.2021 KYA of the Minister for Development and Investment and the Minister for the Interior, which was published in Government Gazette, Series II, No 2802/30.06.2021 and the correction thereof in Government Gazette, Series II, No 3488/30.07.2021, received the information provided for by the obliged entities and drew up the Public Procurement Monitoring Report for 2018-2020, which was approved by Decision 1ES/2022 of the Authority's Council.</p> <p>(https://eaadhsy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eaadhsy/671-ekthesi-parakolouthisis-tou-systimatos-ton-dimosion-symvaseon-periodou-2018-2020)</p>
				5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<p>Law 4412_ARTICLE 340.pdf</p> <p>Law 3959_2011-antagonismos</p> <p>R43TOXTB-96Ω_Memorandum of Cooperation with OPANT</p> <p>EDDISY — SAFE PLATFORM OF UNONYMOUS COMPLAINANTS (WHISTLEBLOWING)</p> <p>Replication anonymous provision of information</p> <p>ACXTB-9P5.Guidance 20.cleaned</p> <p>699TOXTB-MP6_Guidelines 9.cleaned</p>	In order to ensure the management of cases of unfair competition or distortion of competition, Greece has transposed into Greek law the relevant provisions of Directives 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU. These provisions have been transposed into Article 340 of Law 4412/2016. Furthermore, as the authority responsible for monitoring the public procurement system and the Competition Commission, as the competent authority for the protection of free competition, the AADISY shall cooperate closely to this end.

Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
						<p>Guide_Management_risk_Corruption_and_Fraud_final_ISBN.cleaned</p> <p>Guide to the conduct of Angon. anixneusi_praktikon.cleaned</p> <p>EDDISY — communication OJ 1.4.2021 (1)</p> <p>EDDISY — communication OJ 1.4.2021 (2)</p>	<p>It should be noted that suspected cases of adulteration can be detected by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The direct or anonymous whistleblowing complaints submitted through platforms by the E.A.A.D.I.SY and the Competition Commission. ▪ Random sampling <p>In order to raise awareness among contracting authorities/entities to detect and manage these cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidelines 20 and 9 of the E.A.A.D.I.SY. ▪ The National Transparency Authority's Corruption and Fraud Risk Management Guide ▪ The Competition Commission's Guide on Corruption and Corruption Prevention and Corruption Prevention in the European Union (ECC) "Detection and prevention of collusive practices in procurement tenders" (2014).
2. Tools and capacity for effective application of State aid rules			Yes	<p>Managing authorities have the tools and capacity to verify compliance with State aid rules:</p> <p>1. For undertakings in difficulty and undertakings under a recovery requirement.</p>	Yes	<p>1. Circular 101270/EYPECH3633/30-9-2016</p> <p>2. 42649/EURIS5351/10-4-2017</p> <p>3. 64925/EURIS579/9-6-2017</p> <p>4. Circular 122645/EUKE2260/27-11-2019</p> <p>5. Circular 34584/EΞ2019/05-04-2019</p> <p>6. https://www.espa.gr/el/Documents/Pro</p>	<p>The Special Service for State Aid (EYKE), following cooperation with the Central State Aid Unit (KEKE), has issued to the MAs circulars (1) and (4) concerning a problem check and a check on undertakings for which a recovery procedure is pending following a Commission decision.</p> <p>With regard to the problem check, documents (2) and (3) specify the steps</p>

Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
						vlimatiki_epix_Orismos_update_2.pdf	<p>to be followed, specific algorithms and provide further clarifications.</p> <p>In espa.gr, a presentation was posted for the audit of a problem (6).</p> <p>(5) provides guidance on compliance with the institutional framework of the Joint Undertaking when exculpatory regulations or EU regulations of minor importance are used as a legal basis.</p> <p>The MAs and IBs carry out the relevant check on the existence of a JV throughout the period 2014-20 and have the necessary know-how, and are informed through trainings and instructions on amendments to the institutional framework.</p> <p>In relation to the undertakings for which a recovery procedure is pending, the aid beneficiaries export the relevant supporting document from TAXIS and attach it to the financing application.</p>
				2. Through access to expert advice and guidance on State aid matters, provided by State aid experts of local or national bodies.	Yes	<p>1. Law 4152/2013</p> <p>2. Ministerial Decision 69135/EYTHY626/2015</p> <p>3. Circular 74391/EUELEC2634/13-7-2016</p> <p>4. Document 115150/EYEU4023/2-11-2016</p> <p>5. Text of Directives 139119 EΞ2016 EMII/9.8.2016 (9a,b).</p> <p>6. Circular 109658 EΞ2019 EMII/4.10.2019</p> <p>7. Circular 00430 EΞ 2017 EMII/5.12.2017</p>	<p>Law 4152/2013 set up an audit system of KMK and the competent services (KEKE, AKE). The purpose of the control system is to support the issuing bodies.</p> <p>The (2) Ministerial Decision laid down the responsibilities of the Special Service for Social Security (YKE), as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, C.O.S., which include, inter alia, all joint operations.</p> <p>Documents 3-9 provided:</p> <p>— guidance on the specific procedures to be followed on a step-by-step and</p>

Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
						<p>8. Circular 001879 EΞ2016 EMΠ/23.12.2016</p> <p>9. Document KMKE 0004020 EΞ 2018/4.12.2018</p>	<p>case-by-case basis — checklists to identify the existence of a potential JV;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — instructions to ensure proper implementation of the JU institutional framework — guidance on procedures for the adoption and coordination of JV measures — guidance on obligations and procedures for publication of data provided by SOEs — guidance on obligations to register information in the Transparency Award Module (TAM). <p>In addition, the EYKE shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — has issued guides for checking the existence of a JV in areas of economic activity — implements an asynchronous e-learning course on JU issues — it has developed an IT system (PSKE), incorporating the requirements of the JU Regulations, which is mandatory in the ESI Funds.
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights			No	<p>Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include:</p> <p>1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their</p>	No		

Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.			
				2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	No		
4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC			No	A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes: 1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.	No		
				2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.	No		
				3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	No		

5. Programme authorities

Reference: point (k) of Article 22(3) and Articles 71 and 84 CPR

Table 13: Programme authorities

Programme authorities	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Managing authority	NSRF Managing Authority for Rural Development and Development	Alexandra Mavrogonios		amavrogonatou@mou.gr
Audit authority	FINANCIAL AUDIT COMMITTEE (EDEL)	ATHENS TURKOLIA	President of EDEL	a.tourkolia@edel.gr
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Certifying Authority	Vasiliki Allasta	Head of the Head	spa@mnec.gr

The repartition of the reimbursed amounts for technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(5) CPR if more bodies are identified to receive payments from the Commission

Reference: Article 22(3) CPR

Table 13A: The portion of the percentages set out in point (b) of Article 36(5) CPR that would be reimbursed to the bodies which receive payments from the Commission in case of technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(5) CPR (in percentage points)

6. Partnership

Reference: point (h) of Article 22(3) CPR

Development of JTD Plan

Information and dialogue with all stakeholders and the business community has been ongoing and open since the start of the work on the National Just Transition Development Plan. To inform local communities more fully, there is an online platform on which all strategic and programme documents and minutes of the meetings of the Steering Committee were published, during which fruitful institutional dialogue was developed with the Governors of Western Macedonia and Peloponnese. There is also a presence in social media. Furthermore, close cooperation was developed with the Rector authorities in order to co-form the new upgraded role to be played by the University of Western Macedonia and the University of Peloponnese in the context of the Just Transition. Finally, in addition to the institutional consultation of the Just Development Transition Plan, its presentation to the competent Standing Committee of the Greek Parliament and to the Council of Ministers, several online days were held with local government bodies, services and working groups, which included representatives of scientific and academic bodies and research centres, chambers, labour centres and trade unions of workers, etc. By means of these processes, the representatives of the bodies had the opportunity to be informed of all the issues of the Just Transition and of the EU regulatory framework and, therefore, to prepare themselves appropriately for the next steps.

Planning of JTD Programme/TJTPs

A partnership was organised for the two territorial plans (Western Macedonia, Municipality of Megalopolis) following a proposal from the Regional Governors of Western Macedonia and the Peloponnese. Specifically for the territorial unit of the islands (territorial islands of North and South Aegean and Crete), the partnership was organised by a working group under the Minister for Shipping and Island Policy, with the participation of the Chair of the Steering Committee, the three Regional Governors and the three Presidents of the Regional Municipalities.

In application of the 2nd Circular of the Ministry of Development and Investment to prepare the design of the 2021-2027 programmes, the PA 2021-2027 Planning Team was set up as well as thematic sub-groups with the participation of representatives of ministries and stakeholders in the transition regions. In this context, the basic principles for drawing up the JTD Programme have been defined based on the priorities of the Just Development Transition Plan and its territorial dimension.

The PA 2021-2027 Planning Team organised the partnership [competent regional, local, municipal and other public authorities, educational and research institutions and bodies, economic and social partners, environmental organisations, social inclusion bodies, etc.] and implemented two rounds of broad consultation of the JTD Programme.

The first consultation cycle presented the Programme's Concept paper. The consultation was carried out by means of an online questionnaire survey of 32 questions via the website of the JTD Plan Steering Committee (www.sdam.gr) with open public access from 6 to 26 April 2021.

The list of partners (to which the questionnaire link was sent by email) included a total of 116 representatives.

At the end of the consultation, 64 completed questionnaires were examined, and the following main conclusions were noted:

- Employment highlights the major challenge that the JTD Programme 2021-2027 will have to address
- Strengthening entrepreneurship and related support actions are identified as extremely important,

among the 6 priorities of the planned JTD Programme.

- A large number of citizens (as shown by the high rate of participation in the procedure) wish to be actively involved in the consultation and preparation of the JTD Programme.

The analysis and conclusions of the first consultation cycle are available in electronic form via the TJD Plan Steering Committee's page.

The second consultation cycle ran on the detailed JTD Programme draft as well as the three Territorial Just Transition Plans and ended on 25 June 2021.

Information days were held throughout the second consultation, and information material continued to be made public, via the website of the TJD Plan Steering Committee.

The feedback from the second consultation mainly concerns:

- proposals for corrective measures in the design of the Programme;
- questions about the planned governance system, the process of restoring lignite-fired soils and the distribution of resources between intervention areas;
- issues of complementarity of JTD Programme interventions with the other 2021-2027 programmes;
- specific project proposals per area of intervention;

the logic of the increased requirements for the design and implementation of policies and measures resulting from the magnitude of the required changes in the limited transition time.

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the JTD Programme

The control of the transition procedure is carried out by the **Just Transition Special Authority** (Law 4872/2021) under the Ministry Development & Investment and is common to all affected areas. The main responsibility of the Managing Authority of the JTD Programme is the central planning and programming of Just Transition policies, the monitoring and evaluation of the procedures for the implementation of projects, investments and development plans, the management and coordination of the use of all available national or European sources of funding.

The Just Transition Special Authority comprises 4 distinct structures: the Managing Authority of the JTD Programme, the Directorate for Strategic Planning and Coordination of Financing, the Directorate for Administrative Support and the Legal Support Department

The **Managing Authority of the JTD Programme** was set up to manage the resources related to the implementation of the of the JTD Programme (Pillar I, JTM). Its responsibilities and functioning are governed by the institutional framework of the PA 2021-2027 which sets out the governance framework and the rules for the 2021-2027 programming period for the management, control, coordination and implementation of development interventions financially supported by EU funds.

The governance of the Just Transition is supplemented by the following bodies established by Law 4872/2021:

Just Transition Observatory: A stand-alone section of the Just Transition Special Authority under the commander to monitor the achievement of the objectives and the timetable for the implementation of the forecasts of the JTD Programme and TJTPs. The Observatory mainly collects and processes quantitative and qualitative data on local/regional actions in transition areas;

Metavasi S.A. A legal entity in the form of a public limited company which will take over the land transferred by PPC to the Greek State. Metavasi SA will take over all the processes for the implementation of investment projects/projects within De-lignification Zones and the role of the

beneficiary of the JTD Programme with regard to the repurposing and re-use of the land allocated.

The involvement of the local actors of the partnership in the **implementation of the Just Transition Plan shall** be ensured as follows:

- **JTD Programme Monitoring Committee:** The leading body for the involvement of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme and the TJTPs is the Monitoring Committee to be set up in accordance with the requirements of the CPR and Law 4914/2022.
- **Establishment of a branch/office of the Metavasi SA** in the affected areas in order to provide technical support to local beneficiaries during the maturity of their projects and the organised reception, information and support of investors in the Just Transition areas.
- **A Regional/Territorial Committee shall be set up for each TJTP**, in accordance with the models of Article 64 of Law 4914/2022, under the chairmanship of the local authorities, **with an advisory role for** the Just Transition Governance Structures and the JTD Programme Monitoring Committee of the implementation regarding the Just Development Transition Plan. The Commission will also promote **dialogue and exchange of views** between stakeholders at local level.
- The MAs of the Regional Programmes of the affected territories will be duly appointed **as an authorised officer** for the Just Transition.
- **Establishment of a branch to the Just Transition Observatory** in the affected areas.

7. Communication and visibility

Reference: point (j) of Article 22(3) CPR

Main communication objective

‘Promoting the contribution of the new 2021-2027 Just Development Transition Programme to the Union’s cohesion policy, in addressing the social, labour, economic and environmental impacts in the specific areas of the country affected by the cessation of lignite activity and the phasing out of inefficient and highly polluting autonomous power stations using fuel oil and diesel’.

Specific communication objectives:

- Immediate and authoritative information to the local communities of the concerned TJTPs areas on the possibilities offered through the JTD Programme to address the socio-economic consequences of the transition.
- Promptly and properly inform beneficiaries, organisations, partners and other potential stakeholders about the funding opportunities offered by the JTD Programme and the procedures for accessing them.
- Strengthening the awareness, understanding and positive attitude of the European Union on the role and contribution of the European Union to the just development transition of the regions affected by the climate transition through the financing of the Programme’s interventions.
- Strengthening youth networking and knowledge transfer.
- Ensure the dissemination of the JTD Programme strategy and maximum transparency in the management and implementation of the Programme.
- Support beneficiaries in the implementation of projects in the communication and visibility of the results and impact of the operations they implement.
- Develop environmental awareness among all citizens in the country as a guarantee of the sustainability of the projects carried out.

Common — Objectives:

- General public: Citizens at national and regional level in particular, with a view to informing about the socio-economic changes brought about by the climate transition and planning to reverse them, through the interventions of the JTD Programme. The focus is on the inhabitants of the transition regions (continental and island regions), which will be most affected by the change in the economic model. More specific target groups are young people and vulnerable groups in these areas.
- Potential beneficiaries: The beneficiaries shall be identified in the analysis of each priority of the JTD Programme.
- National/European administrations and bodies: European Institutions, Public Bodies, Policy makers
- Organisations — Information Dissemination Bodies: Information networks, opinion leaders, social partners, etc.

Means of communication

A. Communication channels

As channels of communication, they will be used in combination mainly to:

- Printed national and regional/local press, providing continuous and reliable information to the public, and in particular to the target groups.

- Information companies, for multifaceted communication
- Stakeholder networks.

B. Means/actions of communication.

They will include:

- preparation of printed and electronic information material
- promotion of press releases, related artwork and publications
- digital presence and visibility via the JTD Programme website and social media accounts (facebook, youtube)
- general information events to attract audiences and target groups
- targeted events for individual population groups such as young people, who in addition to direct beneficiaries can act as multipliers of communication messages
- organisation of conferences.

Budget

The budget for communication in line with the actions mentioned above is estimated to be 2.5 % of the total budget of Priority 6 (Technical Assistance of the Programme).

Monitoring and Evaluation

The evaluation of communication is already specified at the design stage of the individual communication actions and instruments/tools, monitored during implementation and evaluated after their completion.

8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Table 14: Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

A. Summary of the main elements

Priority	Fund	Specific objective	Category of region	Share of the total financial allocation within the priority to which the SCO will be applied in %	Type(s) of operation covered		Indicator triggering reimbursement		Unit of measurement for the indicator triggering reimbursement	Type of SCO (standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the SCO
					Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

(1) This refers to the code for the intervention field dimension in Table 1 of Annex I to the CPR and the Annex IV to the EMFAF regulation

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

B. Details by type of operation

C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc.)

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2. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) CPR is relevant to the type of operation.

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3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.

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4. Please explain how you have ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate.

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5. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

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Appendix 2: Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs

A. Summary of the main elements

Priority	Fund	Specific objective	Category of region	The amount covered by the financing not linked to cost	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Indicator		Unit of measurement for the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary(ies)
					Code (1)	Description		Code (2)	Description		

(1) This refers to the code for the intervention field dimension in Table 1 of Annex I to the CPR and the Annex IV to the EMFAF regulation

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

B. Details by type of operation

Appendix 3: List of planned operations of strategic importance with a timetable

Article 22(3) CPR

The ***Innovation Zone of Western Macedonia*** is a driver of change in the local economic and production model. It will be located in an area with special status and managed by a development company in accordance with the national legal framework. The 1st enclave of the Zone will be implemented in cooperation with the University of Western Macedonia and CERTH (EKETA), focusing on cutting-edge green and digital transformation technologies and aiming at attracting investment/business interest. It includes infrastructures for innovation development, co-location of business activities, implementation of a Intelligent City Workshop, incubator and a kick-up hub, and related interventions. The 2nd enclave is the Green Hydrogen Innovation Hub with CERTH (EKETA)/Ptolemaida. It aims to promote research in green hydrogen technologies (production, storage, distribution) through piloting facilities and testing of research results and to provide a stepping stone for business collaborations to exploit hydrogen applications contributing to the development of the local economy and the green energy transition. The 3rd enclave is the Living Smart City Laboratory which will be implemented in small-scale areas in synergy with the actions of the 1st enclave, in line with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) practices, and will provide the basis for integrating innovation into smart city solutions and applications and strengthening the capacity of businesses and research bodies to share knowledge.

The ***360th Bioeconomy Hub*** in the wider area of Megalopolis (Municipalities of Megalopolis, Gorniania, Ohalia and Tripoli) with the University of Peloponnese and the cooperation of chambers aims at the economic and productive transformation of business activity in the full range of the bioeconomy value chain (agriculture, circular and digital economy), making use of research results. This includes infrastructure and interventions similar to the 1st enclave of the Innovation Zone of Western Macedonia.

The infrastructure of the above will be completed by the end of 2025. All the actions will be completed at the end of the TJD Programme.

